

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

A REMEDY THAT SHOULD BE KNOWN TO FARMERS.

Recommended by the Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry—Convenient Feeding Cart—A Wood-Box on Wheels—General Farm Notes.

Will Prevent Disease.

Chief Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in an officially published article on hog cholera and swine plague, does not uphold the theory that these diseases are caused solely by germs in the food or drink. He says swine will contract hog cholera in this way, but also by inhaling the virus with the air, and less frequently by its gaining entrance through the surface of a fresh wound. On the other hand, "the virus of swine plague is generally if not always taken into the lungs with the inhaled air." The first effect of cholera is believed to be upon the intestines, with secondary invasion of the lungs, but the first effect of plague is believed to be upon the lungs, and the invasion of the intestines a subsequent process.

One or both of these diseases generally are at work among hogs, especially the young ones. They are estimated to cause the loss of ten to twenty-five million dollars' worth of hogs per year in the United States. It is understood that this winter the trouble is more prevalent than ordinary, and this fact is cited by some to explain the phenomenal activity with which hogs have been marketed in the last two months, with the accompanying decrease of not far from 10 per cent. in the average weight of the animal sent to the market. The hogs have not been kept to fatten so long as usual, but it is only fair to say that this may be in consideration of the paucity of the corn crop in nearly all the Northern States except Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Nevertheless, the suspected prevalence of one or both these maladies renders it of interest that the following remedy should be known by every farmer who is a hog grower, since it is recommended by the department as the most efficacious formula which has been tried: Wood charcoal, sulphur, sodium sulphate, and antimony sulphide, one pound of each, and sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium hypophosphite, two pounds of each. These are to be completely pulverized and well mixed. The dose is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog treated and given only once per day, being stirred into soft feed made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and corn meal, or ground oats and corn, or crushed wheat with hot water.

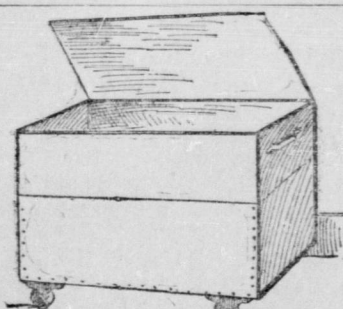
A great recommendation for this remedy is the fact that hogs are fond of it, and when once they taste of food with which it has been mixed they will eat it, though nothing else would tempt them. They should be drenched with it in water if too sick to eat, and most of those so treated will begin to eat soon after. The report recommends the medicine for use as a preventive of those diseases, for which purpose it ought to be put into the feed of the whole herd, presumably in much smaller quantity than above stated for sick animals. It is said to be an excellent appetizer and stimulant of the processes of digestion and assimilation so that it causes the animals to take flesh rapidly and "assume a thrifty appearance." Of course isolation should be attended to in cases where infection from other animals is feared.

Keep Sheep.

"Sheep," says a writer, "are a species of stock which are naturally as free from disease as any of our domestic animals, but when once attacked they give up easily and do not try to rally. In our own experience preventing disease by giving the flock common care—neither coddling nor neglecting—we have been fairly successful, and consider sheep one of the best paying branches of farm economy. A hog dies and we have nothing to repay us for the labor of burial; from a horse we have an inferior hide and perhaps his shoes; a cow's hide is usually worth taking off, but when a sheep goes the way of all flesh, it never dies in debt, that is, its fleece will always pay for what has been eaten since last shearing. Keep sheep."

A Handy Wood-Box.

This is a receptacle that can be rolled from its place against the wall when the kitchen is being swept, something that will commend itself to the housewife who knows there is much dirt and dust under and behind the heavy woodbox, but cannot move it an inch



WOOD-BOX ON WHEELS.

without too great exertion. Then again, it can be wheeled out into a woodshed where it joins the kitchen, filled with wood and returned to its place with ease. This box has a cover and also a front that has its upper part hinged to let down for convenience when the wood is low. Handles on either end make the box easy to move.

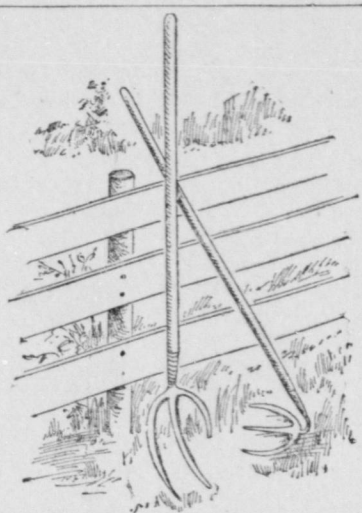
Spraying Blighted Pear Trees.

