

NEATLY FOILED.

An Attempt to Rob a Texas Bank Neatly and Effectually Frustrated by a Shrewd Detective—The Principal Robber Killed in the Act—One of His Accomplices Succumbs in Escaping.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX., March 27. Yesterday afternoon there occurred here one of the most daring attempts at bank robbery the country has ever known. Charles E. Bagley, Willy Hays and a boy eighteen years of age, named Frank Parmenter, and John Kinkaid, a member of the Ranger force, constituted the party, the latter playing in with the party to trap them. The plans have been forming for several weeks, but were not perfected until last night, when Kinkaid, being in their confidence and getting the plans, informed Lieutenant Schmidt fully as to the entire scheme, and the latter notified Colonel J. G. James, cashier of the bank, of what was going to be attempted. Sergeant Grimes was stationed in the bank vault, and Ashley James, cashier of the bank, was at his counter, no one else being in the bank at the time appointed, but for some reason the attempt was not made until half an hour later.

While Parmenter and Hays were outside near the bank entrance, holding the horses, Bagley and Kinkaid entered the store, passing through a passageway around the counter, Bagley in the lead, smoking a pipe. As he entered he told Mr. James he wanted some New York exchange, and James told him to stay in front of the counter; that they did not allow any one to come behind. Bagley answered, "I will come anyhow," and took his pipe out of his mouth and put it in a case. When he had passed around to a railing, separating the business from the other part of the room, he drew his six-shooter, covered James and continued to walk around to an entrance to the inclosure where James was, and where the money and vault were.

When he covered James he called on him to throw up his hands, which James did. Bagley had a bag in his hand, and told James to put all his money in it. James did not comply immediately, and Bagley said, "You, I will kill you if you don't," and at the same time presented his pistol to James' heart, as if he would shoot. At this movement Sergeant Grimes fired the contents of a double-barrel shot-gun into the robber, and Kinkaid followed with a six-shooter. Bagley staggered and fell riddled with balls. One pistol shot entered near the left nipple. Lieutenant Schmidt and another ranger were stationed across the street in the route they were expected to take on their retreat. A book agent by the name of Wear was in the bank at the time the robbers entered, and was talking to James, who excused himself to attend to those gentlemen. Wear went towards the door, but stopped to see what was up, and suspecting how matters stood started to run across the street, when Parmenter called to him to stop, and he not heeding he emptied his pistol at him, and the teller of the bank, who was stationed in the store across the street, hearing the shots, ran out, and seeing Wear running from the bank, supposed he was one of the robbers and presented his Winchester, and told him to throw up his hands, which Wear did, calling out, "I am not one of them."

Lieutenant Schmidt fired at Hays, who started to run, but did not wing his man. One of the rangers emptied his pistol at the boy at close range, but did not hit him. The boy Parmenter told his pals as they entered the bank that he would be there dead or alive when they came out, and was captured at his post and did not flinch under the fire of the rangers. Kinkaid, Sheriff Davis and others are still in pursuit of Hays, who has not yet been captured, and as he is well mounted he may not be overhauled soon. It is said he is wanted at several places for robbery. It is supposed he is wounded. The coroner's jury at the request of Bagley, who lived for two or three hours, brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the deceased, Bagley, came to his death by wounds made with shot from the pistols or guns of some of the ranger force while he was engaged in an attempt to rob the bank of John G. James, and that the rangers were justified in said killing; and we commend Captain Schmidt and Rogers, Grimes and Kinkaid for their efficient action in preventing the robbery."

Among the jurors was a brother-in-law of the James boys, who is a citizen of this place. One of the men of the gang has been attending stage stand on the S. Young route, and it was intended to have him come, to divide the party, and rob the Bank of Henrietta at the same hour, but he was lame and could not go there, so the Henrietta scheme was abandoned. Rangers start for this man yesterday. Parties are out from Henrietta to capture Hays, and it is hardly possible that he will be able to make good his escape.

OUR NAVY.

