GEN. CROOK COMING BACK. Washington dispatch: The transfer of General Crook from the command of the bill to provide for a speedy settlement of Department of Arizona, which has been expected for some time, has taken place. General Crook applied some time ago to be given the command of the Department of the Platte when General Howard should leave it. The secretary of war has sent General Miles to the Department of Arizona in the hope that he will be able to capture and suppress the Apache murderers. His present command, the Department of the Missouri, will go to some other brigadier general, probably to General Ruger, while it is quite likely that General Stanley will be transferred from the Department of Texas to the Department of Dakota. Orders have been issued by the wardepartment giving Major General Schofield command of the Department of the Atlantic, Major General Terry the Division of the Missouri and Major General Howard the Division of the Pacific.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, March 27 .- The senate was not in session

House, March 27 .- The chaplain's opening prayer was as follows: "Give ear, oh God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world -a revolution more tremendous than any of which history tells, in which scenes of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America. For long the few have mustered the many, because they understood the open secret-tools for them that can use them -but now the many have learned the secret of organization, drill and dynamite. Cause the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding, selfish monopoly to cease, that corporations may get souls in them, with justice, honor, conscience and human kindness. Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them by Thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts and find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys, pool sellers and bookmakers. Teach them, oh God, that it is Thee who has given them power to get these fortunes, that it is to prove them to know what is in their hearts. whether they will keep Thy commandments or no, and that these commandments are: thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thy self: that if the rich men of this land keep these commandments, the poor will follow the example, and we at least will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, oh God, and save us." Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent that the prayer be printed in the Record. Mr. James objected, remarking sotto voce to a gentleman who asked him to withdraw the objection, that it was made because the prayer was an incendiary speech. The silver bill was then considered without definite action until adjournment.

SENATE, March 29 .- After the routine morning business Logan's army bill was placed before the senate. Logan defended

House, March 31 .- O'Neil of Missouri, from the committee on labor, reported a controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in inter-state and territorial transportation of property and passengers and their employes. The hill was referred to the committee of the whole, and the house immediately went into committee of the whole for consideration of the measure. Kelley said he would vote for any bill which would give relief to op-

pressed labor, but he would not vote for this mass of words unless his vote was accompanied by the notice that the bill meant nothing. Pending discussion the committee rose.

SENATE, April 1 .- The committee on library reported favorably the bill for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. Cultom said he had the honor of introducing this bill. It appropriated \$500,-000 for the erection of a monument at Washington to the memory of Lincoln. Time, said Cullom, would not dim or lessen the glory that clustered around the name of Lincoln. His great deeds and nobility of character would show only more plainly as time passed. His name and fame would exist for all time, among all nations of the earth. Cullom was proud to sav that Lincoln had been his personal friend. He was a man that could not diverge from his duty. Generous and great hearted, full of human sympathy, "with charity for all; with malice toward none." It was he who had said: "I have not planted a thorn in my bosom." His name had taken its place by the side of Washington. The Washington territory bill was laid before the senate and Dolph resumed the floor to continue his remarks in favor of the admission of the territory and said if admitted it would soon become one of the most important states of the republic. The committee

adjourned. HOUSE, April 1 .- The house went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on the labor provintiation bill. Werthington said that the committee on labor, with the limited jurisdiction congress had over the subject, had done about all it could do. He was disposed to vote for the bill, but he could not but feel that there was a possibility that it would go out to the world a legislative nondescript which bore on its face an apology for its own existence. In closing the debate O'Neill said every compulsory law placed on the statute books of any country had proven a failure. The desired result could only be secured by conciliation.

amendments of the bill were then voten on

SENATE, April 2 .- The senate was not in session.

House, April 2 .- On motion of O'Neil, of Missouri, the private business was dispensed with and the house went into committee of the whole, Springer in the chair, on the labor arbitration bill, all the debate being limited to thirty minutes on the first section. Q'Neil declared that the Knights of Labor were in favor of arbitration. He stood here appealing for law, justice and for right, for to-day the co

