

ABDURRAHMAN KHAN,

Ameer of Afghanistan, now a prominent figure in the Eastern Complication. He is 55 years old. Since his being chosen by the British government as ruler of Afghanistan in 1879 he has relied upon England for his support, receiving from that government a subsidy of £160,000 per annum.

CHRONICLINGS BY THE CABLE.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest from the Old World.

Letters from Alexandria say that the arms landed to the westward of that point for the Soudanese have been traced to an agency in Tripoli. As such traffic could hardly have escaped the knowledge of the French author. ities, suspicion is created that France has been treacherously aiding El Mahdi. The matter will doubtless be made a subject of some diplomatic inquiry between London and Paris.

A large meeting of Parnell's followers was held at Belfast, Ireland. Messrs Healey, Beggar, Harrington and Deasley spoke. Healey accused Hartington, secretary of war, of shamming illness in order to escape the responsibility for the cabinet's action on the crime's act. In the conrse of his address Healey also stated that the Parnellites will contest thirty-three seats in U'st r at the parliamentary election. He predicted that they would win twenty-one of them and decide the issue on the remaining twelve.

A Paris paper publishes a long artie'e in which it endeavors to prove that the late Victor Hugo had long been insane. The paper quotes many of the jost-statesman's sayings and writings in support of its arguments, and points to many doings of the deceased in late years as the results of a dis eased brain.

The temperance societies held a monster demonstration at Hyde Park, London. Fully ten thousand people were present and were addressed by several prominent praise of the government's policy in increasing the tax on liquors, and urged the abolition of duties on tea. Mingled with the crowd were numerous anti-temperance people and publicans, who succeeded in making things lively at intervals. The speakers were frequently interrupted, hooted and jeered atwhile not a few missiles were hurled at their

Experts prophecy that there will be a large deficiency in the English wheat crop this year in consequence of the cold spring.

The old publishing house of Griffiths, Farren & Co., London, has just been pulled down. The firm is 160 years old, and has published for Dr. Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith and others. The building is well-known to American tourists, and stood opposite St.

A colliery near Durham, England, caught fire on the 3d. Over three hundred miners were in the pit at the time. Rescuing parties succeeded in recovering all but twenty-two of the imprisoned miners in the out pit. The missing men are supposed to have burned to death. The mine is still burning and the loss will be heavy.

The great event in the English sporting calandar, the race for the Derby stakes, was run at Epsom Downs. The weather was brilliant and the attendance enormous. Thos. M. Waller, consul general of the United States at London. was among the spectators, accompanied by a large party of Americans. Lord Hastings' bay colt, Melton, ridden by the famous jockey, Free Archer, won; Capt. C. Bowling's bay colt, Paradox, secured second place, and Mr. Childwick's bay colt, Royal Hampton, third. Melton was the favorite in the betting; Paradox

A dispatch from Sinjou states that the Russians are evacuating Penjdeh, but public notice of its cesssion has been posted at Herat. Afghan soldiers are much inceased as they had expected to avenge their defeat.

It is proposed by the corporation of London to present ex President Arthur an 'address enclosed in a gold casket, fashioned body to General Grant in 1877.

Constantinople correspondents telegraph that Sir Peter Lumsden, in an interview, has asserted that the next attack by the Russians upon the Afghans will be made in Murghab valley.

The English government resumed negotiations with Italy for the occupation of Suakim by that power, owing to the unsa isfactory demands of the porte if Turkey should agree to occupy that piace.

Prussia has presented a scheme to the Bunderath for a canal from the North sea to the Baltic, to cost one hundred and fiftysix million marks.

The Austrian government will grant some exceptions to the new law prohibiting Sunday labor. Printers and compositors are not yet exempted, and unless the decree is modified before Sunday the publication of Monday morning's papers will be prevented. Ten other industries also intend to appeal, and as Vienna is particularly Parisian in its mode of life, there is likely to be a spirited discussion of the measure.

