THE MARKET BASKET.

The Lenten Provisions—Facts and Figures for the Thrifty Housekeeper.

With the advance of Lenten season, the rigorous adherence to established religious customs is begining to tell upon the local markets—for there are still many who observe with religious faithfulness the prescribed rules with reference to eating and drinking.

Fish is coming into prominence, say the butchers, as an article of diet. White fish, trout, bass, perch are now retailed plentifully at fifteen cents a pound. Fresh pickerel brings but ten cents. Salt water fish are retailed in fair quantities, fresh cod, and haddock at fifteen cents, halibut at twenty-five, mackerel fifteen to twenty according to quantity, flounders twelve and a half, salmon forty, while eels wriggle to the front at twenty cents per pound. Those epicures who fancy the red snapper can purchase at twenty-five cents, and striped bass are selling at 15. Codfish tongues are delicacies rarely seen out west and there is little or no demand. Oysters retail at from 45 to 60 cents a quart, according to size and quality. Scallops are scarce at $2 a gallon.

MEAT

is falling off slightly in demand but is low. The best cuts of sirloin are selling at 15 cents, rump and upper part of round steak for 12½. Roasting ribs, fine and juicy, can be bought for 12½. Veal is extremely scarce, and comes high—from 15 to 20 cents, according to the choiceness of the part. Sweet breads can be purchased at 25 cents a pair. Corn beef is selling at from 5 to 10 cents, according to cuts. Prime legs of mutton are to be had for 12½ cents; mutton chops 12½ to 15. Ham is a staple article in good demand, at 12½ cents in bulk, 25 cents sliced. Turkeys, dry picked, sell at from 12½ to 15 cents per pound; large, 15 to 18. There is no game, of course, in the market.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Winter vegetables are selling at accustomed prices. Early Rose potatoes are in fair demand, at 55 cents, the Peerless and White Elephant bringing 65 cents a bushel. The Colorado large and mealy and affecting with a watery salivation the palate, is scarce at $1. Cauliflower is a delicacy which at this season of the year makes an appetizing dish, and brings $2.50 a dozen heads, or 25 to 35 cents apiece. Cabbage are plentiful, the New California, standard, retailing at 6 cents a pound. Lettuce is being purchased by those who appreciate salad delicacies, at 75 cents a dozen heads.

The local market is not overstocked with fruit. Oranges Florida, are selling at from 40 to 60 cents a dozen. Valencias and Messinas, foreign, bring from 25 to 35 cents. The latter are very much more tart than the Florida fruit, and to some not so good by reason of being less sweet. Messina lemons, firm and well-stocked, are sold at 40 cents a dozen. Havana pineapples are not in much demand, but can be purchased at 50 cents apiece.

COUNTRY THIEVES.

The Gang Busy in Raiding the Farm Yards in this Section.

While we are comparatively free from robberies, burglaries and suchlike here in the city of Omaha, it will perhaps interest the citizens to know that a portion of the talent have turned their attention to raiding the country, after hogs, calves, steers, and corn; their workings in every instance being duly rewarded. One of our oldest settlers (dating as far back as '58) appeared on the street yesterday morning with fire in his eye. After the usual salutation of, "Hello, Dick Carpenter, what's the matter now?" we were told that some rascal had made an early call at his barn and carried off two fine calves, aged eight or ten weeks. A wagon had been heard pass his residence at 3:30 a. m., but nothing was thought of the incident until the thoroughbred calves were missed. He then started in pursuit and tracked the wagon almost to Omaha, where the multiplicity of trails made it difficult to follow. A general search was made, but without turning up any important clue, but the authorities have every hope of tracing up the matter. Mr. Carpenter is not alone in his trouble. Only a short time since, Widow Spencer lost three fat hogs. They disappeared most mysteriously. Her neighbor, Ponchan had a nice young calf spirited way. The Iskey boys, of La Platte, mourn the loss of two splendid veal calves. One Dave Miller remarked one morning when doing the chores, "That the corn crib looked mighty empty," and to wind up this list of criminalities I. R. Lewis yesterday, while admiring his pen of hogs, suddenly counted them up two short and no break in the fence. These folks are all neighbors, their farms lying alongside. They make no secret of saying that summary justice will be meted out to the first of these dastards that may fall into their clutches, and we wish them a chance to avenge their wrongs.

Fun at the Rink.

When the man with the wooden elbow came into the postoffice yesterday, his head was wrapped up in an awning canvas and both arms were in slings; after mailing a postal card with his teeth, he turned to the man with the green hair and said: "I went down to the rink last night to see how the business looked; I had never been at such a place before in my life; and I had no idea of trying to skate; but before I had been there ten minutes, I had hired a pair, and started to fasten them on.

