

PESTS OF INDIA.

Horrible Realities and Possibilities That Torture One.

A Rat Which Eats Your Hair at Night.

"Along with the intense heat," says a returned East Indian, "there go many varieties of noxious insects. The mosquitoes swarm the year round. Every bed is covered with a tent of mosquito netting, and it is the business of your boy, after having made the bed in the morning, to scare out all lingering mosquitoes and then draw the gauze curtains close and tuck them under the mattresses. On going to bed you make a little hole in the tent, get in quickly and draw it tight again.

House flies are a constant nuisance, and there are great flying cockroaches two inches long, which sometimes bite, and at certain seasons leave their great wings lying about the house. They eat one's patent leather shoes. Flying ants, great black creatures, come in swarms and also leave their great wings over everything.

The centipede, an inch and a half long and more venomous than that of this country, gets into the house and often crawls upon the sleeper. So long as one keeps still there is no danger, but the creature, if one moves, is likely to dig his claws into the flesh, and makes an unpleasant sore. Scorpions abound. They come out of old woodwork and you find them in books that have long lain unused. Their bite is poisonous and sometimes fatal.

"Along with the insects come the serpents. The cobra is the most dangerous. It seldom comes into the houses for some reason, though my small sister slept upon a pile of mats under which a sleeping cobra was afterwards found. The cobra, however, comes into the compound and often bites the natives. Europeans are seldom bitten by the cobra or other snakes, because the European goes about in boots that give the serpent notice of his coming, and also perhaps protect him from the bite. As a matter of fact serpents commonly met in India do not voluntarily go after human prey, but are probably more afraid of man than man of them.

A barefooted native, treading noiselessly, gives the serpent no notice of his approach, and may unconsciously step upon him, and then the creature bites in self-defense. I knew a native gardener to be bitten by a cobra. He filled himself with whiskey and walked to keep himself awake. An Englishman whom I knew was bitten by a cobra, and his friend promptly applied the same remedies. They walked him all night against his drowsy protests and his earnest prayer that he be permitted to sleep. His life was saved, but he never really recovered from the shock, though he lived many years after. The bracelet snake is a familiar and venomous little wretch that takes pleasure in coiling up in one's boot during the night or in getting into the holes of one's garments. One soon learns to shake one's boots before putting them on. The natives have a curious aversion to killing snakes, and they have a superstition, shared by some Europeans, that if a cobra be slain its mate will come to avenge the act. Of course, there is no foundation for it, save perhaps that a widowed cobra comes in search of her mate and incidentally meets the slayer.

"Rats abound in India and get into houses and swarm aboard a ship. One great Indian rat, the bandicoot, with a snout like a pig, visits one's bed at night and chews the ends of one's hair. I knew a red-headed fellow on board ship who used to grease his hair with oil or bear's grease. He was visited one night by a bandicoot, and came upon deck next morning with the oddest evidence of the bandicoot's barbering. The muskrat swarms in India, gets into the houses, as all sorts of wild creatures do, since the doors are merely unclosed openings. His smell is something tremendous, and when he merely crosses the cork of a soda water bottle he seems to scent the contents.

"The bite of an insect, even though slight, or a small sore of any kind that would soon heal in a temperate climate, may hang on for days or weeks in the heat of India, and a slight illness greatly weakens one. Europeans luckily seldom take the native diseases, and, though cholera is constantly present in India, it is only in cases of peculiarly widespread epidemics that it reaches the European population. There is no yellow fever there, but small-pox ravages the natives. It is amazing to see how many natives are pock-marked. The natives have small faith in European

doctors, but they always take the European cholera mixture. Of course no European submits himself to a native doctor. Absence of the liver is the great terror of the European, though the land breeze comes laden with all sorts of horrible possibilities.

