W B Lambert


# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1883. NO 164.


## THE FATHER OF WATERS.

Struggling to Keep Him Within Bounds.

The Work of Uncle Sam's Commission Detailed.

Future Appropriations and Estimates for Them.

A Hard Brush for Money By the Hardy Farmers.

### MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The report of the Mississippi commission, giving the progress of surveys and examinations in the improvements of that river since December, 1882, was submitted to the secretary of war to-day. It says at the date of the last annual report in December of last year the work had been fairly inaugurated on Plum Point and Lake Providence; it reaches also the vicinity of Memphis and Vicksburg. Throughout December and January the work was pushed with great vigor. At Plum Point and Lake Providence a considerable amount of mattrass work was lost on account of a rise in the river in February. At the former place uncompleted pile dykes also suffered considerable from the accumulation of drifts and the strong current due to the rapid rising of the river. High water prevailed continually until the end of July, and during this period work was continued to the dykes, which required constant watching and repairs.

After the subsidence of the flood the construction of mattrassea. For bank revetment was resumed, but the season proved unusually sickly, labor was scarce and inefficient, and nothing of consequence was accomplished until the advent of cool weather. Since then the work has progressed rapidly. Every endeavor has been made to place the work in as safe a condition as possible, but it is greatly feared this will only be partially accomplished, as the funds available from the balance of last year's appropriation only admit of carrying on operations till the middle of December, after which all work must cease until congress makes a further appropriation.

An appropriation of $1,000,000 made immediately would be advantageous. The experience of the past year has shown the principles upon which the commission based the work to be perfectly sound and in this respect no modification seems necessary, though in regard to the details of construction some changes are called for in the construction of works consisting essentially of dykes and of putting in sustaining curtains or screwa Brush proved generally too weak for the work imposed upon them.

The great depth of water which must be maintained, the enormous accumulations of floating drift and the long duration of the high water period are the main points in which our experience differs from any previously noted with similar structures in other localities. This necessitated much more substantial work than at first was deemed necessary, with proportionate increase of cost. It should however be noted in regard tot hese works upon which the main damage was experienced that they have been concentrated. They are not necessarily permanent, and were only intended to effect certain definite results as setting up certain portions of the river bed. When this is accomplished their work, as a rule, is ended, and their maintenance no longer required. Revetment work undertaken, whenever completed, has proven entirely successful, and but alight modification in the general style and details of construction are found necessary.

Next to the scarcity of labor the greatest difficulty has been in securing an ample and timely supply of materials used in construction, especially brush and stone. The commission caused surveys to be made at New Madrid, Memphis, Helena and Choctaw reaches, with a view to preparing detailed plans of their improvement when funds for the purpose are available. Allotments were made for the several reaches, but, owing to the non-passage of the river and harbor bill, it was decided to be inexpedient to undertake the work for the present and such portion of the new Madrid allotments as was not expended for plant was re-alloted to Plum Point and Lake Providence. At Memphis harbor the work in progress at the date of the last report was under special allotment by the commission, and the same is true of the revetment at Delta Point, La., opposite Vicksburg. At New Orleans the construction of a mattrass, and a revetment at Carrollton was begum and are now in progress.

In all portions of the river under improvement repeated surveys have been made to note any changes that might occur, especially those due to the works of construction. The commission recommend congress that the next improvement be first undertaken at New Madrid and the second at Memphis. The commission state that there are serious practical difficulties in the way of constructing a system of levees no higher than necessary for the confinement of ordinary floods and at the same time to protect them against disastrous injury from the great floods which occur at irregular intervals. It is obvious for secure protection of the valley from overflow, that there is necessity for a system of levees high and strong enough to withstand the greatest flood. No other means of protection the commission believe practicable or even possible. These facts suggest obviously the idea of co-operation between the general government and the communities interested in the prevention of overflows and in the maintenance of a levee system which shall serve at the same time the purpose of improving the channel and protection from overflow and as a preliminary to the consideration of such suggestion, the probable cost of such system should be considered.

