INTER-STATE COMMERCE WORKINGS.

incey M. Depen Appears Before Senate Investigating Committee. New York special: Chauncey M. Depew was the first witness examined by the senate committee, which is investigating the working of interstate commerce. The witness gave his opinions on the workings of the interstate comwhat amendment he would suggest to try, whether Mexican or Canadian, should be made to comply with the con-

After recess the examination of Mr. Hickson was continued. Senator Cullum asked him what assistance the Cana- both on the Missouri and at the present dian Pacific road had received from the government. Mr. Hickson said that the Canadian government had done \$37,-000,000 worth of construction work, given \$25,000,000 in cash and \$50,000,000 worth of government bonds. Mr. Hickson seemed willing to answer all quest the scenes of busy activity. Real estate tions, but declined to do so in his own fashion. He acknowledged that the foreign trade through Canada from the sion of each. The grassy slopes of the United States was much greater than the Missouri river are covered for miles with Canadian trade through the United the white tents and "prairie schooners" States. He stated that the Canadian of emigrants who have come to await parliament annually voted money to the day when the Indian title shall be various branches of the Canadian Pacific road as subsidies, and that lines of to lawfully seek homes on the other side to lawfully seek homes on the other side holes having been cut in the hatches, the steamships were yearly subsidized by of the river. Thousands will follow pumps were set to work and immense the government. In 1888 the freight these first pioneers when it shall be an quantities of water poured into the that passed through Montreal from the assured fact that the Indians will agree western part of the United States was to the terms of the bill, and colonies 71,997 tons. The traffic that passed over from hundreds of towns have signified the Canadian line from the United their intention of locating on these States to Portland, Me., amounted to lands. \$92,241 tons. In reply to a question from Senator Blair Mr. Hickson stated have a perfect network of lines all over that about 40 per cent of all the business the northwest and are in shape to handone by the Canadian Pacific was due dle expeditionsly all the traffic that can and particularly in Michigan, almost all the carrying trade is done by the Cana-

the Erie road, said that under the pooling system the Erie road received \$500,-000 yearly for maintaining rates. The Erie road has not the facilities that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania roads have. They have to make rates to make any money. Senator Cullom-Do you think that

there should be any legislation to pro-

dian trunk lines.

tect American railroads against the Canadian roads doing business in the Uni-Mr. Felton-I do. If the Canadian

roads had to conform to the American laws the American roads would gain by Senator Gorman-Can you tell why it is that certain roads can get freight des-

tined for Liverpool and ship it cheaper than other roads? Mr. Felton-The only explanation can give to that question is that, in my opinion, the roads must have some agreement with the steamship companies whereby the railroads make up to the steamship companies any loss which they may sustain.

Senator Hiscock-In your opinion. have the Canadian trunk roads acted in accordance with the interstate commerce law?

A .- I think they did when it was first passed. But like everything else it grew old and now I can't answer for them. If this commission wish to enforce the inter-state law and maintain rates, the best thing they can do is to put some violator in jail, then perhaps all the roads will conform to the law. Senator Harris-You say that you are | tion came up on the claim of James

in favor of a legalization of pooling. Hair, who bought a relinquishment of How would you arrange it so that each a timber culture claim. The law was of the weaker roads might receive its share of the profits? "The best way in my opinion would

be to give to each road its share of the was devoid of timber so that it could carrying trade, but as the shippers ob- originally have been entered under the ject to that the only way to equalize the profits would be to settle on a financial basis and give each road a share in its the interior department has held that

The committee adjourned until tomorrow when Charles Francis Adams, an entry under the timber culture act. president of the Union Pacific will ap-

The Silver Coinage Question.

Washington special: Representatives from some of the silver states and territories have been around the treasury and the white house, during the past two weeks, feeling the pulse of the men in power as to the sentiment in favor of free silver coinage. The subject was discussed with great earnestness in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses, but it had little show in the last congress. It has been argued that it would be just as sensible to establish mints where bars of iron, tin, copper and other metals could be taken, and, under a standard set up by law, molded into bars representing so much money as to permit this to be done with silver. The advocates of free coinage argue that, since since silver and gold are the lawful money standards of this country and the world, those who have the crude material should be permitted to take it | defeated the entry under the timber culto the United States mints, and, on the principle of having wheat or corn ground at the mill, have it made into an entry of any prairie land that had money at a certain cost, which will cover | timber of any character upon it, standthe expense of minting. At the treasumy department it is argued that there is not a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar, and if free coinage is established, it will be necessary to recoin all of the silver in existence, and that this will cost millions of money and no one will be benefitted. The object of the people from the silver states and territories in of the "line of duty." In the case of demanding free coinage is to elevate the Daniel V. Houser, who alleged that he silver market and more firmly establish the silver basis. While it is reported the silver basis. While it is reported that President Harrison and Secretary Windom look with a degree of favor upon the free coinage projects, there is upon the free coinage projects, there is no reason to believe that the Fifty-first directs that a pension issue. congress will authorize free coinage, as the same old arguments are used against it with renewed vigor.