"The change of climate as one goes from the coast into the mountains is like magic. On the journey up from Bombay to Materan one starts with a pocketful of Indian cigars, trichinopolis, cheap long rolls of tobacco with a straw through them that they may draw. This is because they are extremely wet. But when one reaches Materan he finds his trichinopolis as dry as a punk. The thin atmosphere of the heights has sucked them dry of all their moisture."—New York Sun.

The Mirage.

The mirage can be seen nearly every day in the plains of Lower Egypt, and also to a limited extent in the plains of Hungary and Southern France. Now and then something of the kind can be seen in summer by stopping down and looking along our sandy coasts such as Morecambe Bay and the coast of Devonshire, or over the Fen district, at that season dried up by the summer heat.

We must remember that the mirage of the desert creates nothing, but merely inverts bodies that actually exist a little distance off; though in the Sahara, skylight rays descending are bent upward by the hot air next the sand, and the eye is actually deluded by an impression resembling the reflection of skylight from water, the illusion being increased by the flickering due to convection currents, suggesting the effects of a breeze on the water.

Many of the descriptions given of the mirage are "travelers' tales" in the uncomplimentary sense. One of the most absurdly extravagant examples of this is the following: "This treacherous phenomenon deludes the traveler's eye with a regular succession of beautiful lakes and shady avenues, and then, again with an expanse of waving grass around a picturesque villa; here is presented a grove of towering trees; there a flock of browsing cattle."—Chambers's Journal.

The Tuscan Peasant.

In Tuscany you will often find peasants whose families have been on the same farm for two or three hundred years. They talk of themselves as gente (the Roman gens) of the padrone (landlord), and take an affectionate interest in him and his family. But the Tuscan peasant is a thorough conservative; he has not yet grasped the changes brought about by railroads, steamboats and international communication. He hankers after a large extent of land on which to grow wheat enough to provide bread for the whole year, and is inclined to regard other crops as accessories.

With the actual low price of corn this does not suit the owner, particularly as it is customary in Tuscany to grow wheat two years running on the same land, with little or no manure. So soon as the corn is carried (early in July) the stubble is plowed up, and maize or millet is grown for early autumn cutting as green fodder. The yield of wheat is of course wretched, from six to thirteen fold, and enlightened proprietors who possess the requisite capital are dividing their larger farms and building the necessary farmhouses.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Dogs and Their Legal Rights.

An English Judge recently fined a dog-fancier \$25 for cropping a bull-terrier's ears. He held that the custom was a criminal one, nor could he be moved from his determination to discourage the extirpation of outlying bits of animal anatomy even by the ingenious argument advanced in defense of the extirpator that if man didn't cut off a bull-terrier's ears, some other bull-terrier might bite them off in a wholly careless and unscientific way. The learned Judge, it is reported, made answer that "it is better to let the dog take the chance of having his ears bitten off by a brother dog, with a chance of a bite on his own account, than to expose him to the certainty of having them amputated by a dog-fancier, without a chance of returning the compliment."

The Japanese Smile.

The Japanese smile is the most noticeable thing about the island people. The people seem always good-natured, and smile like their own stone gods. Once, it is said, the Buddha and the radiance of his smile lighted up all the world. But a voice came, saying: "It is not real. It cannot last," and the light passed away. Nevertheless, many gods are carved with a lasting smile upon their stony features.—New York Recorder.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

KEEPING POTATOES ASSORTED.

Potatoes that are piled in cellars need pretty close looking after in winter. Sometimes the danger is from frost, but it is much more often due to a too warm atmosphere. There is rapid exhaustion of the vigor of potatoes kept for seed by having the eyes pushed forth pale or white shoots, as they will when kept in the warmth and darkness of a large bin. If frost can be kept out the seed potatoes should be thickly spread on floors where the sun can shine upon them. This cannot be done in the cellar, but toward spring seed potatoes should be kept in upper rooms, and the temperature be regulated by a thermometer and small stove.—Boston Cultivator.

