FACTS AND FANCIES.

The dance most in favor in New York this winter is the highland schottische But sixty-nine prisoners are confined in the New Mexico territorial peniten

The walnut is being planted for orna mental purposes in some parts of South ern California

La Nature claims that a machine o one-horse power would keep 27,000,000 watches going.

About two thousand cases of murde were reported to the press in 1885 in the United States. The spring sunshine of the holiday

started the sap, and in Vermont they are making maple sugar. It is suggested that he is called the

"unspeakable Turk" because of the number of wives he has. A tame cougar followed like a dog a

the heels of a wild cowboy in the street. of Portland, Oregon, the other day. Navajo Indians at Gallup, Arizona ter

ritory, recently run down a band o thieves who had robbed a jewelry store A Marysville, Cal., firm sold ove 40,000 pounds of turkey during the holi days to San Francisco and other dealers.

A quarrel between the gas companand the councilmen has left the street. of Wallingtord, Conn., in total dark-Note in San Francisco Bulletine

The "Chicago Church choir company" murdering "The Mikado" in the in

One of Uncle Sam's mail-bags at Gras. Valley, Cal., was destroyed by the gnaw ing of some rats which had a keen seen for wedding cake.

A paper called The Popular Pulse has been started at Portland, Oregon A 12-year-old colored girl in Lo. Angeles has become a mother.

The wool clip of Oregon and Wash ington territory for 1885 was 13,000,000 pounds, which was 3,000,000 pounds it excess of 1834 and 5,000,000 ahead o

According to an ancient idea pelican were hatched dead, but the cock peli can brought them to life by wounding his breast and letting one drop of blood fall upon each.

Mexico's crop of Indian corn, univer sally used in making tortillas, amount to about one-ninth that of the United States. In some parts of the country three crops a year may be made.

A baboon on Staten island is a confirmed beer-drinker, and often gets hilarious on it makes a man of him self, as it were but will not tolerate the music of a band in his vicinity if he can prevent it.

Definition by a French post-office clerk: A married woman is a letter which has reached its address. A young lady is a letter which has not been post ed. An old maid is a letter forgotter at the poste restante.

Mirs Longwait (aged 38, discussing for a masked ball): "I think I shall appear as the fairy queen." Young Longwait: "Capital, capital! The fairles you know, have come down to us from a former generation."

The man who has the courage to discuss politics with his wife would no shrink from contradicting his mother ia-layr on matters relating to the proper management of babies. But such a man rearely dies of old age.

The author of "Houp-la" and other popular military novels recently published in England turns out to be a woman. This is a greater surprise that the recent revelation of Charles Egbert Craddock's identity in Miss Murfree.

Few American women step more than twenty-four inches on the average Tight skirts and lack of practice make the steps of most of them range from eighteen to twenty-three inches. If they would learn to take longer steps and would wear loose gowns, they could walk much farther with less fatigue.

Ethel (who really thinks she must clean some of her old gloves this winter, times are so bad): "Do you sell kid revivers?" Chemist: "Ye yes, m'm. I think you'll find 'Mrs. Gummidge's Infant Cordial' a most excel -- " (Confusion.)

The distinctive feature of the creok exhibit at the New Orleans exposition is its ancient and time-worn appearance. Like the creoles themselves, everything centers in the past. There are specimens of antique china, a chatclaine with seven jewels, 325 years old; a beau necklace dating to the tifteenth century an ivory fan and silver candlestiek own ed by Lady Washington; a saddle and bridle used by the first Napoleon; a platter brought over by Ursuline monks in 1727, and other relies of interesting

bistorical association. There is some discussion upon the equestrian performance of cowbeys. shared by the defenders and opponents of the western riders. One says: "Take a cowboy cutting out cattle. He sinhis horse with perfect grace, scarcely ; perceptible motion in seat, while the horse is going at full speed. But wher the cowboy comes 'east and rides a trot ting-horse in the English style his horses manship meets a severer test. A may ter of a riding-school near Boston says one of his most singular pupils was a cowboy who could not keep his seat or an English saddle."

RIDING A BRONCHO.