THE average life of a farmer is sixtysix years. At sixty-five he may safely begin to return borrowed tools, pay old debts and ask forgiveness for cheating in

tiful golden head above the chilling wave, and with the other called loudly for assistance."

FIGHT WITH AMADMAN.

He Takes Possession of a Train and is Master of the Situation-Exciting Scenes

Attending His Capture. Chleago dispatch: Passenger train number six on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road arrived to-day an hour and a half late in charge of a mad man. Out of the twelve or fifteen men, officers and citizens, who finally secured him, one officer is dead, shot through the body, another probably fatally wounded, several citizens injured, and the lunatic himself lies in the county hospital mortally wounded with three bullets in him. Shortly before noon the station policeman at the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific depot on Polk street received the following message;

CHENOA, Ill., May 31 .- I have an insane man on my train, who has possession of one car. The police at Kansas City, Jacksonville and Peoria were all afraid to take him. Send ten policemen out on number one to take him when we arrive in Chicago. They had better come in citizens' clothes. They will have to look sharp or somebody will get hurt.

PUTNAM, Conductor, No. Six. Number six, which left Kansas City last evening, was due here at 2:50 p. m. There was difficulty in starting out number one as directed in the message, and it was decided to meet the train at the depot. Officers Casey, Ryan, Murphy, Rowan, Walsh, Strenning, Doheny, Barrett and Keenan in uniform, and Smith, Perry, Amstein, O'Brien and Laughlin in citizens' clothes, under command of Lieut. Laugh, made up the squad, which arrived at the depot ten minutes before the train was due. The train being delayed, as was subsequently learned, by ineffectual efforts to capture the lunatic, the police were forced to wait for more than an hour. After considerable anxious speculation as to the condition of things on number six, the officers were finally anything but reassured by a dispatch from a suburban station warning them that the madman was armed and would resist terribly.

A little later number six appeared in sight, and the police separating so as to form two squads, awaited her arrival on either side of the tracks. As the train approached the whistle sounded a number of warning notes in quick succession. People hanging half way out of the car windows were seen to gesticu-late wildly to the crowd. Before the train had come to a standstill a half dozen passengers jumped to the ground and fied, looking back with blanched faces. Officer Barrett was the first to observe the lunatic. Barrett was standing near the rear end of the smoking car. The madman, with leveled revolver, glared at him from the front platform of the chair car, the length of one car distant. Barrett turned half round and stopped instantly, but too late. A ball struck him in the stomach and in a few minutes he was dead. One look at the maniac was enough to satify any one that while his ammunition lasted he would not be taken alive. Seeing this the officers, after removing their wounded comrade, began a fusilade through the windows of the smoking car where the madman had taken refuge. After a minute or two he plunged out onto the plat-form, fired a couple of shots into the crowd, leaped from the train and dashed down Fourth avenue. Officer Laughlin started in hot pursuit and at him the lunatic fired the last shot in the weapon but without effect. The maniac stopped there and awaited Laughlin's coming, with gleaming eyes and frothing mouth. They clinched, the officer tripped his prisoner and they both fell, the madman meanwhile beating Laughlin unmercifully on the head with his revolver. The officer was in citizen's clothes and was set upon and terribly pounded by an excited colored man who mistook the officer for the prisoner. The rest of the squad arrived shortly. The maniac was secured and taken first to a cell and then to the hospital to have his wounds dressed. When he realized advocates of the cause, who spoke in high that further resistance was asseless the prisoner grew calm and said quite rationally that his name was Louis Resume: that he was thirty-three years old and he was en route to his home in Detroit from Denver.

SECRETARY BAYARD AT ST. LOUIS.

