

# ARTHUR SUEVED FOR \$30,000.

## THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD

Wants Some Recompense for His Interference. A Temporary Injunction Granted Against Arthur and Sargent to Restrain Them From Ordering a Boycott.

The powers of the United States Court have again been called into exercise in the troubles between the Ann Arbor railway and its striking employees. At Detroit, Judge Taft, on the application of H. W. Ashley, manager of the Ann Arbor road, granted a temporary injunction restraining Charles Arthur and Sargent from ordering a general strike of railway employees, or in any way inciting a boycott against the Ann Arbor. This order was served Friday night at Toledo on the Brotherhood leaders and created no small surprise among the strikers. It is made returnable on March 27, when Messrs Arthur and Sargent will be obliged to appear before the Federal Court in Toledo to show cause why they should not be restrained.

A second surprise was sprung upon Chief Arthur when he was served with the papers in a suit filed by the Ann Arbor Company, whereby it seeks to recover in a sum of \$30,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by certain alleged acts of Mr. Arthur. When asked what he had to say Mr. Arthur said he proposed to obey the law.

The commercial feature of the strike is unchanged. Freight was offered by the Ann Arbor to the Pennsylvania and Wheeling and Lake Erie roads, the former taking 65 cents without any objection on the part of any of its employees. The Wheeling and Lake Erie has not yet moved any of its equipment and it is reported that the engineers on that road will refuse to handle it.

## THE TOLEDO STRIKE OFF.

The Boycott Ordered Lifted and the Men Told to Go Back to Work.

The boycott ordered placed on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan road has been declared fully off and the strikers and Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, have issued orders to the strikers to resume work. Several meetings of engineers were held Sunday afternoon, at which the situation was thoroughly discussed, including the orders issued by Judge Hicks on Saturday. It was rumored at one time that the engineers on the Wabash would go out inside of 48 hours in sympathy with the Ann Arbor men, but that it now thought to be idle talk.

General Manager Ashley says that the road recognizes the obligation it is under to the men who remained faithful and 4500 positions that they shall profit by it.

Saturday afternoon E. D. Potter, Jr., general attorney for the Lake Shore Railroad Company, appeared before Judge Hicks in the United States Court and made application for a writ of attachment, citing the appearance of three firemen and four engineers who refused to handle Ann Arbor cars to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for contempt. The previous order of the court, a writ was issued and later the men were arrested.

In connection with the resignation of several Lake Shore engineers, Judge Hicks is now interviewing the dock

workers, it is reported that when they decide to re-employ such employment they shall do so as to bring about any damage to their employees.

The Pennsylvania engineers have had a conference with their officials, and agreed to stand by the decisions of the courts, and not apply the Brotherhood against the laws of the country.

Later Saturday evening Judge Hicks granted an injunction restraining all the employees of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad from refusing to handle Ann Arbor freight and from obeying any order that may be issued by the Brotherhood.

A dispatch from New York says: Such local leaders as were in town were hardly ready to express any feeling but surprise over Judge Hicks' order to Chief Arthur, to stand by the rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which requires its members to refuse to handle the cars of boycotted roads. The arrest of five engineers for quitting work rather than handle such cars amazed them. But, on reflection, it seemed to occur to most of them that this result of regarding the railroad business as "affected with a public interest, was a step toward the complete state control of railroads, which most of them have been advocating."

## SCHNEIDER EXECUTED.

The Murderer of His Wife and Brother-in-Law Executed His Crime.

The execution of Howard Jefford Schneider, for killing his wife and brother-in-law, took place in the District Jail at Washington, D. C., Friday morning. President Cleveland positively refusing to interfere. When all hopes were gone Schneider at once quit playing insane. There were no unusual scenes at the execution. Schneider broke down and appeared very penitent.