The commission submit an estimate of the number of cubic yards of earthwork required for levees of certain grades between Commerce, Mo., and the forts below New Orleans, a distance of 1,553 miles. The total cost at 25 cents per cubic yard is estimated at $11,443,770.

A considerable portion of the report deals with the Red river levees expenditures. In regard to future legislation the commission recommend that provision be made by law for the appropriation, by suitable proceedings, of land and material necessary for any work on the Mississippi improvement undertaken by the government

In conclusion the report says: Within the past year some serious inconvenience has been suffered from exorbitant demands made by land owners for brush and poles. These materials in most cases were worth little or nothing to the owner and saleable to any buyer except the government at any price, but at the prices some owners ask they make a large item of the cost. It is highly desirable that congress prescribe by law the extent to which material found on islands and bars in the river may be used without payment of damages. It is believed that the supreme right of control and improvement of rivers navigable for inter-state commerce vested in the United States carries with it the right to use in works of improvements without the consent of any individual owner, all such materials found within the limits of the river itself, and which constitutes a part of it. It is recommended also, that provision be made by law for retaining control by the government of land built up by deposits, induced by the works of improvement placed in the river bed. This amounts, in some instances to hundreds of acres, and in some localities riparian owners may be disposed to claim possession although to the detriment of improvement. It is expected in most such cases that it will be found desirable to encourage the growth of trees upon newly made banks, that shall occupy them many years and perhaps permanently. It regards it important also that a law be enacted for the punishment of any person who shall make a cut-off on any neck or point in the Mississippi river.

The history of the river indicates that a cut off is followed by a sudden increase in the velocity of the current in its vicinity and by rapid caving above and below. These are likely to cause other cut offs, one after another, and then the results will be a widely extended and long continued disturbance of the regimen of the river. No great cut off has occurred since that at Vicksburg in 1876, and the present conditions in that respect are favorable

The financial statements accompanying the report give these estimates of funds required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884:

For the improvement of the Mississippi river below Cairo, $3,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the work at New Madrid will reach $5,000,000; the work at Memphis will reach $6,750,000. The salaries and expenses of the commission for the next fiscal year are placed at $200,000; of the appropriation for improving the river by act of August 2, 1882, the balance on hand December 1, 1882, was $2,388,000. The amount expended to November, 1883, including outstanding liabilities is, estimated to January 1, 1884, $2,187,730; balance available and unpledged, January 1, 1884, but which will be required in the care of property and maintenance of organization for the remainder of the fiscal year, $200,260. The balance available from the appropriation for New Orleans harbor, November 1, 1883, was $109,378.

The members of the commission signing the report are Major C. R. Sutter, Henry Mitchell, B. M. Harrod, Robert S. Taylor, S. W. Ferguson.

A minority report is submitted by General C. B. Comstock. He says the appropriation of $11,443,770 mentioned by the commission is too small for any adequate system of levees intended to prevent destructive floods (except at intervals of fifteen or twenty years) and to secure property and inhabitants behind them from danger of destruction. As stated by the commission, a thorough study of the subject of levees has not yet been made, and until then accurate estimates are impossible. The heights above the flood of 1882, 3 feet at Columbus, 10 feet at Fulton, 4 feet at Helena, and 10 feet at Lake Providence, are only approximates. Such as they are they make it impossible to concur in the estimate that $11,443,770 as to the cost of a general system of levees from Commerce, Mo., to the forts being adequate to preserve that country from destructive floods.

General Q. A. Gilmore concurs in the report of the commission, with the single qualification that the value of levees, as a factor in the problem of channel improvement, in preventing the wide dispersion of flood waters, is not affirmed in the report in sufficiently positive terms, and with that clearness and prominence to which in his judgment it is entitled.

### New York Notes.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The professors of modern languages to-day discussed a resolution setting forth that it is the sense of the meeting that colleges should introduce a system of conversation in German and French, but should not interfere with the theoretical study of languages. The general feeling was that the convention should not as yet take any practical action, but merely interchange ideas on the subject. The resolution was finally tabled.

A real estate exchange and auction room has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000, divided into five thousand shares

A catch-as-catch-can wrestling match has been arranged between Matsoda Sorachki, champion of Japan, and Edward Bibby, for $500 a side.