An Editor's Experience With One of These Frisky Animals.

From the Sante Fe Democrat.

A broncho is a horse. He has four legs like the saw horse, but is decidely more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mein, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho, though; he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone, but he does ask this and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from this city. We know him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head and begged the fellow as plain as could to go away and not try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness, but the man came on with the saddle and continued to ag-Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him so that hedied. thoroughly aroused the broncho is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his cranial structure you will find a cavity just above the eye where the bump of remorse should be. The broncho is what the cowboys

call "high strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up on his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far, but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick, but wedidn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment, and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a volley of heels and hardware, straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make a motion to dismount, but the beast had got under way by this time, so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us so high that every time we started down we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally he gave us one grand, farewell boost, and we clove the firmament and split up through the bushed ethercal until our toss ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly hear the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell, in a little heap, about one hundred vards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in a cigar-box and carried us to the hospital. As they looked pityingly at us the attending surgeons marveled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a evelone, another said it was a railroad smash-up, but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy mead and held our peace.

IN A TUNNEL.

The Awful Mistake of a New-Made Bride-

A newly married couple were en route to Washington by the Baltimore & Ohio. There are many tunnels on ty and road. this road the other side of the Ohio river. All through Ohio the face of of pain, despite his great iov. He seemed to want something. Apparently he yearned. Over in West Virginia the train entered a tunnel. Upon emerging into the light the young man's face was seen to wear a studious expression. He was thinking. At first he seemed perplexed, then interested, then triumphant. He had had a revelation. Then he smiled with a firm, manly, continuous smile, and his eyes peered abead for the first sign of a yawning cavern in the mountain side. The bride was happy and demure. Whish-shadowsrumbles-darkness. The veil is drawn. It is another tunnel. Light again, and the young man looks happier than ever. The bride's cheek disports a genblush-a modest inexperienced blush, discovered only to the initiated and envious. No perplexity, no anxiety now. The revelation has been tested and found a success. There are many tunnels, but not enough. If the whole line were a tunnel the bride and groom would not care how slow the train proceeded. The man who has not lived to bless the builders of tunnels does not know what happiness is. He is but little above the brute, which never troubled the Creator for passing clouds over the moon on prayer-meeting night. But our bridegroom was not one of these parties. He appreciated all the blessings which man and nature has bestowed upon him. He did not miss a tunnel.

But all things must have an end. Daylight always comes to the newly married. Strawberries and cream must be paid for at the cashier's desk. Within this blissful cucumber hides a microbe. Our young husband goes for a drink of water. While on this errand his eager eye catches the signs of another tunnel. Of course he fears his birdie will be sore afraid if left alone in the darkness, and he hastens to her side. Quick are his feet, but faster moves the train. Darkness gathers while he is yet half a dozen seats away. But the brave man does not falter. He gropes along, he reach-es the seat (or thinks he does) and slides into it. Deep are the shadows

and hums the train. A scream, long and vigorous-a sound of scuffling-a thump or two-and the bright light of a May day breaks upon the scene. The young husband frantically endeavors to disengage himself from the grasp of an angry colored woman sitting in the seat just behind the bride. He at length succeeds and retires sullenly to his seat, wiping his moath and occasionally spitting upon the floor as if he had bitten through a worm in a fig.

The tunnels come and go, but their shadows are scarcely deeper than place long time ago, 'fore dere was any those upon the face of the young geographics an' fore dere was any

In The Virginia Mountains.

Washington Republic. Grundy is a mere hamlet on the bank of Big Sandy river, ten miles from Kentucky state line, the homeo' the "moonshinet," walled in by mountains on all sides. The area of the whole village is not more than one and one-half acres, and a wilder, more des olate looking place you cannot imagine. I could find but two men in Abingdon who had ever been to Grun dy or could give me any idea of the road leading there. One of them was a revenue officer who once made a raid over there on horseback; the oth-

