

TELEGRAPHIC.

of the Principal Events Now Attracting Public Interest.

Great Loss of Life. A recent blizzard in the East the death of many people, residents of Dakota. Follows partial list as reported by...

Near Mitchell, a young named Munger; Alpena, Mrs. and son; at Windemere, a teacher, Bessie Stanfield, and Miss Steuberner and Wm. at Lesterville, Jacob Knitz; at a son of Jas. Newcomb; at Adam Gerner; at Altamont, Litzenberg and son; two children, Hutchinson; near Sioux, a teacher named Jacobsen, her pupils named Ginde, a farmed S. Gauslon; at Flandreau, school teacher; at Miller, J. a wealthy farmer; at Emma Lamar, a schoolteacher, Carrie Auman, a pupil; at Mrs. O. T. Owens; Yank-shael, Annie Scheult and Virgil, Pierson brothers; four children of Peter Weinhammer, Annie Anderson; Chas. Oaman; Lesterville, St. Lawrence, A. Greesley and woman; Northville, H. S. Palmer, Sarah Dolan; Castle-Young Tittleof; Faulkton, Jos. a boy named May; Pas-children of Peter Werga; Perry and Sam Bowman; Bris-rison Smoots; Hurley, Lizzie...

At Fulda, 12-year-old John Walsh; at Tracy, Tom; at Bushmore, Mrs. Krut-

At Woodlawn, Mrs. C. near Beatrice, John Sparks, member of the Legislature; at Peru, a man; near Nebraska City, named Bodine; near Stuart, Chapman and her two grand-

In addition to the above enough have been reported to swell the list, besides a large number of

Seven Persons Drowned.

Seven persons were drowned in Sand Lake, miles east of Ennis, Texas. Young women, daughters of Wm. Babbett, were skating on the ice when the ice gave way and they were drowned. A very small child of Mr. Babbett also fell through the ice, but was saved by one of the drowning ladies catching it and throwing on the ice.

Miss Babbett and two little girls aged 8 and 14 years, also daughter Wm. Williams, who were on shore watching the sport, were in attempting to rescue their mother. A very small child of Mr. Williams also fell through the ice, but was saved by one of the drowning ladies catching it and throwing on the ice.

Williams, his mother, made an attempt to save them, but she was pulled away and would have met the fate of her children but for the timely aid of two daughters, aged 10 and 12. These children threw her a rope and succeeded in pulling her to safety.

Princeton, Dakota, a farmer Henry Ostrum, murdered his wife, consisting of his wife and seven children. He gave as his reason for the crime that he feared they would be hanged.

A dispatch from Shanghai, China, while 4,000 workmen under the command of several mandarins were engaged in a breakwater to stem the tide of the Ho floods, they were engulfed in a sudden rush of waters. Only a few escaped.

A terrible blasting accident occurred at a mine, caused by the explosion of a charge of giant powder. Four men were killed and many badly injured. The explosion caused great damage, and many buildings in the vicinity were damaged.

A massive bob-sled, containing 20 persons, collided with another while descending Broadway hill, New York City, and was overturned. Several of the riders sustained injuries, three of them being fatally hurt. The sled was owned by Maude and Jennie Tracey.

A post commissary building at McKinney, Wyoming, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$100,000; no insurance. The building was packed with commissary supplies until next May. Only ten days' supplies are left, and the garrison has been ordered on half rations.

Mount Carmel, Pa., a fire consumed a row of seven frame houses, owned by Hungarians. Three men were burned to death, and a woman child is missing. The fire originated in a house where a Hungarian wedding was being celebrated, and it is supposed it was caused by the smoking inmates upsetting the stove.

COSTLY ROSARIES.

Many of our readers will doubtless be surprised to learn that precious and semi-precious stones are in considerable demand for beads in rosaries, while chains of gold and silver are often put to this sacred service. The use of precious stones in the rosaries of the devout is almost as old as the practice of wearing the rosary itself.

The wealthy users of the symbol early thought no gem too valuable to serve either as a bead or to mark a decade upon it, and while in this country less valuable products of nature are in more general use, in the Catholic countries of France, Spain and Italy are many rosaries in which diamonds and rubies are thought none too precious to serve as component parts.

The subject is one on which very little has been written and it may be interesting to digress somewhat and give a slight history of the rosary's adoption as a religious symbol by the followers of the Catholic faith.