### The Story of a Shipwreck.

OPORTO, December, 26.—Captain Scott, commander of the steamer Plantyn, wrecked on the way from New York to Antwerp, and one of the 53 men rescued and landed here by the brig G. D. T., gives the following account of the disaster: Nov 17th latitude 44 17 north, longitude 42 20 west. The hurricane carried away the poop deck bridge, engine-room, skylight and main deck from poop to engine-room, leaving only the iron work intact; Brought down one mast, which in falling smashed five life boats and four pennaces; water gained upon the engine room, quenched the fires and filled the hold. Four sailors and one passenger perished at this time. Dr. Frayaedi, the Plantyn's physician, and four sailors were injured. One of the latter died; 460 tons of cargo were jettisoned in efforts to relieve the vessel. Several steamers passed the Plantyn while undergoing the terrible trial, but paid no attention to the signals of distress. The crew worked the pumps and bailed water night and day, thus keeping the ship afloat until December 6th, when the brig G. D. T. hove in sight and rescued the passengers and crew. Two men were afterwards transferred to another vessel and the remainder landed at Oporto.

### CAPITAL NOTES.

A DEAD BRIGADIER.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphries died suddenly last night of angina pectoris.

The general had been complaining of lumbago for a week or two past, but was not seriously affected, and the day before his death was out for a short walk. He was out for a short time last evening and on his return was in the parlor with his family. About nine o'clock the balance of the family retired leaving him alone apparently in perfect health. At half past nine o'clock a servant went into the room to see to the fire, and the general was sitting there apparently perfectly well. At eleven o'clock he had not gone to his room and a servant was sent to the parlor after him, and found him sitting in his chair dead. Lieutenant General Sheridan issued an order this afternoon in regard to the death of General Humphries, which, after giving the military record of the deceased, says: "In the discharge of military duties General Humphries displayed great zeal, intelligence and conspicuous gallantry. Those who served under him had the highest confidence in his capacity to command and the greatest admiration of his soldierly qualities. Officers of the engineer corps of the army will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

THE TRUE REPORT.

Commissioner Loring says: "While Dr. Delmar's communication in a Chicago paper has unfortunately been accepted by public men abroad to the prejudice of European markets against American pork, that of F. D. Curtis, one of the commissioners employed to investigate diseases of swine, reported to the agricultural department that no great amount of disease exists among western hogs; also that the statements of Dr. Delmer in regard to feeding swine on offal are wholly incorrect, and great care should be taken by breeders and feeders to assure healthy animals. Commissioner Loring accepts Mr. Curtis' statement in full, and is confident that Delmar is greatly mistaken.

Loring also says that in Delmar's report to the department of agriculture in 1878-9, extravagant statements were made regarding the number of diseased swine sent to market by rail and private conveyances according to his observations in Illinois.

SHUTTING UP THE NAVY YARDS.

The secretary of the navy has issued an order to suspend work at the Boston navy yard January 15, and to dismiss at least half the force. Breaking up condemned vessels will continue and the yard will be converted into a rope walk. An order closing the League Island navy yard and converting it into a construction yard for steel vessels will be issued soon.

FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

Upon evidence showing fraud in making entries the commissioner of the general land office the past week cancelled twenty-one entries of public lands in Colorado, twelve in Dakota and seventeen in New Mexico.

THE HOG PROHIBITION.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has received from Minister Morton, Paris, a telegram stating that the withdrawal decree of the 27th of November, which will be published to morrow, limits the time for the admission of American Pork products to the 20th of January, except at the ports of Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles instead of Nantes.

### THE SCOTT LAW.

Ohio Saloon Men Demand Its Repeal.

