A Trip Made Under Peculiar Difficulties. Fighting the Dangerous Drowsiness. Passengers Kept Alive by Vigorous Thumping-Waking a Woman.

The drivers and passengers on the stage lines running out of this town have had this winter some of the worst experiences ever known in this section. The storms have been of long duration and of great severity, and the cold has been extreme. Sandy Fellows, one of the drivers on the Helena route, who had a deperate time in getting through the other day, and was laid up at Helena for a time, has returned here, and tells how he managed to get his passengers out of the blizzard without loss.

"In his busiest days," he says, "John Sullivan never did the slugging in forty-eight hours that I did. If it wasn't for these tender fingers, which were frozen a little, I wouldn't be much afraid to tackle him myself. I find that I have worked up a muscle that is something terrific, and all as a result of that trip, When we set out for Helena I had on board five men and one woman. One of the men was a discharged soldier, another was a cowboy and the others were prospectors, guess. For awhile the weather wasn't bad, but pretty soon it began to grow cold, and the wind was so high that the flying snow became almost blinding.

ALL WENT TO SLEEP. "After I had been driving along for a while I became conscious that the weather was getting more and more severe. It was taking hold of me, and I knew when weather began to shrink me up with all the stuff I had on it might be going hard with the crowd inside So I concluded to get down and look in Great Christopher, young man, every one of them, except the woman, was asleep, and she looked kind of drowsy. Well, you ought to have seen me hunt them out of that. I took one at a time, and, as I whirled him around, I lifted him one under the ear and gave him another one in the jaw. Pretty soon I had them all out in the snow, except the woman and she was practically stiff. What to do with her I didn't know. At first I tried to coax her out, but she 'shooed' me off. Then I appealed to the men to help me get her out, but they were still too sleepy and stupid. Then I got mad and says: 'You've got to come out of that, my fine lady,' and I gave her a yank that put a little life into her. By that time the cowboy had kinder got his grip and he come at me intending to lick me. knew I would have to stand that sort of a racket, because I had been there before; but he was a little stiffer than I was, and, after I had given him a few more wipes across the ear, he became more reasonable. Just as he was picking himself up, I told him why I was bruising him, and that if he wanted to lick anybody he would have an elegant opportunity by helping me wake up the other fellows. That seemed to strike him favorably, and we went at the men, occasionally giving

"I fairly wore myself out on that soldier. He was tough The more I has stupider he got, until I finally gave him one in the mouth that made him see stars. By this time the other men had been pretty well aroused, and leaving the soldier to the cowboy, who asked the privilege of pasting him a few times, I turned my attention to the woman. She was crying, and did not seem to know just where she was or what ailed us. I spoke to her kindly, and tried to explain, but it was no use. She was as far gone as she well could be. I took hold of her and ran her back and forth, half carrying her, until I got tired, and then I made the men that we had waked up do the same thing, so as to put their blood in circulation. She seemed to improve a little under the treatment, and we kept it up until I came to the conclusion that she must be wide enough awake to go on for a ways. Telling the men to keep a sharp lookout on her, and to be careful themselve how they let drowsiness get the better of them, I got on the box and drove on. POUNDING THE PASSENGERS

"I had an idea that I was then somewhere near Twenty-eight-mile station, and I knew that I must reach that place before dark unless I wanted to drive in with a load of dead folks. So I whipped up the horses-they were stiff enough too, by this time-and we got over considerable ground. The wind had gone down some and it was easier to see the country. I was having great faith in my ability to reach the station when I heard the cowboy yelling that I must stop. The soldier had fallen asleep again. I got down and vanked the fellow out, and as I did so the cowboy asked under his breath if he could polish him off. I told him to go in, and the way that he did it was a caution. As I saw him mauling the chap I came to the conclusion that he might have a grudge against him, and so I stopped him, after intimating as much. The cowboy gasped for breath a few times and said: 'I never had nothing against this particular soldier, but he'll do, in the absene of any others.' After that I attended to the pounding myself, and I had plenty of it, too. The cowboy got drowsy once, and l took some satisfaction in thumping him around. At one point on the road I had to get them all out again, and the time I had with the woman was a caution. As soon as we could get her out of the stage she would declare that she was all right, but we wouldn't any more than get started before she would snooze off again. At length I determined to wake her up in a way that would last for a

"Getting her out and running her up and down in the snow beside the stage, I kept at her until she fairly screamed that she was awake and that I was killing her. Then I told all the men to get into the coach, and after they were seated I let go of her quick, and, jumping on the box, I gave the horses the lash and away we went, leaving her behind. The scheme worked as I had hoped it would. The first impulse of borror over, she started after us, screaming at the top of her voice. I looked around once, just enough to make sure that she was following, and then I gave the team full headway and kept her chasing for about a mile. Then I hauled up and went back after her. When I met ber she was as wide awake as any woman that you ever saw. Her cheeks were flaming and her eyes looked daggers at me. Fortunately, she could not get her breath well enough to jaw me, but the men say that after she had quieted down some in the coach she gave them her opinion of me in a way that would have done me good to hear. That little chase saved her life, though. Two hours later saw the station in the distance, and in a little while we drew up there with nobody dead and no one frozen except myself, and that didn't amount to much. When the crowd got thawed out they found that they had ome mysterious bruises on their heads and faces, and one of the prospectors said he fel as though he had been pounded. The soldier said he knew he had been, because one of his teeth was gone, and he had as beautiful a pair of black eyes as you ever saw. I guess they never suspected me, but the woman told me when she left that she would tell her husband, a miner down at Anaconda, about me and that she'd bet me five to one that I would repent of what I had done. That's about all the thanks that a fellow gets for anything in this world.—Benton (M. T.) Cor. New York

AMERICAN DRINKS IN ENGLAND.