"As I stood there and watched the skaters, I couldn't help but remark how easy and simple the whole thing was, when the great force of intellect was brought to bear on the matter, and I started out filled with a holy calm and unbroken confidence.

"I guess I skated nearly a yard before I realized that things are not what they seem. Until that moment, my limbs had always been the creatures of my will, but they suddenly started out in different directions, as though the necessities of business required special haste.

"I sat down to think; I sat down earnestly and sincerely, with a dull thud that you could have heard a mile, and the people around smiled as though it were a joke.

"I got on my feet again after a while, and was just starting out, when a man came up like a steam engine and collided with me. He was one of those fall grown men who weigh about two hundred pounds, and the force of the meeting was too much for me; I resumed my seat amidst hilarious applause, and the large man fell on top of me.

"The family doctor has been taking an inventory of my fractured ribs and dislocated joints all morning, and he says it will keep him busy the rest of the week to finish the job.

"I have received a letter from the large man saying that the accident was my fault, and that he will call upon me with a shot gun this afternoon. I suppose you don't know where I could rent an apartment in a dry goods box until the danger blows over, do you?"

FROZEN PIPES.

How Gas and Water Have Been Affected By the Intense Cold of the Winter.

The effects of the unusual severity of the winter now drawing to a close have nowhere been more plainly noticeable than in the freezing of the water and gas pipes laid throughout the city.

A reporter in conversation with Assistant Superintendent Hunt of the water works, learned yesterday that at no time since the water works were started has such trouble been experienced in the direction of frozen pipes as during the past winter season. Of course the main pipes have been but little damaged by freezing, as they are laid well under the surface. But the connecting pipes which run from the mains, have been in many instances damaged severely by frost. This has been especially the case on Harney and Howard streets, where in "crowning" the streets the soil on the pipes near the gutter has been graded down so as to leave them more exposed than any other portion. It is found furthermore that on those streets where the pipes have been laid after the grading was done, that there has been little or no trouble arising from a "freeze-up" even during the coldest weather. It is quite probable, indeed, that all these connecting pipes which have been affected by grading will have to be lowered, to secure perfect immunity from the danger of cold.

The gas company also report that they have suffered to an unusual extent from the cold weather of the season. The wintry winds, acting upon the exposed pipes, induce a certain congelation of the gas which totally destroys its illuminating qualities. The main piping, however, has been but little affected.

It is found that the greatest danger from a "freezing up" is not at the time of the most intense cold, but immediately after, when the thaw has commenced. The fact has not yet been explained in a manner entirely satisfactorily. It is believed, however, that when a thaw takes place above ground, the frost below the soil is driven deeper downwards, re-acting directly upon the water or gas-pipes. Only after the thaw above ground has completed its work, is the sub-surface soil so thoroughly "rotted" as to be driven out of the soil.

Why are Conductors Dishonest?

OMAHA, NEB, February 23, '85.

To the Editor of the BEE.

I have traveled over the entire Union Pacific system and on board of train a close observer of everything before me. To my knowledge, as a class of men conductors are the more honorable part of the employes. If the superintendents had the same show there would be two dollars pocketed where there is one now. The officials make a rule that neatness and cleanliness is enjoyed by all. Do they figure on how far their pay goes? For a sample, house rent is first to be paid. They can't get houses in Omaha for less than $15 to $20 per month, and an ordinary family will use a ton of coal per month. The grocer will send in a bill of $25 at the end of the month, then comes the meat bill of $6 or more, then paying for meals on the road. This amounts to $12 or $15 per month, and last, but not least, the company comes on the knight of the rail for freight claims and damages which the conductor must pay or quit, just to suit himself. This means another slice of his pay. If by chance he pulls out a draw head, then in a few days comes another bill. To illustrate this better. A few weeks ago a conductor on division A, at Clarks, had a big train and pulling off a siding pulled out a draw head. The irons were all loaded in the car they belonged to and the car shoved on a siding. In a few days a bill came to the unfortunate fellow for $12.65. Now if anyone can tell how much they have left of their pay of $90, let me know. And this is not all. Next in the list comes the spotter. The men are hounded by them, insulted and harrassed in every way to get some small clue so they can manufacture a charge and have the man that is a credit to the road and an accommodation to the public "fired," as the boys call it. To give your readers some light, I will give them some of the spotter's work. On the O. & R. V. not long ago two men, well known to the conductor as being possessors of passes, were asleep in the coach. This train, stopping at the stock yards, the conductor hurried through to get the short tickets, so no one would get off without paying their fare. He did not disturb the two sleepers, and in a few days our ticket puncher was pulled off his run for knocking down company's money. You will see by this the more a man works for the interest of the company, the more trouble he has. On the other hand, if they are found not working to the interest, the same thing. On top of this general manager will stand in with some tailor and compel the boys to get suits at this place at the very low price of $55 or $60 a suit. Where does the month's wages go? Does any one begin to see why conductors are dishonest? They are driven to it by inexperienced and tyrannical officials. Now, on top of this, comes out new rules. I have seen one copy of them. This takes all the property, if any they chance to get in their possession by the closest economy. In addition to all this they are compelled to give bonds. These bonds cover all the property or their pay, as it may be. Do you blame them for getting even with a set of slave drivers? For I can't see that it is anything else. Negro slavery is not to be compared to these new rules. They are required to devote their entire time to the service of the company and required to live just where the company want them. If it is on the flats of Council Bluffs transfer, where ague reigns about nine months in the year. This will give the public some idea of a conductors life. Why, are conductors dishonest? H. H. J.