er was a member of congress for that

district, who had been there once dur-

ing the political campaign of last fall. They had made the distance by horseback, sixty miles from Abingdon and by wagon road ninety-six miles. They said it would be impossible to find the horseback road without a guide, as the road was a mere path over rocky mountains, often almost indiscernable. I could not hire a guide or a saddle horse without a sore (the horse's back not the guide's), so I hired a covered wagon and a pair of horses and went it alone, taking a supply of raw dried beef, canned meat and crackers. Of all the trips I ever took, that was the worst. It was up and down mountains all the way. I was six days and nights on the road. One horse played out almost entirely before I got back. My right arm is stiff and sore yet from using the brake on the wagon to keep it from running over and killing the horses coming down the mountains, I had great difficulty in finding the way, as nobody on the road seemed to have ever been five miles from

On top of Big Sandy mountain I came across a woman standing in her hut door with a child in her arms, looking very miserable. She said. 'Meester, did you meet an old woman on a mewl?

'Yes, about the miles back." "Did the mewl fling her?"

'No, not in my presence, why?" "Well dat ole woman is my mammy and 'critters' up in does mountains haint usen to kivered concerns, and I was skeert the mewl mout ha flung

I wondered if the horses and mules were really afraid of wheeled vehicles. About a mile further on, I spied about 200 yards ahead of me a party of four persons mounted on mules. As soon as I drove in sight, they rode up in the bushes and dismounted, and as I had been cautioned that it was not perfectly safe to go over the mountain alone if there was anything about me like a revenue officer, and as it was then getting dusk, I was a little doubtful what that maneuver meant. But I drove bravely up and to my surprise each man was holding his "critter" close by the bit and the "critters' gave them a lively time to hold them until my wagon passed. I then remembered having read a year or two ago a speech or lecture made by Reverdy Johnson, in Baltimore, in which he said there was a county in the mountain section of Virginia, in which there was not a single wheeled vehicle known, and only one wagon road through the country. I immediately concluded that I had found the coun-

From the eastern edge of Buchanan county, where I entered it, to Grundy the young man wore occasional looks is thirty-one miles. I did not see in that whole thirty-one miles a single brick or frame house of any description. Nothing but the lowest order of log buts; stack chimneys three or four feet lower than the house. The puncheons formed the roof, held down by rocks piled on them. I was in the rain all one day, and forced at night to seek shelter in one of these houses. where I could have a fire, as it was very cold up in the mountains. The whole family occupied the room with me. The horses were turned out to graze. It was court week at Grundy. Court was held in a small schoolhouse. The hotel is a frame building of only two rooms with a stack chimney between. Four beds were in each room, and one of these rooms was also used for dining purposes, if people could be said to dine who eat twice a day, 365 days in the year, nothing but hot, half-done soda biscuit and fried meat. I killed eleven snakes on the road and drank a quart of rot-gut mountain whiskey to hold the hot biscnit down. There is not a frame house, I was told, in Buchanan county, outside of Grudy, and there are only five there since the fire.

Mr. Duke's Explanation.

From the Detroit Free Press. It was at a big August meeting in Wake county, N. C., and there were acres of darkies present. The "Crossing of the Red Sea" was the subject of the discourse, and the Rev. Mr. Dukes, a 'mancipated minister, was treating it in the most feigid manner. He had just closed by saying, "Moses and the chil'un of Israel crossed ober the Red Sea on the ice, but when Faro and his lumberin' hig chariots come-'long, dey broke frue the ice and dey was all drownded." when a young man from town arose and said

"Brer Dukes, will you 'low me to ax you a question?"

"Sartinly; what is it?" "Well. Brer Dukes, I's bin studdin' geography, an' geography teaches me dat de Red Sea am in de tropies, What I want to ax is dis: What dat ice cum from whar Moses crossed ober

Brer Dukes cleared his throat, mopped his brow, hesitated a moment, and

replied:
"Weil, Fseglad you ax dat question.
"Weil, Fseglad you ax dat question. My dear young brer, you mus'n't think 'cause you w'ar store close an' bin to school dat you know everything. Dis thing I'm preaching bout took