Experience of the "American Bar" Proprietor-The Mint Julep Story. When I opened the American har in Liverpool, such a thing as a cocktail, a sour, a julep, a cobbler, a fizz, or even plain rye of bourbon whiskey was something that had been beard of but by few, and tasted by none, among those who were to become my immediste and regular customers. Brandy and sods, 'alf and 'alf, gin, hot toddy, porter, and ale, were the favorite and only tipples, as they had been for untold generations. My bar, backed by a true New York display of glittering glassware, plate glass mirrors, and bottles of many colored liquids, with white coated handsome young men ready to serve the customers, in place of the traditional barmaid, was flocked to as if it had been a musum of rare curiosities.

"But my American drinks went begging The old time English beverages were still good enough for the loyal Britons, and when the persistent tips they tendered the bartenders were as persistently refused, it seemed to appear to them as if the very bulwarks of the nation were being assailed, and that the throne itself was tottering. But by degrees, as exigencies occurred which enabled me to estrate to customers the efficacy of Yankee decoctions in cases of expanded head, stomachic derangement superinduced by a too much prolonged dalliance with merciless English tipples, and other physical and mental disturbances which, I am frank to say, would

ever have remained unknown had there never been either American or other bar, they came to recognize the fact that if there could be any excuse for patronizing a bar at all, it could only be found in patronizing one where Yankee beverages could be had. One practical customer, in referring to the coming around of the British public to this stage, said that it was as if they first depised, then

pitied, then embraced. "I had one customer who developed a great fondness for the mint julep. No matter whether the weather was hot or cold, h wanted his mint julep, and he wanted it with amazing frequency. He was a man of con-sequence, and I thought he would certainly be able to appreciate an American joke as well as an American drink, so one day I related to him that bold but respectable anecdote about the man who went to Virginia, before the war, and became acquainted with a hospitable resident. The resident had plenty of good material for conviviality, and the visitor, having a recipe for the concecting of nint julep, thought that his host was wasting both stuff and opportunity in being ignorant of the existence of the julep. The isitor found that there was a fine bed of nint on the plantation, and he led his host, accompanied by a jug and other ingredients. to the spot. There he brewed the julep and captured the planter's heart. The visitor taught the Virginian bow to distil this beretofore to him unknown nectar, and in time took his departure. A year later he had usiness again in Virginia, and he lost no by an old negro, he asked the servant for his

"'Ol mars's dead, sah,' replied the old 'Dah was white man come 'long 'yah 'bout a yea' 'go an' teach ol' mars' to gwan drink hisse'f to deff, sah.'

"I told that to my julep loving customer, and drew a moral from it at once."-New apply to our brother. York Sun.

RAREFIED AIR AND MANIA.

Thin Blooded People Who Cut Strange Capers in Colorado. "It is strange how some people are affected by the light air and 6,000 feet altitude of "beyenne," said Policeman Bean in a recent

"A short time ago a book agent reached iere from Denver. He was rather a cadaver ous looking chap, who didn't seem to pack around more blood in his constitution than the law allows. As the train neared Chevome he began to glare around the car as if he was afraid somebody was going to slug im, and when the news agent passed through eddling some oranges he fairly yelled for bem to take him away. He was afraid of eing killed. When he reached here he got pells in the same way, and I had a good leal f bother in soothing him.

"When he wasn't flighty he told me that he had often been troubled that way when he reached any tolerably high altitude. The east excitement brought on a fresh spell. I such attacks at home. In my experience at the depot here I have known of many people who have been troubled in the same way. This seems to be especially true of ladies. who grow worse until they begin to descend the hill from Sherman to Laramie City, and on inquiring of the trainmen I learn that afterward they go through all right."

"You remember that little fellow from Ne vada, who cut up such tantrums at the depot here a few months ago!" asked the Judge. The listener intimated that he hadn't forgotten the circumstances.

"Well, that fellow began to show the effect of the altitude as the train neared Cheyenne. By the time he had reached here he had baricaded himself in the retiring room and was about to throw himself out of the window when the trainmen forced their way in and caught him. He was sure somebody was going to kill him. I got him away from the crowd and told him I'd protect him, and finally got him quieted down. The trainmen looked after him until they began to descend rom Sherman, and soon after he seemed to be as sane as anybody.

"It was only a few days later that an old lady on the train was taken in the same way She got it into her head that a colored woman who sat in the far end of the car had foul de signs upon her. Until the train reached hevenne the unfortunate daughter of Africa did not dare move a muscle for fear of throwing the old lady into convulsions. Cases of

his sort turn up often." "What sort of people seem to be effected that way!" was asked "They are generally thin blooded, nervous people, who, if they are in fair health, have got but little vitality back of them," was the reply. "Very nervous old women are very ften the victims. A slight jar or shock sets them going, and then the depot rustler has a picnic on his hands and no mistake. Their mania always assumes the same phase—they

always believe somebody is going to kill

them—Cheyenne Sun.