COLUMBUS, O., December 28.—The state convention of the liquor dealers adjourned after perfecting a state organization with a central committee of fifteen to look after auxilleries and legislation, called a committee on agitation. The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The legislature of Ohio at last session enacted a certain law known as "the Scott law" which is in direct violation of wise provisions of the constitution of Ohio, and derogatory to the business interests of a large class of persons residents of Ohio engaged in mercantile pursuits; and,

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of all unbiased and unprejudiced citizens of Ohio that the trafic in malt, vinous and spiritous liquors should not be prohibited as was most emphatically expressed by them through their ballots on the second Tuesday of October last; and,

WHEREAS, Said "Scott Law" was enacted for the purpose of destroying and prohibiting said trafic; therefore,

RESOLVED, That as citizens of Ohio, engaged in the trafic of malt, vinous and spiritous liquors, in convention assembled, we are of the opinion that said "Scott law" is unconstitutional and unjust, and therefore respectfully ask the coming legislature to enact a judicious and constitutional law and thereby repeal the "Scott law."

### The Hill-Sharon Suits.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—The Hill-Sharon divorce case and others issued from it, have a monopoly of the courts, being tried to-day, three different ones at the same time. Sharon's deposition in the divorce matter was continued till to-morrow in the police court. The charge of perjury against Burchard, who testified that he was engaged to marry Miss Hill subsequent to the date of the alleged marriage contract between her and the senator, was dismissed on the grounds that the deposition was not completed or signed. In the superior court the grand jury indictments charging Miss Hill and W. S. Neilson with perjury and conspiracy in uttering a fraudulent certificate of marriage, was continued one week.

### Did Not Run Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—C. S. Benham, who was reported as having absconded from New York owing $200,000 to members of the Mining Stock Exchange is in this city on a tour with his bride. He denies having left in a surreptitious manner, and says he is now here on business with his late partners, S. P. Warren & Co., brokers. He goes from here to New Mexico, and thence to New York, when he says all his contracts will be promptly filled.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Funerals Which Will Not Be Harmonious.

Bad Men Arming By Hundreds to Attend Them.

Has America Been Advising the Chinese Government?

Further Details of the Rathbone Tragedy.

### GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

BLOODY RIOTING ANTICIPATED.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., December 28. A fresh outbreak is anticipated to-morrow at the funerals of the murdered Orangemen. The societies declare they will attend with all pomp and ceremony of their order. A large police force is being recruited. Thousands of men from all around Conception bay are arming.

ADVISED TO QUIT.

VIENNA, December 28.—It is asserted that the Russian and American governments have advised China to recall her troops from Bacninh and leave the "black flags "to their fate.

THE RATHBONE TRAGEDY.

LONDON, December 28.—Late information from Hanover gives the details of the Rathbone tragedy. Colonel Henry A. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y., a son of the late John A. Rathbone, a prominent merchant of that city, with his wife and children was sojourning in Hanover when the tragedy took place on Monday last. At that time Colonel Rathbone, while laboring under a fit of melancholy, entered the bed chamber of his wife and shot her dead, the ball entering the heart. He then stabbed himself. No hopes are entertained of his living. Rathbone had been showing signs of melancholy for two months. On the night of the tragedy he went home where his children and nurse were sleeping and asked to see the children. His wife appeared, and ordering the maid to lock the door led her husband back to the bedroom. Directly afterward shots were heard, followed by cries for help. Mrs. Rathbone's sister-in-law and servant rushed to the bedroom door which was locked and broke it in. They found Mrs. Rathbone sweltering in her blood and Colonel Rathbone lay upon the floor bleeding from five wounds. A six-shooter with three empty chambers and a dagger covered with gore were found near by. Doctors were summoned immediately. Mrs. Rathbone died without giving an account of the deed. The colonel was able to reach his bed, and immediately became insensible. When he became conscious he appeared not to connect himself with the crime. He seemed to think a stranger committed it. The neighbors say he lived on the most affectionate terms with his family. Mrs. Rathbone was buried Friday, and the funeral was attended by many American and English friends of the family.

LATER.—It is stated that the colonel may recover. [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, December 28,—The newspapers continue printing rumors that the khedive of Egypt contemplates abdicating his throne.

PARIS, December 28.—It is stated that a definite agreement has been concluded between the Suez canal company and British ship owners upon terms satisfactory to the company.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

DUBLIN, December 28.— Arrangements have been made for special trains to convey 20,000 Orangemen to oppose the nationalist meetings at Dromore, county Down, and Coolehill, county Cavan.