The Black Hills Gold Find. Deadwood (Dak.) special: Dan Gallagher and John Hawley, two old-time had asthma to such a degree as to incaprospectors and miners, returned to the | pacitate him for duty, and Mr. Bussey city from the new placer diggings, thirto miles south of here, on Gold Run, having made eleven placer and two quartz locations. A district will be organized next Monday, a recorder elect-ed and laws adopted governing locations. The diggings are dry but won-derfully rich, and include Gold Run for a distance of four miles, and tributaries. The allotments are based upon a distance of four miles, and tributaries.

Joe Waters, who discovered the diggings, wheeled dirt a mile to water and obtained twenty-four ounces of gold for one week's work. It is shot gold, though some nuggets are as large as pigeons' eggs. A grand rush has set in, and at least 2,000 people will be on the ground before Monday.

militia. The allotments are based upon the train with the old-fash-ioned coal stoves, which had no protection, and this he thinks accounts for the speedy burning of the train.

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The allotments are based upon the representations of the states in congress and will give Illinois \$20,883, Iowa gress and w

IT WILL EQUAL THE OKLAHOMA RUSH.

Sioux City special to the Omaha Herald: As the time draws near for the Sioux commission to begin work it be- steamship Rugia in Plymouth Sound. comes more apparent that a big rush | this afternoon, from New York, en route will be made to that section, and par- to Cherbourg and Hamburg, Captain ties who are in a position to speak ad- R. Karlowa reported that the ship had merce law, and to the question as to visedly say that the rush will nearly a narrow escape from being burned to alone, and possessed of considerable the present interstate law in order to though no one believes that it will be May 2, with 168 passengers for England, protect American roads Depew said that attended by any such exciting scenes. France and Germany, and a large genthe roads doing business in this coun. One reason why it will be quiet is be- eral cargo for Hamburg, consisting cause there will be no crowding. About principally of cotton and lard. 11,000,000 acres will be open to settle- All went well and the ship had ditions of the law as the American roads ment, and but very few quarter sections made a fine passage until 8 o'clock on must do. "Pooling" he considered a can be found but what are suitable for the evening of May 8, when, in latitude good thing, and it should have been cultivation. Unlike Oklahoma, the 47 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 31 deg. permitted. The tendency of all the country has not been watched and parole west, without any previous warning trolled by boomers for years; neither whatever, flames issued from the ventered and parole was the chain and pa have the choice locations been staked tilators of the afterhold. The officers

amount of pooling could affect this ten- out in hopes that a fleet horse will disdency. "The interstate law will never tance all competitors and the boomer be effective until in some form or other will be enabled to secure his covyou have legalized the pool." Regarding the practice of using Canadian cars Oklahoma. A few ambitious settlers a conflagration, which must have been on American roads and vice versa, De- have crossed the line above Niobrara, pew stated that American and Canadian Neb., and gone into the southeast corner cars are used indiscriminately on both of the reservation, but, according to all stricken, for it appeared certain that the cars are used indiscriminately on both of the reservation, but, according to all stricken, for it appeared certain that the imposition of the customs duties upon and as the Indians are friendly they will probably be allowed to stay. The prin- the pumps, and the hatches were taken cipal points of ingress to the promised land will be Chamberlain and Pierre, terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroads respectively. Ever since the passage of the bill providing for the apwith the Indians, these towns have been values have risen rapidly, and a boom of no mean proportion has taken posses-

be poured into them. Then from the south the route to the reservation will be easy, and the great Elkhorn line parallels the southern boundary along its S. M. Felton, first vice-president of entire breadth. Good roads and bridges exist right up to the reservation line, so that there will be no trouble or danger from smaller streams or spring ling provisioned, were lowered. There freshets.