Tattooing with a Capital "D." The house committee has at last taken up the favorite idea among army men of punish ing desertion, and has recommended tattooing. "Don't call it branding." said Gen. Bragg, speaking of the suggestion. "No civilized nation used to brand a human being. It is bad enough to brand cattle. We recommend tattooing. This is a practice that some men, sailors in particular, engage in for pure delight. I don't see why it should not prove a good means of punishment. The army officers who study this question of desertion want to tattoo every man who enlists. Then if he deserts, he is already branded, or indelibly marked, and can be identified, and if he goes swimming can be detected. The English used to brand, and later have tattooed a big 'D' on the deserter's hip. For a time it was put on the left breast. We think it should be put on the back between the shoulder blades. You see, mere tattooing would do no good if it is where the deserter can get at it and tattoo some device over or around the big 'D' to obliterate it. We have begun small, so as not to excite too much virtuous indignation. Our 'D' is to be only an inch long. It ought to be two feet on one man. He has deserted seventeen times. The fact is, some men prefer a well kept military prison to garrison life. If congress should pass this tatooing law it would require about five pounds of India ink so supply the army annually. There are about 700 deserions annually, an average, you see, of about

Sir Francis Hastings Doyle put the following good story into his lately published book of reminiscences: "James Allan Park was a worthy old judge, a believer in special provithe habit of talking aloud to himself without knowing it. In one case that came before him the prisoner was accused of stealing some fagots, and Park, on the bench, was heard to mutter something to this effectthat he did not quite see his way to a verdict, one fagot being as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg. The quick-eared harrister retained for the defense caught these murmurings from above, and instantly made use of them. 'Now, witness,' he cried out, 'you swear to those fagots; how dare you do such a thing. Is not one fagot as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg? Immediately the judge, who though a good man, had certainly no claim to be an angel, rushed in without any proper apprehensions. 'Stop the case,' he shouted, 'stop it at once: the coincidence is quite miraculous. I vow

two tattooings a day, Sundays included."

Washington Cor. New York Sun.

jury, you will acquit the prisoner." - Chicago Absolution Granted. The Accident News tells of two well known newspaper men of this city who met the other morning with contrite hearts and big heads. and swore off for six months. At 8 o'clock that evening one was sipping a glass of seltzer when the door opened and No. 2 entered very intoxicated. He paused to recover his balance, perceived his friend, straightened up, dignity: "I absholve you from your plesh. Drink (hic) all you pleash."—New York Sun.

to God the very same thought in the very

same words passed through my mind only a

few seconds ago. Heaven has interfered to

shield an innocent man. Gentlemen of the

So far has the competition mania gone in

A COAT OF ARMS.

THE EASE WITH WHICH ANY PAR-VENU CAN SECURE ONE.

tonished-His Coat of Arms Emblasoned on an American Citizen's Carriage.

Hunting a Pedigree. Up to within a few days ago there was an Englishman in New York city who spoke his native tongue in all its formidable atrocity. He is the Duke of Sutherland, who has "done States" many times, but he appeared for first time during this last visit in private and drawing room. Hitherto be had preserved his insular prejudice against the new rich Americans. But last spring, at the inaugural ceremonies of the Panama canal, he made the acquaintance of our former min ister to France, Mr. Bigelow, who was at Colon at the time as the representative of the New York chamber of commerce. This acquaintance induced him to break through his former habit, and in his last stay in New York he consented to be present at the wedding of Mr. Bigelow's youngest daughter and Charles Stuart Dodge at St. George's church in Stuyvesant square. It was his former refisal to join in any society festivities that led him to imagine that the costume which had served him as a similar occasion in the west, time in hunting up his old host. He went to when a cowboy espoused a ranchera, would the plantation. His knock being answered do here likewise, and he appeared at the Bigelow wedding attired in a deer stalking bat, tweed suit, and heavy hunting brogans.

This was forgiven a duke, however, on the score of eccentricity, and, the ice once broken, distinguished social honors poured in upon drink grass in he lickah, an' ol' mars' done him. The last and climacteric exhibition of the ducal coronet was witnessed at the recention of Mrs. Hicks-Lord, when the wild wails expecting to be rewarded with an appre of the pibroch, perpetuated by Mrs. Lord's intive laugh. He was imbibing one of his private piper, hailed his grace of Sutherland beverages at the time. He quit drinking, as he entered. It was then he uttered a good looked solemn, cast a regretful look at the old fashioned English word, beginning and mint in his glass, and went out and never ending with the letter d, followed by the came back. He had taken the story literally. name which we are forbidden by the bible to

THE LAST STRAW. "This beats my time," said the Duke of Sutherland. "I shall take to the yacht tomorrow. Why, this afternoon as I passed a shop on Fifth avenue what should I see standing in front but my own carriage-yes, by gad! I saw a carriage with my own coronet upon it."