Boycotting a Legislator. Cheyenne Special: The meat market owned by Kerr Brothers, at Carbon, Wyo., is poycotted by the local assembly of the Knights of Labor because of the stand Kerr, as speaker of the Wyoming house of representatives, took against appropriating \$1,000 of the territorial funds for the relief of the families of men killed in the Alma mine disaster. The Carbon county delegation waited on the miners at Carbon and got a lively tongue-lashing. McCora member of the upper house, was with Kerr and came in for a share of the abuse. The bill, which had been amended in the upper house to give the sufferers \$1,100, will probably meet more opposition than before.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

A Reco.d of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

denate.-This being the day appointed

for cenate addresses in memoriam of the late vice-President Hendricks, the galleries of the senate began to fill at an early hour. When, therefore, at noon the president protempore (Mr. Sherman) called the senate to order all the seats in the galleries were occupied, the larger proportion of the oc-cupants being ladies. Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution expressive of the senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of late Vice-President Hendricks. the eminent citizen of the republic, he said, who letely fell from his place and who now sleeps in honor in the bosom of the state he loved so well and served so faithfully, we can do no more than has already been done by the tongue, and by every method which human affection can inspire. All the honors due to the most illustrious dead have been paid by the chief magistrate of the government, by the authority of the states and by the unrestrained affection of the people. In the senate, however, we may not be silent, even though the cop of bonor to his memory is full and overflow-In this exalted theatre of action, here on this brilliantly-lighted stage, he fulfilled his last official engagement and closed his commanding public career. In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said: "As long as American history treasures up pure lives and faithful public services, as long as public and private virtue, stainless and without blemish, 's revered, so long will the name of Thomas A. Hendricks be cherished by the American people as an example worthy of emulation. In the busy harvest of death of the year 1885 there was gathered into eternity no nobler spirit, no higher intelligence, no fairer soul," Mr. Hampton followed Mr. Voorbees. He said that when death laid its mexorable hand on Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States, we had a new and faithful illustration of the truth of the old adage, "Death loves a shining mark." Mr. Hendricks was best loved where he was best known. Crowned with almost every civil honor which a grateful people could bestow, blest by domestic happiness as perfect as it was beautiful, he did, indeed, offer shining mark. When one of the great actors in the political arena fell all animosities were buried with him. In the awful presence of death friends and foes alike strove to do justice. The scenes around the death bed, Mr. Hampton said, proved the brotherhood of mankind, and showed that one touch of nature made the whole world akin. This thought made a deep impression, was indelibly fixed by the extra-ordinary spectacle beheld at the funeral of General Grant. Other speeches were made at conclusion of which the resolutions in memoriam were agreed to, and as a further evidence of respect for the memory of its late presiding official, the senate, on motion of Mr. Harris, adjourned.

House,-Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows: To limit the jurisdiction of the United States courts in patent cases, and to protect persons, who without notice na fide manufacturers, purchasers venders or users of articles for exclusive use, manufacture or sale, of which a patent has been or may hereafter be granted. By Mr. Will's, of Kentucky-Providing that in the employment of labor on public works nce shall be given to citizens of the United States, and prohibiting the employment of convert labor. To prohibit the importation of pauper labor. Authorizing the payment of postal notes by money or er offices. Fixing at \$5,000,000 the maxnum limit of the capital stocks of national banking associations. For the rebef of railroad mail clerks who mve been in the postal or twenty years. A resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for copies fany and all contracts or leases which are o be found on file in his office between the Southern Pacific Railroad company and my railroad to which land grants have been made or which have received bonds from the United States. Also, for a copy of the charter of the Southern Pacific railroad, and also for copies of any contract on file between the Pacific Mail Steamship company and any of the subsidized roads. Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits. Mr. Adams of Illinois, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to enable national banking associations to increase their capital and to change their location and name. Placed on the house calendar. SENATE.—Ingalis presented a memorial of the legislature of Kansas praying for the

