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THE HERALD.

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8-tf PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Condensed from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

MONDAY, April 13.—Advices from Abanto on the 9th state that Marshal Serrano had made proposals for a settlement through Gen. Elio, which the Carlists had definitely rejected....According to Calcutta dispatches of the 12th, the distress on account of the famine was increasing in Tirhoot, and it was estimated that 4,573,000 persons in the districts of Patra, Chazepore and Rajeshhye were starving....A recent fire at Williamsport, Pa., destroyed $500,000 worth of property, including a large amount of lumber, a large planing-mill, a saw-mill and fourteen frame dwelling-houses. One man was burned to death.... Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court of the Northern District of Illinois, has recently decided that what are technically known as "puts," where the intention of the contracting parties is only to "settle the difference" and not to deliver and receive the thing specified in the contract, are void as "wager" or gambling contracts; in other words, that a "put" is a bet against the price of some commodity at a future time, like an "option," and therefore void like all other bets, because contrary to good morals and public policy.... A circular has been issued by W. H. Jackson, President of the National Agricultural Congress, relative to the third session of that body, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., commencing May 13, 1874. The circular says: "This is a purely representative body, since, by the amended constitution, agricultural or kindred societies which shall have contributed or may contribute five dollars to defray incidental expenses of the body are entitled to one delegate each, without reference to the number of membership." It is requested that notification be made of the appointment of delegates to Chas. W. Greene, Secretary, Jacksonville, Ill., at as early a date as practicable.... The Michigan State Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held in Lansing on May 6.... Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has been arrested and held to bail for publishing an advertisement of a gift concert in violation of the Ohio law....The work of taking the regular State decennial census in Michigan is to be completed this year, as provided by law, between the first Monday of April and the third Monday of Ma

TUESDAY, April 14.—The upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath passed the Ecclesiastical bills, on the 13th, whereupon the Bishops withdrew in a body. A Vienna dispatch says the Emperor has sent a conciliatory reply to the Pope's recent protest against the bills....The Carlist forces before Gerona have retired, the municipal authorities having paid them 100,000 reals....President Grant is reported as having recently asserted that he was opposed to inflation in the general acceptation of the term; that is, to an increase of the currency beyond the actual business necessities of the country; but at the same time he had given no opinion concerning the measure before Congress, nor had he indicated what his action would be relative to any bill that might be passed....One of the New York Cremation Society's members having recently died, the organization have practically applied their idea of disposing of the dead. The body was put upright in a fire-proof receptacle, through which intensely-heated air was forced. The father of the deceased paid the bill—$3.25—and now has the ashes of his son in an urn on his parlor mantel-piece....Iron-workers in Pennsylvania to the number of 10,000 are on a strike because of the refusal of the masters to accept the schedule of prices recently adopted by the Puddlers' Union....James Shoaff, editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Gazette*, died on the 12th from the effects of morphine administered by himself.....Hon. Schuyler Colfax has written a letter peremptorily declining to become a candidate for Congress from his district next fall....The Wisconsin State Institution for the Education of the Blind, located at Janesville, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss $250,000.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.—The first decision of the new Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court has been recently delivered on a case appealed from Chicago, affecting the right of the State to tax the shares of National Bank stock held by non-resident owners. Judge Drummond decided that the State had not that right, but Chief-Justice Waite reverses this decision and declares that such shares are taxable by local authorities. The question involves the validity of taxes levied by municipal as well as State authorities....The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of the House, reports the cost of refunding the national debt into 5 per cent. bonds, authorized by acts of Congress of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, etc. The whole amount of bonds refunded was $314,416,150, as follows: Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest to bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, $200,461,150; bonds bearing 5 per cent., loan 1858, to bonds bearing 5 per cent., funded loan of 1881, $13,955,000. The cost thereof has been $1,440,792.....On the afternoon of the 14th a Chinaman who was implicated in the murder of Bornstein, at Corinne, Utah, lately, was taken by a mob from the officer having him in charge and hung to the railroad bridge east of the town....The Delegate Convention of the State Grange of Illinois met at Bloomington on the 14th. The meeting was called to adopt or reject certain changes proposed in the constitution of the National Grange. The proposition to make Kelley and others life members was rejected, and the other proposed amendments were agreed to.