The President Sends a Special Message to Congress in Regard to Naval Appropriations—The Opium Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President yesterday sent to Congress the following message recommending appropriations for the construction of naval vessels: "In my annual message I impressed upon Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy. I now deem it my duty to advise an appropriation be made at the present session toward designing and commencing the construction of at least three additional steel cruisers and four torpedo boats recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, the cost of which, including armament, will not exceed \$4,283,000, of which one half should be appropriated for the next fiscal year. The Chicago, Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin have been designed and are being built with care and skill, and there is every reason to believe that they will prove useful and serviceable modern cruisers. Technical questions concerning these or additional vessels cannot be wisely settled except by experts and the Naval Advisory Board organized by direction of Congress under the act of August 5, 1882, and consisting of three line officers, a naval constructor and a naval engineer, selected with reference only to character, experience, knowledge and skill, and a naval architect and marine engineer from civil life, of established reputation and standing as experts in naval or marine construction, and is appropriate authority to decide finally all such questions. I am unwilling to see the gradual reconstruction of our Navy cruisers, now happily being in conformity with modern requirements, delayed one full year by any unsubstantial reasons. Whatever conditions Congress may see fit to impose in order to secure judicious designs and honest and economical construction will be acceptable to me; but to relinquish or postpone the policy already deliberately declared, will be, in my judgment, an act of national imprudence. The appropriations should also be made without delay for finishing the four double-turreted monitors, the Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror and Monadnock, and for procuring their armament and that of the Miantonomah. Their hulls are built and their machinery under contract and approaching completion, except that of the Miantonomah on the Pacific coast. This should also be built and armed and her guns all procured at the earliest practical moment. The total amount is \$3,546,941, a sum not exceeding \$3,838,759 including \$66,725 for four powerful rail cannons and for the remainder of the ordnance outfit will complete and equip them for service. Of the sum required only \$2,000,000 need be appropriated for the next fiscal year, it is not expected one of the monitors will be a match for the heaviest broadside ironclads which certain other Governments have constructed at a cost of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 each, but they will be armored vessels of approved and useful type and possess such sea-going capacity and offensive power as to fully answer our immediate necessities. Their completion, having been determined upon in recent legislation of Congress, no time should be lost in accomplishing the necessary object. The gun foundry board appointed by the direction of Congress, consisting of three army and three navy officers, has submitted its report, duly transmitted on the 29th of February, 1884, recommending that the Government should promote the production of private steel works of the country for the heavy cannon, and that two Government factories, one for the army and one for the navy, should be established for the fabrication of guns from such material. An early consideration of the report is recommended, together with such action as will enable the Government to construct its ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide the armaments demanded by the considerations which concern the national safety and honor."

THE OPIUM BILL. Senator Miller, of California, reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations a substitute for the bill to prohibit the importation of opium. It prohibits the importation of opium in any form by Chinese subjects; provides for the seizure and forfeiture of packages, in whole or in part, of opium consigned to Chinese in the United States, and for the punishment, by a fine and imprisonment, of persons offending against the act. It prohibits the importation, by any one of opium upon vessels owned by Chinese or flying the Chinese flag, even when chartered by citizens or subjects of another country. It provides for the seizure and forfeiture of opium found on such vessels, in United States ports, and imposes a fine equal to the value of the opium seized upon the master of the vessel. Whenever it appears that the Chinese Government has prohibited appropriate legislation prohibiting citizens of the United States from importing opium into open ports of China, or transporting it from one port to another, or buying and selling opium in China, the Consular courts are authorized to try the offenders and impose a fine and imprisonment upon conviction.

THE HOG PRODUCT. The Annual Review Shows a Decline from Last Season. CINCINNATI, March 27.—The annual report of pork packing in the West, compiled by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Price Current, will be published to-day. It shows the entire winter packing to be 3,402,064 hogs against 6,132,212 last year. The average weight was 251.44 pounds, a decrease of 15.38 pounds compared with last year. The decrease in last year being 2.18 pounds. The pork production shows 273,858 pounds less than last year. Stocks of meat in the West including barreled pork were 113,000 pounds less than a year ago. Exports since November 1 are 47,000,000 pounds less than for the average of seven previous years. It is reported that the outlook for hog supplies indicates about fifteen per cent shortage for the summer. The Price Current concludes that it is not impossible that there may be a falling off of 500,000 hogs, but thinks there is more likely to be much less. The total packing for the twelve months ending March 1 was 9,185,109 hogs, against 9,342,999 the preceding year.

THE BELL TELEPHONE. HARRISBURG, PA., March 27.—The People's Telephone Company, which claims that Daniel Drawbaugh, residing near this city, invented the telephone prior to Bell, has concluded its testimony. The company has been examining witnesses for several months in this city in rebuttal of the testimony given in the interest of the American Bell Telephone Company, and maintains that it has greatly strengthened its case. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia, when the Bell Telephone Company will produce witnesses to question Bell's claim to priority in the invention. It is probable that the long-pending case will be submitted to the New York courts next summer.

Terrible Thunderstorms. PETERSBURG, Va., March 28.—A tremendous thunder storm burst over this city shortly after midnight last night. Night rain came down in torrents. The thunder was so severe that it shook the houses. The Appomattox River at this point is very high. The meadows on the Chesterfield side of the river are submerged and the water is still rising. The protracted spell of bad weather this month has greatly retarded all farming operations in this section, and farmers are watching with anxiety for sign of brighter skies and settled weather.

Hair by the Ton.