STONING THE TEACHERS.

During a conference here of national school teachers, two stones were thrown through the windows of the lecture hall, stunning one delegate, slightly injuring another, and just missing Robert D. Lyons, M. P.

EDUCATIONAL AID.

BUENOS AYRES, December 28.—The Argentine government is about to issue in national currency $400,000 to advance public instruction in the provinces and for building 300 schools.

At a midnight mass on Christmas an an alarm of fire in the Temple de Concepcion caused a panic. Nobody was killed.

ONLY A RUMOR.

PARIS, December 28.—It is rumored in the bourse that the French forces have landed upon the Island of Hainan, opposite the mouths of the Delta and Red rivers, and command the Strait of Hai Nan, through which all commerce via the Gulf of Tonquin passes to Hong Kong. The rumor lacks confirmation.

BOUND TO FIGHT.

PARIS, December 28.—Five hundred students met in the Quartier Latin and resolved that, in view of the refusal of the Cri Du Peuple to apologize for the obnoxious article, the students should visit the editor and demand satisfaction by a resort to arms.

The government has received no confirmation of the rumor of the landing of a French force at Hainen.

ON TO TONQUIN.

MARSEILLES, December 28.—Dispatching reinforcements to Tonquin will be hastened. The government has asked the French steamship companies for transportation to send 2,000 troops.

AFTER DONGOLA.

CAIRO, December 28.—A Khartoum telegram reports El Mahdi's troops advancing on Dongola and Tennaar in two bodies.

### St. Louis Notes.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—The democratic state central committee met here this afternoon. A letter was received and read promising Merchants' Exchange hall for the use of the democratic national convention, provided the national committee decide to hold the convention here. A sub-committee of seven was appointed to co-operate with the St. Louis citizens' committee in the matter of procuring the holding of the national convention here. A resolution was adopted urging the national committee to call the national convention prior to the republican convention.

The sub-committee of seven to cooperate with the citizens' committee is also instructed to attend the meeting of the national committee at Washington the 22d of February and urge upon the committee the advantages of St. Louis as a place for holding the convention. The entire congressional delegation from this state was added to this committee and invited to use their influence with the national committee. After a brief conference with the citizens' committee they adjourned till the 25th of January.

The Vulcan steel works of this city will shut down early next month. Over production and a dull market for rails is the cause. The company will continue making pig iron and run their coal and ore departments as usual.

### CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

EMMA BOND ON THE STAND.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—The Post Dispatch's Hillsboro special says: The Bond trial opened at the usual time. After some immaterial testimony by Miss Cora Hart and Miss Ione Pettus regarding the kind of clothes worn by Miss Bond on the day of the outrage, George Pettus was put on the stand. He testified that he saw John C. Montgomery on the evening of the outrage going home in a wagon with his wife and children, between sundown and dark. Witness was in the school house with others the next morning, and later in the day at Grove City. John Montgomery sent a message by him to Lee Pettus that a warrant was out for his arrest and he had better come to Grove City. Witness was with Swick and Heinlein that night; heard Heinlein say: "Tell Lee if he knows anything about the others he had better give them away." Lee said he didn't know anything. The part of Swick's and Heinlein's testimony at the preliminary trial regarding the same questions asked Lee by them was then read by the court reporter at the request of the defense, and discrepancies between their evidence there and at this trial were pointed out with a view of impeaching them. The defense then rested their case.

Attorney Drennen then called witnesses in rebutal, the first one being Emma Bond. While Mr. Bond went for his daughter the court room was rapidly filled and became very crowded. Mrs. John Montgomery, with her baby, came in for the first time and took a seat by her husband. Miss Bond took the stand. In reply to questions she said she was at the house of Mrs. Pettus on the afternoon of the outrage; saw a wagon in the yard both when she went there and when she left again for the school house. She was asked if she saw Lee Pettus or Clementi at the time she left. Objection was made by the defense and a long argument ensued, at the close of which the court overruled the objection and witness said: "I did not see them, none of them that afternoon; was within a few yards of the wagon in which Clementi and Lee Pettus claim to have been during the afternoon." Witness was then questioned regarding parts of little Charley Masters' testimony, which differed from the evidence he gave at the preliminary trial, and contradicted some of his testimony of last week relating to his whereabouts during the noon recess of school. Witness also contradicted some of the statements of Mrs. Nellie Woodruff regarding a conversation between witness and Woodruff some time after the outrage.