As early as the year 667 a primitive form of the rosary was in use among the early Christians. It consisted of a cord upon which pearls were strung at regular distances, and was used by devotees in keeping a record of their prayers and saints. The next historical reference is in the year 847, when Pope Leo IV. issued an edict that the soldiers who so bravely resisted the Saracens upon the walls of Rome should provide for themselves and wear a rosary containing fifty beads. Its adoption did not become general, however, until during the thirteenth century, after Saint Dominic, sent into France by Pope Innocent III. in 1208 to combat the teachings of an antagonistic sect, had had appear to him a vision of the Virgin Mary, who explained to him the rosary's fifteen mysteries, comprising the five joyful, the five sorrowful and the five glorious.

As soon as the adoption became universal and the manufacture a recognized industry the more wealthy devotees began to demand a rosary more elaborate than that in general use, and the precious and semi-precious stones began to be pressed into service. The cord also, which had hitherto been the only stringing medium, began to be replaced by a chain, which from iron and the coarser metals soon changed to silver and gold, while jasper, coral and crystal were extensively employed for the beads. In our day, as we have said, no gem is thought too valuable.

Another authority states that the Mohammedans were the first users of the rosary, and as if to give color to the statement we met in Rome with a sight which, in its way, is exceedingly unique. It is nothing less than the spectacle of Turks, devout followers of Mohammed, selling rosaries to Catholics under the shadow of the Vatican. As the Holy Church, however, requires the article to be consecrated with its benediction before it can be used by the worshiper the trade is quite justified. The rosary according to our second authority is familiar not only to the Mohammedan, but also to the Buddhist. The former is said to have been the original user of a rosary containing ninety-nine beads which he read off one by one while engaged in prayer, repeating meanwhile ninety-nine representative saintly personages from the Koran, and the custom is said to have been adopted by Christian monks and devotees in their prayers, in order to avoid reiteration. The Psalms are said to have furnished the foundation for the complete rosary of one hundred and fifty beads.

The present general use of the rosary in Catholic countries makes it quite an article of commerce, and gold and silver chains upon which are strung amethysts and garnets are quite common. One of our most prominent emotional actresses has a rosary of solid gold in daily use, while the Catholic crowned heads of Europe use rosaries representing large amounts of money, and a high degree of skill on the part of the artificer in gems.

Topaz, lapis lazuli, garnet, amethyst and even rare pearls and rubies are all now in constant use, while coral, malachite, onyx, jet, mother-of-pearl, crystal, agate and amber are all offered by the dealers, who do not disdain either to show them in woods, from highly polished boxes and the more expensive kinds down to the commonest pins. —Jewelers' Weekly.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In Great Britain 64,098 factories are registered, and 69,990 workshops. The inspectors of shops and factories last year made 114,274 visits to see that the laws were in force. There are fifty-six inspectors in all.

The collection of preserved humming-birds in the British Museum now comprises at least ten thousand skins. The finest collection in this country is that which has been presented to the American Museum of Natural History in this city by Mr. D. G. Elliott, which contains about two thousand specimens. —N. Y. Ledger.

AMONG THE FREAKS.

What They Receive for Exhibiting Themselves in Dime Museums.

New York is the great-market place for freaks. The Bowery is the Mecca of the Chinese giant, the hairy boy from Burmah, the India-rubber man, the Chicago girl with big feet, the living skeleton and the man who is going to swim the whirlpool at Niagara. Once in each year, generally in July or August, the great family of monstrosities come to New York. They blister their feet walking here from every corner of the United States. They toll up and down the busy street in the scorching sun, waiting for managers to engage them for the next winter.

The Bowery is the freak's exchange. It is to him what the Stock Exchange or the Board of Trade is to the stock or wheat broker. All are on a level at the Bowery. The man who can masticate a pound of glass in fifteen seconds is no better than the boy who swallows needles. The fat woman, although a drug in the market, holds her nose as high in the air as the fair dame who coils snakes around her neck.

The Chinese giant is of no more importance than the woman who has not spoken a word since the day she was weaned. To be sure the latter is a good deal of a rarity; but until the bediamonded and oleaginous dime museum dealer appears and the freak signs his or her contract for the next season all are on an equality.

The managers flock here in droves during July. They come from Oshkosh, New Jersey, Buffalo, Boston and other places where culture sits on a pedestal. They are on the alert for novelties. They want to get them cheap. The important freaks are engaged first. A few staple freaks are engaged for the season and lazy boys, fat women, giants, Brooklyn-bridge jumpers, the man without a tongue and other stars are signed to appear at intervals.

Is it profitable to be a freak? Well, yes, considering.

