d that Kearney and Buf do goustles unite or unite to the ormateation of a

It is reported that the Covington, Col

Rev. T. A. Hull, pastor of the M. I Church at Adams, died very suddenly in the

There are about 50,000 acres of railsped land yet unsold in Saline county, prices ing from \$4 to \$10 per acre.

Up to March 18th two thousand imsigrants have left the core at Kearney, this n, for the Republican Valley,

In the State there are 92,161 children f school age, among who is to be distributed he sum of \$100,271.86 from the general school

Delegations of citizens from Seward and faline countles have recently been holding consultations in Lincoln concerning rail

Frank Burnett, who was indicted at the jast term of the District Court in Cass Co., for burglary, has been arrested in the Southorn part of the State and returned to Plattasouth for trial.

Sergeant Dobaddi, employed at the adquarters of Gen. Williams, at Omahe, inhis friends there that he has just fallen to 2,000,000 forms in Hungary, by the th of an aunt, and has also learned that he to of noble family—that he is in fact a Count. He is preparing to visit Hungary, and has engaged two Omaha lade to accompany him as

An Anecdote of N. P. Willis.

An article by Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, entitled "Reminiscences of N. P. Willis," appears in Baldwin's Month-ty, from which we take the subjoined accelote:

"Mr. Willis was always ready with a cod word for any man or weman who ras stenggling with the sensitiveness of pailus over the thorny way of poverty r neglect. With delicate tact he would ind a way to set them right in the pubmind, while so many editors passed in by in silence, or gave them a prick with the critical pen. I re-tor one case in point: Emily Chub-a vivacious and poetic woman. been writing for a mere pittance apers and magazines, while others no more poetic ability, and no scope of thought, were well paid rell accepted by the public. She lained of this to Mr. Willis, in a grieved letter, to which he re-

> reas you expect anything bet-genius is not of a kind to af-your name. Who will read your name. Who will read your name. Who will read od Chubbuck? Sign, yourself you will see

have followed e East Indian will remember. Mr. Willis rose a teratives - Minnie by masculine cogno-to recognise muself under the nom de deme of Ernest Helfenstein, as did

The Future Sovereign of Bulgaria.
The future sovereign of Bulgaria is subject of much speculation at present. One of the candidates for the new throne appears to be Prince Bogorides, who was educated in Paris, and who has some claims. Evil tongues say that he of his ancestors kept facks in Bulgaria; he is the brother of Aleko Pasha, and at the same time allied to the nd at the same time allied to the ortschakoff family.

A more serious candidate seems to be

iar Petrovitch, President of the tenegrin Senate, and cousin of the

Then there is the Prince Alexander,

Hesse, whose children are Princes
and Princesses of Battenburg, or one of
the Blowing qualifications: Firstly,
to the German Prince; secondly, he is
to the prince of Hesse-Darm. of the Prince of Hesse-Darm-tho is married to a daughter of Nictoria.—N. Y. Tribunc.

It is an established fact that the se of farming lands everywhere in Illisols, Iowa, Minnesota and some parts of Wisconsin is steadily increasing.

Ohio has over \$100,000,000 invested sheep. These produce 185,000,000 ands of wool, and at least 800,000. pounds of mut; in, worth, at a low mate, \$80,000,000. In 1874. Ohio 175,870 dogs—much below the real iber in the State. In the last five is they have killed \$788,474 worth thesp. The support of the dogs unted to \$10,000,000. Quite a show-

up to 139,182 tons. The y Advertiser says the indi-for an increase of 50 or and that Alabama has co inacity to supply any demand;

tates, as shown by a table prepar-tates, as shown by a table prepar-the bureau of statistics, has grown 144.734 pounds in the year 1860, 354.635 pounds in 1870. The total art for the period, including both by years, has been 1,262,525.71

A BONAREA QUEEN'S JEWELA.

