bles Outside of Arizona. Washington special: Nothing is known at the war department or Indian bureau of the alleged outbreak of trouble between the Indians on the Great Blackfeet reservamors and specific accounts have reached the western press. This reservation has the greatest number of fragments of tribes of any reservation in the United States. at which are gathered remains of the Blackfall. The "war" could not be very formid- ernment has given the Atlantic & Pacific able, as there are not over 7,000 Indians railroad a patent. of all tribes on the reservation, but it could

itary forces could be gotten into motion.

THE SITUATION IN ARIZONA.

It is believed at the war department that the capture of Genonimo has practically put an end to Indian hostilities in that reporter to-day said that it depended upon the conduct of the whites and how the Indians are treated by the agents on the agencies whether there would be any further trouble. If the Indians were treated properly they would probably all remain quiet. The capture of Geronimo clears Arizona of hostilities. The Indians most likely to give trouble now are the Uncompangres, in the mountains of Colorado, and those in the wilds of Washington terriory. These are not particularly savage, but they are in regions where it is easy for them to hide away, and they are liable to plunder. One trouble, he says, is that the whites are too aggressive. They try to take advantage of the Indians and to bully them. No dispatches were received from General Miles this morning and nothing can vet be learned as to what will probably be done with Geronimo and his band now that they are Lamar, and the case has been hung up. It GERONIMO ORDERED HELD.

immediately to Fort Marion, Fla., with the probably ask congress to pass a bill conexception of Geronimo and other Apaches firming the title of the settlers who are on taken to Fort Bowie, where they will be against the railroad company. confined under close guard until the government shall determine what shall be done with them. It is understood, however, that Geronimo and other hostiles will be place. They will not be turned over to the civil authorities, as the district attorney

morrow for their new home.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The democrats carried the election in Arkansas. The New York emigration committee are

Charleston Knights of Labor have increased the scale of prices 50 cents per day. The earthquake death record at Charles-

allowing moneyed Mormons to land.

ton was: White, 11; colored, 27; total, 38. Bernardino Bondelli, the Italian philologist and antiquarian, is dead. He was 82 years old.

Mrs. H. P. Ransom, of Lexington, Ky., will sue the Globe-Democrat and Cincinnati Enquirer for slander.

Supervisors Larkin, Gallaher and Carroll, of Brooklyn, are held for attempting to defraud Kings county. The lord mayor of London has opened a

fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in Charleston. The city of Pittsburg has obtained \$400,-

000 from Dr. David Hostetter as security for Contractor Andrew Hartapel. State Veterinarian Caswell of Illinois has decided that the disease which caused the death of ten or twelve cows near Decaturis

a herd of Cherokee cattle. They have been isolated and no further spread of the fever Sioux City special: Another new railroad project was made public here to-day. This is an air line from Sioux City to Den- | mary: ver, tapping the great cattle ranges of

here across the Missouri. Bulgarian notables have joined in a petition to the czar. They ask whether Russia demands are not acceded to the notables

intend to oppose the departure of Alexan-The Neue Freie Presse, in a leading editorial on the Bulgarian situation, bints that Austria's action will be taken independently of Germany, and says: "Everybody is speaking of the impending occupation of cept Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Minne-

near as is generally believed. Austria has

not spoken yet."

At a mass meeting of Knights of Labor held to-night the following rate of wages for mechanics and laborers was agreed to, a raise of 50 cents having been made in each class:

The News and Courier will publish to-morrow interviews with a number of prominent are rapidly drying up, though in portions business men, all indicating a remarkable of Illinois and Iowa late rains have served

suspicious deaths in New Orleans last week ported healthy with only scattering re-were caused by rellow fever. ports as yet of cholera.

IMPORTANT TO MANY FARMERS.