LEGAL LORE.

News in the Local Tribunals—Minor Items.

In the district court yesterday, Judge Wakeley charged the jury in the case of Stephenson vs. Corrigan, and that body retired for deliberation. They were unable to agree and were discharged. The suit, it may be remembered, is one brought by Stephenson to recover the value of a horse, which was killed by fast driving, by a young man for whom, it is alleged, Corrigan had guaranteed the safe return of the animal.

In the case of Lucas vs. Rypinski, court trial, a judgment of $15 for defendant was entered by Judge Wakeley.

Before Judge Neville, after Gazola had plead guilty to murder in the second degree, F. A. Gardner was arraigned on a charge of larceny. He plead guilty to the charge of petty larceny, and his case was transferred to the police court, when he was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for twenty days. His indicted partner, Charles O'Connor, was found to be missing, and the judge declared his bond of $800 to be forfeited.

Charles Miller, the burglar who was so valiantly caught by George Heimrod last December, was arraigned and plead guilty to the charges of burglary preferred.

Suit was entered by Bensley Bros. against George W. Minier and Lee Minier to recover $366 25 due on an account.

In the police court Charles Kirk was arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, and after a trial of two hours was convicted. He will commune with Joe Miller for a period of sixty days.

RATHER BRUTAL.

Before Judge McCulloch, in the county court, yesterday, Mrs. Clark, widow of Elam G. Clark, who died at Waterloo in 1883, appeared, with her attorney, to protest against the accounts rendered by the administrators of the estate. During the course of the trial W. J. Connell, who represented the opposite side, began questioning one of the Clark boys with reference to the expense connected with the funeral of his father. The witness was asked about the number of carriages in the funeral cortege, and replied that he did not know exactly. In this reply he persisted. Mr. Connell finally became incensed, and broke out with "How do you know there was a funeral at all? How do you know but that your father was put in a rough deal box and thrown into a hole? How——." At this point Mrs. Clark, who had been visibly affected during the cross-examination, burst into tears. Connell retreated in chagrin.

The further hearing of the case is postponed to March.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Visiting Engineers—The Transcontinental—Personal Items.

Yesterday afternoon at the Millard hotel, General Superintendent Smith held a consultation with the body of visiting engineers from all parts of the Union Pacific system. The meeting was pleasant and mutually satisfactory. The details of the arrangement agreed upon can not yet be made public, but Mr. Smith is authority for the statement that the rules against which such violent exceptions have been taken by employes of the road, and especially regulations 5 and 17, will not appear in the new code which is now going through the printer's hands. It has been furthermore agreed upon that an engineer will not be held pecuniarily responsible for damage to his locomotive, or compelled to waive all claims for personal injury. The delegates will remain a few days in the city in order to discuss further and minor details of the situation with the Union Pacific officials.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. T. L. Kimball, general traffic manager of the Union Pacific, and chairman of the Trans-continental association, leaves to-night for Chicago. In that city he will preside at a meeting of the committee, to be held on the 26th, which will choose a commissioner in the place of C. W. Smith, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, who declines to serve. It is hoped that the selection will be so unanimously made that it will not be necessary to call a meeting of the association.

F. B. Drake, assistant superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters at Kansas City, is in Omaha.

J. W. Dolby, trainmaster, T. H. Fitzpatrick, roadmaster, John W. King, paymaster, and A. M. Hager, general superintendent, all of the Missouri Pacific, are in the city, having come on a general tour of inspection over the line.

R. G. Butler, superintendent of the western division of the Wabash, is in the city.

J. S. Tebbetts leaves to-day for Salt Lake City to assume the office of division freight agent of the Union Pacific, to which he has been appointed.

A NEW SIGNAL STATION.

Nebraska to Have An Additional Signal Office—The Midnight Bulletin.