Mrs. Bell's 0050,000 of different dome in a Maiden Lane Firm' Vanite. A few days ago the Sun printed an

secount taken from the San Francisco Chronicle, of the regal wardrobe pre-pared by Worth of Paris for a bonanza queen from the Pacific Coast, who is about to visit Europe for an extended tour. The wardrobe is the finest owned by any lady on the American continent, and cost a fabulous sum of money. The lady referred to is Mrs. T. P. Bell, of San Francisco. She is a native of Boston, about twenty eight years of age, and the wife of Mr. Bell, one of the five directors of the Bank of California. He is also largely interested in silver mines with Flood, O'Brien, Mackey and others, and is said to have an income of \$60,000 a week. Mrs. Bell is now at the Hoffman House in this city, and will start for Europe about the first of April. She appeared at the Charity Bail, flash. ing with diamonds from the crown of her head to the buckles on her shoesand created an immense sensation. Few knew who she was, and fewer still the value of the gems she displayed. Her jewelsare now in the vaulstof a Maiden Lane jewelry firm for safe keeping, and to undergo some alterations before her departure for the Old World. A reporter of *The Sun* was permitted an inspection of this glittering array yesterday. The sight was dazzling. It is the largest and most costly collection of gems owned by any one lady in the United States.

There is a stomacher and chatelaine of diamonds that is perfectly bewilder-ing to look upon. In the golden belt alone are 850 diamonds. The chatelaine is composed of stars and crescents of exquisite workmanship descending to the botom of the skirt. It contains 1,973 diamonds. A tiars of diamonds is fashioned into crosses with one huge black pearl in the centre that alone cost There are two armlets, with star pendants of diamonds to match the stomacher, ecali containg fifty large stones. Two bracelets matching the last named article contain gems of the purest water, weighing from two to four carats each. A neckince of huge stones and star pendants cost \$76,000. The central "spark" weighs ten carats, and other stones weigh from three to eight carats each. None are of less weight than three carats. There are just 240 diamonds in this triffing article of adornment.

A large emerald and diamond neck lace of magnificent workmanship, has 250 large diamonds and an equal number of emeralds. There are large diamond and emerald ear-drops to match the above. Braclets of emeralds and diamonds complete this set. An article of adorment that would make half of Murray Hill sigh with envy is a coral and diamond necklace. The coral is of a fine pink hue and the diamonds are of large size and great brilliancy, attaining a dazzling and startling con-trast. Eardrops and two bracelets of the same complete the set. A butter-fly heir ornament has the body of the insect composed of a fine, long pearl of vellowish white. Pearls, saphires, rubies, and emeralds compose the wings. There is a second butterfly hair ornament. A fine large opal of magnificent colors compose the body, while the wings are made of diamonds, pearls, and rubies, arranged to represent the national colors. A vinaigrette of solid Roman gold has a solitare diamond in the center, resembling a fair sized calcium light. In this superb collection are such trifles as two solitare diamond eardrops, weighing eleven and a half carats each, which cost \$50,000; a chatelaine watch set in gold, with turquoise diamonds and rubies, four magnificent diamond and saphire rings, and two large diamond star shoebuckles, to match the necklace. The total value of this fortune in jewels is \$250,000. It is to be expected that this product of the American bonanza era will make a sensation when she appears, not alone among the effete monarchies of the other side, but in the English and French capitals as well. It is understood that she will try to make life endurable abroad by the aid of such accessories as a \$100,000 letter of credit, maids, nurses, and so on .- New York Sun.

Physical Training for Girls.

There is some danger at the present day that the claims of intellectual education, which are being so strongly put forward, may have the effect of postponing, or of causing to be neglected, those of the care and cultivation of bodily powers. In some respects we have rushed from a state in which too little care was given to mental development into one where intellectual work predominates. It is well that now and then a word of warning should be raised to remind ardent lovers of learning that children have bodies as well as minds. and that the bodies cannot be neglected or mismanaged without showing at no distant interval, and in no uncertain way, the ill-effects of the treatment to which they have been subjected.