The duke ought to have demanded an explanation of the owner; but as he did not we will furnish him with one. The coat of arms blazoned on the family carriage of a sim-American officen is a harmless exhibition of the proprietor's vanity and the carriagemaker's complaisance. The citizen, however, s not wholly to blame, Fortune had smiled upon him, and he had a carriage built. Nothing to condemn in that. He, like a sensible a had intended to have his cipher on the panels, but the "women folks" were more ambitious, and never rested until in a moment of weakness he consented to emblazon the doors of his coach with a coat of arms. Now the question arises: How to get one. His ancestors and himself have struggled along for a good many years without feeling contentment or neglect seems to have closed the way now to coronets, and, besides, he lives in the United States, where it is considered an honor not to be crowned. If he lived in Brazil he would endow a hospital, and the emperor would reward him with knighthood and a coat of arms of great complexity. If he lived in England be could get a pedigree and a coat of arms from the College of Heralds without doing anything so expensive as found a hospital. Living in neither of these convenient countries, but in the United states, if he must have armorial bearings there is just one thing to be done-he must

HUNTING A PEDIGREE. When he has made up his mind to it, this is easy as stealing lead pipe from a junk op. He goes to the carriage manufacturer takes him into his confidence. That worthy is not surprised-bless you, no! This isn't the first nor the thousand and first time he has acted for the college of heraldry. He brings out his library, which consists of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" and Burke's General Armory"-Burke is the indispensable friend of Studebaker and Kimhall and their clients—he brings out his library, and in the seclusion of the carriage builder's private office the respectable citizen endeavors to recollect something about the ancestors of his family. Any little incident is enough, and it is astonishing how obedient memory becomes on such occesions.

"Now there's a coat of arms that I'm familiar with," says the customer, "and I don't know where I have seen it unless it be 24th, when they have to quit so as to be longs to our branch of the family." So our ready to begin the Christmas festivities or branch of the family appear soon in their the 25th. true colors. But many people are not so ensily satisfied. When they have started in search of quarterings and mottoes, they be ducted daily in the celebrated old church come very particular. Say, for instance, the known to be over 340 years old. 2. At rich Mr. Jones wants a coat of arms. The carriage man opens his heraldic record and reads: "Jones, Arthur Adolphus Patrick pulque, mescal and tequile and having a Dennis: first lord of Castletoddy, Castletoddy, County Mayo, Ireland.

"No, no," says the honorable Jones. family are English by descent." A few more pages of the peerage are turned over until the name of Jones appears again, this time as an English peer, prefixed by five or six Christian sames, and with an additional surname that the head of the English house has been permitted to assume by royal

"There we have it," cries the consciention Jones. "I have heard that my grandfather came from Devonshire."

In much the same way, undoubtedly, the American citizen went to work searching the archives of his family, with a result that dified the Duke of Sutherland by the sight of his own carriage, which he supposed to be anugly resting in the stables of Stafford house, rolling along Fifth avenue, emblazoned with the arms of his family and likewise the supporters, which can only be used by a peer of the realm, the whole surmounted with a ducal coronet. - Willis Steelle in Chicago Times.

THE BODY AFTER DEATH.

Four Methods Which May be Used Lieu of Inhumation-The Latest. Modern science has determined positively against the common practice of inhumation on sanitary grounds. Wherever the population is dense, as it is in all great cities, it is wen at once that the custom of burying the bodies of deceased persons is a certain and fruitful source of disease. Water and air are slike polluted and rendered dangerous to life by the placing in the earth the lifeless lumps of clay which will in time be resolved into their native element, but which, in the meantime, give forth noxious exhalations. For this reason the practice of intra-mural burial has been done away with, and modern cemeteries are placed as far as possible from

municipal centers. In lieu of inhumation, the scientists of the present day have devised four methods, namely, cremation, cementation, coking and electro-plating. Cremation is only the classic funeral pyre, but without any of its unpleasant and revolting attendants. The body is reduced to a handful of ashes by intense heat in a furnace, so arranged that nothing disagreeable transpires during the process. The process of coking is similar, but in-

stead of being burned the body is exposed to a flameless heat and reduced to a hard, brittle substance instead of to ashes. Cementation does not deal directly with the body but with its environments. It consists in hermetically sealing the coffin by a coat of the finest cement all round it. The advan-

tages of a sarcophagus are secured in this

way without its expense.

But the latest method and one which is growing into popular favor is electro-plating. It is the application of a perfectly even metallic coating to the surface of the body itself by the same process which produces an electrotype plate. The method is briefly this: The body is washed with alcohol and sprinkled over with fine graphite powder, to are the perfect conduction of electricity. It is then placed in a bath of metallic solution containing a piece of the metal to be used. To this is attached the positive pole of a strong battery, the negative pole is applied to the body and a fine film of the metal at once begins to cover the body perfectly and and, advancing to the latter, said with great evenly. This may be kept up until the coat-

ing attains any desired thickness. To this process there would seem to be no valid objection. In effect it transforms the corpse in a beautiful statue, form, features England that prizes have been given for the land even expression being perfectly pre-best three epitaphs on the late Fred Archer—served. No change is brought about in ap-drunken American.—El Paso (Tex.) Cor. pearance, except that face and figure are Detroit Free Press.

covered with a shining veil, through which the familiar lineaments appear with all their well-remembered characteristics and ex-