"Human hair goods are worn more now than they ever were," said a Boston dealer who does a large business in such articles. "All classes of ladies wear it—young, middle aged, and old—some for use, but more for ornament. Men wear wigs only when they cannot help it. Women wear false hair to add to their charms. Short hair is in demand now, in the form of Lisbon and sea-foam waves and frizzes, and the favorite color is chestnut brown. The golden shade, so much in fashion a few years ago, has fallen 50 per cent in price. There is a great deal of competition, and all kinds of hair goods are cheaper than they used to be. Switches, especially, can be had at low price. Ladies formerly paid \$15 to \$20 for a good one, but they can get an extra nice style at from \$5 to \$10 to-day."

"Where does the supply of artificial hair come from?" "Nearly all from France and Germany, with a little from other parts of the continent and England. The largest quantity and best quality is from France. It is not the hair of dead persons, as many imagine, but comes from the heads of living peasant women and girls. It is gathered by peddlers, who buy it for a trifle—a silk kerchief or some other trifle which pleases the fancy. It is taken to Paris and sold to manufacturers, who assort it in lengths and shades for export to America and other countries. Here are some boxes with hair which has not yet seen light in this country. I will open one. There, you see the form in which it comes. Little rolls, which I pull out to see, and you see what will be part of a Lisbon wave. That is the best quality of hair. There is also an inferior kind, not much used, which is gathered from ash-barrels and dust-heaps of Paris and Italy, and assorted into lengths and shades. It is the cheapest kind of hair. Dealers pay from \$5 to \$12 a dozen for the switches, and sell them at \$1 and \$2 each. We get some raw hair in this country, but very little. It comes nearly all from the nurseries. I do not think there would be fifty pounds of it in the half a dozen inferior grades made by New York jobbers, but all the good hair comes regular 'hair raisers'—that is, girls who have their hair cut for sale every four years."

"What is the most expensive kind of hair?" "Natural silver white, like this, is worth \$18 or \$20 an ounce; so, you see, it is worth more than its weight in gold. Bleached white hair is worth only \$3 an ounce, from \$5 to \$20 a pound, except the hair collected by rag pickers, which brings only from \$1 to \$3. The value of different colors of hair depends on the fashion. Yellow hair, not golden, is almost useless to us."

"I suppose there have been great improvements in your art of late years?" "Yes, indeed. You could tell the old-fashioned wig a mile off, but now I can make a wig which will defy detection. A great many top pieces are worn by men—like this."

"The hair dealer, greatly to the surprise of the reporter, lifted up what was to all appearance the natural hair on top of his own head, and disclosed a cranium as bare as a billiard ball."

Castor Beans a Most Profitable Crop. The failure of the wheat crop in so many sections, and that of the corn crop in others, is directing the attention of our best farmers towards diversifying their crops. The value of wheat and corn is dependent upon European markets, but owing to the protection afforded by the tariff to castor beans there is a constant and growing home demand for this crop at profitable prices. St. Louis is the chief manufacturing point for castor oil, and the market price there now for castor beans is two dollars per bushel. It is a crop as easily raised as corn, and is cultivated in a similar manner. Seed beans can be obtained of any of the regular seed merchants in St. Louis, and but one bushel is required to plant from fifteen to twenty acres. The demand for castor beans this season exceeded the supply furnished by the last crop, and the prospect is for high prices the coming season, as we hear of contracts now being made at high fixed prices for the coming crop. Our farmers would do well to give attention to this subject.

Gordon's Frugality.

When the letter of the King of the Belgians reached Gordon, inviting him to take charge of the Upper Congo and endeavor to extirpate slavery there, the General was living in the Mount of Olives, studying day by day the topography of the holy sepulcher. People may wonder how, having made preparations for his West African expedition, and being on the point of starting for the Congo, he could so suddenly alter his plans and set forth for the Nile. The fact is that Gordon despises "preparations" and dispenses with them. When, being returned to London from Brussels, he had an interview before departing for Egypt with a friend interested in his mission, a conversation of the following nature—if not in these precise words—took place:

"Have you got your kit ready, General?" "I have got what I always have. This kit is good enough, and so are these clothes. I shall start as I am; my boots are quite strong."

"And how are you off for cash? You must have some ready money."

"Ah! I forgot it. Yes, I forgot that, I had to borrow £25, by the way, from the King of the Belgians, to get over here. Of course I must pay this, and I shall want a little more."

"How much? Would £1,000 or £2,000 do, in notes and bills?" "Oh, dear no! A hundred pounds apiece for myself and Stewart would be enough. What on earth do we want more for?"