The crime for which Howard Schneider was executed was one of the most terrible in the criminal history of this District. He had for some time persistently and cruelly abused his wife and she had sought and obtained the protection of her father. Schneider endeavored to induce her to return to him and to leave the city for the West. This was refused, and, meeting her on the street one Sunday evening as she was returning from church accompanied by her brother, he accosted her with a renewal of his demands. The wife still resisted, and he at once fired five shots from a revolver, killing instantly the brother and fatally wounding the woman.

## THE LOST NARONIC.

She Had 14 Cattlemen and a Crew of Over 50 Men on Board.

It is thirty six days since the White Star freight steamer Naronic left Liverpool with 14 cattlemen and a crew of over fifty men on board, and during that time she has not been sighted by any vessel, nor has any trace of her been seen. The hope of the agents has dwindled day by day, until they are now almost willing to give the vessel up. They can offer no encouragement to the owners of her cargo, for so far no encouraging theory has been advanced that hasn't been exploded. Should the Naronic never be heard of again, she will be the first steamship having duplicate engines and twin screws that has been lost. The accident to the City of Paris about a year ago near the Irish coast showed that the duplicate system was not a sure preventive of disaster, but the water-tight compartments kept her afloat until she reached port. The theory was advanced to-day that the Naronic might have been in collision with the Irish coast steamer that the duplicate system was not a sure preventive of disaster, but the water-tight compartments kept her afloat until she reached port. The theory was advanced to-day that the Naronic might have been in collision with the Irish coast steamer that the duplicate system was not a sure preventive of disaster, but the water-tight compartments kept her afloat until she reached port.

## LATER NEWS WAIFS.

**LEGISLATIVE.**  
The Missouri house passed the senate bill to prevent bribery and corruption in elections. It is similar in many respects to the New York law, limiting the campaign expenses of candidates, requiring them to furnish itemized statements under oath of the amount expended or promised during the campaign. The promises of money or a position on the part of a candidate to any voter is made bribery. It is believed the Governor will sign the bill.

A bill providing for the organization of railway terminal companies was passed by the Tennessee Legislature. Under its provisions the Louisville and Nashville and Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads will build a joint passenger and freight depot at Asheville, Tenn., to cost \$2,500,000.

**FIRES.**  
Toledo—Wheeler Opera House. The loss on the opera house is \$80,000; insurance, \$38,000. Other losses will make a total of about \$135,000.

Oswego, N. Y.—Kenyon and Jones blocks four stories high. Loss estimated at \$75,000.  
Boston—The total loss sustained by 130 insurance companies by last Friday's conflagration footed up \$2,691,456. Included in this sum is \$750,000, an estimate of water damage, divided among 100 companies, and the figure is based on all expected salvage. The total insurance carried on property and stocks burned or damaged exceeds \$4,200,000.

**CRIMES AND FATALITIES.**  
At Columbus, O., Dan Stephens, a well-known local pugilist, was shot and instantly killed by Charles Gutches, a bartender, formerly of Cleveland, O. There was no eye witness, and the murder is supposed to have been the result of a feud.

John Burnett, sheriff of Campbell county, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed on a passenger train leaving Jellico. Deputy Sheriff John Dal was also shot and may die. The latter arrested a man named White, but he was released by Jerry and John Smith, notorious characters.

Sheriff Rutherford of Anderson county, Tenn., was killed in a fight at Careyville Saturday night. He made an arrest when friends of the prisoner tried to release him.

The residence of Henry Bodeker of Freeport, Ill., was burned. He and his wife were found burned almost beyond identification. Bodeker, who was a coal dealer, has been collecting considerable money lately. It is supposed that burglars entered the house, were surprised, killed both occupants and then fired the house to conceal the double murder.

Saturday afternoon, Wm. Unger, a private in the Seventeenth Infantry at Fort Russell, Wyo., was shot and killed by George Jones, a prisoner under his charge. An hour later Jones was shot and killed by Sgt. and Private Robinson while resisting arrest.