The defense this afternoon moved to withdraw the jurors and continue the case. The court received the motion and ordered it filed. Judge Thornton submitted an affidavit, saying he gave notice before the evidence was taken that he would introduce one particular witness, and that the witness not having arrived he asked for a continuance. The witness' name, he said, was Nellie Woodruff.

A MOUNTAIN FIGHT.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The Journal's Little Rock, Ark., special says, a terrible fight between a posse and horse-thieves in which several were killed and wounded, is reported to have occurred in the mountains of northwest Arkansas. No details.

DAMAGES SOUGHT.

MILWAUKEE, December 27.—William Kuhl, of Matamoras, Ill., has filed a complaint in the circuit court demanding $25,000 damages from ex-Sheriff Rugee, District Attorney W. C. Williams, and Deputy Sheriff Greding for alleged false imprisonment in the county jail here, he having been arrested in September, 1881, under a supposition that he was the notorious outlaw Lon Williams. Rugee has filed answer alleging that he had warrants for Kuhl's arrest sworn out in the municipal court.

SAYLOR NOT A SAILER.

BALTIMORE, December 28.—George B. Saylor, alias Henry Schmidt, has been arrested on a charge of having with two others, robbed the Wells Fargo express near Sacramento, California, in August last, of a quantity of gold dust. Saylor says after the robbery he and a companion went to Denver where the dust was sold. His share of the proceeds was $1600. Saylor was about to sail for Europe. His companions who returned to California after the robbery of August attempted another robbery and were captured and are now serving sentences of fifteen years.

### The Iron Industry.

ALBANY, December 28.—The Argus publishes the result of an investigation into the causes of the present depression in the iron industry and its relation to the existing tariff conditions, embracing letters from Abraham S. Hewitt, and interviews with representatives of the leading iron works of Troy. Hewitt says the proximate cause of the present depression in the industry may be found in the fact that the capacity for producing is in excess of actual consumption, not only in this country, but in foreign countries, which are large producers of iron and steel. The iron men of Troy declare the maintenance of the present duty necessary to keep the furnaces in blast.

### Boston's Thirsty Council.

BOSTON, December 28.—Corporation Counsel Nettleton has decided it is not lawful for committees of the city council to contract bills on days when the committees are not in session, or for individual members to contract bills for refreshments, wines, liquors or cigars in the name of the city.

### Old Lucy Burel.

MILWAUKEE, December 28. — Lucy Burel (colored) died to-day, aged 110 years, 3 months and five days. Her husband died twenty years ago, aged 90.

## VOLCANIC VIOLENCE.

Mountains Split From Highest Peak to Base.

Earthquake Waves Come Rushing In from Sea.

The Air Filled With Ashes, Smoke and Flames.

A Time that Distanced William's Graveyard Yawn.

### GREAT DISTURBANCES.

HOW ALASKA WAS SHAKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—Professor Davidson received from Alaska today the particulars of the volcanic disturbances of October last near the entrance to Cook's inlet. On the morning of the 6th of October a settlement of fishermen on English bay heard a heavy report, and looking in the direction of the sound saw volumes of smoke and flame suddenly burst forth from the summit of Mount Augustin. The sky became obscured a few hours afterwards, and great quantities of pumice dust began to fall, some fine and smooth and some gritty. At half-past three, on the same day, an earthquake wave thirty feet high came rushing in over the hamlets, sweeping away all boats and deluging houses. The tide at the time being low saved the settlement from utter destruction. This was followed by two other waves, about eighteen feet high, which were succeeded at irregular intervals by others. Pumice ashes fell to a depth of five inches, making the day so dark that lamps had to be lit. At night the surrounding country was illuminated by the flames from the crater. Mount Augustin is usually covered with snow, but this year it is completely bare. An examination, after the disturbances subsided, found the mountain split in two from base to summit. The northern slope had fallen to the level of the surrounding cliffs. Simultaneous with the eruption there was created a new island, in the passage between Chernaboura island and the main land, seventy-five feet high and a mile and a half long. The violence of the volcanic action was so great that two extinct volcanoes on the peninsula of Alaska lying to the west of the active volcano Iliamna, 12,000 feet high, burst into activity, emitting immense volumes of smoke and dust, the flames being visible at night. It is stated that the wives of a party of Alent Indians, engaged in that locality in otter hunting became afraid at the subterranean noises, refused to stay and returned home. None of those who remained can be found.