The local signal authorities have been notified by the home office at Washington that a new signal station is to be opened very shortly at Valentine, Nebraska. The post, which is intended to cover a section of the state heretofore wholly unprovided for, will be fully equipped with instruments of observation and recording. The station will also transmit full and regular reports, though it is not probable that a full bulletin service with other stations ill be established at first, or in other words, that the daily report, from the other signal offices will be received and posted, as in Omaha.

The signal people at Washington are beginning to appreciate the importance of Nebraska as a field of meteorological observation. With Valentine, the state will have three weather stations, one in this city and one in North Platte with a river observations station at Plattsmouth

THE MIDNIGHT BULLETIN.

The new midnight bulletin system, already adverted to in these columns, has been established and is giving general satisfaction. By the new plan, weather reports are received in Omaha at midnight from twenty different stations instead of nine as heretofore, and the bulletins are issued and published accordingly. In this way the signal officer is able to make much later, more extensive and more accurate predictions or forecasts of the weather than under the old system.

A New Political Movement in New York.

NEW YORK, February 24.—A new political movement, which aims at the correction of the sundry civil bill, of both the principal parties of that state, was inaugurated at a meeting held here to-day. The meeting was organized as the independent citizens' association of the state of New York. The question under discussion was how to bring together the different independent political organizations of the different parts of the state, so as may work as a unit towards nominating and electing the best men to office. It was especially urged that the co-operation of the forces which acted when Mayors Lowe and Grace were elected, and the principles then enunciated, should be carried out.

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD.

Italian Newspapers.

Rome, with its 300,000 inhabitants, says a Sun letter from that city, has about thirty daily newspapers and more than a hundred weekly papers. Considering how this population is split up politically, and what a variety of tastes exists among them, no success for an independent newspaper is a priori possible. The greatest success is the penny paper Il Messegero, which prints about thirty thousand copies a day. The largest part of it is a detailed description of daily events sensationally exaggerated, with murders, suicides, fights, and so on. It is the daily food of the coachmen and servant girls. The most important paper is the Popolo Romano, owned and edited by a self-made man, who, from the lowest ranks of the army, has raised himself to intimacy with signor Depretis, whose confidant and friend he has become. He was also the confidant of Cardinal Antonelli. In the former days of the italian rule in Rome he boldly attacked the government. Having made much money, his paper now aims at respectability. The terrible Prof. Sharbaro, however, calls the Popolo Romano the Popolo Ruffiano, meaning that it is always the middleman between the cheating government official and the poor taxpapers. The Popolo Romano is, of course, not independent, but draws largely on public money. Hence the papers are well supplied with its own telegrams, and is au courant with all official information coming from the foreign office of the consulta palace. With it be long to the monarchical party l'Opinione, the Fanfulla, the Diritto, the Liberta, the Stampa, the Gazetta d'Italia. L'Opinione and the Diritto are the oldest, and came from Turin, where they were started early in the beginning of the Italian movement. The second one is the organ of Signor Mancini and is published by the firm of Civelli, printers and paper makers of Milan and Turin. The Fanfulla was born in Florence when that city became the capital of Italy. It is a staunch royalist and worships Queen Margaret more than the Madonna, and is losing its head over the red coats of the servants of King Humbert's house. The Gazetta d'Italia is edited by the most talented man of Italian journalism, Advocate Pancrast. He has raised all the young men who write for the press in Rome nowadays. Engaged in a deadly struggle with Minister Nicotera, its editor came out badly bruised financially, and lost much of the importance which can be held only by efficient co-operation with the government, liberally remunerated. The Gazetta d'Italia properly managed would become again, as it was in former days, an independent paper, and the best in Italy. The opposition in parliament has its organs—the Tribuna, the Capitan Francassa, and the Bersagliere. These have a small circulation; only the Capitan Francassa, being cleverly edited, is rather funny, and sometimes a little obscene.

The radicals have the Capitale, the Fascio and the Messagero Illustrato. They do not shrink from daily attacking the pope and the king. The Capitale has among its editors all the most noted adversaries of the Roman church and has a column wherein the so-called scandals of the popes of yore and modern monks and nuns are daily retalled. The clerical press has in Rome the Observator Romano, the official organ, the Journal de Rome, the Moniteur de Rome, semi-official; the gallant Voce della Verita, established by Father Curci, the most read and the most solid of all; and the penny newspaper called Il Mattino, which is a sort of Messagero baptized and in decent attire.

Old Advertisements.

