THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Daily (Morning Edition) Including Sunday Bur, One Year
For Six Months
For Three Months

The Omaha Sanday Bre, insiled to any address, One Year. 200

DMAHA OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 215 FARNAM STREET, Rew York OFFICE, HOOM 25 TRIBUNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 313 FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Entron or the Bre. BUSINESS LETTERS!

All business letters and resultances should be addressed to The Bes Publishing Company, DMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Beo

Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 29, 1887, was as Saturday, April 23......14,420

Sanday, April 24 14,000
Monday, April 25 14,725
Tuesday, April 26 14,100
Wednesday, April 27 14,100
Thursday, April 28 14,100
Friday, April 29 14,100

30th day of April, 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,238 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies.

Ggo. B. Tzschuck. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D., 1887. |SEALa| N. P. Fella, Notary Public.

REMEMBER that the polls close at 6 p. m,. and not at 7 as at former city elec-

KEEP the boodlers and corporation cappers out of the city council by all

RAIN or shine republicans should do their duty, not only to the party, but to the city.

THE principal topics in the London papers just now are Coercion Bill and Buffalo Bill.

KEEP a sharp look out for repeaters, and let no man be allowed to swear in his vote who is not clearly entitled to it

MR. ADAMS, of the Union Pacific, 18 being pumped dry by the national commission. Let the good work go on unmolested.

SCHNAEBELES, a dispatch informs us, will at the end of two months retire. It is to be regretted that he did not retire two weeks ago, before he brought on the war clouds.

THE republican city committee have employed a number of detectives to arrest repeaters and non-residents who attempt to vote fraudulently. This is a step in the right direction,

WORKINGMEN are cautioned to look out for spurious tickets. Garneau's name has been printed on "workingmen's" and "citizens" tickets. Vote for Broatch. See that his name heads your ticket.

THE Illinois legislature has passed a law prohibiting base ball playing on Sunday. This new feature, together with the Sucker state's gallon law, shows how rapidly the "great west" is becoming civilized.

Corres of the letter known as the "Parnell Forgery" have been brought across the Atlantic and New York papers have printed fac-similes of the epistle which caused such furor in England. Compared with the genuine signature of Parnell, it is a bungling piece of work.

THE workingmen of Omaha hold the balance of power, and it is with them to say who shall be mayor of Omaha and who shall represent them in the city council. If the laboring men act intelligently in their own interest. Omaha will have good government for the next

SAM SMALL was criticised by the editor of the Minneapolis Trib une for slinging slang. Mr. Small remarked that he would rather be the poorest revivalist that ever spoke the word of God than the best newspaper man that ever sat on a three-legged stool in a Minneapolis newspaper office.

On general principles, the voting of franchises promiseuously to cable roads, horse railroads and motors, is not to be commended unless there are proper guarantees of good faith which assure the construction of the roads within reasonable time. But if any one of the half dozen franchise propositions are to be supported, they should all have the same

THE Omaha Cable railway company, of which S. R. Johnson is president, presents its statement to the voters of Omaha in this issue of the BEE. This corporation has given substantial evidence of its good faith by having done a large amount of work, and if any proposition is to be voted that of the Omaha cable company is as much entitled to endorsement as any other.

THE Omaha Southwestern street railway company publishes in to-day's BEE a statement in regard to the franchise it asks at the hands of the voters. It is worthy of careful perusal as it shows what the company proposes to do, and will convince any one that enterprise is a substantia! project, and that its promoters mean ousiness. The company is under bond of \$10,000 with the county to build and operate the road for ten years. The ordinance provides that one mile must be built this year and two miles within twenty months. The members of the company are old and well-known residents of Omaha, who nave the capital to sarry out &? enterprise.

Registration Still Required.

whether any law was passed by the last legislature authorizing the registration of voters in cities of the metropolitan class, a telegram was sent to the secretary of state, asking information. A reply was received to the effect that the amendments to the registration law had no application to Omaha, but related only to cities of first and second class. Such being the law, the question remains whether any ordinances are in force, applicable to city elections, which would be authorized by the charter providing for the registration of voters. There seems to be no doubt but what the new charter and the ordinances now in force fully cover the requirements and authorize and require such registration.

The charter expressly grants to the mayor and council the power to provide by ordinance for the election of city officers and prescribes the manner of conducting the same, and the returns and registration thereof. . It also provides that all city ordinances now in force shall remain and continue in force until attered or repealed.

The ordinances now in force, and which have been in existence for several years past, provide for the appointment of registrars, and the registration of voters, and the manner of conducting city elections.

