

The Sioux County Journal

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HARRISON, NEBRASKA

Spain produces 3,000,000,000 corks a year and the other countries pull them.

A Cincinnati sweater company has suspended; but then, that's its regular business, of course.

Bill Dalton, dead; Bill Cook, jailed; Bill Doolin, dead. Indian Territory is passing bad bills with commendable zeal.

The Philadelphia Record says that in Japan the flute is played only by men of rank. In this country it is chiefly played by those who are rank.

In sober earnestness, John L. Sullivan is not an actor. Perhaps that is why he never permits himself to be caught in such a condition on the stage.

Emotional Minneapolis girls are sending violets to Murderer Blixt, the self-confessed slayer of Miss Gling. The sewers would look better on his victim's grave—or on his own.

A Boston paper says that "in the pretty little Russian word, zavidyelivostyanylye, Latin, Greek and Sanscrit may all be traced." Also neurasthenia, paresis and lockjaw.

It is said that Col. Breckinridge wants to go to the Sandwich Islands as Minister to Hawaii. If the Colonel will make it Patagonia he believes the matter can be arranged without any opposition whatever.

Still another peaceable citizen stabbed in the north end.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Horrible! A stab wound in the north end of a peaceable citizen nearly always proves fatal. Where were the police?

Chief Thunder Hawk cheated the gallows by hanging himself with a towel. The Eastern papers claim this "is the first instance of modern years in which an Indian has committed suicide." Or used a towel.

If Russell Sage is to be worried by lawyers and damage suits for the rest of his natural life he probably regrets that he did not face Norcross' bomb at once and be done with it.

Eight San Francisco victims of a gold brick swindler visited together in jail the man who had defrauded them. Seldom outside of an asylum is so much peculiar intelligence collected. Each of the eight must have been proud to make the others' acquaintance.

A Tennessee editor believes that if whisky were not taxed it would become so cheap that its sale would give little or no profit, hence the great majority of the saloons would disappear. There may be something of truth in this, but the idea originating with a Tennessee editor makes the whole scheme look "snaky."

The court charged the jury in the Russell Sage-Laidlaw damage suit that if Sage grabbed Laidlaw deliberately, to use him for a shield from Norcross' bomb, a verdict must be rendered in favor of Laidlaw; but if Sage grabbed the clerk instinctively the latter could not recover. The verdict shows that the jury decided that Uncle Russell grabbed instinctively, as usual.

The loss of the steamer Chilcara is only another proof of the risk run by boats upon the inland seas after the storms of winter have set in. For winter navigation they need to be as staunch as ocean vessels to resist wind and water; as strong and almost as well equipped and provisioned as Arctic exploring craft. The quickly formed ice, the narrow waters that limit sea room, and the shallow shores are a constant menace to winter navigation. Nevertheless the profit and usefulness of it, will undoubtedly increase rather than diminish its extent and the necessary precautions for safety from the ever present perils.

Are you descended from a rich English family, whose youngest son, not knowing he was the heir, came to America, in order to become one of your great-grandfathers, and whose descendants are entitled each to an equal share in \$1,700,000,000, which has accumulated in the Bank of England since his death? You probably are, and if you are, you no doubt belong to a society or have contributed to a fund for conducting a suit for the recovery of this money. There are about five hundred such organizations in the country, and it is easy enough to belong to one, even though you are not descended from a famous family. But an association of this sort will enable you to sympathize with the two Philadelphians who have such an estate to recover, and who have just been sued as swindlers by a narrow-minded man in Minnesota. There are swindlers of this sort, perhaps, but of course your company is all right.

In some of the States the courts construe the naturalization laws most liberally—liberally toward undeserving foreigners, harshly toward deserving people who are compelled to accept them as fellow-citizens. Perhaps the tide has turned. The Court of Common Pleas at Pittsburg, Penn., has recently adopted rules to cover naturalization cases which will greatly diminish that part of the business of the court. The new rules require the applicant for naturalization to give pub-

lic notice in a newspaper two weeks before the time set for a hearing of his application. Every applicant must be able to speak and read the English language; and in his petition he must declare under oath that the expenses of his application are not paid, or to be paid, by any political party or committee, or any person representing or acting for the same. After that it will remain to be determined whether the applicant is "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." A rigid enforcement of the naturalization laws of the United States would, indeed, debar unworthy persons from complete citizenship. Unfortunately, such an enforcement of the law has been the exception and not the rule. It is further unfortunate that, in many of the States, naturalization is not required as a condition for voting.