Disregard of the Atlantic and Pacific for an Act of Congress. Washington special: A decision by the commissioner of the general land office is made public which may prove of very great importance to many farmers in the west. tion, in southern Montana, of which ru- It is upon the homestead claim of Daniel It comprises an area of 33,830 square congressional land grants to the South Pa-

Z. Rogers who took up a small tract of land along the line of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, but has never been able to perfect a patent. The trouble is that the miles, or nearly as large as the state of cific and its successors, the Atlantic & Paci-Ohio, and contains 21.651,200 acres. fic railroad of Missouri, conflict with the Upon it are three agencies-the Blackfeet, claim of Rogers. Congress first made a grant of the even numbered sections along feet blood, and Piegan tribes; Fort Peck the line of the South Pacific from Franklin agency, the rendezvous of the Assinaboine, to the Mssouri state line six miles deep. Brule, Santee, Leon, Uncompangre and Subsequently a charter was granted to the Yankton Sioux, and Fort Belknap agency, Atlantic & Pacific from Springfield to the about which are gathered Gros Ventre, As- Pacific coast, giving them the odd numsinaboine and a few river Crows. None of bered sectious for a strip ten miles deep, these Indians have any great love for each with a provision that this grant should be other, and if the bands from the different diminished by the amount already granted agencies run across one another somebody to the South Pacific. The condition was generally loses a scalp. Information has ignored and the Atlantic & Pacific located been received here from time to time of all its land between Springfield and the brawls and drunken fights, but none as se- state land without regard to the previous rious as the last reported outbreak. It is locations made by the South Pacific. In feared that these Indians, especially the this way the entire strip on both sides of Blackfeet and Gros Ventre, who are espet the track, including both odd and even cially aggressive, are preparing to go upon numbered sections, was taken up. The the war path against their neighbors and Rogers claim was located upon one of the the fe " whites in northern Montana this odd numbered sections, for which the gov-

The decision of the land office is to the effect that patents for the odd numbered be made very unpleasant around the agensections were issued in direct violation of helpless. When he recovered the use of his cies and for isolated whites until the millaw, and are therefore void. Upon this Assistant Adjutant General Kelton said ground the claim of Mr. Rogers is sustained. yesterday: "We have three regiments of in- This would be unimportant in itself, but fantry and two of cavalry about the reser- the principle involved in this decision of the that all the older pecan trees had been cut vation, and I think if any outbreak were to land office necessarily affects all the land occur it could be handled without any great | illegally located by the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, for which patents have been issued. This is stated to aggregate 100, 000 acres, and it is believed all the land has passed out of the hands of the railroad company to innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration. As is well known the country. An army officer talking with a land is thickly populated and expensive improvements have been made.

The decision means that all these people are occupying land which really belongs to the government, so that the effect of the decision would be much more severe to them than to the railroad company. A similar case, presented in the case of a man named West, who holds about eighty acres, was decided by Commissioner Sparks about two months ago. In this decision by Assistant Commissioner Stockslager as announced to-day. While there is apparently no reason to question the strict egality of the view taken by the land office, the grievous complications such a decision would cause were so apparent to Assistant Secretary Hawins when the case came up to him on appeal that the matter was at once presented by him to Secretary is altogether improbable that any decision will be made by Mr. Lamar, and he will San Francisco dispatch: General O. O. probably refer the matter to congress when Howard, commander of the division of the it meets. To sustain the decision of the Pacific, received a dispatch from Lieutenant land office would be in effect to throw all General Sheridan to-day directing that the the land open to homestead and pre-emp-Apache and Warm Spring tribes be sent tion claims, and Secretary Lamar will recently captured. All the latter will be the land, and authorizing suit to be brought