He is Given a Hearty Reception by the Citi-

zens-What He Said on the Occasion. Secretary of State Bayard arrived at St. Louis from Washington en route to Columbia, Missouri, to deliver the annual address before the students of the state university. The distinguished visitor was met at the depot by Senator Vest and a committee of citizens, who escorted him in a carriage over the bridge to the Southern Hotel, where he was received by Mayor Francis and a committee of prominent citizens with a brief address of welcome. After breakfast at the Southern Hotel he was escorted by the reception committee. They drove to the Merchants' Exchange where the members met him. The public were admitted to the main hall, which was packed to suffocation. After an informal reception in the reading room of the exchange, he was introduced to the throng in the main hall, and after the applause ceased he delivered a short address, as follows:

"I would like all to feel the satisfaction it affords me to meet for the first time such a large body of men who have done so much to advance the interests of this great inland sea of the country. In my mind the Mississippi valley occupies as important a position as the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. I have always tried to do as much for this courtry as for another. I appeal to every congressman, every senator, every man with whom I have been associated in public life, to prove that nobody has done more to advance the interests of this great valley. I have seconded the in-terests of your great Captain Eads to open not only Memphis and New Orleans but also St. Louis to the commerce of the world through this great river. This is not my desire alone. As one of the advisers of President Cleveland, I think I am justified in saying that the adninistration will make every endeavor to allay every effect of sectional feeling in every particular. The administration is for the whole country, and not for only part of it. Go on without fear; embark in your enterprises; be at ease. Everything, you may be sure, will be done to protect and advance the interests of every citizen of the United States." At the conclusion of this brief address, Mr. Bayard was applicated heartily. Addresses were then made by Senator Vest and others, after which Secretary Bayard was shown over the floor in a style similar to the one given by that and introduced to many of the spectators. He lunched at the St. Louis club house, and was afterwards shown points of interest through-

THE DYNAMITERS IN TEXAS.

Dastardly Attempt on the Life of a Railway A dastardly attempt upon the life of Superintendent Cummings, of the Texas Pacific railway, was discovered at Marshall, Texas. As Conductor Harvey was walking through the yard, he says he saw two persons crouching near the superintendent's car and overheard one of them say, "Put it there where it will blow him to hell." As Harvey approached the men they arose and ran. He reportd the matter at once and the yard-master proceeded to search for the supposed explosives. They were about to give up the search when a switchman discovered three long vicious look-ing cartridges lying upon the caps of the springs situated beneath the favorite seat of springs situated beneath the favorite seat of Superintendent Cummings when out on his trips. A chemical examination of the cartridges was made, and they proved to be genuine cartridges, one of which would have blown the car into a thousand pieces. The cartridges were placed where they would not fall off, and where they would only explode through the jolting of the car after it had attained considerable speed. When the attempt became known among several hundred work. became known among several hundred workingmen of the company, it caused great iningmen of the company, it caused great indignation, and the men openly declare they
will lynch the miscreants if found. No
trouble whatever exists between the company and the employes, and Supt Cummings
has no personal enemies that are known.
The affair is surrounded with an air of mystery. Cummings takes the matter coolly, and
offers three hundred dollars reward for the
apprehension of the guilty parties. The su-

A CRUSHING BLOW.

Gen. Middleton Expects to Inflict it Upon Big Bear at an Early Day.

Winnipeg dispatch: Middleton organized ale forces with which to join Strange and march against Big Bear, whom the scouts report to be in the same position as when attacked by Strange on the 28th ult. The steamers Northwest, Alberta and Marquis steamed out from Battleford at 9 o'clock this norning, amid the cheers of the garrison and inhabitants, and started rapidly up stream to Fort Pitt, were Strange will be joined. Middleton, who was on board, had the following force with him: The Nineteenth battalion, of Winnipeg, 270 men, under Majors Mackeand and Boswell; Midland battalion, 325 men, under Col. Williams, M. P.; Royal Grenadiers, 259 men, under Col. Gassett; B battery, thirty men and a Gatling gun, under Maj. Short and Captains Farley and Rutherford; A battery, hirty men, under Captain Peters and Lieu tenan' Rivers; Boulton's horse, sixty men; Surveyor's corps, fifty men; Brittlebank's scouts, thirty men and sixty police. The lat-ter, under Col. Herchmer, left at the same time by the south trail. Gen. and Col. Strau-benzie and staff were on the Northwest. Middleton sent forward instructions to Strange to keep a large body of scouts out and ascertain the exact position and strength of the enemy, in order that no time may be lost in getting to work. "We must make short work of this business," remarked Middleton to Otter, on bidding him good-bye at Battle-ford. "I hope to be back here in forty-eight hours, and then I expect my work will be at