One Drew, a down East judge, has decided that, if a person stopped on the road gives his or her money up on demand in fear of bodily peril, it is not highway robbery. All thoroughly seasoned old highwaymen expected no less of him. Upon a certain late lamented Gil Blas, walking upon the highway in Spain, heard himself called upon in a very plaintive tone to bestow a coin into the hat of a beggar, and there beside the road, sure enough, was the hat and a goodly assortment of coins, even gold ones, already in it. But Gil did not immediately see the beggar, who was partly concealed in the brush. Looking around him, however, Gil did immediately see the muzzle of a gun in a most unpleasant proximity to his own person. His eye, with the rapidity with which eyes will do such things, ran along the barrel of the piece, and there at the other end of it was the face of the beggar, with his head cocked on one side and his right eye opposite to the lower sight. At this moment the plaintive appeal was repeated, and Gil, feeling suddenly charitable, dropped a coin into the hat and hurried on. This, of course, was not highway robbery. Neither was the case that Judge Drew has decided upon.

MAY GET RID OF THE PEST.

Australians Considering the Marketable Value of Swarming Rabbits.

The time seems rapidly approaching when the rabbit of Australia will cease to be regarded as a nuisance, says the Melbourne Leader. What can be done with the rabbit as a marketable commodity in the way of preserving the meat in tins and utilizing the skin has been proved, and a Sydney firm is reported as having dispatched an agent to London whose mission is to extend a trade in exporting rabbits as frozen meat. He is to do his best to push markets for the millions of superfluous game of the colony of New South Wales now being treated as vermin, and on the extermination of which large amounts of money are annually expended. Hares and rabbits are to be the first consideration, and other game, such as wallaby, the choice parts of the kangaroo, wild birds, etc., will follow. According to the manager of the company, a great part of the proposed export of rabbits will go to the northern parts of England, the people in those districts having already favored the trade. Last year the company exported between 6,000 and 7,000 rabbits and about 10,000 hares. It is expected that the consignments of frozen rabbits will reach annually not less than 250,000. Up to the present the rabbits have been forwarded in bags, but for the future it is intended to pack them in banded cases, fifty rabbits in a case. Instructions will be issued to those who enter into the business of procuring the animals how they are to be killed. No shot rabbits will be taken. They must be dispatched in such a manner that no blood is allowed to get on their skins, and so interfere with the process of freezing. The railway commissioners are offering every facility for the development of the trade, which is likely to benefit the colony in more ways than one. In all there is a hint to Victoria as to how a little of the government money now wastefully expended in poisoning might be judiciously used in the direction of subsidies toward making the rabbits a source of profit.

Choking in Cattle.

Sometimes in the past few months I have read of this remedy for a choked animal: Take a round stick, in diameter, perhaps, 1 or 2 inches, and in length 6 or 8 inches; tie a cord on each end, and put it in the animal's mouth, the same as a bit in a horse's mouth, tying the cord back of the horns. Last evening I found a nice heifer with an apple in her throat. She was quite badly bloated—in fact, in a condition where something must be done for relief soon or I should be minus a heifer. Being alone, I could not push it down, and to snap it out with my thumbs was impossible; so I tried the stick-in-the-mouth remedy. It worked like a charm, and in forty minutes from the time the stick was put in her mouth the apple had become soft and gone into her stomach.

As I remember the idea given, it was that the keeping the mouth open prevented attempting to swallow, and that would prevent the bloating, and the working of the tongue would create saliva, which would digest the apple or potato, or whatever might be the cause—but it does not matter what the theory was; practically, it is a success, and the remedy is worth putting in your hat, where you will not forget it. This one instance has saved me enough to pay the cost for the year of every agricultural paper I take, and I wish to present it to others through your paper.—Country Gentleman.

When you lose a hundred dollars, and your friend says he is sorry, it is naturally impossible for him to be as sorry as you are.