Under these ordinances, after the extension of the city limits and redistricting of the city, Mayor Boyd appointed registrars for the several voting districts, who qualified and have made registration lists as required by the ordinances. So far as municipal elections are concerned, there can be no question as to the fact that such registration is authorized and required by law.

A Last Word With Workingmen.

The wage-workers of Omaha constitute a very large majority of her citizenship. Nine-tenths of them have invested their scanty savings in little homes or lots which they intend to improve as soon as they can save up money enough to build a home. For them the prosperity of Omaha and her continued growth are more essential than for the miliionaires who own the mortgages that cover their property. They have a vital interest in keeping up public improvements and keeping down taxes. In common with all classes they want our city affairs administered honestly and economically.

There never was an election held in Omaha in which the wage-worker had more at stake than in the contest to be fought out to-day. Will they march to the polls like voting cattle or will they go there like freemen exercising their sovereign will regardless of the lash of the party bosses or the dictation of corporate employers?

Will they vote to make a man mayor of Omaha who imported brick layers from St. Louis to build his factory? Will they vote for an aristocrat who prides himself above the common mechanic? Will they vote for any candidate who wears the brass collar of a corporate monopoly? Will they support for any position men who have heretofore been elected by workingmen to positions of profit and trust merely to enrich themselves at the expense of the taxpayers. The workingmen of Omaha have too much self-respect and intelligence to barter away their privileges as American citizens or turn traitors to the principles by which their liberties and rights can be upheld and maintained.

City Hall Bonds.

The proposition to authorize the city to issue \$75,000 in bonds this year and \$125,000 in 1888 for the completion of the city hall building should receive universal support. A contract for the basement of the city hall building was made last fall and that part of the structure is to be completed by the first of July. Unless the bonds are voted at this election the construction of the building will be delayed fully one year. The city is now paying over five thousand dollars a year for offices, exclusive of the rent paid for board of education offices, and the public library. Unless the contract with the county commissioners is extended the city will have to vacate the basement of the court house, now occupied by the city treasurer, clerk and engineer, next year. As a matter of economy if not of absolute necessity, the city hall building should be completed within the next eighteen months.

There are other reasons why the city halls bonds should be voted without opposition.

Contracts for half a dozen busines blocks on Upper Farnam, ranging from \$50,000 to \$300,000, are held back until after the city hall building bonds have carried. At a very low estimate these projected buildings will cost over one mitlion dollars, and two-thirds of them will

be erected with foreign capital. The increased receipts of taxes on these buildings alone will pay the interest on the city hall bonds and a sinking fund to redeem the bonds at maturity. A million dollars planted permanently on our soil in stone, brick and mortar, enhances the value of every foot of real estate in Omaha even in the remotest parts of the city. Every property owner in Omaha is therefore interested in expediting the construction of the city hall building. Our builders and workingmen are manifestly interested even if they do not own a foot

of ground in Omaha. The Natural Gas Supply.

The very important part that natural gas is playing in the manufacturing industries of the country, with immediate and prospective results of the greatest significance, gives great interest to inquiries relating to the future of this new source of heat and light, the area beneath which gas in considerable quantities may be found, and the probable duration of the supply may be found, and the probable duration of the supply in the known fields and in those yet to be explored. Trustworthy and valuable information upon these several heads may be expected from the report of the United States geological survey of the investigations it is now making. Meantime, scientific inquiry and study are being given to this new factor in the industrial problem in other quarters whose opinions are en-

titled to high consideration. Professor N. S. Shaler is among those who have devoted careful attention

The question having been raised as to with conclusions not entirely favorable to the theory of a permanent supply of the natural fuel. While the gaseous rocks are undoubtedly of wide extent, it is only in limited area that the retention of the gas has been sufficient to yield valuable results. Thus the Appalachion section, on the eastern shore, and the Cordilleran division of the continent from the Rocky mountains westward, and to a great extent excluded from the possible field of supply by the extensive disturbance to which their rocks have been subjected, as well as by their metamorphosed condition. The Mississippi valley is believed to be a section from which natural gas may be obtained in large quantities, but within that region probably only a small portion of the total area contains rock gases in quantitities economically important. The quantity of rock gas seems steadily to diminish as progress is made westward from the fields where petroleum is found in abundance, still it is probable that throughout the Mississippi valley and perhaps in occasional small areas of undisturbed and unmetamorphosed rocks within the limit of the mountain systems on the east and west of that valley, a supply may be found considerable enough to have some economic import-