> s very bright. From all the agencicome reports that they are ready and willing to sign, and are really becoming | who did so without permission. impatient at the delay. The commission will have \$25,000 at its disposal for expenses, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior in securing the signatures of the Indians. The government agrees to pay the Indians \$1 per acre for all land taken during the first three years, 75 cents per acre for that taken during the next three and 50 cents for that taken thereafter, and also agrees to buy all that remains at the expiration of ten vears. Allotments of cattle, machinery and money, equal to \$50 each are also made to those wising to take land in

tract of that kind from the timber cul-

ture acts. It stands to reason it is not

ture act, Secretary Noble says that a

Decisions in Pension Matters.

of importance bearing on the question

received a fracture of the leg by being

Allotments for the Militfa.

ing, fallen or otherwise.

severalty. It is confidently expected that the land will be opened by proclamation by September 1st at the farthest. An Important Decision Rendered. Washington special: Secretary Noble to-day rendered an important decision, giving a construction of the timber culture law, in which he reversed the policy of the department that has prevailed for the last few years, and defines the policy which will govern on this question in the future. The ques-

fire in them was subdued. complied with in all respects, and the question involved was whether the land evening and seventy families are renact. It was shown that there were a few small trees or bushes. Heretofore one or two trees on a claim constituted timber in sufficient quantity to preclude time burned furiously. The flames Secretary Noble reverses this rule. He soon spread to the surrounding dwelsays after reviewing the law at length, lings one after another, and before they its intent, its spirit, and the country to which it applies: "No arbitrary rule can be established for the government of every case. It should be the desire of the department to ascertain what the intent and purpose of congress was in the passage of the act. Clearly it was to encourge the artificial growth of timber in a prairie country. It is within the experience of all minds that mankind is living in regions that in drains and ravines a few scattering trees are to be found, and it would not seem that congress intended to exclude every the purpose to deprive the occupants of vast prairies of the West of the benefits of the act if there happened to be a single tree upon the section. I take it that the words prairie land or land devoid of timber within the spirit of the act means land practically so." Referring to two prior decisions on this subject, in which it was held that a few trees upon a tract hey possessed. The prairie in the vicamps of the sufferers. Such of those fair construction of them would prevent standing guard over the remnants, while others are sleeping on the bare ground. The loss cannot be estimated Washingtion dispatch: Assistant Secfire originated from the stumps of cigarretary Bussey, of the interior department, to-day rendered several opinions

Daniel Snyder is granted a pension for asthma. The case was rejected by the pension office on the testimony of several witnesses that he had asthma prior to enlistment. The medical cer-tificate of discharge stated that Snyder says this evidence outweighs the other and directs that a pension issue. Washington dispatch: The war detaken and the company did not even call out the Hamilton fire department. McKenzie says the Grand Trunk heated partment has completed and published allotments of the \$400,000 appropriated the cars in the train with the old-fash-

MASTERED BY JETS OF STEAM. SHE CLAIMED TO BE FROM NEBRASKA. An Old Woman Narrowly Escapes Being

sions by a Female Fraud.

London cablegram: On the arrival of the Hamburg American company's mail

and crew were for a moment dumbfounded, as no smell had been detected crew could not master the flames. The captain, however, ordered all hands to off, when instantly a body of flame rose into the air, showing the extensive char-

acter of the fire. Realizing the danger of exposing the fire to the air, Captain Karlowa shouted, "Batten down the hatches," and the men, at great risk, performed the task, pointment of the commission to treat many of them being seriously scorched. It was impossible to ascertain the seat of the fire. The captin, with a few experienced men, went on the main deck and opened the iron bulkhead door. A volume of fire belched forth, scorching the face and hands of the captain and others; but they rushed forward and fastened the doors again, thus confining the conflagration to the afterhold. They

> burning hold. It was all to no purpose, and for half an hour the fire seemed increasing in fury and the terrible heat could be felt through the iron deck. The cabins of the main deck were flooded, and the passengers had to fly to the upper deck. In the course of time the ship had a nasty list to port, which, of course, in-

creased the difficulty of extinguishing

holes having been cut in the hatches, the

the flames. Captain Karlowa, anticipating the worst ordered all the boats provisioned and got ready for launching. About an hour and a half after the outbreak, port and starboard, after life boats bewas a nasty beam sea running at the At the present time the outlook for time. Two or three sailors attempted securing the signatures of the Indians to jump into the life boat but Captain ened to blow out the brains of the first

The fire seemed to have gained complete mastery, but the captain decided to try the effect of steam on the flames, at the same time directing Chief Engineer J. Jangk to put the engine at full speed ahead, with a view of making Plymouth, even if the fire could not be subdued. The hose was attached, and, in place of water, steam was pumped into the burning hold. For a time it seemed as if the fire was fiercer than ever, but in two hours the steam had an appreciable effect. When this was observed, a cheer went up from the passengers, and the work was continued. An hour later the fire was so subdued as to allow the hatches to be removed, finding bales of cotton still smoulder-