establishment of two additional military stations in that state as protection against the depredations of Indians. The senate took up the bill to divide part of the Sioux reservation in Dakota and secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the re-mainder. No definite conclusion was reached. Harrison called up the bill for the admission of Dakota. The bill having been read. Harrison addressed the senate in its support. He said that no man could suppose that the descendants of the men who in 1776 complained of the appointment of their officials by others than themselves would long be content with the treatment of their affairs as territorial and colonial. We should remember who these people were who inhabited the territory of Dakota. They had been, until lately, citizens of the several states, and exercised all the privileges of citizenship. They, therefore, knew how valuable was the privilege of citizenship. Harrison spoke of the immense products of the territory last year, and of the general thrift of its people. Butler then took the floor in section on the committee. reply to Harrison, but yielded for an executive session, after which the senate

adjourned. HOUSE. The senate resolution touching the death of Vice President Hendricks was presented to the house and, on motion of Holman, it was laid upon the table for the present. The house considered the bill to declare forfeited certain land grants to the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiand to aid in the construction of railrods. The bill is identical with that passed by the house in the Forty-eighth congress, but the committee on public lands recommends ar amendment excepting the Gulf and Ship Island road, of Mississippi, from the opera-tion of the bill. The question being an amendment of the committee excepting the Gulf and Ship Island road, it was rejected— yeas 83, nays 178. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment that the lands re-stored to the public domain shall be subject to entry and settlement under the provisions of the homestead law only; pro-vided, however, that if sales of such lands have heretofore been made by the United States such sales are hereby confirmed. The amendment was adopted and the bill.

se amended, passed.

House.-Weaver, of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma, for the allotment of homesteads to Indians in severalty and open up the unoccupied lands to the actual settlers. Referred. Wheeler, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill authorizing the president to restore officers to the army in certain cases. bill refers to the case of Fitz John Porter and it was placed upon the public calendar. It may be called up for action any dar. It may be called up for action any time during the morning hour, an advantage which is not enjoyed by the specific Fitz John Porter bill, which is upon the private calendar.] Gibson, from the committee on expenditures in the department of institute approprial a resolution calling on of justice, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a report of all balances due and from the United States, as shown by the books of the office register and sixth auditor of the treasury from the 29th to the 30th of June, 1885. The secretary of war and postmaster-general are also called on for a statement of balances as shown by the books of their

departments. Adonted.
SENATE.—Among bills introduced was one by Sherman to discontinue the coinage o the silver dollar and provide for the purchase of silver bullion in bars of not less than two million ounces nor more than four million ounces per month, at the mar ket price, and for the issue in payment thereof of coin certificates of not less denomination than \$10 each, the bullion to remain in the treasury as security for the payment of the certificates. Ingalls presented a petition of Frederick Douglass and other leading colored citizens of the District of Columbia, complaining against discrimination against them at the theatre and other places of public entertainment in the city of Washington and praying that the license laws of the District of Columbia be so amended as to prevent such discrimination. The Dakota bill was discussed with out action. A message from the house of representatives announced the death of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, late member of that body from the state of Illinois. Mr. Lozan characterized the deceased as a man well equipped for the positions of trust to which his constituents had called him, a man of high honor and unblemished integrity, who, by unremitting energy and industry amassed a fortune which he knew how to utilize in benevoience and charity. Ad-

SENATE, Jan. 29 .- Among bills introduced was one by Call, at the request of the governor of Florida, to authorize the secretary of the treasury to settle and pay the claims of the state of Florida on account of expenditures in suppressing Indians. Platt submitted a resolution for reference to the committee on rules, and it was referred, providing that executive nominations should have to be considered in open ses sion. Platt said he would not care to speak on the resolution if it should be favorably reported on by the committee on rules, and would probably so do if adversely reported The Dakota bill was discussed with out action and the senate adjourned until Monday.