Some one has sent to the Hartford, (Conn.) Times several copies of the American Mercury, published in that city in the early part of the present century, and the Times reprints articles from the old paper, by way of showing the people of to-day what their great-grandfathers were doing and thinking about three-quarters of a century ago. There is "News from England and Portugal," brought by a ship at Newport, "thirty-seven days from Lisbon;" tidings of the war in Spain between Wellington and Soult; reports of the operations of the British ships in Chesapeake bay and on Long Island sound, and a letter from Commodore Hull to Commodore Bainbridge, giving a report of his visit to "the two brigs," Enterprise and Boxer, after their battle. But the most curious and interesting extracts from the old paper are its advertisements. These are of various kinds, and they exhibit the business and the social life of the people as nothing else does or can. All the important events of seventy-five years ago have passed into history, and we can read of them at our leisure in books; but the little rivalries of business, the daily comings and goings of the community, their wants, needs, anxieties and concerns cannot be learned anywhere except in the current advertisements of their daily papers.

And it will be the same a hundred years hence. History will take care of the great events of to-day and hand them down to our great-grandchildren in many a pondrous volume; but the more interesting picture of the daily life of their ancestors will have to be made up from the advertisements now printed in the daily papers. The Romans wrote their advertisements and notices on the blank walls of buildings and these, as we find them in Pompeii to-day, give an animated and life-like representation of the very things we most desire to know about its once gay and pleasure-loving people. But modern life reflects its interesting little phases, moods, rivalries and concerns in the broad pages of the daily journal; and a hundred years hence the advertisements in some well-preserved copy of the Sunday Republican will give a more vivid picture of what is going on in St. Louis to-day than all the solemn histories can furnish. It is the advertiser who writes for posterity.

The "Soldiers of the Pen."

The Egyptian troubles have proved singularly disastrous to the "Soldiers of the Pen," who, as special correspondents, have risked their lives again and again in the service of the papers they represented. O'Donovan, the famous Merv correspondent, was the first to sacrifice his life; and, in these later battles, Cameron of the Standard and Herbert of the Morning Post have fallen victims to the Arab sharpshooters, and Burleigh of the daily Telegraph has been wounded. The eager thirst at home for immediate, reliable news, fuller in detail than the bare record of the dispatches of the general in command, necessitates the employment of men as special correspondents who have other qualifications than that of wielding a ready and a "picturesque pen." "Ride all day and write all night," was the epigrammatic instruction given by a master of his craft to an aspirant for the honor of war correspondent to an influential journal; and that journalists are to be found in the very front of the battle, "seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouths," is proved by the untimely deaths of O'Donovan, Cameron, and Herbert. Cameron may fitly be described as the hero of a hundred fights. He was through the Afghan war; he was with the British troops at Majaba Hill, when they were routed by the Boers, and there was taken prisoner, yet managed to send off his dispatch the same night to the Standard; he witnessed the bombardment of Alexandria, and was an active participator in the battles that followed; he was the witness of many French engagements in Madagascar and Tonquin, and narrowly escaped with his life at the slaughter of Baker Pasha's forces in Egypt. Let those who sneer at the "penny-a-liner" declare what salaries they would take to run such risks. Still, if correspondents would achieve renown apart from the columns of the newspapers, I doubt if it be wise policy to insert in telegraphic dispatches such communications as I have seen of late: "Gen. Such-an-one, acting on my advice, sent," etc., etc.; or, "Col. So-and-so, at my suggestion, ordered," etc., etc. The correspondent is sent out to describe and not to direct the campaign; and I doubt the gentleman from Fleet street, however personally courageous, however skillful with his pen, being a valuable addition to a council of war.

How Bennett Lost His Equipoise.

New York Letter to Buffalo Express.

"I don't remember that I ever saw young Jim Bennett startled out of habitual self-possession but once," said an old Herald man, "and then it was by Mrs. Stanton. The paper had that morning reported a woman suffrage convention, and in so doing characterized Mrs. Stanton as a "thieving advocate," of the movement. Bennett had just returned from one of his long stays in Europe, and had started in to stir up and reorganize the staff, according to his dreaded custom. Mrs. Stanton's card came in. He sent out word for her to enter. Perhaps he meant to give, for the benefit of his editors, an exposition of how to crush a sanctimonious bore. But Mrs. Stanton's pert quite overcome him, and when she impressively inquired why the Herald had called her a thief, he was the chattered one of the two. I don't know what vengeance she would have wreaked upon him had not an employe explained that a typographical error had been made. It was a "thriving" advocate, not "thieving," that the reporter had written her down."

How He Became City Editor.

Arkansaw Traveler.

When the new reporter, just from college, started out to write up a fire the "fellows" who had for many years in the harness smiled, and the managing editor, hearing the joke, laughed and said: "Now we shall have a thrilling account of the burning of Rome. It is a pity our Greek font of type is not in working order. He could tell us of all the great fires of Athens.