try was almost upon a volcano. Pe were standing idle and suffering for foo the west on account of a strike, while stitutional cranks stood quibbling on floor of the house. A number of an ments offered were all voted down. which the second section of the bill considered. Lawler said opponents of bill had had three long months to prep something upon the question and had done so. But now they insulted the telligence of well-meaning men of the c mittee on labor who had given it t attention. Passing on to the consideration Fe. Other lines, noticeably the Union of the strike on the Missouri Pacific, he declared that, without wishing to become communistic in his utterances, he was free to say that if Jay Gould was hung to a lamp-post in New York it would be a blessing to the community known as the United States. [Laughter.] The action of Jay Gould might cost hundreds and thousands of lives throughout the western states. The death of men like this was nothing compared with what might occur if the difficulties were not settled in those states. There was no sentimental basis in this matter. It was justice to the workmen. There was no harm in this bill and the discussion of it had a healthy effect upon the country. It was an honest bill, and if there was anything wrong with it, congress could repeal it at any time. Further consideration of the bill was postponed and

BRIEFS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Reinhold Begas, the German sculptor, is finishing a life-like bust of Prince Bismarck.

Dr. Schliemann is going to leave all his archæological treasures to the city of Berlin.

King Humbert, of Italy, dislikes court balls and royal fetes, and when he has to attend them he looks painfully bored.

Swedish papers announce the coming bebrothal of Crown-Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and Princess Louise, daughter of the prince of Wales.

A number of the American residents of Paris will give a banquet to Pasteur on April 14th. United States Minister Me-Lane will preside.

Gladstone, says the Toronto Globe, is the most popular name that could be mentioned in any Canadian assembly, and if he were to visit Canada his reception would, if possible, exceed in cordiality that given to the queen herself.

Foreign iron and steel makers report an mproving demand for material both for American, Indian and Australian markets, particularly for railway material. The cutery manufacturers are meeting with orders from the United States.

Emperor William at 89 rises every morning at 7:30 and dresses at once for the day, disdaining to use either dressing gown or slippers. His face is shrunken and he daily becomes weaker, but he sticks to his work with something like his youthful vigor.

A Manchester, England, firm has just made the largest locomotive frame-slotting machine ever turned out. The bed is 30 feet long, 5 feet wide and will weigh sixty tons. It has improved arrangements for driving. It is attracting the general attention of engineers. seratim, and agreed to. The senate then

Mrs. Siddons, the great actress, strange as it may seem, made a failure of her first appearance on the London stage. She was not only unbecomingly dressed, but her voice was broken and tremulous, relapsing at times into an almost inaudible whisper, described as one that made the most disagreeable of impressions on her hearers. It was seven years later that her success came, and she sprang suddenly into a fame which to this day is undimmed.

NO MORE CHEAP FARES.

The War of the Transcontinental Lines at an End and Old Rates Restored.

New York dispatch: One of the bitterest railroad rate wars that western roads have ever known has probably come to an end. The transcontinental pool was broken the 19th of February by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe announcing a cut in rates between New York and San Francisco. It did this because other members of the pool would not allow as large a percentage of freight business to Atchison as it demanded.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE river and harbor appropriation bill, as completed by the house committee, makes a total appropriation of \$15,164,-200, which will become available immediately upon the passage of the bill. As there was no appropriation made for river and harbor improvements last session, the present appropriation virtually covers a period of nearly two years.

THE national council of the National Union league held its annual session at the Ebbitt house. There was a very full repre sentation of states. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, C. H. Grosvenor; vice-presidents, Wm. E. Chandler, Thomas R. Rich, James S. Negley, J S. Robinson, L. C. Houck, J. E. O'Hara, C. A. Boutelle, B. K. Bruce, Nathan Goff and Lewis McKenzie; corresponding secretary, J. E. Bryant; treasurer, A. M. Clapp, chaplain, J. J. Cooper; marshal, J. H Bayne; sargeant-at-arms, S. J. Demar.

THE large office seeking constituency Washington has for a year been enjoying has almost entirely disappeared. There are not more than 5 per cent as many office seekers here now as a year ago, and not more than one-tenth as many as six months since. Most of them have left, a few of them comparatively satisfied. Old citizens say there are no more aspirants here at this time than was usual under past adminis trations.