We have known blighted pear trees to live and grow after the blighted portions have been cut out, showing that when the disease has not gone far it may be checked. This fact makes us doubt the recommendation of Mr. Ma-

han to spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture, claiming that this will check blight after it has begun. In all cases cutting out of the part that the blight has affected should precede the spraying. A limb that has once blackened with the blight cannot be restored and is better off the tree than on it.—American Cultivator.

They Make Good Garden Tools.

Broken pitchforks can be made to serve in the cultivation of the garden. The cut shows a broken-tined fork, and near it the same, with all



GARDEN TOOLS FROM BROKEN FORKS.

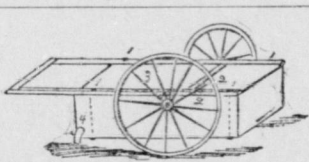
the tines cut to even lengths, and the shank bent so as to bring the tines nearly at right angles to the handle. In its new form it makes a splendid implement with which to loosen the soil and to cut down weeds.

The Cost of a Pound of Poultry.

The cost of a pound of poultry meat depends very much on the mode of management and the food used, the same as with any other class of stock. It is well known that the yield of milk from a cow is regulated by the extent and quality of the pasture and the amount of grain consumed. The cost is not estimated upon the amount of food, but by a comparison with the receipts from the products. No certain quantity of food can be estimated as a daily allowance for the reason that something depends upon the condition of the fowls. If warmer shelter is provided in winter, of course, the cost will be lessened, as a smaller amount of food will be necessary for the creation of animal heat. The hens must first warm themselves before they can be productive, and the food must be regulated to fit the requirements. It is estimated that each pound of poultry will cost 5 cents, but there may be mismanagement which will cause the expense to amount to double that sum. We are all willing to allow a maximum cost provided there is a good yield of eggs from the flock. A flock that pays nothing entails a total loss. If a hen should lay two eggs each week in winter she should more than pay her expenses.—Poultry Keeper.

Feeding Cart.

It saves time and encourages the proper feeding of pigs to keep the material near the eaters. Then if the troughs be many, a slop barrel on wheels will



FEEDING CART.

save the back. A tight box and cover is still better, for it is easier to mix the food, and with a flat bottom it keeps stirred by the motion of the cart. Again, it requires no bent axle. The engraving shows a model feed box. The axle first had two sticks laid on it 2x3 inches, long enough to support the box needed, and reach forward for handles or shafts. The box in hung under the axle from these shafts by long bolts which bind box and shafts together solidly and hold the axle firmly. The bolts are shown at 1, the axle at 2, and the place for the cover to the box at 3. At 4 a two-inch faucet is screwed into the box, and from it the slop flows into a trough conveying it to the feed trough. This may be pushed along and made to feed sixty to one hundred hogs in an hour readily.

Farm Notes.

Good stock and low prices will give better results than poor stock and good prices.

Potatoes and apples should be handled carefully, and not rolled down into the cellar through shutters or dumped out of wagons.

We buy over 30,000,000 pounds of currants from foreign countries and yet it is a fruit that thrives in nearly all sections of the United States.

No kind of fruit need be lost. If there is no market within convenient distance the fruit may be evaporated. It is not difficult to dispose of fruit in some form.

It is said that there is not how a single merino sheep in England. The British farmers make a specialty of mutton in place of wool and consider sheep very profitable stock.

As soon as the ground is frozen cut away the old wood of the blackberries and raspberries. A good shovelful of manure around each bunch of canes will benefit them when they start to grow in the spring.

Onions are imported into this country every year. We do not grow enough of them for ordinary use, while the supply of small white onions for pickling is seldom up to the demand at any period of the growing season.

While less than 300,000 acres were devoted to other cereals in Scotland last year, 1,000,000 acres were sown to oats. Scotland is not one of our competitors in the wheat line, but the wheat crop of India is 6 per cent. greater than in 1893.

ALL ARE FOR SUGAR.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS VOTE FOR THE TRUST.

Their Talk Is All the Other Way—How Republican Papers Try to Explain It—Some Unblushing Hypocrites—Trusts Gaining Power.

Tools of the Trust.