The young reporter came in after a while, and, without running his fingers through his hair or muttering any Latin, sat down and wrote the following.

"Last night about 11 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded. The city was not thrown into an intense state of excitement; neither did any of our brave firemen risk their lives. By the time the engines arrived at the house, and old rat nest situated in the eastern part of the town, was almost destroyed. It is not believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary; neither does the impression that it resulted from a defective flue prevail to any great extent."

The managing editor, when he read the paragraph, turned to the new reporter and said: "You will make your mark, sir. Come into this room," pointing. "Take the position of city editor."

Why the Editor Rejoiced.

Arkansaw Traveler.

"We charge for obituaries," said an editor to whom had been submitted a long paper, commenting on the death of a man.

"I thought that you would be glad to print it."

"No, it is not of interest to the majority of our readers."

"You would think so if you were to read it. It tells of the sad death of Jackson Romley."

"Who was he?"

"The man who always asked 'Is that so?' every time any one said anything."

"Ah! then I am glad to receive it. All my reader will be glad to know that he is dead."

The Freedom of the Press Maintained.

The Big Horn, Mont., Sentinel illustrates in the annexed paragraph how the freedom of the press must be upheld occasionally in territorial sections: Thomas Beecher, alias the "Kid," attempted last Saturday evening to suppress the freedom of the press by attacking our local scribe with a deadly weapon, which resulted in the "Kid" finding himself laid out under one of the Star of the West billiard tables.

Dr. Tanner Redivivus.

Las Cruces Cor. Denver Tribune.

Tanner lives. The great and only original Dr. Tanner, who successfully refuted the principal miracle of the New Testament by a forty-days' fast in New York city in the summer of 1880, is a resident of New Mexico. I have seen the death of this singular man announced in the papers at least a dozen times within the last two years. But I take the liberty of assuring the world, without apology, that the man is not only alive and well, but a resident of Dona Ana county, New Mexico, where he is devoting himself to the propagation of a new religion founded on a new bible revealed to a new prophet of Jehovah. This is no exaggeration, but a cool, indubtable fact presented without varnish. The name of the new bible is "Oashde." The medium of God in making this latest revelation of his will to the world is not Dr. Tanner, but Dr. T. B. Newbrough, a dental surgeon, formerly of No. 128 West Thirty-fourth street, New York, but now of Dona Ana county. He is the new prophet of God. Dr. Tanner is only an apostle of the prophet and his coadjutor.

Last chance for bargains at Young's.

Trout, White Fish and Smelts received daily during Lent at Jos. Bath's Palace Market 314 S. 15th.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BULLER'S POSITION.

KORTI, February 24.—General Buller has an ample supply of food and water. The prisoners captured in the skermish of the 17th state that two thousand Arabs are encamped near the British front. It was stated that Mahdi had written promising reinforcements, impressed men to follow and harass the Pt l while crossing the desert.

A REMINDER OF CASTLEREIGH'S UNION.

LONDON, February 24.—This morning's papers have editorials on the proposed tour of Ireland by the prince and princess of Wales. The opinion is expressed that the visit is plucky and hazardous but that it will remind the Irish of the fact that the union between the countries still exists.

RUSSIA IN INDIA.

At a meeting to discuss British interests in Afghanistan, M. Krapensky, secretary of the Russian embassy, disclaimed any desire of Russia to invade Afghanistan. M. Lessar declared the question of frontier had been misunderstood. The Russians had no intention of going to Herat or advance on the frontier nearer than now proposed in order to include what Russia required. He believed the Russians said at Palekhat to be ignorant of their alleged march to Penjdeh. When the frontier question is arranged Russia will have no wish to go nearer Herat and is now quite ready to regard Afghanistan as an integral portion of British India.

A POSSIBLE LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

LONDON, February 24.—The arrival of Gen. Brackenburg at Abu Hamed will be a welcome event to the British, since there will then, for a few weeks at least, be a possible line of communication with Korosta, above the second cataract. This line is 235 miles long and there is only one point at which water is found, but steps will doubtless be taken to forward stores of water to Elmurade in advance, and by forced camel marches the distance can be covered in nine days. At best this line will be an indifferent one but anything is preferable to the isolation of the past several days.

NEW ARRIVALS.

SUAKIM, February 24.—General Davis with two hundred troops arrived to-day.

THE CASE OF CITIZEN SANTOS IN ECUADOR.

PANAMA, February 24.—The Wachusetts is on the Guayquil river, ordered there by a cable to enquire into the outrages experienced by a citizen of the United States, Santos.

The consul of the United States at first asked that he be at once placed on trial, but the Bahia military authorities paid no attention to this action, declaring that they considered Santos an Ecuadorian. The consul then received orders from Washington to demand the immediate release of the prisoner, and this has been officially done, without an answer having been received to the latest dates from Bahia.