THURSDAY, April 16.—By an explosion in a coal mine at Dunkenfield, Lancashire, England, on the 15th, a large number of miners were killed and injured. Fifty bodies had been recovered up to midnight. One hundred miners were rescued. The explosion was caused by naked lights....The remains of Dr. Livingstone have reached Southampton. Fifty thousand persons witnessed the landing. ....Assistant-Secretary Sawyer voluntarily appeared in the Sanborn inquiry on the 15th, and denied much of Solicitor Banfield's testimony concerning himself. He stated that the Solicitor was regarded by the department as being something more than a clerk, and that his opinion and counsel as to the interpretation of any contract, or as to the propriety of any action done under it, were sought by the Secretary of the Treasury. When the question as to whether a contract should be made had been decided, the making of the contract, the carrying on of all correspondence in reference to it, and the modes of doing business under it, with the exception of the receipts of money arising from the collections, are committed to the Solicitor as agent of the Secretary for this purpose....The Illinois Republican State Convention is to be held at Springfield on the 17th of June....The Ohio Constitutional Convention has taken the female suffrage question from the table and killed it—41 votes against to 49 in favor, being 40 less than the constitutional majority....Nashville, Tenn., and vicinity have been visited by a destructive tornado. The storm crushed in the fronts of building, and lifting a large livery stable from its foundations carried it into the back water of the river, drowning several horses. The damage in the city was estimated at $100,000. It is feared many lives were lost.... Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor of Arkansas in 1872, took the oath of office on the 15th, and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Gov. Baxter by force. In a dispatch to President Grant Gov. Baxter says: "I propose to take measures immediately to resume possession of the State property, and to maintain my authority as the rightful Governor of the State. Armed men, acting under the revolutionary movement, are now in charge of the Government Armory and Capitol building." He also asks for Government aid in his behalf, and subsequently took possession of St. John's College as his headquarters, and declared martial law.

FRIDAY, April 17.—The Dominion Parliament has expelled Riel, the Manitoba member, by a vote of 124 to 68....Dockery, formerly Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., was recently arrested in Cuba for communicating with the insurgents, tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. An attempt is being made to induce the Captain-General to commute his sentence....A Washington telegram says: "In consequence of recent statements that certain bounty laws have been lately passed by Congress, the Second Auditor's office is flooded by letters of inquiry and requests for blanks for application. Up to the present time no bounty law has been passed by this Congress"....In the Sanborn investigation, on the 16th, John L. Pendrey, a practicing attorney of Leavenworth, Kan., testified that when he was at one time seeking a contract to collect moneys due to the Government by certain corporations Secretary Boutwell referred the subject to Banfield. The witness called on Banfield from time to time, and at his request produced the papers on which his charge was based. Boutwell went out of office without arranging the matter. Pursuing the subject the witness called on the President, who said that he would see Secretary Richardson. In the meantime Mr. Richardson informed the witness that he fully understood the case. Banfield had stated that there was a great deal of money in the case, and said he would allow witness 50 per cent. on the first $100,000 and 25 per cent. on the remainder. The witness, during his examination, said every contract he asked for had been given to Sanborn on the recommendation of Banfield. After the conclusion of Pendrey's testimony the committee closed the investigation, reserving the privilege to Secretary Richardson and Mr. Coughlin to appear if they desire to do so?....In the case of the alleged conspiracy of the Typographical Union of Titusville, Pa., against the *Daily Courier* of that city, twelve of the printers have been sentenced to twenty-four hours in jail and a fine of forty dollars each....The thirtieth ballot for United States Senator for Massachusetts was had on the 16th, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 208. Dawes, 92; Hoar, 88; Curtis, 22; Adams, 4; Banks, 8; Washburn, 1; Sanford, 2; Whittier, 1....The Oregon Farmers' State Convention met at Salem on the 16th and nominated: For Congress, T. W. Davenport; for Governor, Thomas F. Campbell, editor of the *Christian Messenger*; Secretary of State, J. H. Doughitt; Treasurer, D. Beach; State Printer, William M. Hand, publisher of the *Mountaineer*; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. M. Oglesby. The platform adopted asks for the building of the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Road; the improvement of rivers and harbors; the completion of roads already begun; favors the proper encouragement of transportation companies, corporations and persons engaged in legitimate business, all under subjection to law; that freights and fares should be fixed by the Legislature; considers personal character the criterion for fitness for office; that the General Government should pay the losses and damage of settlers by the Modoc war; indorses the Granger efforts against extortions and monopolies, etc....Delegations of planters from river parishes bordering on the Ouachita and Red Rivers, as well as from parishes bordering on the Mississippi River, waited on Gov. Kellogg at New Orleans on the 16th, stating that their cattle and stock had all been drowned, their lands and houses inundated, and themselves and their laborers reduced to destitution by the unprecedented flood. They ask that the United States military authorities be requested to issue rations to the sufferers.... Little Rock, Ark., dispatches of the 16th say there was little change in the condition of affairs. Gov. Baxter still occupied St. John's College and was making preparations to sustain himself. Mr. Brooks held the State House with two pieces of artillery and about 200 men. Brooks issued a proclamation defining his position, and Baxter a proclamation declaring martial law. The latter had surrounded the State House with a cordon of sentinels, and it was thought would have 2,000 men at his command by the following day. A later dispatch says that Gov. Baxter's forces had just taken possession of the telegraph office. The President had replied to the demand of Gov. Baxter, asking for the support of the Government, that his call was not made in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that he could give no aid under the circumstances. To Mr. Brooks, who made a similer demand, he made reply declining to comply with his request, on the ground that his right to hold the office had not been fully and finally decided by the courts of Arkansas. The commanding officer at Little Rock had been instructed to take no steps whatever to interfere in the pending troubles, except to preserve the public peace.