-house Jan. 29 .- After a few private neasures had been reported by the committees, the at 1:30, went committee of the whole on the private cal-The house at the evening session passed about fifty pension bills and adourned until Monday. SENATE, Feb. 1 .- The senate went to

the calendar and took up and passed the bill providing for a division of part of the Sioux reservation in Dakota, and the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. Bland offered, for reference to the coinage, weights and measures commit tee, a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to whether any arrangement was effected by the treas ury department with the clearing hous committee of New York to prevent the coinage of silver, and if so, by what to virtually suspend the coinage of silver by hoarding money in the treasury. It dso calls for information as to the amount of silver dollars in the treasury unreare ented by outstanding certificates on the 4th of March last, and what is the amount to-day; also, what amount of the interest bearing debt is now subject to call and what pulicy is to be pursued in the pay-ment of silver thereon and on other dues. House, Feb. 1,-Under the call of the states, the following bills were introduced and referred: By King, of Louisiana-Appropriating three million dollars for closing the gaps in the levees of the Mississippi river and strengthening and giving per on neacy to the same. When the call of the states was completed several motions to adjourn were made on the republican side. but they were all voted down, and Matson having secured the floor, moved to suspenthe rules and put upon its passage the bill increasing pensions of soldiers' widows from \$8 to \$12, with an amendment providing that this net shall apply only to widows who were married to deceased soldiers prior to its passage and to those who may hereafter marry prior to ordaring the service of the soldier. The motion to sussend the rules and pass the bill was agreed o-yeas 198, nays 66.

POLITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

John Kelley has put many personal remiscences into a history of American poliics about finished by him.

The sensible conclusion of the Mobile Regster is that the silver question should be I scussed on its merits as an economic subject, and politics left out entirely.

Ex-Senator Christiancy, once one of the most popular and esteemed jurists of Mich gan, was almost ruined by his luckless Washington career and now lives on the proceeds of a very slender law practice.

Democratic Senator Camden, of West Virginio, wants the silver dollar kept at the ameratio of value with the gold dollar, and he will try and tell in a speech soon now the thing can be done. California will elect this year a full state

government, part of the supreme court, congressmen, and part of a legislature which will elect a United States senator, and consequently it will be a year of polities in that state. As the new bill for the further restriction of Chinese immigration will be sent to the ommittee on foreign affairs, the Pacific

const is not pleased with Speaker Carlisle's neglect to gut a congressman from that The reasons g'ven by Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, why he neither expects nor wants an office from this administration, are that the cream of the appointments is all gone

and that he doesn't care for skim milk. Ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, in a letter to his intimate friend, O. B. Ficklin of Charleston, Ill., saya: tied by seeing me enter public life again. I am now on the retired list, with my own full consent and with no inclination what-

Beware of owin Mers.

For three weeks mail has been accumulating in the postoffice of this city, says a St. Louis dispatch, addressed to E. H. Carlton & Co., 394 Fourth street. There being no such number on this street, and no such firm in this city, the suspicions of the postoflice authorities were aroused, and upon investigation it was found that the alleged company had been swindling mer-chants in Kansas and Nobraska, by offering large discounts on all cash payments for children's and ladies' turnishing goods. Detectives are at work on the case but have made no arresta.

THE COINING OF SILVER.

Increasing Belief that No Bill Suspending Coinage Can be Passed.

There seems to be a settled conviction in the minds of most members of congress that no bill stopping the coinage of silver can by any possibility pass at this session. Representative Reed, of Maine, who is the foremost man on the republican side, said to-night that the anti-silver bill had no chance in this house. "It is not a party question," he added, "but a geographical question. The western and largely the southern members are silver men, regardless of whether they are republicans or democrate.

Mr. Reed is not at all hopeful of the attempts made to educate the silver congressmen by getting them together at public dinners and lecturing them on the subject, "The fact is," said he, "these men are representatives and they represent the constituents who send them. The home in-fluence that sent them here is far stronger than any that can be brought to bear upon them after they get here, and the place to begin the educating process is among the people who elect them, and not among the men who are elected and who invariably reflect with accuracy the views and wishes of the voters behind them.