It is laughable to read the shifty explanations of Republican papers for the fact that all Republican Senators recently voted to retain the present differential duty of 1-10 of a cent per pound on sugars exported from countries that pay an export duty. As usual, the Republicans are preaching against trusts, but are voting to sustain them. If even three Republican Senators had broken loose from their trust alliances and had voted with the Democrats against the trusts, this inexcusable and meddling duty would have been abolished. But they did not do so, and now the Republicans are searching for plausible excuses for such conduct.

The New York Press of Dec. 10 would have its readers satisfied with the explanation that "Republicans are for free sugar"—nothing less and nothing more, except a bounty to sugar growers. If they cannot have all at once they will continue to vote for the trust.

The New York Tribune does not presume quite so much upon the ignorance of its readers. It conjures up two reasons for the misconduct of Republicans. The first is, "to shut out any action on the tariff question, which might under the rules of the Senate be turned at any time into action on the Free Trade bills demanded by the Democratic majority." As absurd and false as is this excuse, the Tribune is bound to conclude that it is "sound and sufficient."

The second reason is "the feeling that the record of the Republican party in favor of a bounty to American producers of sugar should be upheld, and that the repeal of the duty on refined sugar should not be permitted without restoration of the bounty granted in 1890." Contrary to the declarations of the Press, the Tribune has a very poor opinion of this reason. It says:

"The second reason has weight only with those who believe that the duty imposed in the act of 1890 in favor of refiners of sugar was warranted. The Tribune did not so believe when the act passed, and there have been a thousand good reasons since for maintaining that protective duties for refiners of sugar had no good excuse. The duty was palmed off on the Congress of 1890 by representations of refiners who claimed to be opponents of the trust, but who within a few months sold out to it and took part in that outrageous monopoly. The declarations of the sugar trust itself, both in testimony before Congressional committees and in official reports, have abundantly proved that there was never any reason for casting around this monopoly the shelter of protection."

This statement contains several admissions that the Tribune has often made at certain times, viz.: Before the McKinley bill passed and since the passage of the Wilson bill. It admits (1) that a tariff protects a trust; (2) that the sugar trust duped the Republicans in Congress in 1890; (3) that the industry of sugar refining needs no protection; (4) that the sugar trust is an outrageous monopoly which has made a thousand bad uses of its protective duties and has, therefore, forfeited its right to such duties. These are all very rich admissions to come from the leading protection organ of this country. They cannot but awaken the thought of thousands of Rip Van Winkle Republicans whose minds have been asleep during the past thirty years and whose eyes have only been opened enough to read the Tribune once a week. They will rub their drowsy eyes and scratch their stupid heads and wonder how it is that a sugar duty can protect a trust and work so much harm to everybody while other duties are such blessings. Some of these readers may in time call upon the Tribune to explain what duties are, and what are not good, and why.

Our "Pauper" Farm Products.

The protectionists of Germany do not, in plain words, call the American farmer a pauper, but no other meaning can be placed on the following extract from an appeal made by them recently:

"The principle current nowadays, based on an unlimited exchange of products, that the price of grain must be reckoned on the basis of prices that obtain among people on the lowest stage of culture, indicates an essential interference with the evolution of our country as a cultivated people. The degeneration and ruin of German grain production and German agriculture means a surrender of the fatherland to its external and internal foes."

Here we have again the usual presumption of superiority on the part of a class who beg and buy laws whereby to steal from the people. These German land barons, like American factory barons, demand "culture" at the expense of consumers, most of whom they believe were born to be mere beasts of burden. It will also be noted that protectionists of the fatherland play the old game of "patroism" to divert the attention of their victims from the real issue. Free trade in grain they loathly characterize as an "interference with the evolution of our country as a cultivated people."

This is the spirit of protectionism the world over. It first hypnotizes the people who work for a living by loud professions of patriotism, and then proceeds to rob industry for the benefit of idleness and cunning.

If American grain should be shut out of Germany at the behest of monopolists there the farmers of this country could not consistently complain. They

would be getting a foreign dose of the same medicine which they have so persistently administered to themselves and others on this side of the water.

The Republican party will then be nearer the pinnacle to which it has so long aspired. It will be able not only to dictate high prices for farm machinery, but a low price for farm products. And all for the perpetuation of our "cultivated people," the protectees.—Chicago Herald.

Trusts Gaining Power in the Senate. Trusts are likely to fare well at the hands of the next United States Senate. To the present quota of trust Senators, which includes all Republicans and a half dozen selfish nondescripts, will probably be added three of the most faithful and unscrupulous representatives of trustdom that ever voted against the welfare of the masses.