Left a Heavy Shortage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Ratus Ramsey, late treasurer of Illinois, who died in office, left a large shortage, estimated at over \$300,000, and his bondsmen have begun suit against his estate. When Henry Wulf succeeded the dead man he found a shortage of \$363,539.52, which he communicated to his bondsmen, who have so far suppressed it in the hope of reimbursement out of the estate of the dead man. Now, F. M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National bank of which John R. Walsh, a bondsmen, is president and Carl Moll, cashier of the Illinois National bank of Chicago, of which John J. Mitchell another bondsmen, is president, have filed in the county court claims for the full amount of the shortage.

Carl Moll, cashier of the National bank of Illinois, one of the sureties on the bond of the late state treasurer, and an appointee of Governor Altgeld, as a West park commissioner, said tonight to a United press reporter in regard to the claim of the bondsmen against the Ramsey estate and the reported defalcation of \$360,000. "When Mr. Ramsey died suddenly at his home in Carlisle early last November Governor Altgeld appointed Elijah, the son of the deceased, to serve the rest of the term. The law requires the presence of the bondsmen when any transfer of the treasurer's office is to be made, so F. M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National bank, and myself, representing the bondsmen, were present in Springfield when the accounts were examined and the funds turned over.

THE SHORTAGE DISCOVERED.

"The startling discovery was made at that time the \$360,000 of the state funds had been misappropriated. We found notes of Henry Zeltner, a banker of Lebanon and of Otalton, Ill., aggregating \$24,000. The only security attached to the notes was stock in the Illinois. We also found due bills of Ramsey for \$115,000. He had simply taken that amount of money from the treasury and left due bills to show for it. Henry Zeltner, who evidently began borrowing from the state treasury as soon as Mr. Ramsey took charge of the funds, was a former partner of the late treasurer in the banking business. We made him turn over the bondsman 500 acres of land which was in his own name. He made an assignment last Monday. The bondsmen have 2,000 acres of land near Mitchell, Ill., to realize on. We may get altogether from the farm lands and the Ramsey estate from \$200,000 to \$225,000, which would leave us losers \$135,000. I believe Ramsey, although reputed to be wealthy, entered the office not only poor, but in debt, and used the \$115,000 to pay his debts with. As for Zeltner, I think he used the \$240,000 to buy the land we now hold and maybe to bolster up his banks during the financial panic.

"Did you hear any intimation as to the sudden death of Mr. Ramsey being due to his own act?" "I don't believe he committed suicide. He was subject to heart trouble, and the worry over his shortage coupled with the knowledge that his successor had been elected, a republican, and that exposure would soon follow, hastened his end. His son was present when he died.

The Hayward Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—The Hayward family skeleton made its appearance. It was made evident from Adry Hayward's testimony that for a long time the two brothers have been at variance with each other, and yesterday Adry was questioned concerning numerous quarrels. The Hayward family, it seems, is now trying to save Harry's neck at the expense of the reputation of his elder brother. Throughout the examination Mrs. W. W. Hayward, mother of Adry and Harry, sat beside Mr. Erwin and prompted him during the cross-examination. It was she who put in the attorney's mouth the questions as to the difficulties the witness had been in with his father and Harry, she told of threats Adry had made against his brother's life. Adry saw the situation in a moment, and from the instant that the inspiration of Erwin's questioning was recognized he assumed a defiant and hardened manner, as though the last vestige of sympathy for the accused had been wrung from him by this latest turn of events, and he would now even tell more than was called for in the attorney's questions. Mr. Erwin expects to show that Adry Hayward is insane and also proposes to use his brother, Dr. Thaddeus Hayward, as a witness.

Flocking to the Foo.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says that eleven foreigners and a large number of Chinese have arrived there from Che Foo. A German steamer from Che Foo, which arrived there was boarded by Chinese officials, who searched the vessel in an endeavor to find two naval officers who had deserted. The officers were not found. Wounded Chinese soldiers are flocking into Che Foo for the purpose of being attended by the doctors and nurses of the Red Cross society.