GRAIN IN THE NORTHWEST

Minneapolis special: The receipts of wheat are now very heavy from first hands tried by a military commission at that in Dakota, but, considering the big yield, light in Minnesota. The number of cars on claims to be unable to procure positive side track in Minneapolis increased from evidence. General Howard gives it as his | 350 Friday to 557 to-day. Receipts here opinion that to save their necks some of have grown from about 125 cars a day a the hostiles will turn state's evidence, as week ago to 398 cars to-day. Still Duluth The Apaches at Fort Apache will start to- is ahead with 500 cars to-day, and an average of some 300 cars a day all of last week. The reason of the large receipts in Duluth are partially because the Duluth receipts are in larger proportion from Dakota than the Minneapolis receipts, while Minneapolis gets the larger proportion of the Minnesota crop. In addition prices have been relatively higher in Duluth. The leading off early with a heavy movement. with Minneapolis coming on the home stretch. Cargill Brothers, who operate a line of 45 houses on the Manitoba, road say that five houses out of 45 on their line is full and closed. At one station 65,000 bushels have been received already, while the total receipts at the same station last year was only 125,000 bushels. Over half a million bushels have been marketed at crop. A. B. Robbins of the Northwestern full and working from hand to mouth to make room for arriving grain. The Manitoba company is reported short of cars and unable to handle the wheat furnished, and grain men are anticipating a continued scarcity of handling facilities. It is said that Minnesota wheat is held and that nearly all receipts up to the present time have been Dakota. A prominent commission man yesterday bought about fifty cars for outside parties, understood to be Milwaukee millers, and it is claimed that the dissatisfaction with the transit arrangement, has made a twenty-five cent rate Texas fever. It was brought to Decatur by Chicago, against twenty-three for Minnefrom James river points to Milwaukee and apolis.

A SHORT YIELD OF CORN.

The Chicago Farmers' Review in this week's issue prints the following crop sum-

The frost which prevailed throughout a portion of the corn belt during one night of Nebraska and Colorado. The proposed road will cross the Union Pacific at North | the last week causes very little damage to Platte and induce the building of a bridge growing corn. Reports indicate that while the drouth and continued hot weather seriously injured the general prospects of corn, it also accelerated the ripening of grain, will allow the national assembly to elect a and in sections of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa successor to Alexander, and whether Rus- and Minnesota a portion of the crop has sia will grant Bulgaria a loan. If their sufficiently matured to be beyond a danger from the frosts. Reports indicate that, as a whole, the corn crop will be out of the way of frost within fifteen days, if not attacked prior to then, and a large proportion of the crop cannot be seriously menaced

even now. The general prospects for the output of corn show no marked improvement. The tenor of the reports from all the states ex-Bulgaria by Russia. Perhaps it is not so sota continue to predicate a short crop. In the four states named the prospects continue favorable for a full average yield, while the majority of the counties estimate the yield at from 45 to 65 per cent. Reports from one-half of the counties would indicate a general average of 62 per cent. Reports from one-half of the counties would indicate a general average of 62 per Bricklayers, first class, \$3.50, second class, \$3; cent. Twenty-six Ohio counties estimate an average of 61 per cent. Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin give promise of about one-half the usual yield.

The reports indicate that the pastures degree of hopefulness as to the business outlook in this city.

to renew the grass somewhat. Early redeemed with look in this city. It has been officially announced that the tricts a flat failure. Hogs are generally re-

SEARCHING FOR LOST TREASURE.

A Doctor Looking for Money Buried Near New Orleans.

New Orleans dispatch: Dr. George J. Adams of Massachusetts was arrested here to-day charged with embezzlement by a number of persons whom he defrauded out of money to search for hidden treasure. Adams claims to have been a practising physician in Massachusetts. When the war broke out he joined company A, Twelfth Massachusetts volunteers, which were a portion of the command which came with Butler to New Orleans. In a foraging expedition three soldiers of the regiment entered a dwelling on the Magnolia plantation, twenty miles above New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, and carried off some \$30,000 in gold and silver. One thousand eight hundred dollars of it was in silver half dollars, \$1,000 in dollars, and the rest in gold. Being afraid to enter the city with so much money, on reaching a pecan grove, about half a mile from the locks at the company's canal opposite Greenville, or rather the upper end of the exposition grounds, they selected a tree, prominent for its size and some peculiarities about appearance which made it conspicuous. At the foot of this tree they buried the money and took bearings, one of the party being a civil engineer. Each of the three men were furnished with a copy of this and the marauders returned to New Orleans, intending to return after the war and recover the money.

