VOL. VIII. NO. 16

MAXTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

SI.OO A YEAR,

The very latest computation puts at \$559,000,000) the value of the real estate and buildings owned by the City of New York. In 1871 the estimated value of the city's real estate was \$267,000,000. The assessed valuation of the city property is \$205,000,000.

The fall is the time of the year when the country demand for broken-down street car horses is the greatest. During the cold weather the animals get used to their rural surroundings, recaperate, have only enough exercise to tasks of plowing and harrowing.

The increase of nearly 350,000 So cialist votes in Germany since 1890 is an astonishing gain, and the total Socialist poll of 1,800,000 distances by more than half a million votes the polling strength of any other party in Germany. "It must not be expected," comments the New York Independent, "that this greater progress will be kept up, but nevertheless one who studies the German politics has got to keep his sharpest eye on the progres and platform of Socialism."

Senator Perkins, of California, ascribes his popularity to a simple little method he has adopted. He says that he has a habit of asking every second or third man he meets for the time of day, and immediately setting his own watch according to the information given him. Senator Perkins asserts that the wear and tear on his own watch and the compliment paid to that of his constituent are repaid by the latter's vote and his support in different ways.

carbonate with cobait and copper have heavier to the square inch than warm, been found in Floyd County, Georgia, The development of banxite near Rome, the county seat of Floyd, has attained a world-wide reputation. Sixty to eighty carloads of bauxite, containing from fifty-two to fifty-five per cent. of oxide of aluminum, are shipped throughout the United States for various chemical purposes. The aluminum works at Rome, Ga., consume twenty-five tons of bauxite per day.

When the historian undertakes the record of this year of our Lord, ob serves the New York Sun, he will have a curious entry to make of commercial disaster almost unprecedented of great naval, military and civic displays, to which all the world has contributed; of a gigantic enterprise in honor of the discoverer of this continent, conceived, executed and brought to a successful issue by the ability and efforts of the men and women of a dis tant city; of an enormous sacrifice of human life by railroad disasters and atmospheric disturbances; in short, of a general hurly-burly pervading all parts of the country, which its rulers were unable to control.

The New York World observes: W. are apt to imagine that America is the land of progress and Asia the land of regress. This is doubtless true, as a rule, but every now and then we are startled to find that the Mongolians have ideas also and sometimes act upon them. This statement is borne out by a recent report made to the Japanese Government on the state of agriculture in that country, and advocating, among other things, the establishment of agricultural insurance. Mutual insurance—that is, "a fellowship, the single members of which are all insured by that same fellowship"is also advocated. The report shows that the Japanese are wide awake.

The recent disbandment of several companies of Indians, who had been enlisted as soldiers in Uncle Sam's army, seems to have been due more to the difficulty of finding recruits than to any real opposition among officers to the employment of the red man in the ranks. The Indian himself does not take kindly to the restraints of discipline, and misses the freedom of his roving life; hence, he will no longer enlist, but while he is in the Government's service he appears to discharge his duties as well as can be expected from him. He does not like the routine of drill, and he cannot be depended on to stand in line of battle, but he makes a good scout and skirmisher-in short, he shows all the weaknesses and virtues of the savage. The

CYCLONE LORE.

METEOROLOGIST GIVES HIS THEORY OF THEIR CAUSE.

The Popular Belief That Electricity is the Immediate Origin is an Error-How to Avert Cyclones.

D. TITUS, President of the National Chemical Company, a gentleman who has had thirteen years' practical exkeep them in condition and by spring perience as a telegraph manager, and are able to accomplish the heavier in such capacity has studied electrical disturbances and kept a record of them, because a part of his duties, after twenty-five years of observation, and probably dropped into the quicksands popular great dinners the favorite having visited nearly every locality of the river and passing from sight cheeses among American people of from the lakes to Utah, is free to state. says the Minneapolis Tribune, that no train dispatcher at the time, sending phenomena in connection with cyclones had ever come under his observation that could be explained as originating through natural causes.