Will Bring Suit for Damages.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13.—John Vevera, one of the four survivors of the Elbe, arrived at his home yesterday. "My superior strength was all that saved me that night," said Vevera, "The North German Lloyd company furnished me with a ticket on the Umberto and gave me \$10 in money." Mr. Vevera's lawyer has informed him that there is no reason to doubt that he can recover damages from the steamship company, and a suit for damages will be begun.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate spent most yesterday in further discussion of the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, looking to the reduction of the rates now paid to railroad companies for the transportation of the mails of the United States. A modification to the amendment reported from the committee on appropriations requires a reduction of at least 10 per cent and another proposition will be offered by Vilas looking to the purchase, ownership and management of the railway postal cars by the government. In view of Mr. Vilas' experience as postmaster-general in President Cleveland's first administration, his statements and arguments were of much interest. However, it went over without any action, except an agreement that a vote will be taken on it at 3 p. m. tomorrow. Mr. Vilas also took a prominent part in the earlier proceedings of the day. He introduced a bill with the title "to save the people of the United States \$16,170,770," and which proposes the issue of 3 per cent bonds, payable in gold coin. It opened the way to some discussion and was then placed on the calendar from which it can be taken, on motion, for action by the senate, and without a preliminary reference to the finance committee. Sherman also reintroduced his bill for the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds and certificates of indebtedness payable in "lawful money" and the bill was laid on the table to be called up for discussion in the morning hour. The senate at 6 p. m. adjourned.

VILAS GIVES FIGURES.

In the course of his speech Vilas stated that when he was at the head of the postoffice department he had caused careful inquiries to be made and had learned that the then total value of the railway postal cars was only \$1,600,000, while \$2,000,000 a year was then paid by the government for their rent, besides paying by weight for the mails they carried. Figures just prepared by the railway mail bureau showed a total of 740 railway postal cars, worth about \$3,500 each, making a total investment of \$2,590,000. The maintenance of these cars would cost \$622,350. He illustrated his argument by showing that on the Pennsylvania Central railroad there was paid for the year over \$2,000,000 for transportation of the mail and \$575,000 for the use of sixty-nine postal cars, and to the New York Central \$2,080,000 for transportation and \$425,000 for the use of fifty postal cars, the rent of the postal cars being about double their value.

Allison antagonized Mr. Vilas' views and showed that this use of postal cars was not property to be regarded as rent, but as part of the compensation of the railroad companies for transportation of the mails. If congress were to arrange that compensation it should do so after due investigation of the whole subject, instead of injecting it into an appropriation bill in the expiring hour of congress. The present able postmaster-general, he added, had made no complaint that the compensation to the railroad companies was too great, but had complained that the loss to the government from the carriage of second class mail matter, newspapers and the like, was \$16,000,000 a year. Allison, therefore, wanted to impress on the chairman of the postoffice committee, Mr. Vilas, that instead of dealing with "leather and prunelle," as to the question of railway compensation, thereby saving perhaps one or two or three hundred dollars, he and his committee and the senate should deal with the question of much larger proportions which showed an annual cost of \$16,000,000 to the government.

A Total Loss.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 14.—At 8 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the basement of the hardware store of William Henry Hutchinson, on Monroe street, a wooden structure four stories high. The building soon collapsed. A few minutes later three bodies were pulled out, placed in the police ambulance and taken to the hospital. Then a horse wagon backed up and another fireman was placed inside and taken to the hospital. The work of rescue went on rapidly for an hour or more, eleven firemen being taken out. Three of them were dead, or died in a few minutes after being taken out.

The injured, as far as known, are C. Moody of hose No. 3, shoulder dislocated and internally injured; Leonard Hiller of hose No. 4, shoulder dislocated and otherwise injured; George M. Middleton of steamer No. 3, back injured and severely bruised; William Minton of chemical No. 1, badly crushed; Nicholas Weiser jr., of steamer No. 3, sprained ankle and internal injuries; William R. Hunt of hose No. 4, back injured; Charles Corson of engine No. 4, back injured and badly crushed.

Amassed a Fortune.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 14.—Dr. Allan M. Leets, of this city, has been informed that Henry B. Carey, late of Los Angeles, Cal., has bequeathed him \$50,000. The bequest was on account of a loan of \$50 which Dr. Leets made to Carey at Newark, N. J., in 1862. Carey went west and amassed a fortune.