His two companions were killed and Adams was desperately wounded soon after. Adams was taken to a southern hospital and left it paralyzed and perfectly limbs, only a month ago, he returned to New Orleans and at once began to search for his treasure. He found, to his dismay, down and only young ones left, and was, consequently, unable to recognize the tree under which the treasure was buried. He devoted himself, however, for three weeks, to delving for it. A few days ago he took several other parties into partnership with him, who advanced a better outfit for surveying the land and digging for the buried money, but as he has succeeded in unearthing no treasure his partners had him arrested to-day.

AN IMPROVEMENT NOTED.

September Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The September report of the department of agriculture showed a better yield of spring wheat than was expected a month ago. There has been an improvement in the northern belt of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. In Nebraska there has been a decline, and in Iowa but little change. The general average is 84, an increase of four points. The average yield of the crops, so far as the results of threshing are reported, exceed eleven bushels, and may reach eleven and a half bushels per acre. Threshing of winter wheat in the Ohio valley gives better returns than expected at harvest, and there is some improvement in Missouri and Kansas. In the middle and eastern states the percentages of July are not materially changed. In the south the harvest was disappointing, and rains inured the product in cate an average yield of about twelve and a half bushels per acre. The entire wheat product will apparently exceed that of last year by 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels. The exact determination of the area harvested and the result of threshing are easily equivalent to a variation of at least 2 per cent. The crop has declined from 81 in August to 77. In the states of the principal production the status is as follows: Kentucky, from .87 in August to .90 in September: Ohio, .88 to 89; Michigan, .80 in northern returns; Indiana, .91 to .92; Illinois declines from .77 to .72; Missouri, from .75 to .62; Kansas, .72 to .62; Nebraska, .76 to .68; Iowa, .73 to .67. The loss west of Indiana was caused by drought. In the south Atlantic states there has been no improvement. On the gulf coast there is a slight improvement, except in Texas. where the droughts has reduced the condition of the present crop prospect, with no further decline it is 14 per cent more than last year and indicates over twenty-one situation was similar a year ago, Duluth bushels per acre, or nearly sixteen hundred million bushels.

HE KILLED HIS WIFE.

A Woman Shot, Being Mistaken for a Bur. glar.

Word comes from Carlinville, Ill., of a terrible tragedy which occurred there on the 5th at the residence of J. B. Willoughby. the company's elevators already on this Two burglars entered the room of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby and while searching the Elevator company reports their elevators room they awakened Willoughby. Both thieves immediately attacked him and struck him over the head with a revolver. He seized the revolver and succeeded in wrenching it away. The room was pitch dark, and in the struggle Mrs. Willoughby was knocked down and beaten. Her screams almost maddened her husband, and as soon as he secured the revolver he turned it in the direction he supposed the burglars were standing, and fired five shots. One of the men dropped, but immediately arose and both jumped through a window and made their escape. The husband then lighted a amp and was horrified to discover the body of his wifelying on the floor with a stream of blood flowing from her left side. Her white night garments were saturated with her life blood and the room looked more like a slaughter house than anything else. A physician was called and pronounced Mrs. Willoughby's wound fatal. She was accidentally shot by her husband while he was firing at burglars. The bullet passed through her body, and death will result. One of the burglars was shot as he left a bloody trail for some distance Neither has been arrested.

SUCCESS THAT IS PLEASING.

Washington dispatch: The treasury officials are pleased with the success that has thus far attended their invitations to holders of 3 per cent bonds to surrender them for redemption. Of the \$10,000,000 included in the new form of call, about \$1,000,000 have been presented for redemption. The purpose of the new departure was to obtain bonds for redemption from individuals and corporations willing to convert them into cash to use in more profitable improvements, and thus obviate the necessity for calling bonds held by national banks, thereby forcing a surrender of national bank currency. The bonds redeemed under the treasury invitation were surrendered by parties other than national banks. It is now expected that the entire \$10,000,000 will be surrendered within the time specified, but whatever amount is thus presented will save the bonds of the banks to that extent. It is proposed to continue this policy of inviting the surrender of 3 per cent bonds, and it is probable that a rule will be adopted under which holders of such bonds may present them at any time and have them redeemed with accrued interest to the day

The highest peak on the island of Galita. off Tunis, is in a state of eruption. It has been supposed to be extinct.