The statement was brought out be cause in a late issue of the Tribune there appears a communication from Mr. Stone, of Pine City, Minn,, in which he predicted that the next generation of man will be compelled to dwell in caves in order to avoid the increasing electrical disturbances upon the earth—the so-called cyclones.

"The popular belief that electricity is the immediate cause of cyclones i an error." Mr. Titus said to the Trib une. "All chemical action is based upon the operation of the law of heat and cold. There can be no chemical action without heat. A drop of water coming in contact with a piece of iron cannot oxidize into the oxide of iron rust without generating a certain amount of heat. It is the operation of the law of heat and cold that causes Immense and rich deposits of nickel the ocean currents. Cold water is hence the cold arctic currents follow the deep sea beds and channels toward the equator, dispersing and forcing the lighter warm water to the surface and to the poles, where in turn it becomes cooled, returning again to the squator through the deep sea beds. The same law that governs the water of the earth governs also the air. Air and water are both liquids. The air can be seen to flow like water by hold ing a sharp piece of glass in a strong current of air.

"From the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole and from the lakes to the Rocky Mountains is a vast extent of country crossed by no mountain chains to intercept or retard the velocity of air current. The extent of this country is equaled by none on earth. Cold air being heavier to the square inch than warm air, the cold air, when coming in contact with a warm current from the south, always predominates, forcing the warm air into the upper

"The cause of cyclones is the meeting of a head wind from the North with a head wind from the South. They meet like two vast armies of men. The pressure at the point of meeting is so great that the air, by compression, becomes heavier to the square inch than wood, or the human body, hence either one will float in the same manner that wood will float in water-it floats because it is lighter to the square inch than water. Place water in an ordinary wash bowl and remove the plug and it will be observed that in passing out the water forms a circular reaction. Air being a liquid does the same in passing either upward or downward;

hence the funnel-shaped spout of the

cyclone center. When two immense bodies of air coming from opposite directions meet, the only egress is upward and sideways, and in passing upward it forms the funnel the same as water passing out of a wash bowl downward. The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurb. Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused by the second by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a

Beveral years ago a cyclone picked great argument in favor of taking him | up a man and his wife, each having a into the regular army is still as strong child in their arms. They floated along as it ever was, the experiment with together for the first mile or two and him not having weakened it in the then separated. The husband was least. It is cheaper to pay him for | dropped to the ground lightly without being on good terms with us than to the slightest injury either to himself or Maht him, and, even if he will not take | child, while the wife drifting into rari-Madly to rules and regulations, he is fied air, dropped with great force and sv. e to become a more tractable being | was killed. Had they been carried in by subjecting himself to them even consequence of the velocity of the wind they would have been carried at

a speed of not less than 100 miles per hour, and destruction to both would certainly have followed. They simply floated in consequence of the density of the air. In olden times unexplained phenomena were attributed to one of the gods or the intervention of divine providence. At the present day many would-be scientists lay what they cannot explain to the doors of electricity. Electricity has no lifting power except in connection with the dynamo or

harnessed by man.

across the Missouri River at Omaha. They have never been found, being orders to a stock train at Kearney, Neb. The carrying away of the two spans of the bridge broke the wires and disconnected the main batteries. There was no more electricity in the air at that moment than is experienced in an ordinary thunderstorm. Had there been, it would have interfered with the working of the wires. On the contrary, however, the electric disturbance was so slight that it did not interfere with telegraphic communication with the West, and I did not learn of the accident to the bridge until some time afterwards, although it was scarcely a mile distant. Soon after this occurcity any thought can tell from his own | yield of milk is largest, and each anicharged or not, but, if in doubt, he shearing, the flow of milk diminishes. can easily settle the question by rub-If the air is heavily charged the paper | grees, and mixed with the morning's object, the wall or celling."

and west along his south section line forated bottoms, and usually a thin winds near the ground and force the tween each layer of curd, the object

Typesetting Machines.

In typesetting machinery the appliart of setting types by machinery up able. In the London Times office a til wanted. curious arrangement has been adopted feeted. - Engineering Magazine.

Artificial Ice Surfaces.