A SANGUINARY BATTLE IN PERU.

PANAMA, February 24.—A sanguinary engagement has taken place in the Jauja valley, Peru, between four companies of government troops and 2,000 Indian Montenerose. The latter were defeated, leaving 300 dead on the field.

WILL SUPPORT THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

LONDON, February 24.—At a meeting of the conservative peers and members, the commons decided to support with their full strength the vote of censure against the government in each house.

MOVES TO POSTPONE THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

LONDON, February 24.—Gladstone, in the commons this evening, moved to postpone all notices of motion until after the order of the day. Resuming the debate on Northcote's motion of censure against the government for its Egyptian policy was disposed of. In response to an interrogatory put by Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, a conservative, Mr. Gladstone explained that he had never mentioned abandoning the Soudan by Her Majesty's force after the capture of Khartoum, he had merely said the evacuation of Soudan by Egypt had formed the original policy of Her Majesty's government, that policy remained unaltered, but recent events prevented its immediate execution.

Redmond, home ruler, opposed the premier's motion and was seconded in the opposition by several Parnellites. The opposition became so noisy that the speaker interfered, and when silence was restored he announced that he thought the subject had been adequately discussed.

At this the Parnellites nearly joined in a prolonged howl and derisive cheers.

William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and a home ruler, shouted out: "We remember this in Ireland." This remark was greeted with cries of "Oh, Oh!" "Name him, name him!" The speaker thereupon named O'Brien. Gladstone at once moved that the named member be suspended.

O'Brien jumped up and shouted: "That is the honor of my ambition." After the uproar which attended this passage between the Dublin editor and the prime minister had subsided, Thomas Sexton, a home ruler, rose to a point of order. He was summarily overruled by the speaker. A division was then called upon Mr. Gladstone's motion to suspend O'Brien. It resulted in a vote of 244 for and but 30 against the motion.

The speaker, when the vote had been recorded,

ORDERED O'BRIEN TO WITHDRAW

From the house. O'Brien uprose, straightened himself up to his full height, and exclaiming with great precision and sarcasm: "Certainly, sir; I will withdraw from the house with more pleasure than I entered it," and strode out.

The Parnellites objected to the resumption of the debate on the motion or censure because it would prevent a discussion on the motion made by Redmond in relation to the conduct of an Irish constable named Murphy.

The Gladstone O'Brien episode was quite sensational while it lasted, and Gladstone's conduct was firm. When the house had again settled down to business, cloture was proposed and voted for by 207 ayes to 46 noes.

Parnell expressed dissatisfaction with the tally, and on protest insisted on a division. This resulted in the adoption of Gladstone's motion to resume the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure by 222 to 16.

A COALITION WANTED.

LONDON, February 24.—The conservative leaders are endeavoring to persuade the duke of Argyl and George Joachim and other moderate liberals to form a coalition upon the basis of an energetic foreign policy and resistance to radical attacks upon property.

LONDON, February 24.—In a letter to a friend at Cairo, dated December 24, General Gordon wrote: "It is all up with us. I expect a collapse within ten days from the present time. It would not have been so if our people had kept me better informed of their intentions. My adieux to all."

The lord mayor's committee on the promised memorial to Gen. Gordon includes the Prince of Wales, duke of Cambridge, archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, marquis of Ripon, marquis of Hartington, marquis of Lorne, Lord Napier and the Chinese minister.

THE POPE'S SENSIBLE ADVICE TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

ROME, February 24.—The pope, replying to the address of the operatives, traced the evils afflicting the working classes to their abandonment of the principles of religion and their submitting themselves to the influence of agitators, who deceived them with vain promises and flattered them by magnifying their rights, and never alluding to their duties. Nothing good could arise from exciting the workingman's hate of the proprietors and the rich. The remedy for the evils of the workers lot was to be found in association and co-operation, and the rendering of mutual assistance in case of sickness and old age. Catholics ought to unite and work in concert in preparing for the church and society for a better future. The pope's speech made a marked impression on his hearers.

LONDON, February 24.—The hitherto unpublished account of the battle of Abu-Klea says it is ascertained beyond a doubt that Col. Burnaby, who had no official position, gave the order to the heavy cavalry to advance. This resulted in breaking the square and a heavy mortality. Burnaby's counter order to retire came too late, they suffered the agonies of thirst during the advance and consequent engagement.

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA.

Huron had a $15,000 fire last week.

There are 12,228 acres ready for crop in Towner county.

The territorial school of mines has been established at Rapid City.

The ice is reported as being six feet thick in the Missouri river at Yankton.