Very little inquiry is necessary to es-tablish the fact that the practice of physical exercises, and the pursuit of anything like regulated gymnastic work. is the exception, instead of being the rule, in girls' schools. Even those "calisthenic" exercises which with girls are supposed to take the place of gymnastic exercises among the boys are from being universally taught. The The consequence of this neglect of exereise is, that the muscular development of girls is much hindred, and the grow up weak, flaccid, nervous, instead of being vigorous, well strung, and knowing nothing of nerves but their

names. The condition of affairs is partly the The condition of affairs is partly the result of a fear that girls may grow up up to be hoydenish, and that they may lose some of the sweet grace and modesty which are so exquisite when they exist in girlhood. Partly also, the abstinence from physical exercise has been the result of dislike of trouble on the part of those who have charge of yours. part of those who have charge of young girls. The daily walk in procession by two and two is a performance not diffi-cult to regulate, and external order is

easy to keep. Again, games would necessitate play grounds or play rooms, and schools are often far too limited in space to allow of such luxuries. It is also a matter by no means to be ignored that the fash-

ions of clothing, which pare nts see fi to adopt for their girls are not in the least adapted for the carrying on of any exercise more vigorous than a somewhat languid promenade. The stays, which prevent action of the lungs and heart; the tight, high heeled, narrow pointed boots, which make walking and nuning impossibilities; the tied-back skirt in vogue at the present time, and the heavy, expanded skirts of a few years ago—all equally prevent active muscular exercise.

Growing girls in healthy conditions are not destitute of those natural impulses to activity which characterize all young creatures. But what can a girl do for herself who is swathed in ga. ments that forbid activity; who was no place where she may healthily exercise nerself; and who is frowned at when she in any way endeavors to break away from the bonds of the conventional routine of motion?

There is a kind of exercise in which girls and women are allowed to indulge, and which take from, instead of contributing to, conditions of health. allude to the balls and dancing parties which girls and young women are in the habit of attending under conditions that they are utterly unhealthy, and at hours when, to insure health, they ought to be resting in bed. In dresses which upcover the chest, the back and arms, and unnaturally compress the waist in an atmosphere heated and rendered foult by glaring lights and the breathing of many deople congregated togetherhours are spent, dance after dance pass es, and the girls go home in the small hours of the morning fatigued, and obliged to rest far in the next day. Exercise of this kind may be called for by social exigencies; but, pursued under

tainly injurious to health. The exercise which will give permanent strength, which will build up heal-thy bodies for girls, and ultimately for women, istthe exercise of the swimming bath, which brings into play all the muscles of the body; that of the gymnastic class, where, in suitable dresses and under the direction of competent instructors, exercises fitted for the strength of girls are set for them to do; and that of the playg,ound, where such gaves as fives, rackets and lawn tennis give both amusement and ample ex-

the circumstances indicated, it is cer-

It is to be remembered that the benefits arising from training muscular ac-tivity are not confined to developmen. of the muscles of the arms, legs, etc., but that all the functions of nutrition of the body are aided to become effective by the help of the exercise. Many of the weaknesses and much of the suf fering of woman could be spared to them if early physical training had given them a strength which would show itself in the vigor of the whole body.— London Queen.

General Jackson's Wife.

Jackson was a young lawyer. He was on his way from Tennessee to some town in Kentucky to attend court. He was passing through what is now either Warsaw or Barron County in the Green river country, which was then quite thinly settled and the most of it covered with timber. Approaching a lone cab-in in the road, he heard the cries of a woman, which grew more and more distinct the nearer he approached the find a shoemaker beating his wife with his great strap of leather. The sounds he had heard proceeded from her throat. Disregarding the old admonition, never to interfere between husband and wife, he caught the man's arm and compelled him to desist from his diabolical pastime. Then half shoving him, half kicking him into the yard, he told the fellow to clear out. "You confounded scoundre!" he exclaimed; cleave the country immediataly and never let me hear of your showing your face to this woman again. My name is Andrew Jackson, I am a lawyer. I am going up here to court, but will return to this place every day or two until I am sure that you are so far away that you can cause the lady no more disturbance. If she has no one else to protect her, I will do it."