Fat men and women are paid according to their weight. The average is about \$30 per week. Very heavy men or women get as high as \$50. Beginners receive from \$20 to \$25 and are advanced as they become heavier. Circassian girls are not profitable. It doesn't really pay to be a Circassian girl now. The market is flat at \$20 to \$25 a week. Tattooed men come a little higher. They can be obtained for \$15 per week, but the genuine article readily brings \$40 per week.

"It don't pay to do tattoo now," said one of these gentry recently. "A man's got to be up or he'll be crowded out. I think I'll try the India rubber act or the pie-eatin' racket. I can get \$100 a week for eatin' twenty pies a day. It's great, par!"

India-rubber men come high. They are not numerous. They are always good drawing cards. It isn't every one who can be a rubber man. It is hard work and is a great strain on the beginner. Still, it is profitable. Experts receive \$100 per week. Hairy boys from Burmah are also in demand. They receive \$100 per week. Men who can eat glass are not rare nowadays. First-class glass eaters get only \$20 a week. It's a great strain on a man to eat glass. Sword swallowing is more profitable. A woman who can eat sword after sword until she is gorged gets \$40 a week, and is in great contrast to Chicago girls with big feet. Years ago such women were rare, but the bull market in the staple has been flattened out, and they can be had now for \$12 weekly. The supply of bridge-jumpers exceeds the demand, and can be had for \$1 a day. Fire-eaters are paid \$20 weekly. Snake-charmers get as high as \$60. The man with the iron jaw is very numerous. He is quoted at \$10 to \$15 weekly. —N. Y. Cor. Chicago Tribune.

—It is after a man has attained a ripe old age that he begins to fall off. —N. O. Picayune.

—Our best friends are those who keep perfectly quiet when some one is enumerating our virtues. —Shoe and Leather Reporter.

—The editor of the Hebron Register refers to the gifted editor of a contemporary as an egotistical wart. —Nebraska State Journal.

—How delightful, in the morning, when you do not want to get up, to be nibbled by mosquitoes till you're nearly eat up. —Nashville American.

—Clerk—"What can I do for you, sir?" Professor—"I—I—well, that's a nice affair; I really don't know what I was told to get. But no matter, just give me something similar." —Flying-ende Blatter.

—Omaha Dame—"What do you think? I have a girl who gets up in the morning without being called." Chorus of Voices—"Impossible." "But it is true; she is in love with the milkman." —Omaha World.

—A man has been arraigned in a New York court for robbing a plumber. It is supposed that the gentleman invited the plumber to dinner, and then refused to pay him for the time it took him to eat it. —Yonkers Statesman.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The Necessity of Improving Existing Methods of Sheep Raising.

Sheep husbandry has been conducted on methods adapted to the conditions of a pioneer country. We think our pioneer methods are of the past. So they are in very many things, perhaps; so they ought to be in very many that they are not. American agriculture, we think, has advanced rapidly toward higher systems. I can name a man, who is esteemed foremost as an agriculturist and stock-breeder and feeder in Illinois, who hauls out his barn-yard manure and piles it on out-of-the-way places to get rid of it. His land needs no fertilizers, he says. There are thus disposed of hundreds of loads of manure. Is that indicative of pioneer advanced farming?

These are instances to show the difference between claims and facts. Our American sheep husbandry is to-day behind the times. We have been plodding in the same old ways of breeding, feeding and handling sheep as our fathers did. We are away down deep in the ruts. We have fossilized in consequence. We breed just as our fathers did fifty years ago. We feed the same as they fed. The sheep must live in what we call the pasture one half of the year, at least, with what grass, weeds, briars and brush may be found there, which, with our variable season, may be an uncertain quantity. If there are too many sheep for the feed, the excuse for the flock doing badly is one to be overlooked—overstocked. If the winter's supply is a little short for the welfare of the flock, the situation is met with the same cold comfort as the summer situation. Such conditions for a flock will certainly be felt and seen in the flesh and fleece of the sheep. There can be no money in such a flock. Such flocks usually are neglected; neglect will always produce such flocks. Then come various ills—scab, foot-rot, grub in the head, internal parasites of the various and most malignant sorts. The sheep are poor, out of health. They have catarrh, ticks and lice. The fleeces are starved—dry, brittle, often with a joint in the fibers and unmerchandise. And sheep do not pay! The dogs come in for their share of the spoils. The owner is disgusted. He wants a remedy against what? These miserable conditions or the National Government?