A successful system of producing artificial ice surfaces has been inaugurated in Paris, and is available in large areas at all seasons of the year. explained, the machinery consists of two ammonia ice machines, driven by two fifty-horse power steam engines; this ice apparatus has pumps which compression or density of the air, and force ammonical gas into water-cooled bought by the proprietors of the condensors, liquefying the gas, which then passes into large reservoirs, where it expands with the production of cold, the same gas being pumped back and used continuously. In the application of this system for the forflooding insures smoothness,

CHEESES.

HOW THE MOST POPULAR VA-RIETIES ARE MADE,

n Europe Cheese is as Much a Staple Food as Bread-Roquefort is Ripened in Caves-Swiss Cheese Making.

RILLAT SAVARIN once wisely remarked, "A last course helix; in other words, except when at dinner, wanting cheese, is like a pretty woman with only "Several years ago a cyclone picked one eye" and at once France bowed up two spans of the railroad bridge to the flat, cheese became fashionable and dairymen grew rich.

Judging by our menus of the most forever. I was in the capacity of | tone are Roquefort, Brie, Edam, Ched-

dar, Swiss, Cheshire and Stilton. To show how Roquefort cheese has grown in popular favor within a few years, permit me to state the following reliable facts: The total manufacture of this favorite French cheese in 1850 was 1,400,000 kilos; in 1860, 2,700, 000; in 1870, 3,500,000; in 1880, 4,500,000, and in 1890, 5,600,000.

Pliny mentions Roquefort cheese in one of his works, demonstrating that this favorite has a reputation extending far back into dim antiquity. It is made from the milk of the Larzad sheep and goats, principally from that of the former. In the year 1866 it is recorded that 250,000 out of a flock of rence a certain Professor Tice, of St. 400,000 supplied the milk for 7,150,-Louis, wrote a long-winded article on | 000 pounds of cheese. The very ferthe subject, attributing the cause to tile pasturage of these animals is an electricity. He might as well have immense plain, eight or ten leagues charged it to the heathen gods. I was across. In the evening, after the reworking the identical bridge at that turn of the sheep from the pastures. identical moment, and I know from they are permitted to rest for an hour practical knowledge that no unusual before being milked, after which they electrical forces were at work in the will yield the milk more readily. air. A person who has given electri- From May 1 to the middle of July the feelings whether the air is heavily | mal gives nearly one pint. After the

The evening's milk is heated to boilbing his fist over a piece of paper ing and set aside. In the morning it placed upon a table or smooth board. is skimmed, heated to ninety-eight dewill become charged and stick to any milk for coagulation. After the curd has been divided by stirring with a "To avert cyclones," says Mr. Titus, paddle, and the whey drawn off, it is "plant trees. If each farmer would well kneaded with the hands and cultivate a line of trees running east | pressed in layers into molds with perit would break the velocity of the layer of moldy bread is put in becyclones into the upper air currents." being to hasten the ripening by supplying the germs of the green mold peculiar to cheese. The bread for this purpose is made before Christmas, cation of mechanics to the art of print- of equal parts of summer and winter ing is reaching a culmination. It is barley, with considerable sour dough years upward of nine million dollars is not sufficiently developed in it unwarmth. When moldy enough it is to its present state. Now, for all plain ground, sifted, moistened with water work, typesetting machines are avail- and kept from contact with the air un-

The curd remains in the mold under for the composition of the stenographic pressure three or four days, after notes of the Parliamentary reporters which the cheeses are wrapped in linen in the House of Commons, in which and put to dry. They remain in the typesetting machines play an impor- drying room three or four days, after tant part. The stenographic notes are which they are taken to the village of cheeses were used as a substitute.-read directly to the operators of the Roquefort, where the ripening is commachines, instead of being transcribed, pleted in a very peculiar manner. as was formerly the case. Men at tel- This village is situated in a deep, narephones in the House of Commons row gorge, with high, precipitous walls read these notes to men stationed at of limestone rock that overhang the receivers in the Times composing- houses, and often immense boulders rooms, who in turn read them to the may be seen between the houses which typesetters. In this way these notes have fallen from the rock above. This can be set up almost as rapidly as they wall of rock is filled with caves and typewriter; and it is said that the air come without cessation, and it is correcting proof much greater than cheese is carried on-and it would apkept at from forty-one to forty-four degrees. 1 nose vaults which are so situated that the currents of air flow from south to north are believed to vield the best cheese and they are consequently held in the highest esteem.