The captain resolved to throw them overboard, dangerous and difficult as this would be. The process of hauling the burning bales out by means of grappling irons was very slow, but, after further pumping in of steam and working of the hose, some of the sailors descended into the hold and hooked bales onto the steam winch. As the bales came into the open air, it was seen that the

A Town Completely Destroyed by Fire. Chicago special: Twenty-five acres of ground closely built up with small dwelling houses were swept by fire in the suburban village of Moreland this dered homeless. The fire started in the Presbyterian church, a mediumsized frame structure, at 4 o'clock, and fanned by a high wind prevailing at the could be checked a terrific conflagragration was spreading, causing terror on all sides. The lack of water supply aided by the gale placed the fire beyond the control of the firemen, police and citizens who made every effort to check | ing public at home may be protected its course without avail. A warehouse in which was stored a large quantity of gasoline proved a gigantic tinder box | this time, when all the last year's crop of Stafford was almost entirely dewhich in burning scattered fire in all directions. The fire burned itself out by 7 o'clock when it was found that every dwelling, a large number of small stores and two village halls, covering an area of twenty-five acres, had been entirely consumed. A number of lwellings located at a distance from the mmediate vicinity of the conflagration caught fire from flying sparks and were lestroyed also. The former occupants of the burned district are mostly famlies in moderate circumstances, a maority of whom have lost everything cinity is dotted over to-night with the who saved a portion of their effects are 2,862,580 pounds of this tea which this year went to New York, I am quite confident, if it had been inspected with to-night, but will reach a large sum in the aggregate. It is believed that the even molerate care and the law enforced, that 50 per cent of it would have ettes thrown in the pew of a church by been refused entry into the United some boy who had gained admittance through an open window. States."

The Grand Trunk Railroad Horrer. ported. McKenzie went to the scene of the wreck to look after the body of a relative. He says the accident occurred almost directly above the edge of the canal. A line of men with buckets could have brought plenty of water to put out the fire in the wrecked cars.

The company's shops were only a few ratt. While they were incarcerated in hundred feet away and plenty of men might have been had in pulling the wrecked cars apart and extinguishing the flames, but no such action was

juries are of a serious nature.

Swindled Out of All Her Earthly Posses Des Moines (Ia.) special to the Omaha Bee: A startling case of attempted swindling and mental hallucination is reported from Newton, Jasper county. The victim is an elderly woman, living some inquiries at the state department equal that to Oklahoma last month, al- the water's edge. She left New York property. Tuesday morning she called able to discover that there was the sides-those that devastate our garden, at the bank where she had deposits, and slightest foundation for it. Mr. Walker orchard and farm. Prominent among requested the president of the bank to Blaine says that his father is improving, these injurious insects belonging to this call at her house, during the day. He and as far as he knows he has never and other states are the Codling Moth did so and was informed that she wanted thought of resigning his position. He to draw \$4,000, and wanted him to bring will probably be entirely well within a the money to the house, stating that she was going to make an investment. When of his office. the banker learned that she was going A SACRIFICE SALE. to keep the money in the house, he strongly remonstrated, since she was

entirely alone. Finally she said she would see if a check would not do as well as the currency. Yesterday she returned, saying that she must have the money, and in large bills, and that it would be safe, for she would hide it. As she grew more confidential she divulged the fact that it was a woman who was going to make so much money for her, and that the woman was an Egyptian. The banker became at once suspicious that some black art was being practiced, and he determined to go to the bottom of the mystery. Telling her that he would be down in fifteen minutes, he called the cashier and proceeded to the house on the pretext of wanting to purchase it. They made an inspection of the house, and had almost finished their tour when, in the last room of the second floor, the president, opening the door of a dark closet, beheld, hidden in the darkest corner behind the door, the Egyptian. He quickly slammed the door and summoned the cashier, and then ordered

claimed to be a friend of the lady in whose house she was stopping. Her plan of procedure seems to have begun last fall with a kind of hoodoo influence. She had told the lady that through the aid of spirit forces she present commissions. The first change could find certain treasures hidden in is expected in the registership of the the yard about the place. But in order O'Neill office. After the meeting, Senato find the hidden gold, it would be nec- tor Paddock and Representative Dorsey essarv to have a large pile of money in and Connell called on Representative the house to establish sympathetic com- Laird and found him in much better munication. Fifteen hundred dollars health than he has been for several was first named last fall, but later the months. He assured his callers that he Egyptian said it would take \$4,000, and had finally convinced her victim.

the woman to come out. The Egyptian

came forth, a woman of extraordinary

height, blue eyes and sharp features.