SATURDAY, April 18.—Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, has been elected to succeed the late Senator Sumner in the United States Senate. This result was reached by the State Legislature on the thirty-third ballot, which was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 267; necessary to a choice, 134. William B. Washburn received 151; Curtis, 64; Dawes, 26; Adams, 15; Loring, 4; Banks, 4; Wendell Phillips, S. N. Gifford and J. G. Whittier, 1 each....A private dispatch received at Raleigh, N. C., reports severe and heavy rumblings in Bald and Stone Mountains on the 16th. The trembling of the earth was felt more than 100 miles from the mountains. The shocks were more severe than before, and it is firmly believed by scientists that an eruption is imminent....A Little Rock dispatch of the 17th reports little change in the situation in Arkansas. Both Governors were surrounded by bodies of men armed to the teeth, and the Federal troops had been ordered to watch events, taking sides with neither, but ready to prevent bloodshed. The Postmaster had declined to deliver mail matter to either, but had telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Judge Whylock, of the Circuit Court, had overruled the motion to set aside the judgment in the Brooks-Baxter case, and sustained a motion to correct the record so as to show that the demurrer was submitted without the knowledge of Baxter or his attorneys. The bar held a meeting on the 17th and passed severe resolutions against Whipple, Brooks' attorney, for his non-professional conduct, and also against the court for its action in the absence of the Governor's counsel. The citizens of Little Rock had issued a proclamation reciting recent events and calling upon the citizens of the State to sustain Gov. Baxter. Late in the evening the Postmaster-General instructed the Postmaster at Little Rock that letters addressed to "Governor Baxter" or "Baxter, Governor of Arkansas," should be delivered to Baxter; letters adddressed to "Governor Brooks" or to "Brooks, Governor of Arkansas," should be delivered to Brooks. He was instructed to retain all communications addressed to "the Governor of Arkansas" until further orders.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, April 11.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—The report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky contested election case, declaring Young, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was agreed to without discussion... The Senate bill extending the provisions of the act of the 28th of February, 1867, so as to include all vessels of the United States navigating waters of the United States was passed .... The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light-ship at or near the mouth of Detroit River on Lake Erie. Consideration of the Currency bill was resumed, and an order for the main question was voted, down—yeas 112, nays 120—when several amendments were offered, debated and rejected, one of them being in the nature of a substitute authorizing the issue of $400,000,000 legal tenders, the retirement of the National Bank notes and the substitution therefor of Treasury notes and 3.65 per cent. convertible bonds, which substitute was rejected by 164 nays to 68 yeas. During the voting on the amendment the point of order was raised that members interested in National Bank stock had no right to vote on the question involving a tax on such stock. The Speaker over-ruled the point of order and the decision was ratified by the House, only nine members voting against it. The Senate bill was moved as a substitute for the House bill, and several additional amendments were proposed, when the House adjourned, the status of the bill being that the previous question impending on the bill, and the various amendments, including the Senate bill as a substitute, would come up again on the 14th

MONDAY, April 13.—*Senate.*—Mr. Chandler was excused from further service on the Committee on Mines and Mining, and Mr. Jones was appointed in his place....Bills were introduced—to authorize the Secretary of War to credit the several States and Territories for arms and munitions of war, under the act of 1808; to change the time of holding courts for the Eastern District of Wisconsin at Oshkosh. ...The bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States was taken up and debated, and several amendments were agreed to, when the bill as amended was finally passed—20 to 18....An amendment was submitted to Mr. Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, and considerable discussion was had on the question of taking up and considering the bill, after which notice was given that the bill would be called up on the 14th .... The House amended to the bill to authorize aliens to act as engineers and pilots, which provides that they shall have previously resided six months within the United States, was concurred in.