The positive manner of the young advocate convinced the cowardly husband that his adversary meant what he siad. So he took Jackson's advance and cleared out.

Jackson visited the woman, as he had avowed he would, and from becoming interested in her case became interested in her and she in him. In the course of a year he procured a decree of divorce for the woman from her husband, and then married her. The marriage was a quiet one, and occurred near The name of his wife's first husband was Roberts, and her own maiden name was Donaldson. Hopkins says that she was an illiterate wo man, but had a very kind heart, and was always a good, true and worthy wife of Jackson.

Soon after the marriage Jackson determined to emigrate to what was then the Territory of Mississippi. Here the report became current that he had nevbeen married to the woman with whom he was living. "I was married to her," he said "in Tennessee, in the presence of two witnesses; but if it will be any gratification to the people here to have us married again, I am willing." "And sure enough," said Mr. Hopkins, "off he goes and is married

again." Some time afterward Mr. Jacksore and his wife went to Kentucky. Then they found that Roberts, Mrs. Jack-son's first husband, had been circulating the report that they never had been married. Being willing that all parties should be satisfied on this point, Jackson went off and procured another license and was again united in marriage with the woman he had rescued from the wrath of ania hatesoemaker. Thus, though he had but one wife, General Jackson was thrice married.

The knot so well tied never grew slack. Jackson always loved his wife Mr. Hopkins tells an incident illustrating his devotion to her. Hopkins had remained over night at the General's house after the death of his wife. One morning he arose very early and started to walk toward the old family cemetery. He approached rather close to the grave of Mrs. Jackson, and was

surprised to find the General himself kneeling over it. He retreated his footsteps as soon as possible, but not too soon for the quick eye of the old soldier to see him. Afterward he spoke to him about the matter, and said that the act in which he (Hopkins) had beheld him was no uncommon one. Every morning, he said, he went to the grave, for he thought that the proper place dier to see him. Afterward he spoke to for he thought that the proper place for him to conduct his religious devotion was by the remains of his wife. who had so great and abiding a faith in the graciousness of the Ruler of the Universe. - Denver Tribune.

Is it Possible to Fly?

An interesting lecture on the above subject was delivered by Mr. Brearcy, the honorable Secretary of the Aeronautical Society in London, a few weeks ago, in which he explained the principles upon which acrial navigation must e conducted, and indirectly condemned the proposal to reach the pole by means of balloons. Flight, he said, was merey a mechanical action capable of imitation; that it was unassisted by aircells or other conveniences for effecting evity, and that the balloon, as a means of locomotion, was useless to man, except in the way of waftage. Having explained the rudiments of aerial seience, and detailed the various experiments made by English and foreign inventors, showing what their progress had been, he pointed out the curious fact that light as the atmosphere is in proportion to the weight of water, the rarer medium was capable of supporting a creature much heavier than itself. while water, 800 times heavier, only supports a fish of about equal weight, bulk for bulk. The currents, too, which creatures in the rarer element had to cope with, were out of all proportion to those of water. This apparent anomaly was capable of explanation - it was due. as he said, to flight by a merely mechanical action. Supposing fish bore the same proportional weight to their elemental medium as birds do to the atmosphere, they would have to be made of something heavier than plati-num. As it was, a fish was really a bird without wings. He gave some curious comparisons between different birds and insects as to the surface they presented to the atmosphere and their weight. Thus the gnat was 3,000,000 times less weight than the Australian crane, but presented in proportion 140 times more surface to the air: and between these two there were almost all gradations. In these investigations lay some of the most hopeful facts which seemed to render aerial navigation possible, and if man could get sufficient surface, he could certainly get sufficient machine power for propulsion. It was not so much a question of power as of the right application of power. There was also the question of balance. The manner in which a bird kept its balance while its wings are being energetically worked alternately above and below its center of gravity was marvelous. Mr. Brearey thought that with the recent example of the bicycle the question of balance would not present much diffi-culty. He then touched on the application of steam to the unvigation of the air. Until lately it had been thought that this was inadmissible as a motive power, because of the cumbrous methd of its generation, but it has been declared that when steam could be generated and applied with a weight not exceeding twenty pounds per horse power the problem would soon be solved. This tion as a runner. Harney gained raphope that the prognostication would be true. Man might not be able to reach the mechanism of a bird, but they might all reach the problem in another way. Many were now working at the problem in secret-in secret, partly from fear of ridicule, and partly from