seasons by the shepherds, and are vaults, sometimes the purchases being is the demand for the cheeses when brilliant whiteness, its length-the (Me.) Journal.

filaments being sometimes six inches long-its succulency and the thickness of its coating indicates the quality of the cheese on which it grows and the suitability of the vaults in which the ripening is perfected.

The Swiss Gruyere is a favorite cheese upon the continent of Europe, and is called Swiss because it was originally made in Switzerland. It is now also made in France, Germany and other countries, including America. It is mostly made in huts, called chalets, high up among the Alps, in the time during which the pastures on the mountain sides are accessible and the chalets habitable, say from the melting of the snow in May to the end of September.

The milk, partly skimmed or not, according to the quality of the cheese desired to be made, is put into a great kettle and swung over a gentle fire, where it attains a temperature of seventy-seven degrees, when the kettle is swung off the fire and rennet is added to the milk. When coagulation has advanced far enough the curd is cut into very fine piece. The kettle is again swung over the fire, and the curd is taken up in small quantities in a porringer and poured back through the fingers, whereby it is still more finely divided. Each particle much be fully lery is put at 35 per cent. These are exposed to the action of the heat in the cooking process which ensues up to a point when a temperature of ninety degrees has been obtained. The kettle is then immediately swung of the fire and the waste of curd and whey stirred for some fifteen minutes longer, and if the cooking has been properly performed the particles of ourd have the appearance of burst cent.

The curd is then collected in a cloth, and all the whey is carefully expelled. The salt is next rubbed, from time to time, on the outside of the cheese, care being taken to discern when enough shall have been absorbed. This salting process is sometimes continued for one or two years, at intervals of a week. The Gruvere cheeses are commonly three feet in diameter and weigh over one hundred pounds. successful cheese of this kind is like a soft yellow paste, which melts in the mouth, and is filled with cavities about the size of a pea, one or two, say, in each square inch of the cheese. Connoisseurs will tell you that if these cavities are greasy the cheese is im ported, but if not the cheese is American, as we cannot imitate the foreign production in this respect.

grains of rice swimming in the whey.

One of the most delightful of the solid cheeses, and one which has grown in favor because of its merits stated that during the last twenty and a little vinegar. The moldiness within the past twenty years, is the small, round Dutch known as the have been expended in bringing the der three months unless hastened by Edam cheese. It is called after a small but flourishing town of that name near Amsterdam, in Holland. In size and shape these cheeses resemble cannon balls, and when dry they are nearly as hard. They have perhaps been made more widely known by the story that during the seige of one of the cities of Holland the supply of caunon balls gave out and Edam New York Advertiser.