**WASHINGTON.**

Secretary Carlisle has taken a stand on the pension question. He has refused to sign any bill that would increase the pension of any individual. The president of one of the leading organizations sent word to him that he would like to have a hearing before an appointment was made in New York, which would have to do with immigration. The Secretary replied that he did not propose to consult any organization or association whatever in making his appointments; that if they or their representatives had anything to say or any recommendation to make, they could see him in writing or they could see him as individuals. He proposed to meet everyone coming to see him as American individuals.

The Citizens' National Bank, of McKeesport, Pa., capital \$100,000, has been authorized to begin business.

The treasury department is receiving offers of gold for small notes in such numbers that it cannot accept them all. It accepted on Saturday, an additional offer of \$1,000,000 from Chicago. It is thought that in a few days the free gold in the treasury will aggregate between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. A gain of \$9,000,000 in gold was made at New York Saturday. No gold was taken for export.

**FOREIGN.**

On the Scotch island of Great Cumbra, keeper Wallace, of the lighthouse, started in a small boat with his four children for the town. His boat capsized and they were all drowned.

Fire in a pastry cook's shop in Saint Sebastian, Madrid, caused a log of spirits to explode and spread the fire to the adjoining houses which were densely tenanted. Fifteen persons jumped from the windows, ten of them were killed and three received mortal injuries. Twenty-one persons are known to have perished, and several others whose fate is unknown are believed to have been burned or crushed in the rains.

**DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.**

Joseph Bartolino and John Nicolli were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at Seaside, near White Plains, N. Y.

At Eau Claire, Mich., the 19-year-old son of Farmer Justus Zell fell down a 50-foot well and was killed.

**FINANCIAL.**

Thursday night by an order from the board of directors, the Sheridan Mendota silver mines at Telluride, Col., employing about 50 men, were closed down. The mines will remain closed until silver advances sufficiently to make them pay.

**CAPITAL AND LABOR.**

A number of men will be displaced in the Carnegie Homestead, Pa., mills by the operating of tables by electricity.

Seventy-five miners struck for an increase of wages at the Wheeling steel work's mines Beusdow, W. Va. It will lay the plant off and throw 1,000 men out of work.

The Big Four's yard switchmen's strike, at Springfield, O., is on again, 39 switchmen having struck this morning. The men claim that the road does not come up to the agreement made two weeks ago to take the strikers back. They now demand that Yard Master Carney be discharged and they be paid for working overtime, and all the men be reinstated.

## FIFTH ON THE SEA.

That Will Be Our Power When Our New Navy is Afloat. Ex-Secretary Tracy Speaks Highly of His Successor Who, in Turn, Compliments Mr. Tracy. Ex-Secretary Tracy's return to private life was formally celebrated by the Hamilton club of Brooklyn, by a banquet. By a happy coincidence the new Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, was enabled to be present, and the banquet incidentally became a glorification of the new navy, and gave the club, which is not a political organization, a chance to express its appreciation of both the outgoing and incoming administrations, Ex-Secretary Tracy, in response to the cheers that greeted his name, in part said:

That marked progress has been made in the reconstruction of the navy during the last administration, I believe, admitted by all. I shall not on this occasion enter into the details of that progress. In my first annual report, in December, 1889, I stated that when all the ships which had been authorized up to that time should have been completed, the United States would still rank as the 12th naval power, and that we were absolutely at the mercy of States having less than one-third of our population, one-third of our wealth and one-third of our navy and fleet. But such is not the condition of the United States today. When the ships now in course of construction are completed we will rank as the fifth naval power, surpassed only by England, France, Russia and Italy. We shall have passed both Spain and Germany, and can once more take rank among the naval powers of the world. I am aware that this is the first public announcement of our superiority to Germany, and this statement is not made merely to gratify after careful comparison of the two navies, ship by ship.