Ravages of Laprosy in Hawaii. Dr. Frederick T. Miner, a prominent physician of Honolulu, Hawaii, is spending a few days in New York, winding up the first visit he has made to his native country in twenty

pression.—San Francisco Chronicle

"Hawaii is one of the most beautiful and delightful spots in the world," said the doctor the other day to a party of friends who had given him a dinner, "and it is only a question of time when it will become a very rich and profitable dependent of some country. The native dynasty cannot last much longer. At present it is little more than a name. The king is sunk in idleness and luxury, and foreign influences struggle for the control of things. The native population of Hawaii is rapidly passing away. In a very few years, comparatively, it will be practically extinct. What carries off the people! Leprosy, for the most part, and then some such mysterious incompatibility of races as made the North American Indians melt away before Europeans. The islanders were a fine race originally, but the vices they have learned from the white men have worked their ruin. The ravages of leprosy in Hawaii have

not been overdrawn. I don't know how they could be even adequately described to one who had never witnessed them. The terrible disease seems to be a poison in the blood that will eventually run through and wipe out the entire native race. The government does what it can in its feeble way to keep the disease from spreading. All authenticated cases are isolated on an island in the harbor. Physicians hired at the public cost watch for the disease and study its symptoms. But it still reases steadily among the natives. The foreigners catch it sometimes. It is a great nistake, however, to suppose, as most people do, that the disease is contagious. It can be ommunicated from one person to another only by contact and an actual transmission of virus, as by a wound or a sore. I have treated thousands of lepers, been with them when they died, visited the leper hospital on the island and ate the food prepared for leper palates by leper hands. I have handled livng and dead lepers with impunity, and so have hundreds of other Caucasians. On the other hand, hundreds of white men have been infected by the disease in the way that I have named and have died the most horrible and loathsome of deaths."-New York Mail and Express.

A QUIET STREAM.

Flowed through a level meadow-all day long lts voice was heard in murmurous m That half a whisper seemed, and half a song-Yet no one paused to hear its harmony, Or marked the brightness of its sunny gleam

But where its course Was half arrested by the rugged stone it swelled and bubbled till with new born power t leaped the barrier, all its weakness gone-Its spray ascending in a silvery shower, Its onward way pursued with added force.

The artist praised, the poet sang, until Came many to admire the pretty scene, Half marveling at the strength of such a rill-

Unconscious of our strength may pass along, our silent efforts vain-our labor lost-Content to rest unnoticed by the throng. Whose paths in life our daily course have crossed Till trouble comes to rouse us into scrife

Through labor, power-from pain and wearines Ve learn the lessons that will make us strong, Endow us with capacity to bless-The world will listen to the stirring song Born of a soul replete with earnestness.

-Frances Lee Robinson in Southern Bivousce

A MEXICAN "FIESTA."

SEASON OF RELIGIOUS CERES MONIES AND INDULGENCE.

Brutality of the Bull Fight-The Native Mezican an Inveterate Gambler-Various Games of Chance-An Orderly

Every Mexican town has a patron saint whose duty it is supposed to be to watch and guard over the interests of the town and its nhabitants. The patron saint of the old town across the river, Paso del Norte, is Our Lady of

Guadalupe. The natives begin their celebration on the 8th and keep it up till the The celebration or "fiesta," as it is called

consists of: 1. Religious ceremonies con tending three or four bull fights a week. 3 Gambling, and lastly, drinking plenty of good time generally. Than the bull fights nothing could

more brutal or disgusting. Take a dog fight, a cock fight or a fight between two men, and you know that they are but following out the instincts of nature, and if either contestant gets enough he can show the white feather and generally get away. The bull fight is different; the poor brute goaded and scored before he is turned into the ring; there he is again goaded and speared and finally killed. He stands no more show than a mouse in a box with a cat. AN INVETERATE GAMBLER.

Sunday I went over to see life on the plaza. The native Mexican is an inveterate gambler. He will risk almost anything on the turn of a die. The plaza, a square in the center of the village, was turned into an extensive gambling establishment, and the games were numerous, and those run by Mexicans depended entirely on chance. The American faker was, however, on hand, and would sell you a \$5 bill rolled in a piece of paper for \$2, and a few other snaps of that description, but the main games were Mexican. First in importance was the national game of monte. It consists primarily in dealing two cards from the bottom of the pack and then betting as to which of the two will be turned up first. There are many modifications of the game which would require an experienced person to describe. have not been here long enough to acquire

that experience. Another game very popular, especially with the ladies, is a kind of an odd or even affair. There is a funnel shaped contrivance with the bottom sloping to the center; in the center are several stops were a single marble can drop in and a general receptacle to hold them all. A handful of marbles is thrown and the gambler bets whether an odd or even number will drop in the general receptacle. The game most numerous, however, and which seemed to draw the largest crowds, whom was a large delegation from the California excursion in town over the Illinoi Central, was played with dice. The layou onsisted of a table, six cards numbered 2. 3. 4. 5 and 6. a dice box, three dice, a few silver coins and any amount of tlacos (pronounced "clackers"), a Mexican coin nominally worth 31% cents, being a quarter of a real, which is one-eighth of a dollar, but in hard American money 5 cents will buy four of them.

DEALER AND DICE. The dealer shakes the box and throws the dice on the table still covered by the box. The excursionist puts his money, say on the card marked three. The box is lifted: it there is a three up the dealer pays even; i there are a pair of threes up he pays two for one. If there are three threes up he pays three for one. It is apparently a square game, and the onlooker who is interested may spend a handful of "clackers" before be discovers there are several per cent., i not more, in favor of the dealer.

There are several other games of less importance, among which I noted a modifica-tion of the wheel of fortune. In this, however, every turn drew a prize. A "clacker purchased the right to turn the wheel, and wherever the arrow stopped it would point o an article of some value, ranging from two hairpins to a cheap cotton handkerchief. What the young cowboy whom I saw gather in about a dozen hairpins will do with them is still a mystery to me.

The crowd in attendance was a very orderly one. If any one got more tequile on board than he could handle he could lie down anywhere and calmly sleep off the effects of his potations and be perfectly happy. I only

THRILLING STORIES OF THEIR WICK-EDNESS IN CAPTIVITY.