If the scouts report Indians this side of Fort Pitt, Middleton will land troops at once and march by the shortest cut against them. He has instructed Strange to follow the Indians pretty closely and be prepared to co-operate with his column at the shortest notice. A plan has been laid to surround the Indian camp. This can doubtless be effected with a large oody of troops, which will be in force. Middicton was heard to express himself as determined to strike a vigorous blow this time. which would instill terror into the Indians and alarm them so thoroughly that they would never attempt another rising. The scouts report that Big Bear's forces must number at least seven hundred, and small additions are being daily made in the shape of aimless braves from different camps. One report comes in that Big Bear has taken the trail to Sound ng Lake, with a view of reaching Cypress Hills, which is the home of the Crees, hom the wily chief hopes may join bim Middleton expects to meet Big Bear to-morrow, when a final blow to the rebellion coubtless will be struck.

Reports from Edmonton indicate that the Indians north of that point are acting ugly, one band having threatened to massacre the whites unless abundant food is given them. Local patrol corps have been organized to patrol the country and prevent the redskins from committing depredations.

LAND GRANTS AND OFFICES.

Senators Van Wyck and Morrill and Others Interviewed -- How the Republican Senate

Will Act on Nominations. Washington special to the Omaha Bee: Senator Van Wyck will leave in a few days to spend the summer at home. He has remained here mainly for the purpose of endeavoring to ascertain the policy of the new administration relative to land grants, the Indian country, encroachment of cattle kings, and the illegal fences. Van Wyck is confident that the commissioner of the land office is disposed to carry out in the full spirit the laws relating to these subjects, and he thinks that the administration in its own time will concur with Commis sioner Sparks. There is such tremendous pressure of office-seekers, however, that there s great delay, and so much time may be occupied in peddling the places that the interests of the people in this direction may be neglect-Being asked whether the resolutions reported to have been adopted by the republican senators in caucus, as to their policy with respect to confirmations were accurate or not, Van Wyck said: "1 did not attend all the caucuses, but I think that if such action had been taken in my absence should certainly have been informed of it afterwards. Another reason for my disbelief in the publication is that I think the republican senators would have more sense than to write or formulate such an idle resolution as is the second, that in case any democratic partizan causes the removal of an efficient republican and receives as his reward for casuing such removal the nomination as successor to the lecapitated official, such nomination will not be confirmed. No, sir. The general disposi-tion of the senate was to treat the president kindly and fairly as the democrats did the re-

publican president."

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, on being questioned on the subject, said: "I would prefer not to talk about it, but I will say simply this, that if I were editor of any paper I would not think it worth taking the least

notice of." "I am satisfied," said Senator Dolph of Oregon, "that such resolutions were never passed. I don't care to say anything further than that. As for considering that political reasons would be regarded as sufficient cause for the removal by republican senators, I can only speak for myself. I believe that if federal officials who have a term of office to run be removed for cause the senate would consider it a right to look into the reasons itself. Of course this is my own individual opinion. I can't say what the senate would lo. The truth is that the subject of the future action of the majority in relation to the nominations was discussed in caucus at different times, but no definite line of policy was

THE WHITE HOUSE MISTRESS.