The evidence in hand, in the opinion of Professor Shaler, does not warrant the expectation of a long continuance of a large supply from any one field, except, perhaps, in the case of certain wells in the oil district of Pennsylvania. On this point, however, it is obvious that any opinion must be largely assumption. The extent of the earth's storage of gaseous matter, and the rapidity of the production of gas, are problems which the wisdom and research of man cannot solve. There are certain facts which the scientific observer relies upon for his conclusions, as, for example, that the greater part of the borings which have yielded gas steadily diminish in their outflow from the time when they are first opened, but experience has shown that some of these are not infallible indications of assumed conditions. It certainly does seem even to the unscientific judgment that the multiplication of wells in certain districts, every one of which is supposed to drain a wide territory, and the consequent vast production of gas would

be equally at sea in this matter. But whether the supply shall be of longer or shorter duration, there is encouragement in the assurance that America is the country most fully favored by the possession of this great economic resource, and that while we continue to enjoy the monopoly of it we ought to be able to very greatly extend our commercial power in every quarter of the globe.

speedily exhaust the supply, but both

scientific and unscientific opinion must

A Good Example.

In the Michigan legislature corrupt members are expelled. Milo H. Dakin was charged with attempting to procure money for the purpose of influencing members, and, to the credit of the investigating committee, let it be said the charges were sustained and the bribe solicitor, by a vote of 83 to 11, was immediately expelled. In the case of Dakin it was proven that he solicited and received money ostensibly for the purpose of "influencing" members, but really for expected to get about \$125 from the city of Saginaw or some of its lobbyists for the purpose of giving a feast and a dance for fifteen influential members of the house and their wives or lady friends. These festivities were to influence the votes of these members in the matter of the Saginaw charter. If this precedent established by the Michigan legislature is not forgotten in Nebraska, if in our next body of lawmakers there is a majority of honest men there will no doubt be several Dakans expelled. It will be remembered that in the Nebraska legislature when almost conclusive proof was offered that members of the judiciary committee of the house had solicited bribes, so corrupt was the majority of the body that the proposition to investigate was promptly and emphatically

voted down. It would be an interesting list if the names of all the boodling members of the last Nebraska legislature was published. And while it would be interesting it would also be lengthy. While Mr. Dakan proposed to entertain members with a feast and dance-it was a weakness of the Nebraska legislators to ignore dancing altogether. However, the dinners given the members were numerous and expensive.

A MEMOIR of her distinguished father from the pen of Mrs. Kate Chase would undoubtedly be a meritorious work. She cannot lack the attainments necessary to Its accomplishment, and there is reason to believe that she would give such a work special attributes that would render it particularly attractive and interesting. To the lady herself it would be an eminently creditable task, giving her a claim to the popular regard in a direction from which she has been estranged by the misfortunes and mistakes of her married and social life. No life of Salmon P Chase that is a worthy record of the career of that great man has yet been written, though two attempts have been made by incompetent biographers. His public services, thought by some to have been more valuable to the nation than that of any other man of his time, deserve to have the best literary monument that can be given them. His accomplished daughter, now in the mature years of life, is said to be engaged upon the preliminary work to such a biography,

THE decline of population and material prosperity of many eastern towns is a fact which carries with it some curious and interesting suggestions. The census report of Massachusetts, just issued makes some remarkable disclosures. It is found that during the last decade 148 towns out of 348 show a loss of population, with of course a decadence in all other respects. What were once thriving communities, full of hopeful promise, are now given over to dilapidation, having scarcely a vestige of the character istics of thrift and comfort they formerly possessed. The people whose energy and enterprise gave them industrial life and activity have transferred these qualities to localities where they could enabley

which will be a labor of years.

this very interesting subject, them to better advantage-to the large and better favored cities and to the west, and none having taken their places, the old towns are tumbling into rain. What is true in this respect of the towns of Massachusetts finds its complement in Massachusetts finds its complement in recls around their neck. Then, wi most of the other New England look of suppressed knowledge, states, and of course for similar reasons. One of these, it may be remarked, has in certain states been an adverse railroad policy, which has favored the competing points and squeeze 1 the non-competing. Many towns in New York and Pennsylvania, also, have suftered decline from this course. There is a probability that some of these may recover under the new order of things, but for a great many of the towns of New England that have gone to decay there will be no recovery. They are not needed, and if the lands they occupy were restored to farms and cultivated it would be better for the welfare of the states in which they exist,