ther research into this most interesting subject. The lecture had considerable interest added to it by various demonstrations given by Mr. Brearey, illustrating diferent modes of flight, including flight by projection, gravity, force, surface and weight, and propulsion by a plane surface. His models of bats swooped down upan the audience in a manner quite natural. The birds, too, rose in |crat. graceful motion as they traversed the air from the platform to the other end of the room, or, swerving to the right or left, bobbed their beaks upon the side walls. One large model of an albatross, with a spread of wing reaching twelve and a-half feet (the average size of the living bird) came to grief upon a gas pendant just as it was bending its flight into the regions of the upper air. Huge butterflies were also sent flying about the room.

want of protection by patent. The at-titude of the Aeronautical Society to-

ward inventors was explained, and then

er he had not shown just cause for fur-

the lecturer concluded by asking wheth-

Clover and Clover Seed. For the great majority of American

farmers the clover plant affords the cheapest and best means for renovating exhausted land. It is not now neces sary to inquire whether clover actually increases fertility or makes it more easilv available for the present crops. Years hence this will be an interesting question, but for a long time to come all that farmers need ask is, how to make the soil produce maximum crops of grain and grass. Whoever does this need not fear that the grain will not sell for enough to supply the waste of fertility which they cause. When this time comes, as it never will, no skill in farming can make the business profitable. In other words, the men who supply the world with bread, will only partly earn their own, and make up the deficiency by exhausting their capi tal. The bare statement of such a po sition carries with it the best refutation of fallacy. Looking at the condition of farming through a period of twenty-five years, I find that whenever good farming has been practiced, there has been a decided increase of fertility, that larger crops are grown than 10 or 12 years ago, and that good farmers are yearly becoming less dependent on the season for profitable results. Most of this improvement is due to the helped, clover; other influences have helped, but without clover all the manuring and but without clover all the manuring and this improvement is due to the use of underdraining that have been expended on land would only suffice to maintain fertility, without perceptible improve-ment. - Exchange.

New Testament Financiers. Judas Iscariot was the first; be car-

ried the common purse, and probably did the marketing of the little band in of the day of pentecost, when a great company of proselvies sold their fand and possessions and brought the price and put it into common stock. Peter. as the chief apostle, was doubless the chief financier, but you see his integrity in the fact that some time after, when the lame man of the gate of the temple asked him for alms, he had to say, "Silver and gold have I none." ny had stuck in his hands be had dis-tributed it all. Later in the history we find Paul in the character of financier. He was agent .or the churches in their communistic relation, receiving funds of one church to relieve the necessities another, thus maintaining an equal-So far from being embezzler, Paul refused to take his hiving out of his agency. He worked with his own bands that he might not be chargeable to those who owed him much more than a living. This was the height of disinter-estedness. Here is the hero of "civil ervice reform." Let Paul's spirit have sway, and times would grow easy very quick .- American Socialist.

General Harney's Foot-Race.

General William S. Harney, of this city, when a young man, had the reputation of being the swiftest runner in the army, as well as the best Indian fighter. He was a strict disciplinarian. but not one of the "stuck up" kind so common nowadays. He would often mingle with his men when not on duty. and laugh and joke with them on terms of familiarity, and went so far at times as to compete with them in the exciting sport of foot-racing.