Personal Points in Respect to the President's

Sister. A few words chosen from the encomiums of a personal friend, says a Washington correspondent, will give the public some idea of the personal qualities of the lady who will preside over the white house: "Miss Cleveland," says her friend, "is a woman of sweet disposition, and of breadth and strength of character. After her mother's death she determined to stay at her old home in Holland Patent and to live in her own way. There she studied and wrote. But after the election, and from the moment she knew her brother's wishes and saw her duty plain be fore her, she laid aside her pen work and lectures. She is in the white house just what she was at Holland Patent—a woman of sensibility and refinement. Instructively kind and thoughtful of others, she is a favorite with strangers. A lady who happened in at the white house one morning recently, found her at her desk with her books about her, studying and writing about an enoch in her at her desk with her books about her, studying and writing about an epoch in history which more than others interests her. She had many letters before her, and the maid carried off a handful of replies which she had just prepared; but the books were nearest to her, and she had been having a quiet hour with them. Dressed in a white flannel gown, with fleecy tulle scarf about her throat, and no other ornament than a pink rose fastened at her ornament than a pink rose fastened at her throat, she looked as simple and unpreten-tious as a shool girl, and with her short brown hair falling in natural waves about her brow, as girlish. Her nervous hands played with a paper weight as she talked of the work and pleasures of her place, and the mistaken views entertained regarding it. The substance of her remarks was that the duties performed by one in her place were such as could never be understood save by those who had known them, and the publicity attaching to the place was its greatest drawback. She talked of the white house, of its beauty, of the flowers which were about her in profussion, and of the long line of good and useful women who had been from time to time in the place she now fil s.

"Miss Cleveland comes of generations of Presbyterian ministers. All the traditions of the parsonage center about her. Her eldest brother is a minister, and her eldest sister is a missionary in Ceylon. Her brother-in-law is a minister, and her kinsman in several in-A Modern novel has this thrilling pasage: "With one hand he held her beautiful golden head above the chilling wave, and with the other called loudly for asistance."

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SHEEP—Common to good... 2 00 2 3 30

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest at the Na-

tional Capital. Agent Lightner, of the Santee and Flan dreau Indian agency, resigned some weeks ago, and not one Nebraska man has yet applied for the place, which pays \$1,200 a year Several parties from other states are after it.

Strong efforts are being made to induce the president to annul his order for the removal of settlers from the Winnebago reservation.

Wm. H. Armstrong, assistant to the solicitor of internal revenue, has tendered his res-Ignation, to take effect June 30.

The cabinet meeting on the 2d was attended by all the members except the secretaries of the state and navy. The principal topic of discussion was in regard to the application of the laws concerning pleuro-pneumonia and other laws relating to cattle, to the cattle herded in the large public reservation in the part of Texas popularly known as "No man's and." No conclusion was reached.

The secretary of the treasury of the United

States of Colombia, by order of his government, presented special thanks to Admiral Joevette for the very opportune and important services rendered Colombia in the difficult circumstances through which she recent-

The commissioner of pensions has stricken off the list of pensions the name of about two hundred residents of the District of Columbia found to be not entitled to pensions, either because they had recovered from their disabilities or because they were not dependent upon the government.

Eleven treasury watchmen have been notified that their services will not be required after the 15th inst.

The treasury inquiry commission has concluded its investigation of the internal revenue bureau, and made a report to the secretary of the treasury. The commission recom mends reductious in the present force in several divisions and suggested changes in the methods of doing business, which they think will improve the work of the bureau The changes recommended involve a general reorganization of the bureau. The commission will next devote its attention to the supervising architect's office.

Washington special: The Nebraska delegation had a long interview with Secretary Lamar. The secretary announced firmly but politely that Professor Kittle, of Fremont could not be reappointed to Major Powell's place, but that if the delegation would agree upon some other position he would be commissioned at once. The delegation then withdrew and held a long conference, and the list of Nebraska names for preferment will be submitted to the secretary for agreement.

The army and navy survivors division of the pension office, recently organized by Gen. Black, is rapidly becoming a valuable branch of the bureau. During May the division furnished to the adjudicating officers and claimants the names and postoffice address of 1,127 officers, 878 non-commissioned officers, and non-commissioned officers, and 4,054 enlisted men for use in establishing claims.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, has received his commission as governor of New Mexico, and started for Lawrence, Kansas, to escort his family to his new post of duty at Santa Fe

SITUATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Dispatches from Official Sources-What the Troops are Doing to Subdue the Savages. Washington dispatch .- The following discatches from Schofield to Adjutant General Drum, relative to the Indian troubles, have

been received at the War Department: "In reply to your dispatch of this date, please inform the Secretary of War that I do not believe it practicable to do any more at this time than has been done to give protection to the settlers in Arizona and New Mexico from marauding Indians. It is not possible to guard all the frontier set. tlements. That would require a force many times larger than the United States army. Besides, the damage has already been done in Arizona and New Mexico. Settlers who have escaped have taken refuge at military posts and a large settlement. I understand that General Crook and Col. Bradley have all the troops they can use in the pursuit of the Indians, but I will send more if they can use them. In my opinion the only way to protect scattered settlers is to keep the savage|Indians under military control and not permit them to

roam at will over a large reservation. General Crook under date of June 2d, also telegraphs as follows from Fort Bayard: "The Indians shortly after crossing the New Mexican line evidently divided into small parties, which raided in the widely separated localities, while the women and children were hid away in the mountains. The troops have been following around different raiding parties without result, other than to break down their stock. It is impossible with troops to catch raiding parties or afford the citizens so scattered among the mountains protection from such parties.

A despatch from Captain Smith, dated Sopillo Creek, June 1st, say that Indian women and children are scattered through the mountains east of Sapillo Creek, and opposite Gill and Lieut. Davis, and that sixty scouts are on the trail hunting them. The following is the present disposition of the troops:

The Tenth cavalry and thirty Apache scouts are moving north from Bayard toward Datel range; Captain Chaffe , with one troop of the Sixth cavalry is in the vicinity of Cachillo; Negro Major Van Horn, with cavalry from Ft. Stanton and Mescalaro scouts are scouting on the east bank of the Rio Grand to prevent the Indians from crossing. Captain Madden with two troops of the Sixth is west of Burrs mountains; Captain Lee, with three troops of the Tenth cavalry, is moving across the Black range, between Smith and Van Vliet. Major Biddle followed the trail of ten or fifteen Indians, which crossed the railroad near Florida Pass, beyond Lake Palamos, Mexico. There is no definite information of any other Indians crossing the railroad. The troops are now moving to positions near all the known water holes between the railroad and Mexico, to intercept Indians moving

Captain Lawton, with three troops of the Fourth cavalry and Lieutenant Roch's scouts. are in Guadaloupe Canon, near the boundary line. Major Beaumont, with two troops of the cavalry, is in Stein's Pass. No citizens have been reported killed since the 2sth ult. It will be impossible for the Indians to keep their families in this country with seventy scouts after them, and I shall endeavor to have troops in position to intercept if they at-tempt to get into Mexico."

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has received the following telegram from agent Ford, at the San Carlos reservation, respecting the attitude towards the government of the Apaches on the reservation: "San Carlos, Arz, July 2.—A count shows that my bucks are all on their reservation. There is perfect quiet and order here. These Indians have commenced to harvest their grain.

The Raiding Apaches. The latest news received at El Paso, says a

dispatch, concerning the raiding Apaches, comes from the neighborhood of Hillsboro, N. M. Fifteen armed men, under the leadership of one Jackson, left Hillsboro on Tuesday morning, and before noon had captured twenty-eight horses. They continued on the trail, which before night became very fresh, and the men concluded to go into camp and