> THERE appears to be a remarkable growth of protection ideas in Europe, and it is noteworthy that they are chiefly directed against the United States. Our foreign dispatches recently recorded the action of the Italian parliament in passa law raising duties on certain American products, and also the fact that the hightariff advocates of the Belgium parliament referred as a part of their argument to the damaging effects of the importation of American cattle upon the home industry. The flour merchants of Dublin have recently petitioned the government for a duty on American flour, and the chamber of commerce of Glasgow a little while ago adopted a resolution, evidently aimed at American importations, in favor of a revision of the fiscal relations of Great Britain in in the interest of trade, which has been impaired by the systems of bounties and protection adopted by other countries. This striking evidence of the befogged intellgence of American protectionists that they should find in these evidences of hostility to the trade policy of this country something to commend, but such is the remarkable fact. Only a very blind and narrow prejudice could lead people to welcome the efforts of other uations to erect fiscal barriers against the commerce of their own country.

THE reported conflict of authority between the secretary of war and the lieutenant general appears to find warrant in a decision of the power, which appeared in the March circular of the war department, relative to the privilege of a regimental commander in his choice of staff officers, which the secretary says is restricted to those lieutenants of the regiment who are on duty with it and who are not at a school of instruction or with the light batteries. This is understood to directly contravene an order approved by the lieutenant general for the detail of an officer serving with a light battery for staff duty. It is very much to the credit of General Sheridan that the repeated efforts of the secretary of war to evidently aggravate a conflict have been permitted to pass without serious notice. Undoubtedly in such cases a dignified silence is the wiser course. It is observed that whenever the secretary of war leaves Washington the lieutenant general also goes away, the object being to avoid taking orders from a subordinate officer who is always designated as acting secretary. This must greatly annoy the general, but he may find comfort in the reflection that it will continue less than two

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A canning factory in Bloomington is a settled fact. Chadron has voted bonds for a \$20,000

school house. The census shows there are 5,400 school children in Custer county.

years more.

The North Nebraska sports will shoot for a prize medal in Norfolk this week. With the proposed railroads completed Adams county would have 300 miles of

The Hon. Richard Thompson, Duke of Adams, proposes to launch a Daily Democrat in Hastings on or about the 23d. Crawford complains that trains on the Elkhorn Valley road in that vicinity are run on the don't-care-a-continental-when-

we-get-there plan. Beatrice capitalists have subscribed 50,000 to start a coffin and woodenware Rival towns will be supplied with jeweled mortuary caskets free of

The Fremont Tribune is shouting itself hoarse against Omaha and urging the residents to boycott this city. Sublime folly. The "prettiest" is fashionable and Omaha is the fashion.

The valuation of the property of Has-tings, exclusive of railroads, is \$1,290,539. That of the entire county, including railroads, is \$3,220,821.85. The railroad valuation in the county is over \$400,000. The Bachelors club of Nebraska City is

suffering with "spring" fever. The members display such agility in spring-ing at an offer that eligible young ladies dare not "shoot a glance" at the club rooms.

The Grand Island Independent is now snugly quartered in a building of its own, one of the finest printing offices in the state. Mr. Hedde deserves congratulations on his new move. His success as a publisher is the monument of a grateful people of whose cause he has been an unflinching advocate.

The Rushville tar and feather party. rhich treated C. C. Akin to a check suit last fall, will be called into court in Chadron this month to show cause why they should not pay \$35,000 for their verdancy Akin has first-class counsel and promise to roast the mobers in good shape. may be fortunate for them that they had their laugh first.

Senator Casper, of Butler county, is of the opinion that female beauty and blunders are inseparable in public office. Hear him: "Connoiseurs of female beauty remarked concerning the number of pretty girls to be found on the pay-roll of the enrolled and engrossing committees of the last legislature. It now appears that many of the most important bills are in danger of being set aside by the supreme court on account of blunders made in bills that are to become laws." lows Items.

A boot and shoe factory is to be started at Fort Dodge.

A Des Moines county woman went to I to serve out a \$10 fine for trespass rather than pay the cash.

Fruit trees, fences and outbuildings suffered great damage from the wind storm at New London, Henry county. The captain of the Salvation army at Atlantic says he is in love with the place. The people of the place are considering what to do about it.

Petty thieves are reported to be terrorizing hen roosts and smoke houses over in Hancock county. A detective has been summoned from Keokuk.