JUDGE ZUBIA'S DECISION.

Why the Melcan Jurist Held Cutting as Guilty of a Crime. CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13 .- The Diario, the official government organ, to-day contains important documents regarding the Cutting case,

Judge Zubia at Paso Del Norte, which show clearly and unmistakably that the court held Cutting for a crime begun on Mexican soil, and continued simultaneously in Texas and Mexico. This puts a new phase on the case, as it shows Judge Zubia regarded the case as one continuous act. In passing sentence on Cutting, the judge said the basis of the criminal proceeding against the defeadant was the akin in eloquence to his half brother, an offense classed as a crime by the law, the evidence of which was afforded beyond dispute, by a publication which app ared in E Centinella, on June 6 last, a paper published on Mexican soil; secondly, that although it was true there was an act of conciliation which would have satisfied the offended party had it been complied with, it was also true this ac of conciliation was not fulfilled and, therefore, the crime still stood; third, proof of lack of compliance with the aim of conciliation is found in a communication printed by Cutting in the El Paso Sunday Herald in which he renewed his defamator charges against Medina, and at the same time published an article in El Centinella on Mexi can soil, in which he suppressed the capital letters and put the name of Medina in microscopic type in order to make its reading d.fficult; fourth, the renewal of the charges did not constitute a new offense but was con firmation of previous charges; fifth, this being so the criminal responsibility of Cutting arose from the publication in El Centinella, which was renewed in a Texas paper, his renewal or ratification not constituting a new crime which should be punished with a different pensity than that which corresponded to the first publication.

The judge further says: "Even supposing without conceding it, that the crime of de-famation had been committed in Texas, the fact that Cutting had in Paso del Norte copies of the El Pase Sunday Herald of which Medina complained, and which were by order ting on Mexican soil, constitutes properly a consummation of the crime according to the

penal code." Judge Zubia lays special emphasis on the fact that Cutting actually circulated on Mexican soil his renewal of the libel published in Texas, and declares that were the case reversed he would be punishable under the present code in Texas.

A. P. Cushing, an American lawyer, sums up Zubia's decision thus: Cutting was convicted of a repetition of the libel first pub lished in Mexico and reprinted more virulentin Texas, which he then brought over and distributed in Mexico and it was the distribution in Mexico of the second libel and not the printing of the same in Texas for which he vas convicted, the fibel having been read by three or more persons, as required by the statutes of the state of Chihuahua. Cutting pleaded in bar to the jurisdiction of the Mexican court that the paper had been printed in Texas. He did not, however, deny paper had been circulated on the Mexican side, which was a fact, numerous copies having been seized there by order of the court. This aspect of the case takes away the phase of a conflict of law of the two countries. publication of a full text of Judge Zubias' decision is regarded here as putting the case out of international controversy.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHARLESTON.

Catholics Called on-A Good Sum from New York.

Baltimore special: Copies of the following circular letter have been sent to all pastors of the Catholic churches in province of Baltimore: Rev. and Dear Sir: In this hour of distress the stricken city of Charleston comfortable. At the time of its erecappeals to our pity and our practical chartion there was no wagon road within ity. We cannot better convey to you the half a dozen miles, the nearest hamlet sad story of her needs than by quoting the and postoffice were ten miles distant, words of a telegram received from the Rt.