A GENERAL order was issued by the war department on the 2d, announcing the folowing assignments: Major-General J. M. Schofield to the division of the Atlantic; Major-General A. H. Terry to the division of the Missouri; Major-General Howard to the division of the Pacific. Brigadier-Genera! Crook was relieved from the command of the department of Arizona and assigned to the department of the Platte, formerly commanded by General Howard. Briga-

lier-General N. A. Miles, now in command

of the department of Missouri, has been assigned to the department of Arizona. SPECIAL: "I feel as though we were on he verge of some unusual sensation," said an old southern senator to-day, "and I am airaid it is something that is going to happen to the administration-am afraid eral feeling here. It probably grows out of the illness of three members of the cabinet. It has been a long time since so large a proportion of the cabinet was disabled, and naturally the apprehension would be unnecessarily great.

FROZEN ON THE PLAINS.

An Old Woman Wandars About and Bocomes Insane.

Cheyenne (Wyo.) special: At 1 o'clock this morning persons living near Crow Creek heard cries from some one apparently in great distress. A search was made but the sounds not being continued, nothing was found. The searchers informed several policemen, who returned with the her feet in the water and almost lifeless. where for several hours, she was a raving matic. She was composed with restora

A BRAVE BEAUTY.

Kate Bayard's Womanly Sympathy and Her Nerve.

A letter from Delaware tells me a pretty story of Kate Bayard, the beautiful daughter whom death took so lately from our Secretary of State. Six or seven years ago her phaeton was a familiar sight in Wilmington and on the roadways thereabout; she was already known among her friends as a daring rider, and there were stories abundant of heroic exploits and dangers braved in the saddle. The horse that she used for her phaeton was spirited, but nobody ever worried for the fair driver's safety; she had too often shown her power to license a thought of danger. The horse seemed to know her: viciousness that was shown when others approached melted into gentleness at once when she took up the reins; people who believed in the intelligence of brute creation pointed out this horse's actions as proof of their correct faith.

One summer evening as Miss Bayard matter. But no one who considers the was driving alone on the outskirts of phenomenon with attention, or studies West Wilmington her attention was at- the evidence obtained in regard to it, tracted toward a lively group of boys | can for a moment imagine that what at the side of the roadway. In their center was a man most forlorn in appearance, his face the picture of misery, his clothes all in tatters. The boys in and a posteriori evidence that the jettheir silly thoughtlessness were persecuting him.

THE GIRL'S SYMPATHIES

were enlisted at once. Her carriage came to a stand-still, and her voice rebuked the boys, who, staring one moment agape with astonishment, fell back a little, but they did not cease their taunts. The poor man against sumed by the hydrogen streaks are inthe roadside looked up as much amazed as had been his persecutors. It wasn't an inviting countenance, and stance, the threads of hydrogen yet there was something in it not wholy bad. Pebbles were fired at him by the retreating lads, and then as he tried death or something else will disorganize affairs." This seems to be an almost gen-tan who had come to his resource that he tan who had come to his rescue that he was a cripple. This brought her from her phaeton in a trice. A word to her | tainly have been pear-shaped, rounded horse, a pat upon its neck, and she left it to go within touching distance of the poor, hopeless fellow, despairing in this by-street of a town's suburb. "What where our air has been rendered luminwas the matter?" "Why was he there?" "How had he fallen into such a plight?" These were questions that proved, in fact, that on that particular she asked in quick succession. And the reply that came was: "I am only a tramp." She didn't draw back. bodies. The bodies themselves would That wasn't the way of Kate Bayard. "But you are a man!" she said. He looked as if he were half afraid to assert that he could claim even this, and he drew back with a visible shudder as gen. But the light from the heated party and found a woman about 43 years the brave girl said: "You must have hydrogen along the tracks of these old lying on the bank of the stream, with somebody to care for you. Let me take ejected missiles would be clearly visible. you to the hospital." He smiled, half The streak would, of course, seem to They removed the woman to the hospital, thankfully, half doubtfully, and, though ascend. For they would always be

THE ORB OF DAY.

Remarkable Explosions Said to Have Taken Place on the Sun.