House.—Several bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among which were the following: To regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under laws relating to customs; in relation to rates of freight and passengers on the Pacific Roads; for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; for improving navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi River; resolutions of the Illinois Legislature asking for legislation to secure to the States of the United States equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time and transportation on the Union Pacific Railroad and its several branches....The bill for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and free transmission of newspapers by mail within the county of their publication, was passed—78 to 41. The bill provides that "from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mails: First—Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication. Second—Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at usual rates"....A motion was made to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution reciting gross abuses and irregularities in the letting of mail contracts, and providing for the investigation thereof, but the motion was not seconded by a majority. Quite a spirited debate ensued on the alleged abuses and irregularities, at the close of which it was understood that the resolution was referred to the Postoffice Committee.....Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 14.—*Senate.*—The Finance Committee reported the Louisville & Portland Canal bill, and recommended that the substitute passed by the House be concurred in, with certain amendments....The Civil Rights bill introduced by the late Senator Sumner was reported from the Judiciary Committee with a recommendation that it be passed as amended....A bill was introduced to repeal late bids for goods, supplies and transportation on account of the Indian service.... The bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana was taken up and debated....Executive session and adjournment.

House.—Bills were reported from the Civil Service Committee—to provide for a commission to reorganize the customs service; for the reorganization of the Treasury Department....A bill was passed abolishing the office of Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Providence, Portland, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Memphis, Evansville, Louisville, Norfolk, Mobile, Toledo and Pittsburgh, and providing that there shall be only one Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah. ....A joint resolution was introduced and referred submitting to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the several States ...The Currency bill was taken up and the previous motion to second—114 to 83—and after the rejection of proposed amendments the bill was passed—128 to 116.... The Senate bill to amend the National Currency act and to establish free banking was taken up and passed—140 to 102—and the bill now goes to the President for his signature, while the House bill has to await the action of the Senate....Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.—*Senate.*—The House bill amendatory to acts to provide National currency and to establish free banking was referred to the Committee on Finance....The House bill making an appropriation of $97,750 for the payment of teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same, was passed....A bill was introduced and referred to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in arming and equipping militia and in suppressing the rebellion.... The bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana was further debated....Adjourned.

House.—A bill was passed—186 to 49—to abolish the mileage of members of Congress, and providing that they shall be paid their actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each session.... The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole....Adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 16.—*Senate.*—A joint resolution was introduced and referred declaring that it has become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties. Bills were introduced—to enable disabled soldiers to receive money commutation upon orders for artificial limbs that are dated before June 15, 1870; amendatory of the Pacific Railway act, requiring the Union Pacific Railway Company to pro rata all freights carried over its line in connection with other railways.... The bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a permanent settlement on public lands of the United States was considered, and a substitute was offered ....The bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana was further debated....Adjourned.

House.—A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, ordered printed and recommitted, for the distribution of the Geneva award. ....The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and several proposed amendments were disposed of, a spicy debate ensuing on a motion to reduce the reward of the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000—it being contended by some of the members that the increase of salaries, including the President's, at the last session was unconstitutional. The motion was finally rejected....Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 17.—*Senate.*—Resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, protesting against any expansion of the currency, were presented.... The bill to provide for the purchase of the bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company was taken up and several amendments were agreed to....The Louisiana bill was further debated....Adjourned to the 20th.

House.—A resolution was introduced and referred for furnishing rations, forage and clothing to the people who are suffering from inundations from the overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries....The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment was adopted to furnish official postage stamps to the State Department to an amount not exceeding $50,000....Adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.
APRIL 18, 1874.