Per contra, a democratic leader of equal prominence in congress said that while an anti-silver bill was quite out of the question, he thought that a judicious compromise measure might be put through the house. "Men like Mr. Bland." he said, "and other advocates of silver are not nearly so extreme in their position as is popularly supposed. They concede that there is danger in the unlimited coinage of silver, and that something should be done to change the present outlook. A bill fixing a limit to the total coinage of silver, providing, for example, that as soon as \$300,000,000 worth of silver has been coined silver coinage shall cease, may, I believe, be passed by the house. That at any rate would give business men a basis of certainty on which they could make

Payson, of Illinois, who is known as one of the extreme advocates in the house of the Bland dollar, to day said: "I will give you a piece of news, and if you desire to be a prophet you had better publish it. The ways and means committee will report soon a joint resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue forthwith a call for not less than \$50,000 worth of bonds, and to redeem the same with surplus money in the treasury. I know this

to be a fact. Hewith member of the ways and means committee, was asked whether he knew of any foundation for this statement, and he replied in the negative. He is, however, the only democratic member who might not be informed at the outset if such a plan was discussed by his democratic colleagues, who compose the majority of that committee.

Asked about the prospect of tariff legislation, Hewitt said: "We shall prepare and bring in a bill at an early day which, I believe, will command the support of a majority of the house.'

An Important Land Decision.

The secretary of the interior has made a lecision in a timber culture entry case coming from the Bloomington district that is of general importance. E. A. Leavenworth contested John Bibbey's claim, alleging 'failure to plant" enough trees. The local officers found fifteen acres planted but not cultivated. The general land office decided in favor of the defendant. The secretary now holds that the case must go back to permit the plaintiff to amend the charges and prove neglect. The secretary says that while under the circumstances the amendment of the complainant, after rendition of judgment, could not be allowed, yet, since the testimony tends to she complete failure on the part of the defendant to comply with the deman is of the law with regard to the cultivation, he will direct local officers to notify the contestant in the present case that he will be permitted to enter a new complaint, incorporating therein said amendment, upon which a new hearing will be ordered.

Commissioner Sparks Explains.

In reply to various questions in respect to the ruling of the general land office Commissioner Sparks has made public a letter in which he says: "My decision bolding that a person who has made and perfected a pre-emption entry cannot afterwards commute a homestead, since that would be equivalent to two pre-emptions, is not expected, should it be affirmed fit is now on appeal), to effect cases finally settled under previous rulings. Conveyance after final entry and before patent, are held to be legal and allowable as between parties, but their effect as to claim against the United States depends upon the validity of the The only questions before this office in any case are whether entry was made in good faith by a qualified party and if the law has been complied with.

Frauds in Utah.

Washington Special: Richard S. Dement, the was appointed surveyor-general of Utab bost fall, has arrived here, and has had long interviews with Comnilssioner Sparks and Secretary Lamar. Mr. Dementbrings with him a trunk full of documents and a most extraordinary story. When he went to Utah he was instructed by the secretary of the interior to make a thorough camination of the land offices of Utah. Mr. Dement says that before he went to his post he secured the services of four skillful detectives. They had not gone far in their investigations when they discovered class which led to an inquiry into the official conduct of the other branches of the government there, and Mr. Dement aims to have secured evidence which will till all the jails of Utah with officials and ex-officials. He says within the last ten ears there have been committed in Utah the most astounding frauds that were ever perpetrated on the American continent.

-A boiler at the saw mill four miles southeast of Breekenridge, Mo., exploded, killing Spencer Reed, engineer, and Adam, his step on and fireman, and badly wounding a boy 11 ears old. The engineer was blown with great aree against some rocks twenty feet away. The fireman was literally torn to pieces. Reed caves a wife and six children. The mill was att of repair and considered unsafe.

-The State's Trudes Assembly before adurning at Columbus, Ohio, adopted a resoluion favoring the enactment of the eight hour by to be observed by corporate companies. it did not endorse the action of the National Federation of Trades held at Chicago, supporting the strike of May for an eight hour sys- o ma, but recommended legislation on the sub-

The Turf, Field and Farm announces Permanent retirement from the turf of Pierre Lorillard, who has for \$10 years figured so prominently in the racing annals of this country and whose victories on the English turf with Parole and Iroquois made his fame world-wide. His racing stable will be sold at auction February 27th, includ-ing the well-known thoroughbreds Drake Carter, Pontiac. Emperor, Unrest and Dewdrop, Wanda will be retired for breed-ing purposes. ing purposes.