Among the remarkable discoveries made by means of the spectroscope one of the most striking has been the recognition of tremendous solar disturbance of an eruptive or rather of an explosive nature. In 1873 Prof. Young, of Princeton, N. J., observed a solar eruption, in which what looked like filaments of glowing hydrogen, (averaging a thousand miles or so in length) seemed to travel upward from the sun's surface at the rate of 145 miles per second, till they reached a height of not less than 210,000 miles. Even then they did not cease to ascend, but, losing their luster faded out of view. If shreds of hydrogen were really shot out on that occasion we should scarcely find in the event anything bearing on the matter before

us-the possible ejection of meteoric look like ejections of glowing hydrogen can be really of that nature. It is obvious alike from a priori considerations like streams of hydrogen are in reality the tracks of ejected matter, solid or liquid. For not only is it impossible that streams of such a substance as hydrogen should be ejected to heights of many thousands of miles through an atmosphere of probably greater and certainly equal density, but the shapes asconsistant with the idea that they can have been themselves ejected. For inobserved by Prof. Young (some of which were thousands of miles long) were irregular in shape. Had they really been traveling through a resisting atmosphere, at the enormous rate of 145 miles per second, they would cerin front, and tailed behind, like fire-balls in our own air. But they resembled, rather, the irregular streaks showing ous by the passage of meteoric masses through it. Prof. Young's observation occasion the sun had shot out from his interior a flight of many thousands of not be visible, because the phenomenon was observed through a telespectroscope, admitting only red light of the same tint as the red of glowing hydrono words were uttered, his eyes, taking | close up to the missiles producing them, on a new light, seemed to sparkle out, so that their forward ends would ad-"You mock me." He did not know vance, while their rear ends would seem Kate Bayard any better than the world also to advance as the light gradually knows many another woman who for | faded out along those parts of the track her own heart's sake does good deeds which were furthest from the advancing rise. One leg would not bear his been seen since at various observatories. body's weight and he had hard work to The sun, then, has the power of ejecting matter from his interior-presumably in volcanic explosions. Moreover, a calter ejected on that occasion passed away from the sun with such velocity meteoric bodies traveling freely through space .- Richard A. Proctor, in Longman's Magazine.

his position on the bill. As to one of the arguments advanced by the senator from Kansas (Plumb), that because laborers were poorly paid soldiers should not be better paid than at present, he thought that a very poor argument. It was very singular that men of wealth and bankers rich enough to be hardly able to count their money were always found to be the friends of the workingmen [laughter in galleries]. This was all right for rich men to do, but when anything was said for the workingmen by those who had the actual experience of workingmen, that was altogether improper. It was only bankers and rich men who were to have the right to speak for the workingmen. "I was brought up to labor on a farm at \$6 a month," said Logan, "and when any man insinuates that I am not a friend of the poor man it is utterly unjustifiable." Referring to the suggestion that' the increase of the army was wanted for show, "for circus," Logan repelled it. The people did not want any "show" about it. They had "show and circus" enough in the senate [laughter], and while the senatorial circus was on he did not know any more active performers than the senators who were opposed to this bill. [Renewed laughter.]

HOUSE, March 29 .- A bill was introduced by Hill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution; also to establish the territory of North Dakota. A bill was introduced by Willis, of Kentucky, to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. Referred to the com-mittee on labor. The following joint reso-lution was offered by Belmont: That the sum of \$147,748 be appropriated to pay the Cainese government in consideration of losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, said sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers and their legal representatives in the discretion of the Chinese government. That further restriction of Chinese and coolie immigration, if it shall be found expedient and necessary, can be most properly accomplished by modification of existing treaties.

SENATE, March 29 .- On motion of Van Wyck, the senate took up and passed the bill to establish two additional land districts in the state of Nebraska. The bill to increase the efficiency of the army was then taken up and Logan continued his remarks in its support. He argued to show the necessity of an increase and said to imply any motive but a proper one for this bill was unworthy of debate. The time would come when the people would approve the attempt now made to give efficiency to the army. When debate on the army bill closed Platt addressed the senate on the Washington territory bill, which he characterized as an enabling act. He gave statistics of the population and resources of the territory and asserted that on this showing it was entitled to admission as a state.

HOUSE, March 29 .- In committee of the whole the house devoted considerable time to debate on the postoffice appropriation bill. Blount defended the postmaster general in refusing to use the \$400,000 appropriated by the bill of last year to compensate American vessels for mail service. This subject, he said, had been considered at a cabinet meeting and whatever of error or crime attached to the failure to use this fund attached not only to the postmaster general, but to the president and his cabinet. But he argued that the postmaster general had committed no error, but had only exercised just and wise discretion. Springer thought the postmaster general, instead of receiving criticism, should receive the encomiums of congress and would receive the plaudits of the American people. The postoffice department was hereafter to be administered in the interests of

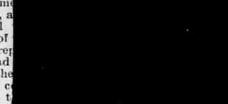
A FAT OFFICE VACANT.

the house adjourned.