### OVER IN IOWA.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

DES MOINES, IA., December 28.—The third day's session of the State Teachers' association was held at Lewis' opera house. The committee on election of officers reported that Superintendent Seerly, of Oskaloosa, had a large majority of all the votes, and was declared elected. The committee also reported other officers selected as follows: First vice president, Prof. R. N. Leonard, of Iowa City; second vice president, County Superintendent H. G. Fuller, of Hardin county; third vice president, Principal J. J. McConnell, of Atlantic; recording secretary, Principal J. M. Darmond, of Davenport; treasurer, Prof. D. W. Lewis, of Washington; delegate to the national association, Prof. E. N. Edison, of Grinnell; members of the council, W. F. King, of Mt. Vernon; A. W. Stuart, of Ottumwa: T. J. R. Perry, of Fremont county; A. Armstrong, of Sioux City; S. R. Young, of Davenport; J. J. Sweet, of Clinton.

A telegram was received from the Minnesota State Teachers' association, in session at Minneapolis, sending kindly greeting and pledging an attendance of 300 at Madison, at the national association. Superintendent Churchill, of Black Hawk county, read an able paper on "What Can Reasonably be Expected from the Schools," in which he showed himself to be thoroughly familiar with the problems of common school work. Governor Sherman made a short impromptu address, in his happiest vein and was greeted with the heartiest applause. The remainder of the day was occupied in the reading of papers on special topics. To-night President Magoun, of Iowa college, delivered a lecture on "The Proposed Additions to and Subtractions from an Education." The association then adjourned.

The meeting has been more largely attended than any in the history of the association and was extremely pleasant and profitable.

### Grant's Condition.

NEW YORK, December 28.—General Grant passed a very comfortable night and was feeling in good spirits this morning. He does not believe he has broken any bones. The injury will keep him within doors for several days.

Surgeon L. A. Stimson and Dr. Fordyce Barker examined General Grant's injuries and concluded no bone was broken, but some of the upper muscles of the limbs are crushed. Late to-night the general's condition was reported greatly improved.


**PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

THE marvelous results of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon all humors and low conditions of the blood prove it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been at the same time. It PURIFIES, vitalizes and enriches the blood, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, and all derangements of the stomach caused by impure blood or a debilitated condition of the nervous system occasioned by excessive mental or physical care labor or dissipation. It eradicates Scrofula and all foul humors, and restores and renovates the whole system. A peculiar point in Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it creates an appetite and builds up and strengthens the system, and proves invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health has been such that for some years past I have been obliged to take a tonic of some kind in the spring, and have never found anything that hit my wants as your Sarsaparilla. It tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over. Respectfully yours, J. F. THOMPSON, Lowell, Mass., Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 a bottle, or six for $5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



GOSPEL FACTS.

[The following has appeared in nearly every newspaper throughout the United States, and is one of the finest testimonials ever won by a medicine, proprietary or otherwise. Dr. Crane (he is a graduate of medicine as well as a clergyman) gives this evidence without any solicitation whatever It will repay all to read it.]

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| 200 Prizes, | 50 each | | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes, | 20 each | | 10,000 |
| 1000 Prizes, | 10 each | | 10,000 |
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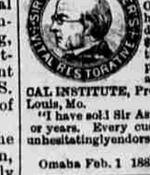

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