"Steve" Elkins owns the Republican party in West Virginia, and is going to send himself to the United States Senate, where he can prevent any further reductions of duties on coal and iron ore, or interference with the lead, sugar or other trusts in which he or his friends are interested. He scruples at nothing when dollars are at stake. The foundations of his fortune were laid in New Mexico, where he, by getting government surveyors and natives to testify falsely as to boundaries, became possessed of the only anthracite coal beds in this country outside of Pennsylvania.

"Gas" Addicks has a first mortgage on the Republican party in Delaware, which will soon be foreclosed. He paid anywhere from \$5 to \$100 for votes at the last election. Sewell of New Jersey is similarly situated. But few Republican editors in the State have not obtained railroad passes through him, and are willing to support him for the Senate. All three of these men are monopolists and bootleggers of the worst stripe, utterly unfit to sit in the United States Senate.

Unblushing Hypocrites.

Chairman William L. Wilson has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives repealing that portion of the new tariff act which imposes a differential duty of 1-10 of a cent per pound on sugars imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar exports. The repeal of this duty was urged by President Cleveland in his last message. This duty is in defiance of existing treaties and is working much harm. It is because of it that the German Government has prohibited the importation of American meats into that country.

This bill will undoubtedly pass the House and give the Republican Senators another opportunity to show their loyalty to the sugar trust. It was only a few weeks ago that every Republican Senator went on record in favor of leaving this duty to benefit the trust and harm our foreign commerce. The Republicans make great anti-trust pretensions, but they always line up on the side of the trusts when it is voting time. More unblushing hypocrites than these self-same Republicans do not exist.

Promise Vs. Performance.

The Republicans during the campaign incessantly reiterated the charge that the Democratic tariff law was made in the interest of the sugar trust, notwithstanding the fact that the protection which the McKinley law gave the trust was one-half a cent, while that given by the present law is only one-eighth of a cent. Since the election they have re-echoed this charge whenever they thought they saw an opportunity to score a partisan point. And yet when Senator Gray moved last week to take up a bill repealing this eighth of a cent protection to the trust not a Republican voted with him. The vote was 23 to 27—the 23 Senators who voted for repeal were all Democrats; three Republicans could have changed the result. Was there ever more unblushing hypocrisy on the part of a political party?

Ashamed of Their Own Party.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) regrets that for the purpose of embarrassing the Democrats in the Senate the Republican members voted against the motion to take up the sugar bill. "This policy," it says, "is bad morals and bad politics." The Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.) also says: "This is not statesmanship. It is a kind of business self-respecting men ought to be ashamed of. A proposition should have been made to amend the Democratic bill by making all grades of sugar absolutely free, and the issue should have been forced at this point."

A "Progressive Protectionist."

The Carroll (Ia.) Herald (Rep.) furnishes the following reasons why Senator Allison would make the strongest candidate whom the Republicans could nominate for President in 1896: "He is a protectionist whose views are progressive and in line with the changing needs of our country. He is no hobbyist. He has made the national currency the study of his life. For twenty years he has been an authority on finance in the Senate. He is a conservative, well-balanced man, and is in touch with the demands and requirements of the people."

The Income Tax.

If Joseph H. Choate and Clarence A. Seward have really been retained to test the constitutionality of the income tax, their own incomes are likely to be materially increased thereby.—Boston Globe.

If there are any wealthy men who, rather than pay the new tax on their incomes, prefer to spend their money in feeling lawyers for bringing into question the constitutionality of the law that imposes it, they can easily get the thanks of the lawyers without causing any apprehension among the supporters of the law. The essential principle of the tax has already been affirmed by the court.—Providence Journal.

HAWAII IS UP AGAIN.

SENATE RENEWS THE DISCUSSION.

Military Academy Appropriation Bill Passed—House Sharply Stirred Up by Debate on Pending Currency Bill—Mr. Hendrix Opens the Fight.

At the National Capital.

The Hawaiian question was again brought before the public in the Senate Friday by the discussion of the resolution introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to why the United States battleships had been withdrawn from Hawaiian waters. The debate, which was interesting throughout, consumed the greater part of the morning hour and at its close the resolution took its place on the calendar and can now be taken up only by unanimous consent.