Thus the frugal hero departed, we believe, with not more than £400 in ready money, but meeting an old and valued Soudanese acquaintance in Cairo, who was very poorly off, Gordon could not resist the claims of "auld lang syne"—even when played on the black keys—and left or gave his old African friend the greater part of his traveling money. He has always shown a similar contempt for that which is the object of so many desires. At one time in his chequered life he possessed, we believe, the sum of £8,000, and an intimate friend pressed him to place it in safety at proper interest. Gordon replied that he himself could take all due care of it, but the sum became reduced to £2,000 by secret charities and benefactions within a year, and six months after that his friend discovered that only £300 remained of the original amount. The rest had gone to "the poor and him that hath no helper."

"It might be thought that this generous nature had for its background of support a robust and almost rude sort of good health. The contrary is strangely the case. General Gordon is a martyr to some obscure form of heart disease, which has compelled him to relinquish the solace of smoking, and oft times almost prostrates him.—London Telegraph.

From Head to Foot. The postmaster at North Buffalo, Pa., Mr. M. J. Green, says St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-conqueror, cured him of pains in the head, and also of frost-bite feet.

Ladies in America.

long before they reach middle age frequently find themselves suffering from some of the complaints and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. For all such Kidney-Wort is a great boon. It induces a healthy action of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system, and strengthens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. It is nature's great assistant in establishing and sustaining health. Sold by all druggists.

THE young women of Groton, Mass., have resolved to girlcoat any young man that smokes or goes out of the theatre between the acts.

THE Best Butter Color. The great unanimity with which dairymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to anything else, the improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless; wise dairymen will use no other.

AMERICAN Titles of Distinction.—Benson Wallstreet, Count Yourchickens, Earl Yotobed.—Judge.

Congressional Endorsement. Hon. John Cassin, ex-Member from Pennsylvania: "In the space of twelve hours my rheumatism was gone, having taken three doses Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. My brother was cured by a similar amount. I cordially recommend it." By all druggists, or R. K. Helphelstine, Washington, D. C.

"GIRLS should have more gun-shun," said the principal, as he reproved a young lady for chewing spruce.

Hale's Honey of Horsehound and Tar has cured many people of coughs. Pike's oothache drops cure in one minute.

"My business is add verse to-day," said the poet as he affixed another stanza to his poem.

DR. ROBERT NEWTON, late President of the Eclectic College, of the city of New York, used Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM in his practice, and he has cured many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this valuable medicine, can amply testify. It cures consumption.

VIGOR, HEALTH AND LIFE. Is found in the Great Modern Discovery, DR. SCOTT'S COCA, BEEF AND IRON (With Phosphorus). Possessing marvelous curative virtues in all forms of Nervous Debility, Brain, Heart and Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Weak Lungs, Nervous Exhaustion and Broken Down Constitutions. \$1.00 per bottle. Six bottles, \$5.00. Send postal for the "Messenger of Health," and read of wonderful cures effected by Coca, Beef and Iron. Ask your druggist for it. Address DR. C. W. SCOTT, Kansas City, Mo. USE DR. SCOTT'S LIVER PILLS.

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THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, April 1, 1884. CATTLE—Shipping Steers, \$5 25 to 6 75. Native Heifers, 4 00 to 4 50. Native Cows, 3 00 to 3 50. Butcher Steers, 4 00 to 5 15. HOGS—Good to choice heavy, 5 00 to 6 75. PORK—No. 1, 90 to 1 01 1/2. No. 2, 81 to 82. No. 3, 72 to 73. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 45 to 46 1/2. OATS—No. 2, 29 to 30. RYE—No. 2, 27 to 28. HAY—Car lots, bright, 7 00 to 7 50. BUTTER—Choice dairy, 20 to 25. CHEESE—Kansas, new, 10 to 11. LARD—Shoulders, 8 to 9. Sides, 9 to 10. PORK—Hams, 12 to 13. Shoulders, 8 to 9. WOOL—Missouri, unwashed, 17 to 18. POTATOES—Per bushel, 45 to 50. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Good shipping, 6 10 to 6 75. HOGS—Good to choice, 6 00 to 7 10. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 5 00 to 6 00. FLOUR—Common to choice, 5 00 to 6 00. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 90 to 92 1/2. No. 3, 84 to 86. No. 4, 81 to 83. CORN—No. 2, 50 to 51 1/2. OATS—No. 2, 29 to 30. RYE—No. 2, 27 to 28. PORK—New Mess, 17 80 to 17 85. NEW YORK. CATTLE—Exports, 5 80 to 6 75. HOGS—Good to choice, 6 20 to 6 80. SHEEP—Fair to choice, 4 00 to 5 00. FLOUR—Good to choice, 4 50 to 6 75. WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 1 05 to 1 06. CORN—No. 2, 60 to 61 1/2. OATS—Western mixed, 29 to 30. PORK—Standard Mess, 17 50 to 17 75.