An impression prevailed at one time that almost any Indian could outrun a white man; but General Harney believed that he could beat any red rascal that wore moccasins, and whenever he met a warrior that boasted of his fleetness of foot, he took great pleasure in giving him a trial, and always came out ahead. Only once did he fail to reach the winning-post before his adversary.

and that was by a "foul." The affair occurred at Fort Winneba go in the winter of 1830, when Fox river was frozen over, and the weather was very cold. An Indian had committed some breach of the rules of the garrison, for which Harney, then a cap-tain, concluded to administer a flogging. He always believed in giving every man a fair chance, white or red, and on this occasion he conducted the Indian some distance up the river, and giving him a hundred yards the start, told him if he reached a certain point without being overtaken he would escape the flogging. The race was on the ice, which at some places was thinner than at others, on account of the formation of air-holes. Both men wore moccasins, and both were stripped and belted for the race, Harney swinging a cowhide in his hand, with which confidently expected to accelerate the movements of the Winnebago on overtaking him. At the word "go," both started at full speed, the Indian doing his best to save his hide, and the white man doing his best to save his reputaidly on the warrior, and was getting ready to swing his rawhide, when the cunning savage made an oblique movement toward a spot where the ice was thin. Being of much lighter weight than his pursuer, he passed over the dangerous place in safety, but as soon as Harney stepped upon the thin ice it was shivered like glass, and down went the tall captain, sinking into the cold water like a sea lion. Being a good swimmer, a few strokes brought him to the edge of the thick ice, and clambering upon it he made his way to his quarters spangled with icicles, and as mad as a buffalo bull. He lost his cowhide in the water, but that was a small matter, as the Indian never returned to the fort

while the Captain remained there. Captain Harney's foot race afforded 'old 'Twiggs'' occasion for many a joke. and it was a long time before he heard the last of it. -St. Louis Globe Demo

Lions as Household Pets. At fifty-four Howard street, in this

city, reside Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, who have in a shed, leading from a sitting room, an African lion and lioness quit remarkable in their intelligence and docility. The animals were born in New York City, are about twenty months old and are said to be the only African lions ever raised in this country. Mrs. Lincoln gave them their first meal and has continued to care for them ever since. Under her charge they have become exceedingly tractable, performing quite a variety of tricks in answer to the voice. She enters freely into their apartment while they are feeding. a feat said to have hitherto been unattempted. At half past three o'clock, P. M., each day she allows them the use of the sitting-room for a short time. not unfrequently for the entertainment of visitors, of whom they take no notice. In dry weather they are allowed a daily run in the back yard. They exhibit a great affection for their mistress, kissing and frolicking with her as large dogs might. Each consumes about six pounds of raw meat daily. They are considered fine representatives of their race and are valued at \$3,000.

Two representatives from the Boston Seciety of Aid to land ownership, recently passed through this State with a view of select ing tracts of land on which to locate familie who are desirous of securing homes in the west. A tract of over 100,000 zeres in Ellis and Russel counties, and a tract of 60,000 acres in Osage county were regarded by them with much fr vor, and will probably be selected. The gentlemen were accompanied by Mr. O. F. Davis. the late Land Commissioner of Union Pacific Railroad.

Things and words should be studied together, but things especially, as being the object both of the understanding and of language.

The county superintendents of schools are to meet in Lincoln, March 25th.

An Interesting Bencentre. "Now, in Silverton, Nevada, we un

"Silverton?"

"Well, yo're the first man I've seen from Silverton in a coon's age. I left there six years ago; left my wife there." "I went there nearly six years ago." Such was the passage in a conversa-

tion going on between two strangers taking a meal in a Utah restaurant, which attracted the attention of myself, eating at a different table.

The man latest from Silverton was, a short, stout, sandy-looking man, with beard closely cropped, and a scar beginning, as I supposed, somewhere in the hair of his head, thence running down the forehead along to the right of the nose, making nicks in the lower part of the nose and in the lips, then disappearing in the beard of the chin. It looked as if some one had started to skin him and gave it up on the offer of a better job. The other man was tall. quick spoken, nervous and dark-look-ing, with beard stricken with gray, and he would have been cross-eyed if he had had two eyes; as it was, his one eye was met erossing.

"Well, how is Silverton now?" con tinued the dark looking man.

"Oh, petered."
"Anybody there?"