The debate was listened to attentively by Senators and visitors in the galleries. The general debate on the currency bill consumed the time of the House. The feature of the day's debate was the speech made in opposition to the measure by Representative Hendrix, a New York banker. The situation that confronted the treasury and the country, he said, had not come suddenly upon us nor without ample warning. A finance minister of France had once remarked sarcastically that God was good to drunken people, little children and the people of the United States. Was the United States to go out of the business of furnishing currency for the country as a bank issue? Mr. Hendrix asked. If a bank issue? Mr. Hendrix asked. If a bank issue? Mr. Hendrix asked.

To illustrate the result of the present system, Mr. Hendrix pointed to the large accumulations of gold made by the Bank of France and the Bank of England at our expense. The former yesterday held 2,300,000,000 gold francs, the latter £33,000,000 in gold. The capital and the gold bullion of the world was resting in these great pools, waiting to see what this country would do; whether it would become a bankrupt unable to meet its obligations. Mr. Hendrix depicted graphically the present anomalous situation, the credit of the United States excellent, money idle, the banks full, enterprise at the lowest ebb, men living from hand to mouth and the treasury fighting to keep its head above water. He described at some length the process by which the gold was withdrawn by speculators for shipment abroad, and then proceeded to contrast this with the situation in France, where the Bank of France refused to pay except where actually necessary, more than 5 per cent. of gold on its demand obligations. These aggressions on our gold reserves must be stopped, and if the pending bill would stop them, afford relief, take the Government out of the banking business as it had been taken out of the silver business, he would vote for it. Mr. Hendrix, formerly solicitor of the treasury, briefly replied to Mr. Hendrix, whom he described as a self-heralded national banker who came with oracular utterances to tell the House what to do. Mr. Hendrix said his self-laudation was impaired by the recollection of his speech sixteen months ago, when the same conditions existed. Mr. Hendrix then found the panacea for all financial ills in the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Mr. Hendrix declared that Mr. Hendrix had pointed out unwittingly the remedy for the present evil when he told the House that the great banking houses of Europe exercised their discretion about depleting their gold vaults. Why will not the Secretary of the Treasury exercise the same discretion? he asked, amid a round of applause. The exercise of this discretion did not impair the credit of European banks. Who dared to say that the credit of this country, with 63,000,000 of people behind it and an unlimited taxing power, would be impaired because it refused to kneel at the demands of the shlylocks?

In the House Saturday Congressman Coker made a vigorous speech against the currency bill. He advocated the Baltimore plan. He was seconded by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, Mr. Bland of Missouri, and Mr. Pence of Colorado, while Mr. Boatner of Louisiana and Mr. Catchings of Mississippi exhorted their party to unite in support of the measure.

In the Senate Monday Mr. Ransom was elected President pro tem, and Mr. Mitchell replied to Mr. Turpie's criticisms of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Both House and Senate adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of General Post and appointed committees to sort the remains to Galesburg, Ill. The House ordered investigation of charges that Judge Ricks prostituted his office to further a conspiracy by which S. J. Ritchie was robbed of \$6,000,000. The caucus of House Democrats endorsed the substitute for the Carlisle currency bill by a vote of 81 to 59 after a spirited debate. The bill intended to take the distribution of seeds out of the hands of Congressmen has been prepared by Secretary Morton. At an informal meeting of the Republican steering committee it was agreed there should be no tariff legislation at this session.

Turks.

No Turk will enter a sitting-room with dirty shoes. The upper classes wear tight fitting shoes, with goloshes over them. The latter, which receive all the dirt and dust, are left outside the door. The Turk never washes in dirty water. Water is poured over his hands, so that when polluted it runs away.

Six Thousand Years Old.

The earliest known statue is one that has been recovered from an Egyptian tomb. It is that of a sheik or head man of a village, is made of wood, with eyes of glass, and is evidently a portrait. Egyptologists say that it is at least 6,000 years old.

PRICES.

During the gold fever in California the price of board was from \$5 to \$15 a day in San Francisco.

A Countess of Anjou in the twelfth century gave 200 sheep for a copy of a favorite set of sermons.

The sum of \$500 for a pair of boots was deemed reasonable during the last days of the confederacy.

A suit of chain mail, such as was used about the time of William the Conqueror, often cost \$1,000.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.

Disease Added to Other Tribulations of Nebraska Drought Sufferers.