ome Details of the Battle of Carthagena

A steamer which arrived from Panama brings the following account of the attack upon Carthagena: Late news from Carthagena confirms the intelligence received by the Spanish gunboat Ferdinand El Catholico, and the American flagship Tennessee. Gaitan on learning of the approach of the Government troops under Briceno, and of their junction with a small force led by General Vilo at Sincelefo, resolved on making a general attack on Cartha-gena, assaulting it by both land and sea. He paid dearly for his temerity. Securing a number of scaling ladders he sent a force by sea to approach as silently as possible the walls of the city, and to cover this movement he began a most furious attack along his whole line of siege works, particularly at La Pana. The assailants from the seaside succeeded in placing many of their ladders and a number of men succeeded in scaling the walls. Had a sufficient number of them done so before making any demostration to attract the at tention of a small number besieged, their triumph would have been secure, but with the characteristic enthusiasm, when only about sixty men had reached the walls, they began the usual "vives" which brought upon them at once the main force of the besieged. The result was that the attac; by sea was repulsed with a frightful loss, the bayonet and knife doing their deadly hand to hand work. Every man who reached the summit of the walls was killed or wounded, and many at their base who sought to escape by swimming, were drowned. The losses of Gaitan's forces were nearly 600 killed and wounded, and of the Loyalists, 14 wounded and 9 killed. After the repulses, Galtan withdrew his forces and proceeded to Barranquilla to await an attack by the government forces. A dispatch from La Libertad, San Salvador, dated May 23d, says that the natives are flying to the mountains to avoid being taken for soldiers. Fig-uera's army is 7.100 strong. Stripes were administed to 710 men, who were then tied arm to arm and marched in single file from La Libertad to Santa Fecla, a distance of seven leagues. The cries of the men and women were heartrending.

A Baby Eskimo Sharpshooter.

One of the first toys that a little Eskimo has is a small bow of whalebone or light wood; and sitting on the end of the snow bed he shoots his toy arrows, under the direction of his father or mother or some one who cares to play with him, at something on the other side of the snow house. This is usually a small piece of boiled meat, of which he is very fond, stuck in a crack between the snow blocks; and if he hits it, he is entitled to eat it as a reward, although the little fellow seldom needs such encouragement to stimulate him in his plays, so lonesome and long are the dreary winter days in which he lives buried beneath the snow.

These toy arrows are pointed with pins; but he is also furnished with blunt arrows, and whenever some inquisitive dog pokes his head in the igloo door, looking around for a stray piece of meat or blubber to steal, the little Eskimo, if he shoots straight, will hit him upon the nose or head with one of the blunt arrows, and the dog will beat a hasty retreat. In this sense, the little Eskimo boy has plenty of targets to shoot at, for the igloo door is nearly always filled with the heads of two or three dogs watching the baby's mother closely; and if she turns her head or back for a moment, they will make a rush to steal something, and to get out as soon as possible before she can pound them on the head.

In these exciting raids of a half-dozen hungry dogs, the little marksman is liable to get, by all odds, the worst of the encounter. He is too small to be noticed, and the first big dog that rushes by him knocks him over; the next probably rolls him off the bed to the floor; another upsets the lamp full of oil on him; and while he is recking with oil, another big dog, taking him for a sealskin full of blubber, tries to drag him out, when his mother happens to rescue him after she has accidentally pommeled him two or three times with the club with which she is striking at the dogs; and were it not for his hideous velling and crying, one would hardly know what he is, so covered is he with dirt, grease, and snow. Thus the dogs occasionally have their revenge on the young sharpshooter.-St. Nich-

St. NICHOLAS FOR JUNE contains the opening chapters of "Sheep or Silver?" a new serial by the late W. M. Baker, author of "His Majesty, Myself." The story deals with and compares the experiences and final achievements of two brothers who seek their fortunes in the West-one on a Texas sheep ranche the other among the silver mines of Colorado. The illustrations will be furnished by James C. Monks and Henry Sandham. The other serials are carrien on in interesting installments. In addition to all this, there is a full quota of short stories and articles. Frank R. Stockton opens the number with a quaintly fanciful story, entitled "Old Pipes and the Dryad," illustrated by a

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tD	6 80 @	6 95
gs-Packing and shipping.	3 85 @	4 10
TLE-Stockers	3 60 6	5 00
EP-Medium to good	2 90 @	3 50
ST. LOUIS.		

WHEAT-No. 2 red...... 1 0114@ 1 02

 CORN—Per bushel
 44 @ 444

 OATS—Per bushel
 30 @ 30-5

 CATTLE—Stockers
 3 50 @ 4 75

 SHEEP—Western
 3 45 @ 4 00

 HOGS—Packers
 3 25

KANSAS CITY.