For 50 years the management of the navy has been a scandal and a disgrace to the country. They are absent-minded men employed without reference to their fitness for the work they are set to do. Worthless men having political influence would be retained while efficient men without it would be discharged. On September 1, 1891, the connection between the navy and politics was severed, and since then employment has been dependent entirely upon the needs of the service and the skill and efficiency of the person to be employed. Sailors are no longer employed as rascals, ironing ships, for any other purpose, but as men of skill and energy in resisting the insurgents of Congress one or more new vessels for the navy, so as to keep up a regular, methodical increase—not to a view to forming such navies as those of France and England—we do not need such expensive organizations—but we do need a navy first-class in all its appointments.

**REMOVAL OF TEMPLE BURNED.**  
A Historic Place in Boston Destroyed a Third Time. The Largest Baptist Church in the Country Wiped Out.

Fire broke out about 7 o'clock Sunday morning in Tremont Temple, on Tremont street, opposite the Tremont House, Boston, Mass., and before noon the entire structure was gutted, entailing a loss roughly estimated at \$75,000. Fireman Patrick Dunn of engine 26 had a leg broken, and another man, name unknown, is reported to have been seriously injured. The Parker House was damaged to the extent of about \$50,000 by water. It stood adjoining the temple.

Beside the Union Temple Church, the following were among the concerns occupying offices in the Temple building: Blish School of Oratory, American Baptist Missionary Mission, Home Mission Society, the business and editorial departments of The Watchtower and the Baptist Social Union, offices of Women's Voice and Loyal Women of America.

Tremont Temple has been one of the most conspicuous public buildings of Boston for nearly a generation back. Originally the structure was widely known as the Tremont Baptist Church, but it has been celebrated all over the country as the largest Baptist church in New England, if not in America and the headquarters of that denomination. The purpose of taking it for religious purposes was stated in the original appeal for purchase money. To fund it has been celebrated in Boston, where all persons, whether rich or poor, without distinction of color or condition might worship.

The price paid for the place was \$55,000, which \$12,500 was added for furnishing and remodeling. On the night of March 3, 1892, the temple was burned and John Hal, a citizen, was killed, and George Estes, a fireman of Engine No. 7, Charlestown, had his back broken and died shortly afterward. The loss was \$178,355; insurance, \$45,244. A new building on the old site was completed in December, 1893, at a cost of \$120,000.

On August 14, 1879, the building was destroyed again by fire, but was promptly rebuilt, and reopened on October 17, 1880, at a cost of more than \$250,000. The auditorium was one of the largest in the country, being 122 feet in length, 72 in width and 66 feet in height. The seating capacity was equal to an audience of 2,000 people.

**NINE MINERS KILLED.**  
Bad Accident in an Indian Territory Coal Pit.

Nine men were killed and eight probably fatally injured by an explosion at Alderson Mine No. 1 of the Choctaw Coal Company, near McAlester, I. T. The disaster was caused by a "windy shov" fired by one of the victims. There were only 18 men in the mine at the time, all of whom were firing shovs.

The dead who have been taken from the mine are: John McFadden, John E. Seaton, W. E. Warren, Earnest Matthews, Warren Love, Jules Trisorri.

The mine is on the line of the Choctaw railroad and was opened in May, 1880.

**DIED IN THE HARNESS.**

A Temperance Advocate Gets Out of a Sick Bed to Speak and Dies.

The annual meeting of the East Cambridge Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Boston, Mass., was abruptly interrupted by the sudden death of the Rev. William Graham, who was introduced to speak on "The Temperance Outlook." He arose and said: "I came here out of a sick bed to show the side I am on." The sentence was hardly spoken when he fell back dead.

Paid For Violets With Her Life.  
At Dublin, Ga., Kate Parker, 12 years old, died from a rattlesnake's bite received while picking violets.



M. JULES FERRY.

A bullet striking a rib near the base of the heart at the time he was attacked by Aubertin in 1887.