Rev. Bishop Northrop: "Everything wrecked. Churches, convents, schools and residences are totally destroyed. The ruin is impossible to describe. Sisters priests and orphans are lived a life of thorough solitude. He

camping out. We need all the assistance ve can get." It is our bounden duty to come forward promptly to the succor of the victims of this terrible calamity, to assist those whose miseries are so great and whose wants are so pressing. A collection will therefore be taken up the last Sunday of September (26th inst.), in the churches of the archdiocese, for the relief of the sufferers. Please read this letter on the Sunday following its receipt, and on the day of the collection, and exhort the members of your flock to give willingly and generously. We trust that each of our faithful children will 'If thou hast much give abundantly, if thou have little, take care even to bestow willingly." Please send the proceeds of the collection to the chancellor of the archdiocese. Very Faithfully yours in Christ, JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Archbishop of Baltimore.

IN A BAD CONDITION. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9 .- A sharp but harmless shock of earthquake occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, but the city is quiet to-day. Shelter has been pretty well provided for all the homeless, but the expected rains will cause much suffering. Rations are being issued to all persons who are recommended by any reputable citizen. Charleston will also furnish rations in the same way to destitute persons at Summerville and Mount Pleasant.

Mayor Courtenay to-day issued a second address to the people, in which he says that he can testify to the large damage throughout the whole extent of the city, and that it can be truthfully said of the community as a whole that their moral courage and heroism were equal to their great disaster. He shows in brief what was accomplished in the midst of the crisis, and mentions particularly the devotion to duty of the firemen of the city, the constancy of the police force, the fidelity of the telegraph operators and the zeal and courage of the municipal medical corps and private physicians of the city. In conclusion be offers the following advice for the best interests of the people:

At the end of sixty days we must surely expect cold weather and I am alarmed at the consequences to follow the use of tents and frail stetters in our streets and public quays, which must lead surely to sickness and calamity. I returned this day to occupy sickness and calamity. I returned this day to occupy the uninjured part of my brick house, and in all such cases where return to their homes is possible, I earnestly invoke the immediate and united action of all my fellow citizens. Where immediate return is impossible by reason of the dangerous condition of the home, I recommend a temporary refuge in the interior of the state or elsewhere,

INO MORE EVICTIONS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9 .- The troops engaged in the Woodford evictions on their return to the barracks at Birr protested against the work of forcibly putting helpless, infirm and starving people out of shelter into the roadway and declared they would in future refuse to perform such an obnoxious duty. No effort on the part of their superior officers could quiet the determined indignation of the soldiers, twenty of whom were placed under arrest on a charge of mutiny.

AN AMERICAN IMPRISONED.

London, Sept. 9 .- An American citizen named Perdicaris, resident in Tangier has been fined and imprisoned by the American consul for offering armed resistance to native officials, and officials from the American consulate who were endeavoring to enter his house to arrest a moor accused of extortion by the consulate.

The commissioners of immigration at Castle only with individual immigrants.

REV. JAMES BEECHER.

Description of His Hermit Life and Hermit Home in the Caiskill Mountain Region.

The suicide of Rev. James Beecher, writes Halston in The New York Times, neluding the full text of the decision of ends an extremely unique career. Six or eight years ago I met him away up in the Catskill Mountain region; he had built him a home there in the depths of the backwoods and was living the life of a hermit. Once he was a power in his church, an ornament of the pulpit, noted less than, but much first proof before him that he had committed Henry Ward Beecher. He was the pastor of the First Congregational church of Poughkeepsie at the time when the accusations against his brother, of the Plymouth church, began to be bruited about. Before Henry Ward was called to court James is said to have sought him at his Westchester county home with a result that was not inspiriting to the visitor. He returned to Poughkeepsie to lock himself in his study, and for days he refused absolutely to see even his staunchest personal friends. When he did come forth to the world again it was as a changed man; geniality, sunny nature, jollity had given way to a manner that was curt and a disposition that had a large proportion of sadness in it. His church offered him a vacation; he quit it for good. He went to the Ulster Catskills and built with his own hands in the Hardenburg forest the home where I found him. Col. Judson (Ned Buntline) was one

of the self-exiled preacher's friends, and it was largely through the influence of a letter that Buntline wrote me that I managed to find time on a short vaof the court seized, on the premises of Cut- cation to hunt up "the genius"-Buntline's title for him, I found him one of the most entertaining of men; a little careless of the world's doings, but full of pleasing anecdote and reminiscence. I am tempted to copy an extract from the letter with which Ned Buntline first interested me in James Beecher. It has a double interest now-its description of the hermit home and hermit life of the erst prominent priest, and the fact that it is a bit of work of Ned Buntline, who so lately lay down his pen for ever, work that Ned Buntline dashed off to a friendly correspondent-Buntline in undress, if you please. This is the way the letter ran:

. . . "His track of land is densely wooded and covers an area a little more than a mile square, but Hardenburg land, according to the Ulster county tax roll, is not the costilest in the world, [its average value being 63 cents an acre,] and this tract would not have been over cheap at the price of a dozen trade dollars. A beautiful lake of good size occupies a portion of the property, and there is in all the Catskill range no scenery more pleasingly picturesque. 'Beecher's Lake, the naives call it, and on one of the mountain cliffs commanding a fine view of it the preacher built for himself his home, doing all the work himself. It is a storyand-half structure, plain, neat, and while it was about three times the latter distance to the first railroad station. He finished his house before winter really set in, and there till spring he had no neighbors, and aside from his faith and his thoughts he knew no companionship but such as was given by the winter storms and the night cries of the mountain wild beasts. His wife and daughter were not with him yet. They were not to come till spring time, though meanwhile they were faithful correspondents, and when the little hamlet of Turnwood received its weekly budget of mail matter James Beecher was always among the fortunates. Every Friday he tramped ten miles be mindful of the injunction of holy writ, through the snow for this favor. With June came Mrs. Beecher and the little daughter to the Beecher lake home. There all three have since remainedthere the elder ones are likely to remain so long as life shall last. They have cut clear from the world and for good. They seem content and even happy in the forest, and there is every reason to believe that there is no earthly inducement which could induce James Beecher to enter again on his

old-time career. "The few neighbors who have gathered about his lake fully appreciate him," so Ned Buntline's letter ran for all that they love him. They are it for window-grass. hardy, rough, unlearned mountaineers Mrs. Beecher they almost worship. She enlisted herself for their advancement, and established what had hitherto been unknown, a school. It is a free school in spirit and in truth. Mrs. Beecher teaches, and is allowed each year for the service about \$50 from the state fund; to this amount she annually adds \$100 on her own account, money sacredly set apart for books and clothes for the boys and girls of her backwoods friends.

Mr. Beecher used to preach to the natives in his school-house on every Sabbath day, and the country for miles around turned out to listen to his teachings. For years he never missed but one Sunday, and the way he haphe first moved into the wilds he kept a sheet of water. - Washington Critic. the run of time by cutting a notch into a stick as each day went by. Of course this required a good deal of care but Mr. Beecher was sure that he was careful. One morning he started for his school-house to preach his usual Sunday sermon, and when he came to the cabin of one of the most devout mem- should. You have secrets. bers of his flock found the housewife hard at work over her washtubs. The shocked man of God promptly, and somewhat energetically, probably, reproved her for her open desecration of the Sabbath. The woman rubbed her in it. All I can say is that a wayward eyes, and scrutinized him half sus- father is apt to make a bad husband." piciously, to break out finally: "La, Mr. Beecher, this an't Sunday; it's Monday."

And she convinced him that she was

right, whereupon he efaculated: Then I'm the culprit, for I never Garden, having been sternly criticised for addid a bigger day's work in my life than spent lots of money. mitting polygamists, have decided to recognize no more Mormon ship-loads, but deal yesterday." He had missed one notch I in that almanae stick.

WOMEN DON'T OWN BABIES.

A Startling Bit of Information for the Mothers of the Land.