The worst elephant that ever walked in a circus parade in the United States was Forepaugh's well known big elephant Romeo. He was as full of mischief as a monkey, and as langerous as a dynamite mine. He was not bad in spells, but always bad, and his attendants never k ew when his big trunk was going to swing at them with the force of a battering ram. He considered every man who traveled with the Forepaugh show his born enemy. He had a special dislike to Adam Forepaugh, Sr., and never lost an opportunity to attempt the veteran showman's life. Whenever Mr. Forepaugh went near him he would make a swipe at him with his trunk or throw at him the first missile he could find. When the show came to Philadelphia to winter Romeo had to be chained in the middle of a big room alone, out of reach of the sides and top. His chains had to be fastened to a post anchored about ten feet in the ground. His hind legs had to be fastened with chains stretched obliquely out and back

Whenever an especially violent fit of temper seized Romeo it was necessary to throw him and beat him into submission. The throwing was accomplished by fastening block and tackle to the chains on the hind legs and drawing those members up under his big body until be was compelled to let himself down. Once down he was chained tight and held, while a dozen men would surround him and thrash him with poles until he trumpeted "enough." It frequently took ten hours to beat him into submission, and he was often kept lying on the floor for three or four days before he would give in.

pended on one eye to guide his elephantine way through life. The other was shot out by his keeper, Stuart Craven, one day in the fall of 1865, on Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, after Romeo had broken down the brick wall of the animal house where Forepaugh was wintering. Romeo took a notion to wander, and after raising merry war among the other animals, he butted down the brick wall of the house and started down the Ridge. Stuart Craven followed him with a shotgun and emptied about a pound of shot into Romeo's leather hide. One load took effect in one of his eyes and blinded him, and at the same time conquered the big brute so that he allowed himself to be driven back to his

The last seven years of his life Rome

tendant named "Canada Bill" at Hartboro. Pa., by throwing him against a wall and then getting him in front of him and kneeling upon hun. "Elephant George," an attendant, was nearly drowned by him while riding across a river on the elephant's neck. Romed dived three times in the attempt to drown George, who was rescued just in time by the

jaw, caused by the sores made on his ankles says that "Tut is the same claver (clever) boy by the shackles. His skeleton is now mount you left him;" thus capitalizing the boy's ed in the College of Surgeons and Physicians name, while she gives no capital to that of in Chicago. In his time he killed three men the girl. She writes Fanny that "The Genand destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. Mogul, an elephant that was owned by dated at "richmond," begins the next sentence John O'Brien, had a propensity to knock him when he took one of his fits of bad tem-

down and kneel upon anybody who was near per. He was a hard animal to conquer, and He was killed in 1871 in an attempt to subdue him. He was kept lying down for four days society and in that of life. She was certainly on damp ground after a thrashing, and caught cold and died of pneumonia.

cepted for them on account of their dangerous temper. Queen had an unexplainable hatred for James A. Bailey, of Barnum, portunity to make an attempt upon his life. At the opening of the season two years ago in Madison Square garden, she nearly succeeded in accomplishing her designs on Mr. Bailey. track, and Mr. Bailey was walking in the opposite direction. When Queen saw him coming she edged out toward him, and as Mr. Bailey got opposite her there was a post behind him. Queen saw her opportunity and her purpose just in time and sprang aside, es-

When Adam Forepaugh started in the and are not relieved it will cost you menagerie business be had but two elephants nothing as we guarantee it to give sat with him. They were Romeo, the wickedest n the country, and Annie, a black African isfaction. Sold by Dr. A. Heintz. elephant, the trickiest on the road. It was Annie's delight to frighten farmers' teams nto running away, and she was never happier protect his girl he put his armor round han when she could scare a cow out of seven years' milk. Whenever she saw a cow on the road out went the big ears like sails, trunk and tail were elevated, and with a soul harowing series of trumpetings Annie would gasta, Maine, who will send you free, something nake at the cow, and in about five seconds new, that just coins modey for all workers. As hat cow, surrounded by a cloud of dust would disappear over the horizon. The biggest and wickedest elephant in the

Warnings in Dreams.

varnings in dreams, and it is impossible ebut the arguments for such a belief, but we may confidently assert that any general eliance on the confused and contradictors netications of dreams would involve the most nconsistent vagaries of conduct, wholly un worthy of a rational being. Our reason and our dreams are often so hopelessly at variance that, to desert the former for the latter. ould be equivalent to re bright shining of the sun in order to pursue a treacherous will-o'-the-wisp. The writer once had occasion to engage a passage for a long sea voyage, and the only vessel available at the desired time was a steamer which had been a great favorite in her day, but was then so old that doubts were entertained regarding her seaworthiness. In spite of warnings on this point be engaged his berth, and on that very night he had an intensely vivid dream of shipwreck and drowning at sea. Undeterred, however, he set sail without serious misgivings and had a most agreeable and prosperous voyage. In this case the dream was evidently no supernatural warning but rather the result of the effect produced upon the imagination by the hint thrown out regarding the vessel's supposed inseaworthy character. Presentiments of all kinds are almost invariably groundless have had occasion to use it. Sold by and when on rare occasions a presentiment is verified by the result, the explanation is the very simple and obvious one that in this instance our fears correctly forecasted the future. We fear and we hope many things more or less probable.-All the Year Round.

UGLY ELEPHANTS.