She protested her innocence, and

When the banker went for an officer, the Egyptian skipped out and down the ber of the positions. Mr. Laird expects railroad track, but was overtaken and to go to Atlantic City this week for the her as one of a band camped near there he will remain there as long as he relast fall, who went around telling for- ceives benefit. tunes. The woman was held for examination and tells conflicting stories, but said that her name was Mrs. Mary Fifty-first Brewer, and that her home was in Nebraska. This evening Mrs. Brewer was arrainged at Newton on a charge of vagrancy and was fined \$50 and costs, which she promptly paid. She seemed very anxious to leave town, and took the first train west, promising not to come back. This morning a young man appeared at Newton with what purported to be a certificate of good character for her from a party in Des Moines, and he left town with her to-night. The people of Newton are very much aroused over the strange affair.

IT ALL FINDS AN AMERICAN MARKET. Attention Called to the Adulteration of Teas for the American Markets.

Washington dispatch: United States

Consul Crowell at Amoy, China, in a report just received at the state department, calls attention to the extensive adulteration of teas for the American market. He says a large percentage of Amoy Oolong is poorly cultivated, poorly picked and cured, dirty and adulterated. "Stuff," it was called by the Amoy commissioner of customs in his last years' annual report, and he added that the "stuff" was alone wanted in America. "This is," Consul Crowell says. "unfortunately true for nearly the whole crop of Amoy Oolongs is bad and often unfit for use as they are annually marketed in the United States. The American people are better able to use and pay for a good article of tea than | bureau, it is expected a fight will ensue the people of any other nation. I am and legislation be postponed, if not encertain it is not the tea drinking public | tirely defeated. in the United States that causes this inferior stuff to find a market only in America. It is the greed of importers and exporters that alone makes it possible to impose this vile stuff, by excessive courtesy called tea, upon the American public. I have several times called the attention of the department to the stuff called Amoy Oolong. I now beg to repeat my suggestions with increased em- that swept over the counties of Stafford phasis, and to hope that the tea drinkagainst this so-called tea known as Amoy Oolong. I repeat my suggestions at has been marketed and before the new stroyed, but fortunately the people saw crop comes into market, that it may not | the cyclone coming and had time to esbe thought I have any desire to affect cape to cellars and places of safety. the market of these teas or to accom- Three are known to be killed and thirty plish any other purpose except that of badly injured. Among the latter are E. preventing them from being dumped | S. Lade, Mrs. E. Lindsay and daughter, into the New York market, and then by George Dewes and two children. Wilsome occult means imposed on the pub- liam Crawford was instantly killed and lic. The laws relating to the importa- his father, S. S. Crawford, fatally intion of bad and adulterated teas into the United States is sufficient if enforced to protect the public against The Eureka school house was entirely such spurious teas. Most of the Amoy blown away, there being nothing left Oolongs are sent hence to the port of but a few foundation timbers. All the New York. A small percentage goes to houses were frame and were lifted up other American ports. Hence careful and distributed over adjoining fields. attention and honest inspection of these teas at New York would prevent their being imposed upon the public. Of the

He Looked Like Wilkes Booth. Providence (R. I.) special: Samuel Chicago special: George McKenzie, W. Pearce, a grain merchant, died in ing teller's window. Hunt stepped out remeies seems to have little effect toa railroad man of long experience, made this city, to-day, in the forty-eight year to wait on him and had started to go be- ward the desired end. All of these of statement here to-day that neglect of his age, from peritonitis. At the hind the counter, when two more course are aids in the desired direction, driving along the road with his wife and cruelty augmented the horror of time of the assassination of President strangers entered. In an instant the butunless carried on persistently by everythe recent wreck on the Grand Trunk | Lincoln, Pearce and his sister, Mrs. railway. He also believes many more Stevenson, had a narrow escape from and Sandford, Hunt was marched to the little. people were killed than have been re- lynching or death by shooting, and when the order went out to arrest Wilkes Booth and Mrs. Surratt, all trains were searched and the Providence couple were arrested. Pearce bore a striking resemblance to Booth, and Mrs. Steven-Fortress, Monroe, where they were at once hurried, notwiths anding their protestations, they were threatened with death by the soldiers and by a mob, and Pearce always said it was by a miracle that he and his sister escaped. He appealed to the government and to Governor James Y. Smith, of Rhode Island,

BLAINE WILL STAY IN THE CABINET.