The Ottumwa waterworks and water power has been sold to the Iowa water

company, which has been organized by eastern capitalists to buy and build

waterworks in this state and the west. A Centerville young lady, in an in-quisitive mood, watched some boys perform the difficult feat of placing their sneaked off into her bedroom. The hours roiled by until the sun began to blink and the chickens were climbing in the tree tops for the night, when her a was noted. Going to her chamber a human-shaped ball was found upon the floor, rolling and groading. She had not carried her observations quite far enough Her No. 2's locked around her neck all right, but the experiment of getting out of the feat was an incident quite important.

Mrs. Harm Frerichs, supposed to have died at Lincoln Center, near Grundy Center, on the 24th uit., is still held above ground for more positive evidence of death. She was about twenty-three years old, had never known sickness, and weighed about 175 pounds. Her present appearance is that of a sleeping woman. On the coffin being opened at the grave the ears and cheeks were red and lifelike. Through the nostrils came a flow of light colored blood and the body was perfectly limber. After five days of supposed death the warm weather made no mortifying impression on the body. Friends are confident she is not dead, although medical experts pronounce otherwise. Meantime the posed corpse is again at home and attended by anxious watchers.

Dakota. The Indian school at Flandrau has forty

pupils. It is cheaper to buy a horse than horse ed at Deadwood.

Miner county crop reports are on top of all former records in advancement and prospect. Sing Lee, a Deadwood Chinaman,

faked \$5 from a till and paid \$100 and osts for turning the trick. Deadwood thieves are no respectors of power or persons. A court official there was defily relieved of \$100 while watch-

ing the manipulations of justice.

Wheat in Dakoto this spring is, generally speaking, in fine condition and the crop prospects are excellent. Of over twenty counties from which reports have been received twelve show an increased acreage over 1886. In Cass county from 5 to 10 per cent more will be sown than in 1886. The five Black Hills counties also show an increase. Only one county (Beadle) reports a decrease, and here barley, rye and oats have largely increased, the latter by 50 per cent. Grant is the only Dakota county reported to be as much as ten days late seeding. The others have been rather earlier than usual.

BILL NYE ON NEWSPAPER MEN. He Relates Some of the Romance of a Journalistic Life.

New York World: I know that there are men who have been connected with journalism for years, who maintain that t is not a habit, but that with them it is absolutely necessary. For this reason I consulted Mr. James Miggleson, of Asheville, who edited the Daily Jimplecute, a morning paper of this place, and learned from him that it is not necessary to se up nights in order to run a morning

So the wives and mothers of morning journalists and printers should not longer be deceived by this time-honored fraud upon their trusting natures.

Mr. Miggleson says that a rattling good

morning paper can be worked off the press by supper time, and the evening reerved for social intercourse.

And yet I know a pale, studious news paper man with silver in his hair, a man n whose mouth butter would scarcely melt, who has, for twenty years and more, bamboozled his trusting wife and grown-up son with this transparent He told me only a short time ago, with

genuine pathos, that the first time he had seen his own son by daylight was last fall. He said that his son came of age last October, and through the courtesy o a mutual friend (the young man's mother) ne had the pleasure of meeting him on election day and forming an acquaintance which he says may ripen into a strong friendship. I have another acquaintance who as-

sists in editing a morning paper, but he does not believe in allowing his children to utterly forget him. He does not want his boys to think they are orphans because he is not always at home. He is a man of very strong will and a strict dis ciplinarian. So he gets a holiday every two weeks in order to go home and do

up his punishing.
One time he found that his eldest or oldest son-I do not know which, because I am away from home without my library -had violated the rules of the house in sad manner.

As near as I am able to come at the facts, the boy had taken a quart of corn and sewed a long thread through each kernel, showing great patience and per-severance in so doing. He had then tied the ends of the thread together into one knot and scattered the corn where a large flock of geese had been in the habit associating and pooling for mutual profit

and improvement. A man who came along that way about dusk, said that he saw about thirty geese standing around in a circle looking re-proachfully at each other and trying to agree on some method by which they ing a part of their crowd wrong side out, was a boy who seemed to be enjoying himself in a small way.

The incident was reported to the boy's father, who came home and placed his son under a large dry goods box in the cellar, after which he piled three or four hundred pounds of coal on top of the inverted box. He then made a few remarks for the boy's good, which were followed by the smothered remark, 'Rats!" from the inside of the box After ordering that the box should not be disturbed till his return, my friend put on his coat and went back to his This was just as the returns began to

return in the autumn of 1884. My friend did not go home for two weeks; and for-got all about the boy till it came time to do up his punishing for the fortnight.