A Test Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—In the circuit court Dr. J. Dickson, a well known physician, was called to testify as a witness in a damage suit. The physician had been called as an expert by the city and he wanted a fee of \$10. He declared that he would not testify because it had not been paid, and Judge Crighton fined him \$25 for contempt of court. He gave notice of an appeal to the appellate court and will make a test case of it.

Opened the Defense.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—The defense in the Hayward case opened yesterday. John Day Smith, of defendant's counsel, called the attention of the jury to a number of things the state had promised at the outset to prove and which it had not done. It had not shown that Hayward had secured all of Miss Gling's money, as she had a balance in the bank at her death; it had not shown that he had gone riding with her the Wednesday and Sunday evenings before the murder as promised. The sweat box method of wringing so-called confessions from Blixt and Adry Hayward were adverted to, in denunciatory terms. "Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Smith, "you will naturally ask: 'What is the theory of the defense?' Gentlemen, the defense has no theory. We are not compelled to bring in here the guilty party. That is the duty of the state and they are paid for it. We shall prove an absolute alibi for that alleged meeting between Blixt and this defendant on Hennepin boulevard from 7:30 to 8 o'clock."

Evidence, he said, would be produced to shatter Blixt's testimony in several material points, and it would be shown that Adry Hayward's motive for testifying against his brother was one of insane jealousy, which means that there will be another airing of the Hayward family skeleton. Evidence unused by the prosecution would be presented and a little light thrown upon the mayor's sweat box proceedings. Several witnesses were examined relative to Blixt's movements in another part of the town on the night of the shooting, but nothing material was brought out. Hayward's presence at the theatre on the night of the murder was proved by ushers at the Grand opera house.

Suffering Among the Settlers.

GALVESTON, Texas., Feb. 15.—A furious snow storm is raging over the western half of Texas. At Houston snow has fallen since midnight and at noon was twelve inches deep. Galveston is experiencing the second snowfall of its history. At Austin the snow is drifting and travel will soon be blocked. Stock is dying by the hundreds on the snow-covered ranges, and there is considerable suffering among the poorer settlers. At St. Joseph a coal famine exists. C. M. Badger, a farmer near St. Joseph, was found frozen to death in his pasture this morning.

DENVER, Feb. 15.—Reports of suffering among settlers in the eastern part of the state have been received since the extremely cold weather, which has been prevalent for the last twenty days. Many settlers are destitute of fuel and food. Much stock has already perished on the ranges. At Julesburg the temperature has ranged from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. The cold seems to be backing against the Rockies from El Paso to Cheyenne. Millions of snow birds and rabbits have been frozen.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says: "The heaviest snowfall ever known here began today, and there is four and two hundredths inches recorded and it is still snowing. In New Orleans this morning roofs and gables and window sills and fences and lawns were covered with a thin coating of snow, but the fall altogether did not average more than half an inch. Advances from Louisiana and Mississippi were to the effect that snow had fallen all around and the early morning trains came in with their tops fairly covered with the white garment."

The Boycott Off.

DENVER, Feb. 15.—The Union Pacific boycott was declared off and once more the transcontinental lines will swear allegiance to the western passenger association. At a meeting of passenger agents held at the Brown hotel Mr. Lomax argued that the Rio Grande Western, the principal objector, has five great lines as feeders, and its management ought to be satisfied. He declined to change the gateway from the Missouri river. It was finally decided that business from the east destined for points on the Union Pacific at the Missouri river. The rates will go into effect tomorrow. A person buying a round trip for the coast may now hold it sixty days before starting, as the ticket has a sixty-day limit one way. A committee consisting of Chairman Caldwell, J. H. Bennett and A. B. Smith were appointed and will report, stating the terms of the compromise.

In Great Peril.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Swedish bark Catloch, while being towed by the Firth of Clyde stranded at Kildonan, together with the tug which was towing her. The crew of the tug succeeded in landing, but the Catloch's life boat was driven ashore and smashed, preventing the landing of the crew of the bark. The deck of the Catloch is submerged and the crew are drowning. Great anxiety is felt for their safety. Several rockets have been fired on the hope of getting a line to her, but all efforts to do so have thus far been fruitless. It is probable that both bark and tug will be a total wreck.

A Letter of Condolence.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The crown prince of Sweden has written a letter of condolence and sympathy to Frau von Goessel, whose husband commanded the Elbe. She and the crown prince once sailed on the steamship Schehren under Captain von Goessel's command from Genoa to Port Said, and in memory of the voyage the king of Sweden conferred upon Goessel the order of Vasa.