Creation of a New Executive Department Nebraska's Delegates Have a Conference. Washington special to the Omaha Bee: There was a report around town to-day to the effect that Secretary Blaine intends to resign on account of ill health. Your correspondent made advance in our knowledge of how to in relation to the report, and was unweek, and will fully resume the duties

President Cleveland's name did not lend additional value to his seal browns. carriages and stable trappings, which were sold at public auction this afternoon. They brought astonishingly low prices. The horses cost Mr. Cleveland between \$600 and \$700 each, and were sold for \$141 each. The brougham cost \$1,200 and sold for \$450. The landau well as to the discussion of remedies cost \$1,400 and sold for \$650. The victoria cost \$1,000 and brought \$485. The silver mounted harness with the monogram sold for \$62. Two suits of livery old for \$14.25 and \$14.75 respectively. Robes with the family monogram sold for less than half their cost. There was great disappointment on the part of the auctioneers, who begged the large audience to give fair prices for the trap-

NEBRASKA'S DELEGATION CONFERS. There was a meeting of the Nebraska

delegation in congress to-day at the committee room of Senator Manderson. All of the delegation except Mr. Laird were present. The object of the meeting was to discuss the federal appointments for the state, but owing to the absence of Mr. Laird no definite action was taken upon anything. Nearly all of the time was occupied in the examination and discussion of the applications for land offices. It is not believed that there will be many vacancieis in these positions before the expiration of the would be present at the meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon, at which final conclusions are expected on a numcaptured. People in Newton recognized purpose of getting a change of air, and

A NEW DEPARTMENT. An effort will be made to revive in the for the establishment of a new executive department introduced by the late Representative Townsend, of Illinois, in the last congress. This bill provides after hatching and where the egg was for a department to be called the "dement of industries and public works,' charged with the supervision of public business relating to agriculture, labor, the improvement of rivers and harbors, coast, geoditic and geological surveys, the construction of public buildings and lighthouses, the establishment of a naval observatory, patents, the steamboat inspection service, the interstate commission and fish and fisheries. The new bill will not include agriculture, of course, as that has been made a seperate department and its head given a seat in the cabinet. It is proposed to include in the new department the census bureau, which will be given a perman-

ent establishment, thus obviating the confusion and lack of uniformity caused that bureau. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, also presented a bill during the last congress, for the establishment of a bureau to be known as the bureau of harbors and waterways, and for other purposes" under the supervision of the war departator Cullom's plan, it is to be divided into ten or eleven engineering divisions, the river and harbor improvement of each to be under chief of the division. Each bill has its supporters, and there be vested in the department and the

Wiped Out by a Cyclone.

Atchison (Kas.) special: The town of Stafford, Kas., was wiped out by a cyclone last night. A number of people were killed and about fifty wounded. The wind had been blowing a gale for three days and developed into a cyclone and Rice in a northwesterly direction. Crops, farm houses and barns were mowed down, and the full extent of the damage is not yet reported. The town jured. Mrs. John Love was blown fifty feet from her wagon, and fatally injured A Bank Robbed In Daylight.

St. Joseph (Mo.) special: At 1:30 p. City bank, at Forest City, Holt county, vear. held up the cashier and president and compelled them to give up \$4,500 in cash. Cashier George W. Ebber, the president, and Wesley Sanford, a merchant, were sitting outside the bank counter talking, when a well-dressed stranger entered and walked to the payvault and compelled to give up the cash. The work was done in the coolest possible manner and so quietly that no one in town knew of it until the robbers had made their escape to an island in the Missouri river opposite the town. A before it is large enough to "droop" upreward of \$1,000 is offered for the capon the stem. This latter remedy kills reward of \$1,000 is offered for the capture of the robbers. The bank officials

dark featured and wore slouch hats. Baron Maximillian Washington, a relative of the immortal general and the present head of one branch of the family, resides in his Castle of Poels, in

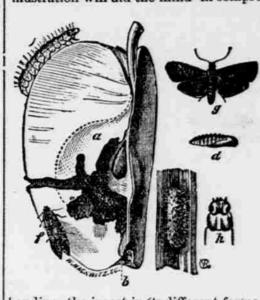
Providence grain dealer, now deceased. ton.

INSECT ENEMIES OF THE FRUIT TREES.

The Codling Moth and Plum Curculio. During the past few years much advance has been made in the study of economic entomology. By this I mean successfully fight the myriads of insect enemies that are to be met with on all and Plum Curculio, two very formidable enemies indeed, as all can attest who have tried to grow apples, pears, plums and peaches.

Last January I read a paper before the state horticultural society in which these insects were both treated of to a considerable length, but not nearly so exhaustively as the importance of the subject would demand. In that paper some space was given to their life hiswell as to the discussion of remedies against their increase and injury to the fruit of the trees attacked. While I should like to add to what was there said upon the subject, the present paper will be an abridgement of that one which cannot possibly come before the public in time to be of use this present season.