The chief characteristic of this disease is an abnormal amount of sugar in the blood. The cause of it is quite uncertain. According to Flint, it occurs in the vast majority of cases between the ages of thirty and fifty; in men oftener than in women. It may exist a long time before it is noticed, and then continue years before proving fatal. It often gives a fatal issue to otherwise mild diseases. Its chief test is a large per centage of sugar in the water, the quantity of the latter, also, generally, not always, being increased.

Among the earlier symptons are great thirst, a strong appetite, dryness of the mouth and acid saliva; later, emaciation, increasing muscular feebleness, and in many cases irritability, melancholy and mental weakness. To arrest it, it must be taken in its early stages. One-third or more of its cases end in consump-

A diabetic patient, when the disease has become confirmed, is liable to sudden death. The heart may fail from paralysis of its nerves; or, the bloodpoison affecting the brain, the person may sink into a state of insensibility, delirium and coma (fatal lethargy). A slight cold may bring on this result. Sc may mere constipation and undue physical exertion, mental emotion, or anxiety.

Flint says, "The disease seems less formidable than heretofore, provided proper treatment be adopted and persisted in." The main thing is to arrange for the patient a diet which excludes, as far as possible, sugar and starch, and induce him rigidly to continue it. while cutting off so many articles of the ordinary diet, pains must pe taken to supply their place with others sufficiently nutritious and appetizing. Gluten bread may take the place of common wheat bread. It contains only onethird as much starch as that made from entire wheat, and is acceptable to the

The body should be carefully protected against the influence of atmospheric changes, and the skin be kept in a good condition. There should be exercise in the open air, but it should be moderate. Mental relaxation and recreation should be secured. -- Youth's Companion.

Origin of Masonry.

A writer in a recent number of the Voice of Masonry upon the origin of the order, gives a variety of views held by high authority, but holds that it antedates the Christian era, or is, at least, not Christian in its inception. The writer says: "The whole ritual of Masonry-blue masonry as we technically call it-in its system of words, grips and signs, as well as its tradition, points to a non-Christian origin, and most unequivocally is Judaistic in its conception. Its hieroglyphic and mnemonic records, its oral transmission, its impressive manner of imparting instruction and fixing valuable lessons, and its thorough consecration to law and order, all go to show that it is not modern in its origin and conception. I believe, then, in the antiquity of Masonry that it was once specially Egyptian in its character; that subsequently it was purified by Solomon, perhaps, and by him consecrated to the noblest purposes; that, becoming then the heritage of the Israelites, it assumed its undoubted Hebraic character; that it has been largely modified by successive generations and nations; that in the lapse of ages it became, under the Providence of God, the inheritance of the Anglo-Saxon race, who, after perpetuating it for centuries as they received it, finally, under the inspiration of genius, following the example of others, remodeled and reconsecrated it, giving it its Christian character, and yet, in the broadness of its charity and the glory of its philanthropy, not excluding anyone who, believing in the true God, has the other necessary qualifications for information.

The Astor Millions.

Another million or so of the Astor money is about to be spent on a large

office building. The location this time is in Pine street, just off Broadway. A few years ago one of the Astors put up costly building of this kind in Wall treet, between Broadway and Nassau treet, and it has paid pretty well. The milding in Pine street will back against he costly Equitable Life structure, which is to be enlarged pretty soon by unning through to Nassau street, and aking in on Broadway a building that s now occupied as one of the Delmonico estaurants. Almost that whole block -bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine nd Cedar streets-will then belong to he Astors and the Equitable Life. Pine treet has been for years the headquarers of the real estate brokers, and a thole swarm of them will be turned ut on the 1st of May, when preparaions for putting up the new Astor building will begin. The Astors are till true to the family traditions in the natter of investing their money. Neary all their accumulations go into real state. All their millions were made real estate and they still prefer that ind of investment to any other. Wall treet never had any charm for them nd probably never will. A few years go they bought a large track of land up Westchester County, with the expecation that it will in time prove as good n investment as some of those made y the founder of the family when land as as cheap on Murray Hill as it is in Vestchester County now. They are not very brilliant family, but they have a full share of solid "Dutch sense."

The President has made nearly all the leading foreign appointments, and