Frankfort claims the heavy weight baby of Dakota. At five months of age it weighed twenty five pounds.

The largest wheat train yet reported on the Northern Pacific had 40 cars, and was three-quarters of a mile long.

The expected opening of the Winnebago reservation has set everybody in the vicinity of that coming eden wild with excitement.

One-half of the Northern Pacific yearly taxes, $40,000, has been paid to Territorial Treasurer McVay by Agent John Davidson, of Bismarck. This is the tax on gross earnings for six months, and as much more will be due August 10, next.

In 1857 a settler named Todd made the first treaty with the Sioux on behalf of the government for Dakota. Some of the chiefs who made this treaty had lively names, as the Smutty Bear, The Crazy Bull, The Jumping Thunder and The Grabbing Hawk.

John Hinchey, of Lead City, after a protracted drinking bout, blew the top of his head off with a Colt's 45-calibre revolver. As explanatory of his act he had written on a slate, "Ask no questions. I have lived long enough, and have had my own troubles."

Norces Benway, the interpreter who accompanied Geologist Mills in his survey last summer, tells of the discovery of an 8 to 10-foot vein of coal in the Moreau country cropping out from a bluff for more than a mile. The official report of this exploration and survey is looked forward to with great interest.

George Bierman, shipping clerk in a Sioux Falls brewery, pulled off his coat, threw his watch and pocketbook into the stove and himself into a large tank of water, where a half-dozen scared-to-death lookers-on let him almost drown before pulling him out. A surgeon was finally called, found the would-be suicide very violent, whom he drugged with opiate and had securely shackled. Too much Sioux Falls beer caused the trouble.

WYOMING.

The united voice of the democracy of the territory goes up for Post for governor.

The Union Pacific has sold to Col. Downey, of Laramie, 269,000 acres of land in Carbon county, which will be resold to settlers.

The Wisconsin Land and Cattle company, capital $145 000, has been incorporated in Cheyenne. It will raise cattle and fatten Badgers.

Fame is fleeting but printers' ink is eternal. The name of Major Will H. Kent floats at the masthead of the Laramie Boomerang. He is whooping up the town at a lively rate—on paper.

The fire which destroyed Harry Oelrich's ranch stable and two thoroughbred horses, valued at $25,000, is believed to be the work of incendiaries. A reward of $500 is offered for the capture of the fire bugs.

The Laramie tannery is in running order, with a capacity of 75,000 hides per year. The Boomerang has given the institution the first order, to test its capacity for the next six months, for a pair of ear muffs for the editor.

Reports from the Powder river country up to the 18th show a depth of three inches of snow, following the worst blizzard experienced in four years. There was considerable mortality among trail cattle, but range cattle held their own.

All the valuable coal and mineral lands in that portion of the northwest corner of the National (Yellowstone) Park which has been restored to the public domain were taken up the same night and a few hours after the news of its restoration was received.

The secretary of the interior has declined to reinstate the land entry of John Talbot in the Cheyenne district, Wyoming. Talbot's entry would, if allowed, place him in possession of the land comprising the entire water supply of the city of Cheyenne.

Flowing oil has been struck on the Graff-Rogers' oil claims, north of Rawlins. The well is down only eighty feet, but is flowing at the rate of twenty-five barrels a day, and the flow is constantly increasing as depth is obtained. This is the Graff property which was recently sold to an English syndicate for $75,000 on condition that the property produce a well flowing the amount given above per day.

Mr. Cleveland and the Clerk.

Chicago Herald.

A clerk in one of the departments wrote a letter to Governor Cleveland the other day acknowledging the corn and begging off. He had purchased a house in Washington a year ago and had made two payments on it. Another was nearly due. If he was to be dismissed he would not make the third payment, but would let the house revert to the original owner and go out into the wide world in search of something else to do. If he was to be retained in the Goverment service he would make the payment and stay at his work. He humbly requested the President-elect to let him know what his fate was to be. The fellow's frankness pleased the Governor, and he wrote him in reply that if he was a faithful employe he need have no fear for the future.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000

TICKETS ONLY $5. SHARES IN PROPORTION

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

COMMISSIONERS.

Incorporated in 1863 for 25 years by the legislature for educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present state constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its grand single number drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885, 178th MONTHLY DRAWING.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000.

100,000 Tickets at $3 each. Fractions, in Fifths, in operation.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$75,000
1 do do		25,000
1 do do		10,000
2 Prizes of	$5,000	10,000
5 Prizes of	2,000	10,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	10,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	200	20,000
300 Prizes of	100	30,000
500 Prizes of	50	25,000
1000 Prizes of	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9 do do	500	4,500
9 do do	250	2,250

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express