COTTON.—Middling upland, 17½@17¾c.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$10.00@12.25. Hogs—Dressed, $7.25@7.75. Sheep—Live, $6.50@8.50.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $6.75@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.05@7.40. Wheat—No 2 Chicago, $1.56@1.60; Iowa spring, $1.57@1.61; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.59@1.64. Rye—Western and State, $1.10@$1.13. Barley—$1.65@1.67. Corn—Mixed Western afloat, 88@91c. Oats—New Western, 62@64c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—New Mess, $16.75@16.80. Lard—10@10¼c.

WOOL.—Common to extra, 40@70c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.50@5.80; good, $5.20@5.40; medium, $4.90@5.10; butchers' stock, $4.00@4.75; stock cattle, $3.75@4.75. Hogs—Live, $5.00@6.12½. Sheep—Good to choice, $6.50@7.12½.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 32@35c. Eggs—Fresh, 12½@13½c. Pork—New Mess, $16.30@16.35. Lard—$9.67@9.70.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter extra, $7.00@9.25; spring extra, $5.25@6.37½. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.27@1.27¼. Corn—No. 2, 65¼@65½c. Oats—No. 2, 46@46½c. Rye—No. 2, 92½@93c. Barley—No. 2, $1.65@1.67.

WOOL.—Tub-washed, 48@55c; fleece, washed, 36@48c.; fleece, unwashed, 25@32c.; pulled, 35@40c.

CINCINNATI.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—$6.60@6.80. Wheat—$1.40. Corn—67@70c. Rye—$1.05. Oats—48@57c. Barley—$1.60@1.65.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—$16.50@16.75. Lard—9¼@9⅜c.

ST. LOUIS.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Fair to choice, $4.50@6.25. Hogs—Live, $4.70@5.75.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—XX Fall, $5.50@5.90. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1.50@1.51½. Corn—No. 2, 65@66c. Oats—No. 2, 40@49½c. Rye—No. 2, 92@91c. Barley—$1.60@1.65.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $16.50@16.75. Lard—9¼@9⅜c.

MILWAUKEE.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Spring XX, $5.70@6.25. Wheat—Spring No. 1, $1.35@1.36; No. 2, $1.30@1.30¼. Corn—No. 2, 63@63½c. Oats—No. 2, 43@45½c. Rye—No. 1, 89@90c. Barley—No. 2, $1.58@1.60.

DETROIT.

BREADSTUFFS. — Wheat — Extra, $1.68@1.69. Corn—75@77c. Oats—52@54c.

TOLEDO.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Amber Mich., $1.50@1.51. No. 2 Red, $1.50@1.51. Corn—Mixed, 72@74½c. Oats—No. 1, 52@52½c.

CLEVELAND.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—No. 1 Red, $1.56@1.56; No. 2 Red, $1.46@1.47. Corn—73@76c. Oats—52@54c.

BUFFALO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—$5.25@6.25. Hogs—Live, $5.25@6.00. Sheep—Live, $6.37@7.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $5.12½@5.37½; medium, $5.75@6.00. Hogs—Yorkers, $5.40@5.90; Philadelphia, $6.30@6.60. Sheep—Best, $6.75@7.75; medium, $6.00@6.50.

STARVED TO DEATH.

A German, Swindled Out of $80,000 by a Wall Street Shark, Locates in Arkansas—Becoming Sick and Destitute, He and a Son Perish from Starvation—Great Suffering of His Wife and Remaining Children.