STATE NEWS ITEMS.

According to the Republicans there is not a vacant house in Waukegan. The new school building at Laurel was completed recently and is now full of scholars.

The Baptist society at Hartington will build a parsonage as soon as the ground thaws.

The farmers of Buffalo county are quite generally opposed to bonding to secure seed grain.

An effort will be made to organize a lodge of the order of the American Senators at Tilden.

A great deal of sickness is reported in the state, la grippe and pneumonia are the leading maladies.

The next meeting of the schoolmasters' club of northeast Nebraska will be held at Wayne, March 15 and 16.

The farmers in two townships of Greeley county are negotiating their own paper for all needed supplies.

A Greeley county man too poor to have mittens had his hands badly frozen while driving to town the day after the blizzard.

James Otis McNurlan, a young farmer of Murray, Cass county, wants a wife, but is too busy to gather one where they grow.

A little son of George W. Smith of North Loup, while attempting to climb into a chair, fell and sustained a broken arm and a dislocated elbow.

Claude Falls Wright gave the people of Hartington three lectures on theosophy, and organized a club that will give the subject a few years of candid research.

The I. O. G. T. lodge of Greeley has organized a "legislature" where all kinds of laws are debated, committed, recommended, amended and finally passed.

A county teachers' convention will be held at David City, lasting two days, March 8 and 9. Teachers and speakers from abroad will help enliven the occasion.

Samuel Stephens, a veteran of the war, who formerly lived at McCook, died at the soldiers' home in his seventy-seventh year. He was a member of company A, Illinois infantry. The farm residence of J. M. Reed, three miles southwest of Madison, was destroyed by fire. Everything inside the building went up in smoke. A small amount of insurance was carried.

Wells & Neiman have closed their grist mill at Schuyler. Unless Colfax county people encourage home patronage by using the products of their own mill, the plant will remain closed an indefinite period.

The county board of Knox county has ordered a poll tax assessed against all Indians. The action was taken in order that the Indians should be compelled to aid in keeping up the public highways.

The treasurer of Logan county left his keys in the safe, and had to enlist the services of an expert to open the inner doors and rescue the receipt books and other fixtures from a very embarrassing position.

All offers of financial assistance from friends have been refused by E. A. Brown, of the Nebraska City Press, who proposes to rise from the ashes as a Prometheus or be buried where he was burned. Brown is a brick and his example is worthy of emulation.

Sam Kurgewelt, a young man living near Madison, accidentally got his right hand caught in the cog wheels of a horse power the other evening and injured to such an extent that Dr. Long found it necessary to amputate the entire thumb and part of the second finger.

The relief committee of Sherman county complains that while there are cars of syrup on track in Lincoln doing nobody any good, many families in the region of Loup City are subsisting on bread alone, and they would feel grateful to receive a few kegs for distribution.

The entire population of Harrisburg was called out the day of the blizzard to search for the six-year-old son of Mr. Campbell, who lost his way returning home from school. While the search was in progress the little fellow dropped exhausted upon the doorstep, and was speedily gathered to the bosom of his almost frantic mother. He was considerably frost-bitten, but nothing serious. The vigorous ringing of the school bell called the searchers home.

The editor of the Callaway Tribune is supposed to be the author of the following, which appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press: "Aid is arriving for farmers and others, but what is a printer to do? I am issuing a half-sheet on wrapping paper most of the time. There are no 'ads' and consequently no money; so seeing that your city is so liberal with food and clothing, I write to you to see if the printers won't give a few hours work each to help a brother craftsman get paper and ink and food for his wife. I expect sickness in my family next month and am without a dollar for medicine or doctor's bills. If the printers will only donate me a few dollars to help me in my dire distress, I will ever be grateful."

A heart-rending scene occurred at the Catholic church at Winer. Mrs. Patrick McDermott, who had come with her little four-weeks-old infant in her arms from her home about four miles northeast of town, to have the child christened, upon removing its wraps discovered that it was dead. Her anxious solicitude to protect it from the cold had probably caused its death from suffocation. The anguish of the mother caused the entire audience to shed tears.