"Few old fellows sticking to claims that they think there's something in. They'll stay tell Gabriel's trump races them out.

"Did you know Tom Slemmons"
"Yes; killed himself drinking whis

What became of John Littlefield?" "Moses Lawler killed him in a fight over the Sweetly Dreaming claim." "Reckon Sandy Jones ain't there

now? "Sold out of the Bet Your Boots for forty thousand, went back to Pike, and is cultivating a family." "Dick Branigau made money there

"Yes; but he's dead whisky got y "Did Harry Martin get rid of his

"Yes, went to the Black Hills; got

wites, went to the Black Trins, go killed by the Sioux."
"Did his brother Thad go?"
"He went, made a big fortune out of the placers; is member of Congress from Nebraska now."
"Alvin Sanders, that kept the Dew of Heaven Saloon, has left, I suppose?"

proceeded the one-eyed man. "Left for good; got leaded with a stray bullet while a row was going on in his saloon one night." "Wonder what became of Pat Py-

burn, that run a saloon there the Angelie? "He's a banker in San Francisco."
"John Blogden had a bank in Silver-

ton; where's he banking now? "He's herding sheep for Tommy Pugmire, on Mud Lake."

"Tommy, the bootblack?" The same; he got feet in the Sweet-By-and-By, and sold for twenty thou-

"Did you know the Sloper boys?"
"Well, Harry Sloper is the Cooin Blasdale & Co., a mercantile firm in Hong Kong, China. Luke Sloper killed a Chinaman in Slagtown and got six months in the Carson Penitentiary. Long sentence just for killing a Chinaman. He'll be pardoned out though. Lige Sloper got into a shooti mage with Montana Jack and killed him. Lige afterward went to the Ar-kansas Hot Springs; he was not very

Where did Charley Madden go?" "Dead." "Why, he was a stout, healthy looking man."

"Whisky." "Charley's wife and mine." continued the tall stranger, "were great eronies. My wife, somehow, never liked my name; heard she changest her part of it soon as I left, and in a few months married without divorce under her new name; married a fellow by the name of

"Scraggs!" "Scraggs."

Scraggs."

well."

"Ahem -ah-waiter, another eu fod coffee. Suppose you know Charley's brother-in-law, Dutch Louis, that busted in the brewery business?" said the sandy looking man.

First rate: where's he?" "He's in Silverbrockbury, Arizona Got a hig brewery there."
"Remember Alf Sykes." said the one

eyed stranger. "Got twenty years at Carson for rob-bing the mail."
"Heard Ward Smithers had some

"Five years at Carson for robbing

Wells, Fargo. He didn't play it fine like they say old Blivens did: I be-lieve that was his name—nick-name, I "Old Blivens" "Old Blivens. You see he robbed

Wells-Fargo, just out of Silverton; that was before I went there-heard of it. The messenger was the only witness against him, and on the morning of the day of the trial the messenger was found shot dead at the door of the room in which he slept, and which opened on a narrow alley. It was not known for certain who did it, but the Vigilantes suggested to Old Blivens that perhaps his health would be benefited by change of climate."

Said the dark stranger, with an ex-pression of countenance which showed that he thought he was looking the mort man square in the face;

"What might your name be?"
"Name? My name—is—is Scraggs.

Yours?" "Old Blivens." Passing out of the door just at this point, I did not learn how they recen-

ciled their conflicting locations: LOCK MELONE. -New York Mail.

After a lapse of seventy years the herrings have returned en masse to the shores of Sweden, and the fisheries are now in their glory again, to the gree relief of the country.

The main cause of nervousness is indigent and that is caused by weakness of the stand thou and the standard that is caused by weakness of the standard that is caused by weakness of the standard that is caused by weakness of the standard that is caused by the standard to the standard that is caused to be caused that is caused that is caused that is caused to caused that is caused that is caused to cause the caused to cause the caused that is caused to caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused to caused the caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused to caused the caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused that is caused to cause the caused that is caused to caused the caused that is caused to cause th