Thk Vivisector Held Up. One of the most curious expeditions

ever planned by man was that once undertaken by Dr. J. C. Bunting, of Portland. During all his life he had is smaller than in cotton or woolen been a close student of the philosophy fabrics. of digestion, and for the purpose of could be transcribed by an expert fisspres, from which currents of cold his investigations he had that remarkable Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, in number of errors that creep in are not vaults constructed in these fissures his care for twenty years. In order so numerous as to make the work of that the ripening of the Roquefort to clinch matters and provide facts for the doubting Thomases, Dr. Buntby the old system, while a consider- pear that the peculiar characteristics ing cast about for some one else upon able saving in time and expense is ef- and excellent quality of this singular whom he might continue to experikind of cheese can only be obtained by ment. He could think of but one plan, ripening in these vaults. The currents and that was to go into Africa, buy of air are quite cold, so that in the two slaves, and operate upon their hottest weather their temperature is tomac hs. By opening the body near the fifth rib and perforating the stomach, a condition could be produced similar to that existing in the person of St. Martin. Therefore the doctor purchased his supplies and sailed across to Tunis in the north of The cheeses are brought in at all Africa. There he hired a native chief with forty of his followers, paying them a liberal retaining fee and promising alluring largess when the trip made several years in advance, so sure | should be ended. They set forth. The doctor carried \$5000 in his inside ripened. They are carefully examined pocket, and the chief probably lay when brought in and classified accord- awake four nights thinking about the ing to merit. Salt is sprinkled over matter. At any rate, on the fifth cyclone is caused from the compression | mation of a skating surface, a rink has | them, and they are piled up one on an night he sneaked into the doctor's been constructed sixty by 130 feet, other for two or three days. Then tent and delivered a little address over having a floor of cork and cement, they are taken down, the salt and brine the muzzles of two pistols. When he upon this being laid three miles of rubbed in, piled up again and left for had concluded the doctor passed over connected iron pipe; through this a week. They are scraped and pared, his ducats and the chief passed over pipe circulates a solution of chloride pricked through and through with the border along with his renegade of calcium, an uncongeable liquid, needles driven by machinery, in order band. They helped themselves to which, by passage through spirals in to accelerate the molding, and after such supplies as suited their artless the refrigerating reservoirs, is cooled this they are left in piles again for fif- and unenlightened tastes. The doctor to some five to twenty degrees below | teen days, till they become dry and came back without a retinue, but with zero. The water over the pipe is thus firm in texture and begin to be cov- a deal of experience that will never He was the "Father of the House," kept frozen, and daily sweeping and ered with mold. This mold, by its appear in a medical work. - Lewiston its oldest member in service, and near of insanity

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

by the Committee Washington, D. C .- The turiff bill prepared by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee is now given to the public. It deals en-

tirely with the customs and adminis-

trative brunches of the subject. The

internal revenue portion is left in The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil from 32 cents to 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead is being

reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent a pound and lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

Plain white pottery ware is dropped from the schedule, and decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent.; undecorated, from 55 to 40 per cent. In common window glass ware duties averaging 100 per cent., a reduction of more than one-half has been made in face of the check presented. It was all the larger sizes.

Iron ore is put on the free list.

Pig iron_reduced_from \$6.72 per on, which is from 50 to 90 per cent., a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails reduced from \$13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent. to 25 per cent. Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent. ad valorem, more than one-half of the old rate. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per ent; higher grades, 45. Table cutvery substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent.

Both copper ores and pig copper are made free. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead is 1 cent a pound. Silver-lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured lumber is put at 25 per

On sugar the duty is reduced to onehalf on refined, and the bounty of oneeighth of a cent a pound repealed, leaving raw sugar untaxed for the pres-

Ontobaccothe present taxes of \$2 and \$2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have been changed, to \$1 and \$1.25 per pound, and 45 and 60 cents per pound on filler tobacco. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent, ad valorem to \$3 per pound.

Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent., which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs are made free. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food products are untaxed. Salt

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing a count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax 1 and 11 cents respectively. Burlaps of cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent., but when imported for covering articles to be exported, are duty free.

Wool is made free. Cloths and cress goods are put at 40 per cent. Clothing at 45 per cent., rates higher than the committee desired but deemed temporarily necessary they say, because our manufacturers been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points, with the lapse of five years. Carpets are put at 25 per cent. for Axminister, Moquette and Wilton; 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common

grades go down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties on wool shall be removed March 1st, and redued on woolen goods July 1st. In the silk schedule the reduction of rates

Sole leather is reduced from 10 to

Other principal additions to the free list are the following: Bacon and hams, beef, mutton, pork, and meats of all kinds; binding twine, borax, camphor, bituminous coal, coke copper in all ernde forms, cotton ties, iron ore, cotton seed oil, agricultural implements (cotton gins named) salt soap, building material (except marble) lumber, timber and wood.

REMOVED THE WRONG EYE.