When the truth flashed over him he was filled with the keenest remorse and went home as soon as he had sent in the last proof, but when he went down into the cellar he found the box empty and

the following note written on it with a

pencil: "Dear Paw do not weap for me 1 have went away from my happy home whare i was onct so gay and free do Not assasinate maw becuz she Pride up the box with a stick Of cord-wood yesterday and fed Me she left the box So i could Bust 4th i am gone Far Far Away do not weap for me it is better for you and me to be Apart, ennyhow it is better for Me to be apart i like being Apart a Good deal bet-ter i think i will take a ham and a gar of Preserves of which i am passionately fond but i will Remunerate you some Day as heaven is my jug so No moar at Present from your proddigie Son Henry."

BILL NYE. Asheville, N. C., March 8th.

Mrs. Mary Savage, of Greenwood, Mass, is eighty-four years old, and has a daughter aged fifty-six, a granddaughter daughter aged litty-six, a granddaughter aged thirty-six, a great-granddaughter aged seventeen, and a great-great-granddaughter aged eight months. It is an unbroken line of females of five generations.

. . . Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buf-

THE LOSS OF THE SULTANA.

Sixteen Hundred Lives Lost in the Explosion and Fire.

THE CHIEF HORROR OF THE WAR.

A Thrilling Story Told by One of the Survivors.

A letter to the Chicago News from Brazil, Ind., says: Perry Summerville, late private company K. Forty-first Indiana cavalry volunteers, now an unobirusive farmer residing near this city, is one of the 786 survivors of the Sultana, the ill-starred steamer whose tragic fate forms one of the saddest chapters in the history of the late war. Mr. Summerville has been granted a pension of \$1 per month and \$1,046 arrearages. On the morning of April 21, 1865, the

Sultana, whose capacity, according to the Hon. John Covode, chairman of the war committee was 376 passengers, arrived at Vicksburg from New Orleans, having on board passenger and crew to the number of 110. Her boiler was leaking badly, although examined at St. Louis on her last trip and pronounced all right, and theengineer refused to proceed further without repairs. The repairing was done by competent mechanics, whose workmanship was praised by the engineer. The steamer remained at Vicks-burg thirty-three hours. While there she was boarded by 1,996 federal soldiers and thirty-five officers, just released from Andersonville and Cahawba prisons, making a total of 2,141—six times her capacity. The soldiers were mostly from Ohio and Indiana regiments. It is needless to say that they were huddled together like sheep in the shambles. Many of the soldiers were yet suffering from wounds re-ceived in battle, and most of them were sadly emaciated from starvation in prison pens, as all conversant with Auderson-ville can testify. But now they were en route home, the cruel war being over and their cause triumphant, and the vision of loved ones greeting their return, and of dear, familiar scenes, and the quiet, peaceful life they were again to pursue—

all this filled their hearts with joy.

Memphis was reached on April 26. After coaling the steamer proceeded northward. At 2:30 a. m., just opposite Tagleman's Landing, and without any warning, the steamer's boilers exploded with terrific force, and in a few minutes the vessel had burned to the water's edge. No adequate cause has ever been assigned for the explosion. The steamer carried proper certificates of worthiness and was running at the usual rate of speednine or ten miles an hour.

The scene that followed was herrible beyond the power ofwords to depict: but it was of short duration, as the glare of the burning steamer that illuminated the sky and made visible the despair of the hour soon died away, while darkness, more intense than ever, settled down on the floating hulk, and 2,141 victims of the fisaster, who, maimed or scalded, in addition to battle wounds, were borne down by the unpitying flood, whose rapid current was strewn with the bodies of the dead and dying and of but a few apparently uninjured.

Mr. Summerville tells his experience in these words. "My quarters were on the cabin deck on the guard to the left over and opposite the boilers. We got to Memphis on the evening of the 26th of April. There the steamer unloaded a large amount of sugar, after which she ran up to a coal barge and was taking on coal, and that was the last I knew till I found myself in the water. In the explosion I must have been thrown 100 feet. I sank only once. My first thought was that the steamer was running close to shore and that I had been dragged off by a limb. I was very much excited for a few moments, not knowing what to do; then I struck out for the steamer. I had no sooner done so than I found something was wrong on board. I could see team and fire and hear screams and groans proceeding from the steamer and ner passengers, so I began to swim down stream. I had not gone far till the steamer was wrapped in flames. The scene that follows beggars description. Scores of passengers, suddenly roused from|sleep, were killed outright: others bruised or scalded from the explosion, or scarcely able to crawl from wounds or starvation in prison, were throwing or dragging themselves into the river, many of them to find watery graves.