The news of M. Ferry's death astounded the city. No other event since Gambetta's death has made such a deep impression. Only three evenings ago he was at the opera and on Thursday he presided over the Senate.

The general feeling is that although his election to the Presidency was contrary to the wishes of M. Carnot and M. Ribot, his death is a serious loss to the Government.

President Ferry was born April 5, 1832, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was one of the active opponents of the Empire and was one of the convicted in the famous trial of the "Thirteen" in 1871. In 1874, he was elected to the Corps Legislatif from the Sixth constituency of the Seine. He took his seat among the members of the Left. He voted against the declaration of war with Prussia and at the resolution of January 21, 1871, he was proclaimed a member of the Government of the National Defense. When the communal insurrection broke out in October, 1870, Ferry risked his life to suppress it. He displayed great courage and energy in resisting the insurgents of January 22, 1871. After the siege and entry of the troops into Paris, M. Thiers nominated Ferry Prefect of the Seine but owing to the powerful hostile criticism Ferry resigned five days later. Subsequently it was reported that M. Ferry would be sent as Minister to Washington, but the appointment was never officially announced, and Ferry was sent as Minister to Athens. He resigned that appointment after one year.

After the resignation of Marshal MacMahon as President in 1878, M. Ferry was appointed President of the Council of Ministers of Finance and Fine Arts. In 1887 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and in December of the same year he narrowly escaped assassination by a mad man named Aubertin. In December, 1890, M. Ferry was elected Senator. The Panama Canal scandal, which broke down so many public men, caused many to turn their eyes again toward M. Ferry, who was unsundered by the developments, and upon the retirement of M. Leroquer from the Presidency of the Senate last month, M. Ferry was elected President on February 24.

## BIGGEST GUN ON EARTH.

After a Stormy Passage It Arrives at Baltimore.

After a tempestuous voyage across the North Atlantic from Hamburg, with the second component of the Krupp exhibit for the world's fair, the British steamship Languelet arrived off Sparrows Point near Baltimore on Saturday. The chief article is the big 124-ton cannon. The steamer encountered stormy weather a most all the way across. When it was learned the first of the week that the steamer was overdue fears were expressed that the colossal cannon had gotten loose in the hold of the ship and had caused her loss.

The caliber of the gun is the largest in the world, 39 inches. The projectiles fired from it weigh 2,600 pounds, and are four feet long. About seven hundred pounds of powder are used at a single shot, and the projectile is hurled with such terrific force that it will go through a plate of steel 25 inches thick at a distance of nine miles.

## A BAY STATE IDEA.

An Extraordinary Liquor Bill Before the Massachusetts Legislature.

An extraordinary liquor bill is now before the Massachusetts Legislature. It is endorsed by the Rev. Everett Hale, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others. It proposes to place the sale of liquor entirely in the hands of the State. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of three men. The chairman shall be designated the State liquor manager. The towns shall vote yes or no as to whether liquor shall be sold there, and there shall be no license law.

When a town votes to have liquor sold the commission shall provide for the sale by establishing agencies, not to exceed one for every 1,000 inhabitants. All shall be at prices established by the commission, and the price shall be high enough to reimburse the State for its outlay, no profit being permitted to accrue from the sales over and above the expenses. Special efforts shall be made to prevent sales to persons of confirmed habits of intoxication, and only pure liquors shall be sold.

## A COUNTY SNOWED UNDER.

Travel Only Possible in Ulster, N. Y., by the Aid of Snow Shoes.

Supervisor Jones, of the town of Hadenburgh, Ulster county, N. Y., says the snow in the woods in that town is from 6 to 8 feet deep. Residents who are compelled to go out of doors go about on snow shoes, and many voters went in that way to town meeting last week.

There has been no church or Sunday school in that town in several months. In places the snow drifts are as high as the barns, and the farmers borrow hay to feed their cattle from neighbors a mile away carrying it on their backs home while they travel on snow shoes.