ABOUT two months ago a man named Kaufman came into the State of Arkansas with his wife and two children, from New York, where Mr. Kaufman formerly resided and where he was engaged in a reputable business. In an evil hour he fell in the way of a Wall street shark, who had a lot of Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad bonds to dispose of. Desirous of leaving New York to try his fortune somewhere in the great Southwest, Mr. Kaufman too readily listened to the oily gammon of the broker, and almost before he was aware of it had exchanged his greenbacks for the worse than worthless trash. He arrived in Little Rock with his little family, and then his eyes were first opened to the enormity of the swindle perpetrated upon him. Confident in the negotiable character of his $80,000 in bonds, he thought to dispose of sufficient to meet a need of a little ready money, and the poor fellow's despair may be imagined when he received the information that a bushel-basketful would not buy a breakfast in that or any other market. Sad at heart, but not entirely bereft of hope, he made a desperate effort to retrieve his losses, and place his little family beyond the reach of the wolf already glaring at them with greedy eyes. He went from Little Rock to Lewisburg, near which village he secured a small tract of land, built a temporary cabin, and made preparations for putting in a crop. He had, meanwhile, procured lumber wherewith to build a comfortable dwelling. But it was not to be; climate fever laid its hand upon the poor fellow, and he was soon upon his humble couch raving in delirium. When taken ill his scanty supply of provisions had been consumed, money he had none, and he was a stranger in a strange land. His forlorn and wretched wife, almost crazed with her burden of multiplied sorrows, was soon to bring into the world an heir to the misery around them; but love for the man who lay moaning in the hovel overcame her physical weakness, and she went to a neighbor to ask that a messenger be sent for a doctor. This man refused to give the assistance asked, and the heart-broken woman took her weary way to the railroad track, hoping to halt a passing train and obtain some aid in her dire necessity. There beside the rails she stood in a drenching rain four hours—terrible to her who was striving to snatch from the brink of the grave the lives of her loved ones. Exhausted nature at last demanded relief, and without a ray of hope she sought the mockery of a home. The exposure and her condition were too much for her feeble frame, and she too succumbed to the fever; hope fled, and in a stupor of despair she laid herself down to die, praying only that the end would come quickly. The father died first—starved; then a little boy closed his eyes and was in a land where starvation is unknown.

Mr. Chapman, a gentleman living about a mile from Kaufman's hut, heard sundry rumors of the sad condition of the family, and repaired to their relief, fortunately in time to save from the death of hunger, at least, the mother, whom he found in the agonies of childbirth. There was not an ounce of food in the house, nor a soul at hand to render assistance to the suffering woman and her little daughter. Mr. Chapman hurried to Lewisburg, and sent a doctor to the house, promising to pay the fees himself. He also, it is said, applied to citizens of Lewisburg for aid for the stricken sufferers, but one and all are reported to have turned a deaf ear to his appeals and his pitiful story. He could not get a dollar, and so paid for shrouds and secured plain coffins for the dead father and son himself. Mr. Chapman also procured some food and nourishment, and again went back to the cabin. He subsequently appealed to the Masonic fraternity of Little Rock (of which order the dead man had been a member), and the brethren there raised between sixty and seventy dollars for the relief of the sufferers, and now, says the Little Rock *Republican* (from which paper the foregoing statement is compiled), the mother and her two children have every necessary comfort. There was little hope that the mother would survive, as she was suffering from pneumonia, and the little girl was so reduced from want of food that only the most careful nursing could restore her to health. The baby was not expected to live many days more.

IF a person swallows any poison what ever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a larger number of cases than any half a dozen medicines, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach, and lest there be any remnant of the poison, however small, let the white of an egg or a teacup of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet. These very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

APPLES and potatoes are important products to our farmers, though uncertain of late years. The apple belt of this continent is 600 miles wide; and the fruit partakes of the nature of the soil. It is best on the Pacific coast, but the fruit is more enduring in New England than anywhere else.

—There are in New Mexico 164 schools, 133 of which are public; 7,102 pupils and 196 teachers. The school funds amount to $66,821.57.

STRUGGLE.

BY ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

GREAT strength is bought with pain. From out the strife,
From out the storms that sweep the human soul—
Those hidden tempests of the inner life—
Comes forth the lofty calm of self-control.

Peace after war. Although the heart may be
Trampled and plowed like a torn battle-field,
Rich are the fruits that follow victory,
And battle-grounds the fullest harvests yield.

Strong grows his arm who breasts a downward stream,
And stems with steady stroke the mighty tide
Of his own passions. Sore the wrench may seem,
Yet only he is strong whose strength is tried.

To toil is hard. To lay aside the oar—
To softly float and fall with passion's swell—
Is easier far; but, when the dream is o'er,
The bitterness of waking none can tell.

To float at ease, by sleepy zephyrs fanned,
Is but to grow more feeble, day by day,
While slips life's little hour out, sand by sand,
And strength and hope together waste away.

He only wins who sets his thews of steel
With tighter tension for the prick of pain;
Who wearies, yet stands fast; whose patient zeal
Welcomes the present loss for future gain.

Toil before ease; the cross before the crown.
Who covets rest, he first must earn the boon.
He who at night in peace would lay him down
Must bear his load amid the heats of noon.

A NIGHT WITH GAMBLERS.