BRIGHT SIDE OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The bright side of sheep husbandry is emphasized by Frederick Chambers, one of the most progressive of eastern sheep men. He claims that although wool has dropped from 40 cents to less than 15 cents per pound, sheep, (including mutton and manure) have paid better than any other branch of agriculture except the dairy. Even at present prices wool pays better than wheat, and the decline in prices of what the wool grower has to buy is as great or greater than the drop in wool value. He believes that dairying is likely to be overdone, that the rush to quit sheep husbandry is a mistake, and that we shall never attain a full degree of agricultural success until the waste places are made glad with sheep. "As with other products, a low price has some to stay, but faith in the sheep business should not waver."—American Agriculturist.

TO START A BALKY HORSE.

An officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go, take the front foot at the fetlock, and bend the leg at the knee joint. Hold it thus for three minutes, and let it down, and the horse will go. The only way in which I account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and, having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought. There have been some barbarously cruel methods resorted to to make a balky horse go its way, such as filling his mouth with sand, or severely beating the horse. The humane societies would have their hands full to care for all these cruelties to animals. If they only knew, the owners of the horses would adopt my treatment, and there would be no trouble with the erstwhile troublesome balky horse."—Farm and Fireside.

NEW ELECTRIC PLOW.

A German firm has constructed a new form of electric plow which has been found successful and economical. The plow has a pair of wheels in the middle, and will run in either direction, and it is fitted with an electric motor which possesses the same property of reversibility. The motor by a chain and sprocket wheel drives the shaft over which passes a chain stretched the length of the field. Both ends of the chain are fastened to the ground by triple anchors, and when the motor is started it winds the plow over the fields by means of the stationary chain. When the end of the field is reached, the plow is tipped up and the motion of the motor reversed by a switch, starting the plow back again, and at the same time laying the chain sidewise for the next furrow to be plowed. When the anchors need shifting it is done by a crowbar. To bring the current to the motor from the generator the two wires are mounted on a series of small rollers along the ground, and they follow the motion of the plow very successfully. It is stated that a considerable saving might be effected by the use of this device, especially if several farmers should combine and use it jointly.—New York Mail and Express.

BEES DURING CHANGEABLE WINTER WEATHER.

In many localities the weather has been very cold. Bees, like all animals, throw off moisture in their breath. During freezing weather this congeals and surrounds the cluster with ice, if there is imperfect ventilation. No harm may result until a thaw occurs, for bees can endure cold when dry. If a thaw is followed by a freeze, the bees will usually be killed. Close, well fitting hives have thus often resulted

in the death of a colony, while bees in old rickety ones, split from top to bottom, come out in splendid condition.

To avoid damage in this line, incline the hives to the front, so that the moisture will run out as soon as melted. Do not allow it to close up the entrance. Where bees are wintering in the cellar sweep up and remove all dead ones, so that the air will not become tainted, causing uneasiness among the living. Where restlessness is apparent look to the ventilation and see that the air is changed. If this does not quiet them, place a snowball or wet sponge where they can get at it, as they may be in need of water.—New England Homestead.

FEEDING FAT INTO MILK.

The statement of the New Hampshire Experimental Station referred to, to the effect that "by feeding foods rich in fat the proportion of fat in the milk is increased, but that in time the milk returns to its normal character, determined by the individuality of the cow, and the indications are that the increase in the fats of the milk is not due to the fats in the food, but to the unnatural character of the ration," is one of those commonly met with excuses made to explain what is not possible to be denied, and a sort of squirming out of a difficulty which is wholly impossible to avoid by fair and square discussion and proof. It is a tacit admission of the prevailing disposition of some scientific persons to avoid taking back mistaken statements and admitting in a many way that they were mistaken or misled. It is difficult to understand how any unnatural character of a ration can increase the quantity of fat in a cow's milk, unless it were by the action of the fats in the ration, and if these fats add to the fats of the food once only, or for a time, the fact we insist upon is distinctly proved. The simple truth is really admitted by the statement quoted, and in good time it will be squarely confessed, if it is not now fessed, by all of this wriggling and squirming of a few of the experts.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Manure should be frequently removed from the neighborhood of barns. The barnyard and its surroundings should be well drained and free from standing water and filth.