A Surgeon's Mistake Which Deprived a Norfolk Man of his Sight. Norrole, Va-About two weeks ago young man, employed in the shops of the Seaboard Railroad in Portsmouth, while at work was struck in the eye by a small piece of steel, and the ball was very badly cut. The sight was entirely destroyed and he was advised to visit an occulist in Baltimore to have the eye taken out. He did so, and after examination the physician stated that the best he could do would be to furnish him a glass eye. He was put under the influence of drugs and the work commenced. After the effect of the drug passed off, the young man awakened to learn that he was stone blind. The doctor had cut out the wrong eye. The unfortunate mechanic had been married only four weeks, and his young and beautiful wife is prostrated.

Congressman Charles O'Neil, of Philadelphia, died Saturday night. ly so in years.

A BRILLIANT TELLER.

Raw Materials all Put on the Free List His Carelessness Secured His Acquittal of the Charge of Embezzlement

> ROANORE, VA.-H. F. Loving, former paying teller of the First National Bank of this city, who was indicted October 23d for embezzling \$3,500 from the funds of the bank, was tried in the Hustings Court to-day and acquitted. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty after fifteen minutes deliberation. The prosecution failed to prove that Loving actually took the money or that there had been a real embezzlement. The evidence was to the effect that Loving, while teller at the bank, was careless and negligent and often in cashing checks would over-pay large sums, sometimes paying out as much as \$1,000 in excess of the shown to be likely that Loving made this mistake and when he found the shortage in his accounts, falsified the figures, hoping to hide the matter temporarily until the shortage could be made good. The verdict, which was in accordance with the instructions and the evidence, was received with applause by the audience in the court room.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Congressman Murray of South Carolina Advises His Colored Brethren

New York. - The Brooklyn Literary Union, a colored organization in that city, held one of its monthly reunious at Everett Hall, in Willoughby street. T. McCauts Stewart presided. The feature of the evening was an address on the negro problem by Congressman G. W. Murray of Sumter county, S. C. He said that too much time had been spent in declaiming against the wrongs of the colored race and too little in practical work for their redress.

The element of color made the amalgamation of colored people with others difficult. American slavery. lasting through 200 years, had effaced every vestige of the independence which freedom begot, and even caused the deformity of the race physically. Color was the result of countless ages of climatic influence. Mr. Murray advised his colored brethren to work like the white people and spend their money like them.

Very Modest-Only Wanted \$25.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Among the calers at the White House was a young man, who explained to the usher that he had come to ask President Cleveland for \$25 with which to purchase a horse and wagon. He was inoffensive and made no resistance when an officer was called to conduct him to the police station.

He gave his name as John W. Kortum, and stated that he was a farmer living at Mantus, Gloucester county, N. J. He is being held awaiting the arrival of friends.

This was Kortum's third visit to the White House, his first having occurred three weeks ago. On both previous occasions he was persuaded to return to New Jersey, but the third visit caused his arrest.

A Politican Secomes Preacher

DANVILLE, VA .- J. Sydney Peters has joined the Methodist Conference in session here, and asks to be assigned

The application of Mr. Peters elicited lengthy discussion, because of the following facts: The applicant is a very bright, brainy young man and a politician of some note, he having been one of the bright members of the State Legislature. He has been rather wild and dissipated but was converted about six months ago. He is cultivated and before the examining board he stood at the head of the class.

FOOLING WITH A REVOLVER.

4 Mother, with her Baby in her Arms, Accidentally Kills her Husband

A special from Buchanan, Ga., savs: William Schell, a prominent citizen of Bremen, was accidentally shot and killed by his wife. Mrs. Schell picked up the pistol and was playing with it and an eighteen months-old baby, when the pistol was discharged, the ball passing through her husband's body near the heart. The only words he uttered in reply to her question, if he forgave her. He replied, "I forgive you," and expired.

Sues a Congressman for Board.

LINCOLN, NEB .- Congressman W. A. McKeighan, of the fifth district, is sued for a good sized board bill by A. J. Hoover, a proprietor of the lifotel Lindell He charges the legislator with procuring board and lodging from January 4 to February 26, and during that time fulled to pay any charges.

Business worries are said to be the cause of twelve per cent. of the cases