## WINTER-WHEAT PROSPECTS.

Reports from Numerous States Indicate Fair Conditions.

The Farmer's Review of Chicago says: Reports from the principal wheat-growing states in the West show that the crop is at that stage when not much can be told by appearances, but a few weeks will show the true situation.

In Illinois the prospects are decidedly against a full crop, but it is probable that a few weeks will improve the outlook. At the present in many fields the tops of the wheat plants have been killed, but the roots seem to be all right. Judging by present appearances, almost half of the reports indicate a condition 20 per cent. below an average; one-fifth of the reports indicate a full average and the rest are decidedly poor.

In Indiana the general condition is reported as fair, which means a little below an average. In Ohio the present condition is much ahead of that in Illinois and Indiana. More than half of the correspondents report the outlook as good and that the crop appears to have come through the winter in fine shape.

In Michigan the condition is similar to that in Ohio, half of the counties reporting the outlook as good. In a few localities the wheat has been greatly injured, but there is no certainty of this as the ice still remains. In other localities the snow is rapidly disappearing and wheat looks quite as well as it did in fall. In a few counties it is feared that the roots of the wheat and rye are on low ground some wheat is known to have been smothered out by ice.

In Kentucky the general condition is fair. It has been damaged in some counties by freezing and thawing and has been lifted out of the ground, but is again taking root and promises a fair crop.

In Missouri the condition is hardly fair. Only one fourth report the condition as a full average. Some correspondents report the wheat frozen out in places and that the fields still have to be plowed up. In some of the fields the crop cannot be over one-half the average. Generally speaking the early sown fields are good. Late sown fields are of doubtful condition. The condition is fair to good. The plant in some counties is starting to grow and has a good color at the roots.

In Iowa the condition is nearly an average. In Wisconsin the snow came early and kept the plant covered all winter. In some places where the snow has melted the condition appears to be fair.

## THE SENATE SPECIAL SESSION.

Monday.—The Senate reconvened to-day and discussed for nearly an hour, the resolution offered last week by Mr. Manderson, Republican, of Nebraska, intended to limit the extra-ordinary session to matters of emergency or legislation not requiring co-operation on the part of the House. Objections were made and the question finally went over without any decision. It will come up for action at the next meeting of the Senate on Wednesday. No nominations were received from the President and the senate adjourned till Wednesday.

Wednesday.—The President to-day sent a batch of nominations to the senate, among them being those of William H. Wood, Mr. Sherman suggested that they should have been presented in executive session. They were laid on the table. After an executive session Mr. Gorman's resolution naming the committees of the senate was agreed to. The senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. McAdoo was a member of the Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth congresses. He is a man by birth and not yet 40 years of age. In the house he trained with the protection wing of the Democracy. Edward B. Whitney was an active member of the anti-snapper organization. He was one of the protesting delegates sent by the anti-snappers to Chicago.

Thursday.—The Senate was in session all day in 10 minutes to-day. The only items of business transacted were the presentation of various memorials from the Legislature of North Dakota and the reference of a resolution for the appointment of a clerk to the Committee on National Banks at \$1,440 per annum. Then Mr. Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, moved an adjournment, and the senate, at 12:16, adjourned till Monday noon.

## Flour in the Northwest.

The Northwestern Millers of Minneapolis say the mills were able to run much more steadily last week and their output showed an increase of about 25,000 barrels. The total output for the week was 150,965 barrels, averaging 20,995 barrels daily against 135,110 barrels the week before, 156,614 barrels for the corresponding time in 1892, and 125,290 barrels in 1891. A larger capacity is in operation this week and the manufacturers will doubtless show another gain. If there has been any change in the flour trade it has been for the worse. Mills pretty generally characterize the present situation as one of the most unsatisfactory they ever experienced. Buyers, both at home and abroad, lack confidence in prices, and they are loath to trade except for immediate disposition or to take advantage of some offer manifestly below the market. For the past week the prices were still further shaded, the orders taken being considerably short of the output.