The Codling Moth, (Carpocapsa pomoailla) is known to all who have had anything to do with apples, either as growers or handlers of them. But it is the worm only that is the familiar object to the great majority of those of whom I write. The moth or parent insect that lays the egg from which this worm hatches is a rather mythical being to many while the chrysalis, or "go between," i something not often thought of by the majority of persons. The accompanying illustration will aid the mind in compre



hending the insect in its different forms. At a is shown a quarter apple with burrow, b is point of entrance of worm just laid by the moth as shown at f, and g, e is full grown worm, and d the chrysalis, while at i we have a representation of the light silken cocoon spun by the larva before changing to the chrysalis. These moths, which pleasure only

about three-fourths of an inch in wing expanse, are very beautiful and delicate creatures to cause the amount of havoc which we are obliged to place to their credit. The ground color is gray, but the first pair of wings are mottled and marked with several shades of brown, while at the hind angle there is a metallic bordered, oval, brown spot. The hind pair of wings are lighter gray, inclining to yellow. These moths first make their appearance at about the time by the present plan of organization of when the apple blossoms open, around which they linger during their mating season. The eggs are soon laid-just after the young apples have well formed upon the calvx or flower end. They are not thrust into the tissue of the starting fruit, but merely dropped in, as it were, where, when it hatches, the little worm ment and to be officered by civil engi- after a few days can more readily work neers. The wuntry, according to Sen- its way into the heart of the apple. The eggs are from five to ten days in hatching, and the spring brood of worms matures in about one month. It now leaves the apple either upon the ground or tree and seeks some favorable spot. is a conflict in the authority proposed to usually in crevices of the bark of trunk or large branches, in which to pupate; i. e., spin its cocoon and transform to the chrysalis. In this latter stage the insect remains about two weeks before issuing preparatory to laying the eggs for a second brood of worms. The eggs for this second brood of worms are laid upon the fall apples, and are not always placed in the calvx end, but promiscuously over the surface of the fruit. The worms of this second brood hibernate either as pupae or worms. It is by the means of his jast brood that the insect has usually been spread. The shipping of apples containing the worms over the ivilized world has been the means of spreading the Codling Moth over all apple growing countries.

Remedies-An insect of such universal range and great abundance must of a necessity be subject to the attacks of a variety of insect enemies. That such is the case with the Codling Moth is a well established fact. Still, on account of its retiring nature, nocturnal habit and arboreal life, it has steadily gone on increasing year after year, until now, unless decided and effective remedies are employed, no perfect apples can be raised. The insect enemies are several ground beetles, a few of the so-called soldierbugs, one or two fire flies and some of the smaller ichneumon parasites. Robins and other orchard frequenting birds, as well as toads, lizzards and some of the smaller mamalia, destroy the worms, a few of the pupæ and an occasional moth. All of them thus destroyed do not, however, seem to lessen m. to-day three men entered the Forest the ravages of the insect from year to

Such artificial remedies as the gathering of wind falls each day and feeding to the hogs, the like disposal of parings, the earching for and desrtuction of the cor oons upon the bark of the trees, the ike the combined efforts of its natural bank officials and Sanford were covered, body who is interested in apples, either

During the past year an effectual remedy has been found in the use of an application of poisonous solutions set and the young worms before they enter the are able to give no description except fruit, and in that manner a crop of worm that the men who did the work were | less apples is produced. In using this means of preventing the injury a single tree in an orchard has been made to mature wormless fruit; while those not treated suffered as usual. In like manner, by

the solution to the trees. A second spra ng may sometimes be necessary or ten days later; especially will such be the case should there be rains to wash away the poison. No fear need be had of oisoning by fruit thus treated when just forming, since the rains of summer

ntirely remove all the poison.

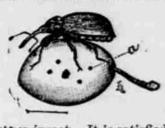
The Plum Curculio (Conotrachelus ne nuphar) while not as widely distributed as the apple worm or Codling Moth, is fully equal to it in its efforts at preventing the maturing of the plum and other



seen by the accompanying cut this latter insect is a snout beetle or weevil, instead of a moth, although it works somewhat similarly in causing its injury to the fruit. An egg is laid from which hatches a grub that bores into and causes premature ripening and falling to the ground of the fruit. In this latter species, however, the egg is thrust into the tissue of the plum, peach, apricot or whatever fruit is attacked, by the parent insect. In order that this may be done she first makes a puncture with her snout, after which she turns about and inserts the egg. There are several of these weevils that are guilty of thus attacking stone and other fruits. All of them work practically the same.