Washington dispatch: Considerable agiation was created among Iowa democrats tere this evening when it became known that Jacob Rich, United States pensioner 'or Iowa and Nebraska, sent in his resignation nearly two weeks ago. This discovery was a great surprise to Hawkeye demorats. They had hoped to have Rich supplanted by a democrat, but they were not expecting his resignation, which was sent lirect to President Cleveland. Quite a number of Iowans are spoken of for the place. The leading names mentioned are hose of Captain N. U. Merrill, of Clinton, Judge L. G. Kinne and C. A. Lake. Jerry Murphy, the Hennepin canal congressman, s pushing the name of Merrill, and is asisted by Representative Hall. Represenative Frederick is the endorser of Lake, and Kinne seems to be the second choice of nearly all the democrats in the Iowa deleration. General Weaver refuses to commit himself. He hopes by being neutral to "stand in" with the successful man, whoever he may be. Mr. Rich's resignation takes effect when his successor is appointed and qualifies.

GREAT FRESHETS IN TENNESSEE. Chattanooga dispatch: Unprecidented rains have fallen in this section for the past forty-eight hours, the total rainfall varying from eight to ten inches throughout the upper Tennessee water-shed. At 9 p.m. the river here marked thirty-five and onehalf feet, and rising at the rate of ten inches per hour. Advices from above indicate that the rise will reach forty-five feet, and may be fifty feet. No trains on any of the eight railroads have left or arrived ince last night, and no prospects of traffic being resumed for several days. On the East Tennessee railroad heavy washouts and slides have occurred. On the Cincinnati Southern the bridge at Rock Creek has been carried away. The tracks of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Albama, Great Southern and Memphis & Charleston railroads at the foot of Lookout mountain are undermined, and bridges in the vicinity tre in danger.

AFTER THE PACIFIC ROADS.



cific, and the Pacific Mail Steamship company followed the cuts, but this was done more to keep people informed that there were such routes than because they wanted to fight. The Atchison has been forcing the fight throughout the contest. The result of it has the appearance of a victory for that road. It is understood among railroad men that President Strong presented his ultimatum to President Huntington of the Southern Pacific Thursday and that Mr. Huntington asked until today to answer it, and by telegraph he did answer, and immediately his agents announced to shippers that the rates would be restored to the old basis after to-morrow. The Atchison agents have not yet received orders on the subject, though they are expected very soon.

THE REICHSTAG ON THE RIOTS. A cablegram from Berlin says: Herr von Puttkamer, Prussian minister to the interior, in the reichstag to-day made a personal appeal in behalf of Emperor William for a continuance of the anti-socialist law. In the course of his address he exclaimed: "In the emporer's name and by the emperor's orders, I assure you that his majesty would regret profoundly and grieve deeply if the prolongation of the anti-socialist law is refused. The emperor would shed his blood in order to maintain the law." Herr von Puttkamer referred to the socialist troubles in Belgium which, he said, threatened the peace of Europe. Dr. Windthorst said he failed to see any connection between the Belgian disorders and German socialism. Dr. von Puttkamer, in reply, said that, according to newspaper reports, Germans instigated the strikes in Belgium. He wished chiefly to point out that the inadequate laws of Belgium had rendered the disorders possible, but he denied that Ger man socialists were implicated in the troubles. Belgian bourgeois constantly and willfully sought to create serious disorders, and the government itself provoked troubles. Herr Babel called the speaker to order, whereupon the speaker denounced Babel and Most as dangerous agitators.

WORKING AGAINST BOGUS BUTTER.

The Agricultural Committee of the House Listen to Talks on the Subject.