These conditions were not without a remedy. The sheep needed more protection from starvation, diseases, parasites, exposure and dogs; but the owners abuse any body who proposes such home protection as intimated here. That is all right, but we need to commence at the bottom and do our best first, and then we shall know where the remedy must come from. It is not unsafe nor untimely to insist upon the better protection of our flocks at home; then look to their safety from local and afterward State authorities. If these shall fail us after doing our best, we shall know and not be disappointed in the needed help. We must study the wools of the world's markets—where they come from, what they are like, what they are worth and what it costs to produce them.

The sheep of the future has to be one in which meat shall have a prominence in connection with wool. To-day we are giving much prominence to matters in which the profits can not be determined by the scales. In the future the number of pounds of meat and clean wool will be the basis of profits, or your correspondent fails to read the handwriting on the wall. —Cor. Farm and Fireside.

—"Take a cigar with me, boys?" "Are they on a boy or a girl?" "What's happened, then?" "Oh, I spent an evening at Simpson's, where they have both a boy and a girl, and I'm setting 'em up because I have neither." —Nebraska State Journal.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany reports: Members, 7,107; on trial, 2,163; traveling preachers, 59; on trial, 10; local preachers, 40; preaching places, 526; Sunday-schools, 244; officers and teachers, 819; scholars, 10,692; library volumes, 10,203. —Indianapolis Journal.

—A German paper states that "at Vienna last year no less than 363 Jews became Christians," and another journal says that "at no period since the first century have conversions from Judaism to Christianity been so frequent as they are at present."

—A New England school teacher put a list of nouns on the blackboard, with a written direction to add "s or es" to make the plural. One little fellow looked at the list a long time and then said sadly, when asked if his lesson was prepared: "No'm. I can't add sores to those words and make them mean more than one."

—No man ever yet asked to be, as the days pass by, more and even more noble, and sweet, and pure, and heavenly-minded; no man ever yet prayed that the evil spirit of hatred, and pride, and passion, and worldliness might be cast out of his soul, without his petition being granted, and granted to the letter. —F. W. Farrar.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Estelline, D. T., feels proud because the running expenses of the town were only forty-eight dollars last year.

—A Texas farmer says that three good bulldogs roaming the yard at night will do more to keep a man honest than all the talking in the world.

—A Connecticut family were much frightened the other night by a horse which got into the house while they were asleep. Rather a tangible case of nightmare.

—Sudden changes in atmospheric pressure at Berlin seem to have been connected with the Sonora earthquake. It will be remembered that the Krakatoa eruption produced an air-wave that passed several times around the earth. —Arkansas Traveler.

—When split open, says an exchange, the cactus is far better than any filter for clearing and settling water. A single blade will make twenty gallons of Mississippi water as clear as crystal, and will leave no unpleasant taste as a reminder of its use.

—A German doctor regards cycling as a healthy, stimulating exercise. He finds in it nothing but to commend. It not only strengthens the muscles of the whole body, but develops the chest, favors deep breathing and disciplines an individual in the art of balancing himself.

—Alas! the bumble bee has a spark of innate depravity and seeks intoxication in the honey cup of the deep purple columbine. A sip from this flower makes the bee dizzy drunk but no sooner does he recover than he goes for it again like an old toper. —Foot's Health Monthly.

—Dr. Berrillon, a hypnotic specialist, has recently restored a young lady of twenty, who, six months since, was deprived of her voice. Electricity was first tried without success. After having been put under mesmeric influence three times her difficulty was removed. Hypnotism ought to be called mesmerism.

—About fifteen years is the estimated average life of an American locomotive. It is generally admitted that railway trains in England are driven at a faster rate of speed than in the United States—say about twenty per cent. in excess of the latter. There are express trains, however, between some of our principal cities that compare favorably with those in England.

—Four Mexicans, three with knives and one with a revolver, attacked James Taylor near Colorado, Texas. He was unarmed, but in the scuffle that followed he got possession of the six-shooter and killed three of his would-be murderers. "Hand-running." As the fourth started to run he sprang to his wagon, secured his Winchester and shot the last of his assailants through and through at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards.

—The national banking system was invented for an emergency, and for the purpose for which it was invented, it is perfection itself. Human ingenuity could go no further. It was established for the purpose of enhancing the value of government bonds, and it was successful; but the national debt will, in the course of a few years, be liquidated, and then the national banking system will expire by limitation.

—He had been waiting with his host's ugly elder daughter, and was in a corner repairing damages. Here he was espied by his would-be papa-in-law. "She is the flower of my family, sir," said the father. So it seems," answered the young man. "Fifty she comes off so, isn't it?" he continued, as he essayed another vigorous rub at the white spots on his coat sleeve.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver: When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED. As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. W. J. McEwen, Macon, Ga.