Treachery of Romeo, Mogul, Queen, Empress and Other So-Called "Tame" Pachyderms-All of them Afraid of

A couple of years later Romeo killed an atother people of the show, who went after him

Romeo died in Chicago in 1872 from lock- ably to Nellie Custis, and in the same line

t frequently took several days' thrashing. more in conversation. Martha Washington

Chief and Queen, two elephants of the Barnum herd, were sold to Mr. Forepaugh last spring for \$2,000. This low price was ac-Bailey & Hutchinson, from the first time she great family educator of the present, was not saw him, and the big brute never lost an op- | yet born. Queen was in the procession coming down the swerved suddenly toward him, attempting to catch him between her huge body and the post and squeeze him to death, but Bailey saw

aping by a hair's breadth. Pickaninny, the little clown elephant, known all over the country on account of his funny peformances with the clown, Charlie McCarthy, was performing at Slocum's min strels several weeks ago, and kept his temper well enough until the last night, when he took a notion to play the bad elephant. He started by knocking his keeper down, and then picked him up and threw him against the wall. The man was nearly dead when McCarthy res-

cued him. Emperor, who was Jumbo's side partner with the Barnum show during the season before last, took a fit of stubbornness on him in Troy, N. Y., while being driven through the street, and he broke away and went on a rampage. He got into an iron foundry and burned his feet, and then ran into a crowded street. Before he was caught and chained he had injured four men and a woman, and had ione \$4,000 worth of other damage.

wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. Allen country will back off from a rat or mouse. and will tremble and trumpet if advanced upon by the little animal.—Philadelphia Record. & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in this world. Anyone anywhere can do the work, and live at home also. Better

Many people still believe that they receive

Portrait of Wendell Phillips. His appearance physically was in all respects in his favor. There was hardly a point Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." in his make up that one would desire to have other than it was. He had a most commanding presence in whatever situation he was placed. Tall, spare person, well proportioned, head large and symmetrical, hair abundant, not dark. The expression of his face charmingly beautiful, an eagle eye, very penetrating under a high but not massive brow. His nose was large, but well formed; his mouth always so beautiful and pleasant that it was really the most gratifying feature.

Constitution, diet or occupation. For sick-headache, consumption, impure blood, dizziness, sour eruptions from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, billious attacks, pain in region of kidneys, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take the first offer. To such as are not well setting of the time, or for their spare moments. Business with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business well classes with employment at home to the time, or for their spare moments. Busi that it was really the most gratifying feature Dr. Pierce's "Pelleta." By druggists.

Inflammation of the bowels, Diarrhosa A more graceful figure on the public platform was not to be found, and as a public Dysentary, Colic, and all kindred disspeaker he was entirely unsurpassed. His style of speaking was remarkably quiet and conversational. He was never noisy, boistereases are relieved at once by the use of Beggs' Diarrhœa Balsam. We guarantee ous and ranting. When speaking his voice was subdued in tone, but distinct and musical, every bottle to give satisfaction. Dr. A charming to all listeners even when his sub-

spoke the truth without restraint. His

speeches, always delivered without notes,

were made with very little gesticulation, and

yet the gentle swing of his arms and the mo-

tion of his hands played an important part in his oratory.—J. W. McLoud in The Current.

The Life of Krapotkin.

Prince Krapotkin lives at Harrow, Eng-

land, supporting himself and his wife solely

on the proceeds of his writings, for his estate

have been confiscated and his wealth has dis

appeared as completely as if it had been swal-

MARTHA WASHINGTON

SENSE OF TO-DAY.

mar Would Hardly Pass Muster-India

stand the parsing of the public schools

Copies of two of her letters to her sister, Mrs.

Bassett, lie before me. They were written at

about the beginning of the revolution. She begins one thus: "I have wrote to you several

times, in hopes it would put you in mind of

me, but I find it has not had its intended ef-

fect." Further on she says: "The rivers has

never been frozen hard enough to walk upon

the ice since I came here." Among the mi-

spelt words of the letter are: "Navey" for

navy, "loded" for loaded, "coles" for coals,

"distant" for destined, "clere" for clear

"heare" for here, "plesed" for pleased and

"greatful" for grateful. Company she spells

companey," and persuaded "perswaded."

In the fac-simile of a letter that she wrote

to William B. Reed, of New York, in 1777,

not illegible, was far from beautiful or ele

gant. The use of the capital was as embar-

rassing to her as the use of the punctuation

point, and her letters look as though the cap-

itals had been shaken out of a mammoth pep-per box and permitted to lie wherever they

ONE OF HER LETTERS.

Fanny," was lately communicated by the

Rev. H. E. Hayden, of Pennsylvania, to The

Magazine of American History. It is dated

"Mount Vernon, Aug. 7, 1784." and the ver-

batim spelling and punctuation are preserved

in the publication. Some of the sentences

begin with capitals and some without. She

writes of "My little nelly." referring prob-

eral had received a letter from her papa,

with a small letter, and in it capitalizes

A person uses his best grammar while writ

ing, and be who makes mistakes here makes

not so in books or literature. There was no

library to speak of at Mount Vernon, and

Gen. Washington was more of an out-of-door

man than a student. We have no record of

his wife being a reader, save that she read a

chapter in her Bible every morning after

breakfast. She knew nothing about novels,

and the American monthly magazine, the

Martha Washington had, however, the best

advantages of the day. Her whole life was

spent among learned men and bright women,

but there is no record left that she was bril

liant in social conversation, and you will read

in vain for the reported bon mots of Martha

Martha Washington thought woman's sphere

was home, and that knitting and cooking

were more important than writing letters and

very ably before she handed her share of it

over to George Washington. - Frank G. Car-

Note for fisherman You can general-

find a big black bass in the colored

center in The Cosmopolitan.

church choir.