Washington dispatch: A large delegation of gentlemen interested in the dairy business appeared before the house committee on agriculture to-day on the subject of butterine and other imitations of butter which are being manufactured and sold as genuine butter. James Hughes, president of the Baltimore produce exchange, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Loring, Representative Scott and ex-Representative Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, J. W. Seymour, of the mercantile exchange of New York, B. F. Van Valkenburg, of the New York Dairy association, W. H. Duckworth, of New York, Rohr, of the New York Retail Grocers' association, Commissioner Colman and Col. Little, secretary of the Iowa Dairythe Chicago Produce exchange and of the National Butter, Egg and Cheese associa-tion addressed the committee on the subject. All the gentlemen present favored the bill prepared by the American Agricultural and Dairymen association and introduced

been working as a servant in the city. She started yesterday to walk to Gov. Warren's ranch, ten miles from the city. She was overcome by the intense cold and attempted to return, but her age and the in secret. She bent and helped him to missile. What Prof. Young saw has fatigue of walking taxed her strength beyoud endurance. She lost her mind, wandered aimlessly about, and finally fell where found. She would have perished but for the perseverance of those who first crippied for life if saved.

tives and said she was Mrs. Lyons and had

MONGOLS FOR MAINE. Portland (Me.) special: A decided sen-

the publication yesterday of the following article in the Express: An attempt is quietly being made to introduce Chinese labor into Maine to the displacement of 6,000 or 8,000 Maine people. The first proposition came from the secretary of an Francisco. One firm that has in its employ in the state and elsewhere about 6,000 hands was offered that number of Chinese laborers at \$3 a week for the men and \$1 firm to build sheds to accomodate the men. It was said that men would be selected from among the most intelligent of the laborers now on the Pacific coast, and while completely ignorant of the busimonth they would be able to imitate any merely mechanical movement they had

THE MARKETS.

seen others perform.

OMAHA.			
WHEAT-No. 2	59	@	59%
BARLEY-No. 2	48	ø	48%
RyE-No. 2	42	(a)	42%
CORN-No. 2 mixed	21	(a)	22%
OATS-No. 2	22	(a)	22%
BUTTER-Choice table	15	(a)	17
BUTTER-Fair to good	11	(a)	14
Eggs-Fresh	9	(4)	9%
CHICKENS-Dressed per 1b	8	ě	10
TURKEYS-Dressed per lb	9	(a)	10
LEMONS-Choice	4 00	(0)	4 50
APPLES-Choice	2 50	(a)	3.60
ORANGES-Mesina	2 00	(a)	4 00
BEANS-Navys	1 50	(a)	175
Onions-Per bushel	1 00	(a)	1 10
POTATOES-Per bushel	55	6	60
GREEN APPLES-Per bbl	2 75	(a)	3 25
Wool-Fine, per ib	14	(0)	16
SEEDS-Timothy	2 20	(4)	2 50
SEEDS-Blue Grass	1 30	0	1 40
HAY-Baled, per ton	5 50	(0)	6 25
HAY-In bulk	6 00	@	7 00
Hogs-Mixed packing	3 60	@	3 70
BEEVES-Fair to good	2 50	64	3 50
SHEEP-Heavy grades	3 00	@	4 50
NEW YORK	ί.		
WHEAT-No. 2 red	935	in.	94
	0.euro		664

WHEAT-Ungraded red...... 96%@ 983 44%@ CORN-No. 2..... 36%@ OATS-Mixed western -39 PORK 9 75 @12 25 .. 6 27 @ 6 29 LARD ... CHICAGO. WHEAT-Per bushel..... 76%@ CORN-Per bushel..... 35%@ 36 OATS-Per bushel..... 27 @ 29 PORK 9 47%@ 9 50

ST. LOUIS.

MUFFLE THE GROAN

that half escaped him in the pain of movheard her feeble cries. Her feet and hands ing; but heroically, his ragged coat- culation which I made respecting Prof. were badly irozen, and she will be seriously sleeve running through the arm of as Young's explosion shows that the matlovely a girl that ever lived, he hobbled step by step to the phaeton's side and was lifted-virtually lifted as a mother that it would never return to him. tenderly would lift her infant-in Those missiles were thenceforth akin to sation has been created in labor circles by through the wheels to the carriage seat.

Then came an exciting experience. She was half between the vehicle's wheels, when the horse, that had been standing quietly enough while he could watch his mistress, became angry. The boys, who had scattered, had not drawn association having its headquarters in San out of sight, and their sport was being continued by showers of missiles thrown promisciously in the carriage's direction, and they were hooting and crying for board money. It was added the San more loudly than ever. This it was that Francisco association would expect the had unstrung the horse's nerves, and he pranced and reared, though he did not men with bunks and two blankets to three start to run. The wheels of the carriage caught the girl in their clasp and hugged her fiercely for one moment, and then released her only for a second, ness in which it was proposed to have when she rushed forward to the frightthem engage, the secretary said within a ened horse's bridle. The alarm of the animal was intensified. Now he dashed away on a full run, whirling the light phaeton hither and thither over the roadway in a manner that boded speedy destruction. The hoodlums parted as the runaway cut through their ranks, but not one was big enough or brave enough to try to stop the wild horse. On and on he plunged, but all the time the brave-hearted Kate Bayard