"In swimming down the river, holding on to a rail, I could see the timber on either bank, but I could not make it into shore. About two miles above Memphis I succeeded in adding a large plank to my rail, which I drew across the front end, holding to the rail with my feet and the plank with my hands. I lay so near the surface I suffered extremely from the cold. I was picked up at Memphis, my rescuer being a colored man, and placed on board a vessel. I had been in the water two hours, and was so chilled and numbed when taken out that I could not stand. Besides I had been scalded on the back and bruised on the breast in the ex-

plosion.
"I have never learned what became of Isaiah Brown, the man who occupied the berth with me on that fearful night. I have never heard of him, though he was from the same county as myself, and it seems nobody else has.

"I had not been in the vessel where I was taken when picked up but a short time till a man was brought in who was so badly scalded that the skin slipped from his shoulders and arms. He was wrapped up in oil, but walked the floor in agony a short time only, and was dead. A mother who had floated the entire distance with a babe in her arms was picked up, but the babe was dead

"The explosion was heard in Memphis, and the light of the burning steamer, reflected on the sky, plainly discerned. The cause was apprehended. At various points above, and especially at Memphis, the river was full of skiffs and canoes and occasionally larger vessels, to render assistance, if possible, to any of the victims of the disaster who might be alive, and to pick up the charred and scalded and maimed remains of the dead, all so plentifully scattered along the surface of ne river. At Bostona a soldier was overaken who, with the aid of a plank, was endeavoring to save two little girls. A rope was thrown him, in attempting to eatch which the children slipped from his exhausted arms. All thought of the rope seemed to escape him, and he beat about wildly to regain his helpless charges, which were borne from him in the darkness by the current. He finally rescued, but was nearly dead from exhaustion.

"A newly married couple, whose names have since learned as Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hardin, of Chicago, were passengers on the steamer. They were en route home on their honeymoon trip. They lingered on the wreck till compelled to jump overboard. At the same instant the cabin fell in with a crash, and all who had lingered thus late, wildly jumped into the river. The husband was reseued, but the wife was drowned. Nearly fourteen hundred were either killed by the explosion or drowned, while of those rescued 300 died in hospitals in Memphis

"I well remember my experience in the water. Two miles below the scene of the explosion a gunboat passed us going up the river, but it did not stop to pick up any of the victims. A little later on I heard a horse coming down the river. When he came near enough I could disinguish a dozen men chinging to him. 1 kept clear of him, or rather the men, for fear of losing my rail. I have no means of knowing whether the poor horse saved the poorer men clinging to him or not. I workm was finally overtaken by Jerry Perker, of event.

the Second Michigan cavalry, who for quite a distance swam by my side, or rather floated, for he was ascride a bar rel. All knew Jerry, for he was a great favorite. He strode his barrel as good humored as ever, the circumstances con-sidered. We would have cheered him-his presence and hopeful, buoyant disposition so inspired us, had it not been that cheering was altogether impractical. At times our company increased to quite a number. Jerry told us all to be good cheer; that we would be rescued. am giad to say he was among the number picked up. A man named Kibbe floated near me for quite a dis-

"After the rescue we spent a short time in the hospital at Memphis, when we were started for Camp Chase, Indianapolis we were stopped as Indiana soldiers by the great war governor, Morton. Their kind treatment, and the presence of loved ones soon nursed us back to health and caused us, in a measure, to forget one of the darkest and most terrible disasters of war times ip which, unfortunately, we were participants.

Notes About Old Folks. Mrs. Susan H. Hussey, of Great Falls, N. H., died a few days ago aged ninety-

Henry A. Breed, the oldest Free Mason in Lynn, Mass., died, a few days ago, in the nineticth year of his age.

Joseph Gegan, a well known music teacher of Baltimore, Md., is dead at the age of eighty-two years. He was a native of Ireland. The death of one Joseph Rieder, 107

years old, is reported from Ischberg, in the Tyrol. He entered the Austrian army in 1797. Robert Simpson, one of the oldest drapers of Glasgow, Scotland, died recently, aged eighty years. He had been in busi-

ness tifty-nine years.
"Uncle Sam" Rogers, one of the oldest

inhabitants of Monmouth county, N. J died of paralysis at his home in Red Bank yesterday, aged ninety. Captain Seth Nickerson, of Chatham, Mass., the founder of the rengious sect known as the "Come outers," is dead, at

the age of eighty-eight years and six Mrs. Marie Laughlin died recently at Akron, N. Y., at the age of 101 years. She enjoyed good health until within a

few weeks of her demise. Martha Rease, for seventy-two years in the Shaker family at Enfield Conn., and tifty-two years in an official capacity among them, died a few days ago at the

age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Susan B., widow of the late Hon, William Pickering, who was state treasurer for New Hampshire a number of years, died in Portsmouth, N. H., April 17, aged eighty-six years. Mrs. Sallie F. Baldwin, of Efflingham.