Millions of mothers all over the United States gather their little ones around them, never dreaming that by the law they have no right to these children. They do not know that the sole legal right to the children rests with the father in all except three of the states. Most men do not know it. A majority of fathers, if they did know it, would never assert their right as against the mother. But now and then a father who is as bad as the law knows his legal rights and assumes them. Not long ago, within a short ride of

Boston by rail, lived a young man and his wife and their 7-month-old baby. Apparently they were at peace and prosperous. One day the husband told his wife at noon that a certain family had sent her an earnest invitation to spend the afternoon. The wife said she "had too many things to do that day to go to visit." But the husband said: "You ought to go when they send for you. I will take care of the baby." urged the wife made ready and went. A 6 o'clock she came home. The house was locked, husband and baby gone. There was no letter to explain the sudden and unexpected absence. The neighbors knew nothing. Overwhelmed with grief and heartache for her nursing baby, the poor mother conconsulted a lawyer. By his advice she forced an entrance to the house. How empty and desolate it seemed! It was evident that the husband had exercised his legal right and taken the child where he pleased. All the neighbors sympathized with the wife. Men said that "if the wretch ever returned he would deserve to be tarred and feathered." Execration was loud, deep, and abundant, but one quiet woman who knew the law said: "He is only as bad as the law which allows him the sole right to the child." But every man said there was no such law. It was only after reference to the statutes they could admit that here in Massachusetts a married father has a right to rob his wife of her children, and that men who were so cruel, mean, and dastardiy were only as bad as the law. There was but one opinion of the law and of the man. But that could not restore the tender helpless babe to its mother. If others could sleep or rest, there was neither sleep nor rest for her. The parents of this husband lived in Canada. It was most likely he had taken the child to them. She had been to their home and knew how to find it. Making such arrangements as were possible, she started for Canada. The same night the husband returned. Not finding his wife, he surmised that she had gone for the child. He had carried it to his parents. He telegraphed them to take the child away and hide it. This they did. When the young mother appeared at the door of the parents of her husband, with this measureless grief in her heart, his mother met her at the door. One would suppose that the heart of the old mother would have melted in sympathy for this grief-stricken young one. But not sc. She sympathized with her son. It can not now be told how it was managed, but she found the little one in a hot attic, evidently not having been even washed since it left home, and she took it to her own father's house, where she is to-day in dread of what may happen to her and to it.

The brother of this cruel father took his child a few years ago away from its mother. Her relatives gave him \$700 to bring it back. It is supposed that this man hoped to make money by a similar torture of of his wife.

There was a great deal of indignation, both among men and women, in the case quoted above. But what does it avail? It is evident that there is need of women to help men make laws that will protect women and children. But the representative from the town where all this happened voted against woman suffrage in the Massachusetts legislature last winter. It is to be hoped that the voters there will see to it that he does not have the opportunity to do so again. Meantime the reproach of all good citizens, men and women, should be so poured out upon men who wrong mothers and little children that they will flee as other thieves and robbers flee before honest people.-Lucy Stone, in Boston Globe.

Little Drops.

In Limestone, Ky., the water is so on. "He is 'queer,' they admit, but hard that the inhabitants use plates of

The drought in Arizona is so severe -big-hearted as they are uncouth. that the water in a mint julep rustles like a bunch of dried leaves. It is so dry in Wheeler County, Tex.,

that the people have to sprinkle the water before it is wet enough to drink. The drinking water in Philadelphia

in summer is so thick that it is customary to slice it up with a knife and serve There is a stream in North Carolina

so clear that a stranger walked right into it and was drowned before he knew the stream was there. The ducks which frequent a water

course in the drought section of Mississippi have been laying hard-boiled eggs for the last three weeks." The intense dry weather in Sangamon

pened to miss that single appointment county, Ill., has made it possible for the gives the text for a good story. When citizen to wipe their bands and faces on

A Wayward Father.

"What is the matter, Johnny?" asked a Texas widower of his little son.

"You are not acting right, father. You are not behaving as a father

"What have I done. Johnny?" "You have engaged yourself to Miss Jones, without consulting me. I had already picked out a wife for you, but as you make your bed so you must lie Texas Siftings.

Thought it Was a Goat Fight.

"This honest butter fight has been a long one, hasn't it?" she asked "Yes, indeed, and both sides have

"Say, John, which goat whipped?" -Tid Bits.