Two of these plum weevils are shown in the accompanying figures. The first is that of the Little Turk or crescent maker, from the habit it has of finishing off its egg laying by gnawing about the egg puncture a crescent shaped depression as shown at d in the illustration. which is natural size. Those of figures a, b and c, are enlarged, the hair lines being the natural size.

The second figure of a snout beetle is that of the Plum Gouger (Coccotorus scutellaris.) This latter insect does not make the characteristic crescent mark



of the other insect. It is satisfied with a plain puncture in which to lay its egg: and adds several others in the near pronimity, perhaps for feeding, or it may be for misleading chalcid parasites that may chance about looking for just such place to deposite as a curculio egg offers. Not so with the "Little Turk," who would defy the enemy by placing upon her labors the emblem of the east, or

would protect it by that emblem! These weevils can also be destroyed by the use of the Paris green and London purple sprays spoken of in connection with the Codling Moth, but these must be used before the eggs have been deposited in order to be of most use. The beetles feed upon the new foliage and by having this poisoned they will be killed before they will have laid their eggs. A couple of applications should also be made of the poison for these insects. Other remedies to be used against the Little Turk and Plum Gouger are jarring the trees over sheets or frames covered with cloth to catch the falling beetles: the placing of boards, chips, etc., upon the ground about the trees for the beetles to take refuge under during cool and cloudy weather to be examined and the insects gathered and destroyed; and lastly the turning in of hogs to feed upon the fallen fruit that contains the grubs. In using poisons too much care cannot

be taken in the guarding of stock from accident by eating herbage upon which the poison has fallen. After several rains the danger has passed and no further care is necessary. Farmers and fruit growers will do well to look after these insects while there is yet time, and by doing so insure sound

fruit upon their own, if not upon the trees of the entire neighborhood. Nor are these the only insect enemies that can be outwitted by a little effort on your LAWRENCE BRUNER. Entomologist Agricultural Experiment

Everything Proceeding Satisfactorily,

Washington dispatch: Secretary Noble, to-day, received an interesting report from the two inspectors of the gen-

eral land office, who have been in Oklahoma since the territory was opened. They gave a graphic description of the growth of the towns, tell about the barber shops, bath houses, street sprinklers, fire engines and opera houses opened, and say that Guthrie has now a population of 6,000 male citizens, leaving the female population to be estimated. With regard to the troubles and complaints that have come from these sources, they say:

"Public confidence has been restored here by the prompt action of the government. Captain McArthur and Marshal Needles have acted with great discrimination, and too much praise can not be given them.' The report further says that they vis-

ited the land office at Kingfisher, and found the business proceeding in a commendable manner, and satisfactorily to all parties interested.

"We heard no complaint of deputy marshals or other officers making entries of land contrary to law, or to the detriment of settlers. The question of town sites is being quietly and satisfactorily adjusted, and there is perfect security here of both life and property.'

A Bloody Murder in Utah.

Salt Lake (Utah) special: Christiansen, a stockman, was shot and attracting of the moths by lights, etc., killed Sunday afternoon, at Gasis, Milto, are well enough in their way, but lard county, by James A. Wright, with whom he had quarreled a few hours previous. Christensen was in a wagon and babe, when Wright met him with a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with and while two took care of the president as consumers or producers, will avail but No. 4 shot. After a few words Wright fired, blowing fully one-half of Christensen's head off, and scattered his brains and blood over his wife and infant babe. The murderer, who is now in sprayed upon the tree just after custody, has a large family. The murthe fruit has well set and dered man was sixty years old and dered man was sixty years old and leaves a young wife and two children.

> A Wyoming Cattleman Dead. Cheyenne (Wyo,) special: Col. Chas.

E. Fisher, president and general manager of the Manhattan Cattle company, who for the past six years has been engaged in the cattle business in Wvoty, if cared for, can be freed from worms, while those neglected suffer.

The rejease of the care of the care of the care of the served of through the way of the served of through the way of the served of through the way of the w The poisons used are either Paris green lery, was subsequently an internal revor London purple, both of which dissolve | enue officer in South Carolina, and govin water. About six or ten ounces of ernment inspector in Arizona, and atthe poison to the barrel of water will tached to the quartermaster's departanswer. It is to be applied with a force ment in Washingson. He was extenpump through some sort of spray nozzle. sively acquainted throughout the east, Of course great care is to be taken so as a popular member of the Cheyenne not to stand in the vapor while applying club, and a highly esteemed citizen.