If you have boils,

If you are bilious,

If you have fever.

If your head aches,

If you are constipated,

If you have no appetite,

If your digestion is bad

If your tongue is coated,

If you are thin or nervous,

If your skin is yellow or dry,

If you will try one bottle of

Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker

When the knights of old wanted to

Worth Your Attention.

write at once; then, knowing all, should you

melon.

conclude that you don't care to engage, why no

Ripe for mischief-The early water-

Some Poolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond

the reach of medicine. They often say,

Oh, itewill wear away, but in most cases

duced to try the successful medicine

called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on

s positive guarantee to cure, they would

immediately see the excellent effect after

taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Woman may be a puzzle, but man is

From the earliest historical times

down to the present, there has been

nothing discovered for bowel complaint

equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera

and Diarrhosa Remedy. There is no

remedy as near perfect, or one that is as

strongly endorsed by all persons who

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has a great an-

Being entirely vegetable, no partic-

ular care is required while using Dr.

Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

not willing to give her up.

Dowty & Becher.

tipathy for cats.

wears them away. Could they be in

Cut this out and mail it to Allen & Co., Au-

"Brothers," "Family," and "General."

One of her letters, commencing "My dear

Writing-The Home Sphere.

lowed up in quicksand -Chicago Tribune.

Rev. Dr. Dix. rector of Trinity church, ject was distasteful, as often the case in his anti-slavery uttarences and temperance phil-ippics or other reformatory addresses where New York, gets a salary of \$30,000 a year

Why will you be troubled with

Sprains and bruises. Old sores and alcers. Neuralgia and toothache. Salt Rhoum or Eczema, Seald head or ringworm Pain in the back or spine Swelling of the joints and not try

Beggs' Tropical Oil, if it does not relieve it will cost you nothing as we warrant every bottle. Dr. A. Heintz, drug-

Mrs. Thurber has the most undving confidence in the American opera-

NOT AN EDUCATED WOMAN IN THE The Houselied tan to Calum-

As well as the hands most, and others | Rheamatism are invited to call on br. A. Heintz and | Burns, She Was a Poor Speller and Her Gramget free a trial bottle of Kemp's Brisam | Scalds. for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that Stings, criminate Use of Capital Letters in is selling entirely upon it merits and is Bites, guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Martha Washington was not an educated roman in the sense of to-day. She did not Bronchitis and Consumption. Price of pell well, and her grammar would hardly cents and \$1

"I shall be with you in spirit," as the ear of corn said to the whisky flask.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill ba that is all it will cost you to care an ordinary case of rheumatism if you take our advice and use Chamberlain' Pain Balm. Everybody that tries i once, continues to use it whenever the are in need of a remedy for sprains painful swellings, lame back, or sor throat. It is highly recommended by all who have tried it. Sold by Dowty .

Among the Zulus young people figh see that she knew no other punctuation mark than the dash, that the apostrophe was a and get married. Here they get married stranger to her, and that her writing, though

> "Good deeds," once said the celebrat ed Richter, "ring clear through Heaven like a bell." One of the best deeds is t alleviate human sufferings. "Last fall my daughter was in decline," says Mrs Mary Hinson, of Montrose, Kansas 'And everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,' and it cured her." Such facts a the above need no comment.

> Which is the more avaricious? A man will run after a dollar while a dog will

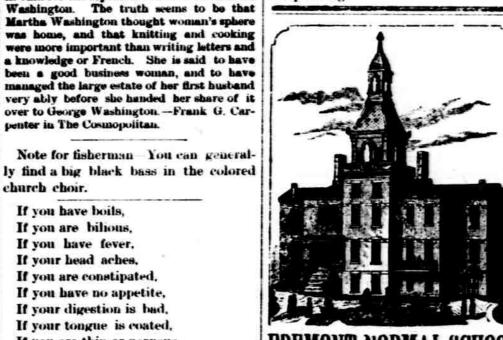
English Spavin Limment removes al Hard. Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from hor: es, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stiffes, Spraine Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by C. B. Stillman. may have been well educated in the school of druggist, Columbus, Neb.

> Last year 779 women attended les tures in the Russian universities.

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Queen Victoria's favorite dish is tapioca pudding.



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The Steamboat man or the Beatman noo t in liberal supply affoat and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it-it is his bes lend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it-it will save hi usands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so ong as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is no ing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life The Merchant needs it about his store amon his employees. Accidents will happen, and when here come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once

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Synvita Cough Blocks a thorough trial. They cured
my little girl (3 years' old) of Croup. My wire and
mother-in-law were troubled with coughs of long
standing. One package of the Blocks has cured
them so they can talk "as only women do."

Mason Long.

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Lima, O., Jan. 25, 1887.—The Synvita Worm Bio acted like a charm in expelling worms from my tie child. The child is now well and hearty, inst of puny and sickly as before. JOHN G ROBBINSON BLACKBERRY BLOCKS. The Great Diarrhon and Dysentery Checker. DELPHOS, O., July 7th, '86.—Our six-months old child had a severe attack of Summer Complaint. Physicians could do nothing. In despair we tried

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