## MONEY COST HER LIFE.

A Servant Girl Burned to Death in Philadelphia.

From a fire in an open grate in the sitting room of the residence of James W. Wood at 423 Walnut street, Philadelphia, was partially destroyed. Rose Gallagher, a servant, was burned to death and the adjoining property of Miss Elizabeth W. Morris at 4301 Walnut street was badly damaged. The loss is about \$20,000. Rose Gallagher and another servant had escaped, but the former, remembering that she had left all her savings in her bureau drawer, re-entered the house to secure her money. She never returned, and when the fire was extinguished the firemen found the charred body of the girl lying on the floor before the open drawer of the bureau.

## HELD UP IN THE CITY HALL.

A Bold Daylight Robbery in Chicago's Most Public Building.

H. G. Fox, collector for the First National Bank, was held up and robbed of \$1,200 on one of the stairways of the City Hall at Chicago.

He had just received \$300 from the City Treasurer and \$900 from the County Treasurer, and was descending the dark stairway to the main floor when, at the turn of the staircase, a man threw his arms about his neck and choked him almost to insensibility. The fellow then seized the two packages and escaped.

## Something Like Old Slave Times.

George Winn, a vagrant negro, was sold on the block at Fayette, Mo., under the vagrant law. His services for six months was bought for \$20.

## An Apache Terreur.

In the summer of 1882, when the Apaches were raiding the ranches and haciendas of southern Arizona, said Thad H. Morris, I was a private in Company K, stationed at Whipple Barracks. The Indians had caused the department ceaseless trouble. We were kept on the march continually, but for two months we failed to get close enough to them to become engaged in a fight. One morning, while we were camped at the base of the Chiraco Mountains, a courier came to the camp bringing the information that a band of about 200 renegade bucks had attacked a small emigrant train about ten miles away and had killed the entire party. We were soon in our saddles and were riding rapidly towards the scene. The day was almost insufferably hot. The sky was not obscured by a single cloud and the sun beat down with excruciating fierceness upon the weary soldiers. When arrived upon the scene of the massacre, we found the bodies lying about on the burning sands horribly mutilated. We had made but a short stop and had mounted our horses to give chase to the redskins, when I heard faint groans. It was some time before we could locate the place whence the agonizing sound came. Finally we found it. The Indians had skinned one of the dead horses and had sewed up a man (whose name was E. R. Tarleton from Ohio) tightly in the green hide. His body was doubled up and the hide was closely tied around him. We released him as quickly as we could, and applied restoratives that soon brought him to himself. But when he gazed around at his murdered family, he drew a knife from his pocket, and before any one could stop him cut his throat.

Trying a man up in a green hide was a new mode of torture to the soldiers. They had never seen it before. But I have since learned that in the early days of that Territory it was not infrequently applied by the Chiericans as well as the Apaches.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## DREAD CERTAINITIES FORETOLD.

What Climate, Select and Forest of the Proper Medicine Will Do.

There are some things which are as sure as fate and can be relied on to occur to each one-half of the human family unless means are taken to prevent it.

First, the climate of winter is sure to bring colds, second, colds, not promptly cured, are sure to cause catarrh; third, catarrh, if properly treated, is sure to make life short and miserable.

Catarrh spares no organ or function of the body. It is capable of destroying sight, taste, smell, hearing, digestion, secretory assimilation and excretion. It pervades every part of the human body—head, throat, stomach, bowels, bronchial tubes, bladder, kidneys, bladder, and sexual organs. Catarrh is the cause of at least one-half of the ills to which the human family is subjected. Is there no way to escape from it?

There is. Peruna never fails to cure a catarrh. Peruna never fails to cure catarrh in its first stage. Peruna cures catarrh in its second stage in nine cases out of ten. Peruna cures catarrh in its last and worst stage in every case.

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