Ill., visited the camp-fire at that city, recently. She walked about two miles and said she felt very little fatigued. Mrs. Baldwin is eighty-three years old. Joseph W. Hall, who was postmaster of the old District of Kensington, Phila-

delphia, from 1844 to 1852, died April 15.

at his residence, 1309 Germantown avenue, at the age of ninety-two years. Mr. Homer Morgan, a native of Westfield, Mass., but since 1830 a prominent resident of New York, died recently, over eighty-six years of age. He was in the dry goods and afterwards the real estate

business. Henry Ihmer, the olddst locomotive engineer in the United States, died a few days ago in Whistler, Ala. He ran the first engine over the Charleston & Hamburg road, the third railroad built in this country. The drivers of the engine were

Sarah Headley, Bucks county's (Pa.) energetic octogenarian farmer is dead. She had for more than sixty years a farm of nearly one hundred acres in Bristol town-ship, and died at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In her long term of widowhood she acquired a great reputation throughout the lower portion of Bucks county for the enterprising man-

agement of her farm Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle: A friend in-forms us that he attended church at Laurel Hill, two miles west of town, last Sunday, and met there old Granny Scrog-gins, as she is called, 107 years old, who had walked a mile with her daughter, Mrs. Mabry, who is seventy-seven, from home about a mile away, to the meeting. In the congregation of thirty or forty persons, there were some nine or ten octogenarians, most of whom had walked a considerable distance to the church and all appeared in good health and sur-

prising vigor. This speaks well for the he althfulness of our Piedmont region. Washington county, Pa., has a veteran of three wars in Isham White, who says that he was born in southern Georgia in He was one of those who behind the cotton bales under General Jackson at New Orleans, and thinks it was a bullet from his musket that killed General Packenham, the commander of the British forces on that occasion. served against the Indians in Florida in 1836, and was a volunteer under General Winfield Scott in Mexico His love for "Old Hickory" amounts almost to reverence, and he says that he votes for him at

every presidential election.

There were interred in Didsbury, England, recently a mother and her daugh-ter, whose united ages totalled 153 years. The old lady, Mrs. Mary Bihell, a widow having attained to the patriarchal age of ninety two, and her daughter Hannah to sixty one. For many years past the two have lived together, occupying one cot-tage for over half a century, and Mrs. Bithell was by far the oldest resident in the village. They were united in their lives, their deaths having occurred within twenty-four hours of each other, or Friday and Saturday, last. The deon Friday and Saturday last. ceased husband of Mrs. Bithell -formerly occupied the Didsbury hotel.

In the lower part of Coffee county, Ga. lives Mr. Stafford Davis, a relative of the ex-president of the Southern Confederacy, who is now 106 years old. He served through the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, but has never received a pension for his services and has never asked for one. When twenty-nine years of age he married a Miss Lot, and now has chil dren, grandchildren and great-grand-children to the number of 275. In 1872 his wife died after sixty years of married life, and recently he led to the altar a blushing bride of fifty summers. Mr. Davis has been strong and hearty until

this year, but is now quite feeble.

Mrs. Anne Penalope Hoare died recently in London at the age of 101 years. She was the daughter of General Sir George Ainslie; was born in the year of Warren Hastings' impeachment, seven years before the French revolution and twelve before the battle of the Nile. She was already a widow and thirty-five years old when, in the first year of George IV., she married Mr. Henry Charles Hoare, of Fleet street. She was twentynine when Waterloo was fought, and already "out" when Nelson fell at Trafalgar. Mrs. Hoare was probably the oldest woman in the whole metropolis.

Mrs. Christiana Knabe, w dow of Mr. Wm. Knabe, and mother of Ernest and William Knabe, the piano manufacturers, died in Baltimore, Md., April 21, where she resided with her sons. She had arrived at the age of eighty-two years, fifty-four of which she had passed in Baltimore, to which she came with her husband in 1833, from Saxe Meiningen, Germany, her na-tive place. Mrs. Knabe's kindly and warm hearted disposition, and the interest which she continued to the last to show in the workmen attached to the piano factory under the direction of her husbands and sons, won for her a large circle of devoted friends. Her health began to fail a year ago. Her appearance at the annual picnic of the factory workmen was always an interesting