CLUNG TO THE BRIDLE rein, and she swung through the air like a bird at the flying animal's side. Nor did she lose her self-consciousness. She called her horse by name, and her tone was as affectionate and calm as though incendiary flames, for there is incontrohe was standing still for caresses. A long time he paid no attention to this, | conflagration was the immediate result and dangers on dangers were encounter- of diabolical incendiarism. The perpeed and passed through, till finally, half | trators will yet be overtaken by the exhausted perhaps, the stalwart crea- sure keen arm of the law, whose majesty ture turned his head, neighed, and they have thus outraged and offended. quickly came to a standstill. Nobody The aggregated loss is in excess of four had been hurt, the carriage was whole, some harness had been strained and ripped, the man in the phaeton had fainted -his suffering and excitement had conquered him.

That man was tenderly cared for by Kate Bayard and her friends, and eventually he went out into the world a well man and in a wholly different fore the alarm was given that the engine mind from that which had possessed him on the day he was found a helpless than keep the fire from spreading to victim of idle boys in a public roadway. other buildings. No, there was no record of any heroic act by which this rescued man subse-quently served her who saved him. Nor sand dollars, partly covered by insurwas there any need for any such act to ance."-Youth's Companion. add any color to this good thing that Thomas F. Bayard's daughter did. He whom she lifted up was ever afterward a changed man. He had a history

that had something good in it. The wild son of a New York farmer, he had left college to go South as a soldier early in the war, and had fallen there into bad habits. That, briefly, was his story. Now he is a clergyman of the

Fine Writing.

Just as people of little experience in social life are sometimes dazzled by a lavish display of jewels, so young writers are apt to mistake for fine writing a style in which long words, foreign phrases, and gorgeous figures are used. A clear, direct, simple form of expression is far better. A young college graduate, a reporter of a weekly paper in a rural city, thought, no doubt, that he done some very "fine" writing when he handed the following to the editor:

"Our flourishing and prosperous young city was last evening the scene of the most disastrous conflagration it has yet witnessed. The devouring element first broke out in the mercantile establishment of Horner & Co., which magnificent edifice it consumed before its progress could be arrested in the slightest degree.

"Our knights of the hook and ladder responded nobly to the clangor of the alarm-bell, and essayed manfully to combat the mighty element of flame and darkening smoke, but their utmost endeavors were unavailing in rescuing the building from the annihilating and vertible testimony that the widespread thousand dollars."

The editor put the reporter's manuscript aside, and wrote the following, which appeared in the next morning's paper:

"The dry-goods house of Honer & Co. was burned to the ground last night, the flames having made such headway becompany arrived too late to do more

"It is thought that the building was

Women and Poor Health.

men's association, and representatives of Multitudes of women lose health and A New York World Washington correlife every year in one or two ways; by spondent savs: Assistant Secretary Jenks. busying themselves in a warm kitchen of the interior department: is looking until weary, and then throwing themspecially after the Pacific railroads. He selves on a bed or sofa without a fire; or has found a great many cases of criminal by removing the outer clothing, or perin the house by Representative Scott to violation of law upon the part of officials of the railroads, but in a majority of in- place all imitations of butter under the haps changing the dress for one thinner the people of the United States. Methodist church.-New York Tribune. stances these violations of law are of such date that the statute of limitation forbids revenue, and to provide that such products as soon as they enter the house after a date that the statute of SENATE, March 31.—The army bill was any prosecution. Jenks said to a caller shall be taxed 10 cents per pound and shall be properly labelled. They said these im-SENATE March 31 .- The army bill was walk or shopping. The rule should be An editor who speaks of a man who has dis-KANSAS CITY. to go to a warm room and keep on all covered a fact by experience, says the new the clothing for five or ten minutes, way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep until the forehead is perfectly dry. In your nose out of other people's business. all weathers if you have to walk and The report on the Paris exhibition of 1878 ride upon any occasion, it is better to do the riding first.-Hall's Journal.