IN the year 1859 I was sojourning temporarily in the City of Mexico, and having nearly a month of leisure after satisfactorily winding up the business matters that drove me thither I devoted a portion of it to exploring the darker portion of the metropolis, meeting with some curious adventures, making a few strange acquaintances. One of the last was a middle-aged man with whom I first spoke one afternoon at a bull-fight in Necatilan Square.

A strong feeling of friendship speedily sprang up between us, and with Don Jaime Mercado—as he introduced himself—as guide I had little difficulty in finding means of passing away the time. And with him as companion one night I found myself cautiously treading the Callejon del Arco, or "blind alley of the Arcade," long notorious as one of the most dangerous places in the Mexican capital. The dense mass of houses, of which the Merchants' Arcade forms a part, known as the Impedradillo does not form one compact street. On the southwestern side of the Cathedral a narrow lane runs into the Impedradillo; this is called the Callejon del Arco. It is in one of those caverns which the sea sometimes hollows out in the face of a cliff.

Even in the daytime, while the sun's rays pouring down upon the square are almost blinding, this alley is dark, gloomy, forbidding. Advance within it, though only a few paces, and you seem precipitated into the shades of night; an involuntary chill creeps over you, by no means lessened as you catch a glimpse of some shadowy figure lurking in an archway, closely shrouded in cloak and sombrero, the black, evil eyes watching your every motion. Then there is an unhealthy dampness around you; water is constantly oozing out of the walls; under foot it is wet and slimy—almost unconsciously comes the terrible fancy that one is treading in the gore of the countless victims whose lives have ended here.

Yet through this alley Don Jaime Mercado guided me—he with drawn sword, I with cocked revolver. Three several times we closely hugged the mildewed walls, our weapons pointing outward, to await the passing by of some suspicious character. Either these gentlemen were wronged by our suspicions, or else they did not like cold steel or hot lead, since they quietly passed us by, though edging close to the further wall.

At length Don Jaime paused before a heavily-ironed door, striking three loud blows upon it with the pommel of his sword. Almost immediately this opened, and a porter bearing a lantern held the light up to our faces. Evidently satisfied he rapped a signal upon the door behind him, which promptly opened.

This revealed a long, steep flight of stairs, up which we tramped. Here a serge curtain, surmounted by a transparency bearing the legend "Sociadad Filarmonica," swung noiselessly aside, and we were in one of the most fashionable gambling halls of the City of Mexico. For a minute the brilliant light dazzled me, and I could distinguish little else than a low, indistinct hum, mingled with the click of the roulette balls and the more musical tingle of golden coin.

The hall was of extraordinary dimensions, lighted by hundreds of wax tapers. Two dozen long, green baize-covered tables were surmounted by the eager devotees of Fortune; this much I saw, then was introduced to the proprietor of the hall, a dapper little Frenchman whose name I have forgotten.

He was extremely polite and attentive, leading us to the elegantly fitted-up sideboard, pressing us to partake of the sparkling wines and luscious fruit. He soon left us, however, to greet some other visitors, and then we joined the crowd around one of the tables.

It was devoted to rouge et noir, with its circles of devotees, who came night after night to tempt fortune, one moment tingling with a wild, delicious joy as the fickle dame deigns to smile upon them, the next plunged into the depths of despair as the croupier's rake transfers the glittering offering to the wrong side of the table.

"See," whispered Don Jaime into my ear; "observe that lady in black, she with the lace mask, who places her little pile on the red 'double zero' with such a queenly air. That is Senora de Los D——. Ten months since she was the idol of her husband, who possessed almost princely wealth, but the mania seized her. She visited the tables nightly, losing enormously, giving orders upon orders upon her husband for the amounts, which were gladly taken, for Don D——, everybody knew, would sacrifice his last thaco rather than dishonor his name by refusing payment. Her husband soon

scovered the truth and paid her debts, but there was a stormy scene between them, it is said, and two days afterward he was found dead in the street, slain by the stroke of a cuchillo in the hands of a hired bravo. The truth is not known for certain, but many believe that she paid for the murder. Since then she has been a nightly visitor here, losing almost constantly. The last of her husband's property is sold, and when that is gone—well, there is the suicide's grave."

At the next table a Californian of swart features and sinister aspect, not lessened by the strips of court-plaster that diagonally cross his face from eye to jaw-bone, deals monte for the "benefit" of the moths who flutter around the golden piles in momentary expectation of raising them first into their own pockets; but, alas! though riches have wings, they do not fly in that direction.

The low cries "Cavalle en la puerta!" "Soto mozo!