Additional dispatches have been received from Western Nebraska telling of the destitution and distress prevailing among the inhabitants of the drought-stricken districts. A dispatch from Hastings says:

"Terrible destitution exists in Hastings, Chase, Dundy, Lincoln, Hayes, Hitchcock and Frontier Counties, and the worst feature of it is that the people in several localities are afflicted with scurvy for want of wholesome food. The State Relief Committee finds itself unable to relieve all the people in distress, so great is the demand for aid. Railroad men report that since the cold snap no less than a dozen people perished in the above counties in the past two days for want of food and fuel."

Hundreds of families are without coal, and in the border counties, where no trees or brush exist, the poor people will have a hard time to keep from freezing to death. In Perkins County the destitution is complete. Over 600 families are appealing for help.

In Hitchcock County the wife of a settler gave birth to twins during the storm, and before neighbors could reach her home the poor woman expired for want of sufficient food and attention. The twins are still living and in charge of charitable neighbors.

North Platte reports that there are many cases of suffering and hunger among drought sufferers in Lincoln and Logan Counties.

Overseers of the poor state that unless aid comes from outside there will be many deaths from hunger and want of clothing this winter.

"The State Relief Commission has fifty families on its list as needing assistance, and most distressing reports come in from all over the western part of the State relating to woful lack of food and clothing," says a Lincoln dispatch.

"No deaths certainly attributable to starvation are yet reported, although it is claimed that a woman and two children found dead in a cabin near Niobrara the morning before Christmas died from lack of food and care. Coal is most needed and Mr. Ludden, of the State Relief Committee, and General Manager Holdridge, of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, are doing everything in their power to forward supplies to the more destitute localities. Very few farmers in the border counties have any stock left, having lost cattle and horses roamed at large. The people are living in covered wagons by hundreds rather than face starvation and freeze to death. More or less destitution exists in every county from the Colorado line east to Hall and Adams Counties, and the various relief committees, although overwhelmed with applications for aid, are doing all they can to relieve the distress."

STRONG IS NOW MAYOR.

He Becomes the Executive Head of New York.

For the first time in twenty-two years a Mayor not of the Democratic faith is at the head of the New York city government. William L. Strong, who was on Tuesday inducted into the office, represents much the same conditions and social elements that asserted themselves in 1872 in the elevation of William F. Havemeyer to the Mayorship. In both instances there was a revolt against municipal corruption.

Upon both occasions public sentiment was crystallized through the medium of a committee of seventy, the main purpose in 1872 being to overthrow the Tweed regime, and in 1894 to correct abuses, known or suspected, in the police and other departments of the city government.

The exposure of the practice of levying blackmail by the police, particularly upon the criminal classes of society, who, in consideration of their payments of money, were granted immunity from arrest, was primarily the work of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, which procured the appointment of the State Senate Committee which has become famous under the name of its Chairman, Mr. Lexow.

Without an enlargement of the powers of the Mayor, it is argued, says a correspondent, Mr. Strong, whatever may be his disposition, is as helpless to combat corruption in the departments as his predecessors in office have been. It is proposed to enact a law giving the Mayor power of removal over heads of bureaus and an absolute control of the police department. Under the present system, while the Mayor appoints members of the police board and other department chiefs, he may not remove them except through processes that practically amount to a deprivation of the power. The framing of new laws touching these points promises to be as important work as any that is likely to come before the State Legislature and to bring out as many conflicting theories.

Sparks from the Wires.

Stephen Welber, treasurer of McCook County, S. D., is short in his accounts and has been arrested.

Receiver Walker, of the Santa Fe, says it is not the intention to cease operating the Atlantic and Pacific.

Rail lines must reduce the cost of operation before they can again compete with lake lines in the carrying of grain.

Thomas Quinlan was sentenced at Bowling Green, Mo., to two years in the penitentiary for murdering Gottfried Kloppestein, of Chicago, last December.

The importation of cattle into Belgium from Canada has been prohibited because of pleuro-pneumonia having been detected in some animals recently arrived.

Investigation shows that directors of the Commercial Bank, which failed at St. John's, N. F., had borrowed thousands of dollars from the bank and had overdrawn their accounts.

An American ex-detective named Dan-riac, who was an occasional reporter for the Figaro, has been arrested at Paris on a charge of attempting to blackmail M. Senlis, the banker.

Frank Stallworth struck William Johnson a fatal blow on the head with a piece of iron at Miami, O. T. Harry Johnson, a brother of the victim, drew a revolver and killed Stallworth.

James Crum, who was released from custody at Guthrie, O. T., upon his turning State's evidence on fellow-counterfeiter, was rearrested on a charge of horse-stealing in Kansas.