An old horseman declares that nothing will sell as quickly as a fat horse. A poor horse is a slow sale, unless he is known to have an extraordinary pedigree.

With reference to the eradication of the disease in herds already affected it is recommended that a thorough examination of the herd be made, using tuberculin test.

Early breeding, late and continuous breeding, as well as excessive and injudicious feeding and milking are all frequent predisposing causes, and should be avoided.

Those who profess to know predict that pork will be high this year. Whether it will or not, the pigs can be made to utilize many waste substances that are of no value except as food for them.

Allow no strange animal to come in contact with the herd without first making sure by tuberculin test (which is now recognized to be the only practical method of diagnosis) that they are free from disease.

When the snow melts the farm is in a sloppy, disagreeable condition. Drains or openings should be shoveled out, if possible, and the water carried away from the barn and the stables as soon as it will flow.

The sheep is not as hardy as may be supposed. Its wool is given as a protection, but wool will not keep the rain from chilling the sheep. They should be sheltered and given straw for bedding, which will also keep them clean.

Boys who have not the peculiar qualifications requisite for successful farming should not be urged to stay on the farm simply because they were raised there. The farmer needs special qualifications just as much as men of other callings.

All animals found diseased should be slaughtered and the remaining animals retested at intervals. The thorough disinfection and renovation of all infected barns is imperative and good drainage, light and ventilation should be secured.

Warming milk in the winter to a temperature of 120 to 130 degrees makes the cream rise more quickly, churn more easily and improves the quality of the butter. If the milk is heated too much the butter will be soft as it is in summer and the quality will also be impaired.

BOWBOYS OF THE DEAD.

SOLDIER, REST!

The Boys in Blue are Steadily Dropping Away.

Nearly fifty-one hundred soldiers sleep in the quiet cemetery at the Military Home, in Dayton, O. Of the veterans of the war whose quarters are at this institution, fully as many have passed away as still answer to their names at roll-call. The solemn words "Dust to dust; ashes to ashes," have been uttered thousands of times by the chaplains since 1867, when the first burial took place there.

This generous, big-hearted general has shown unyielding friendship for the veteran since the war, and the kindly feelings which have been stirred by the flames of the country's love will continue to glow for all times. In view of the fact that hundreds of veterans are buried at distant points, it is a matter of conjecture as to the total number who have finished the battle of life. In any event, however, Barrack 36 is the most populous on the grounds. It may not be amiss to explain that there are thirty-five barracks peopled with veterans, and the quiet city of the dead has been founded.

"Barrack 36" is located on a gentle undulating section of the park immediately northwest of the hospital. It overlooks the Dayton and Eaton parks and a vast farming community adjacent. Kept scrupulously clean it attracts general attention. Hundreds of rows of little square marble stones mark the last resting place of the nation's defenders. There is something impressively touching in the soldier's simple funeral. Military ceremony in its most unostentatious form is here. Yet its simplicity makes it conspicuous. So early a day passed that the bulletin boards at the Home do not convey the news that another of the boys in blue has passed away.

Usually the bodies of the dead are interred within twenty-four hours after life has fled. The body is taken at once to the incinerator of the hospital, where it is prepared for burial. Chief Surgeon Major L. C. Huffman notifies the relatives or immediate friends of the dead comrade. In many cases the body is sent away for burial at the request of a daughter, a son or some very dear friend, for the bereaved soldier enjoys the freedom of a Central Burial.

Notice of the death of the comrade is forwarded to headquarters, where the official announcement is made and posted on the public camp bulletin. At any time in the day curious crowds may be seen surrounding the bulletin, where not only the funeral notices are displayed, but all manner of general orders and information of a public character.

The assembly call is sounded and the funeral escort and firing party assembled. Five minutes later they march to the receiving vault, where the comrade has already preceded them. The body is carried from the hospital incinerator through a tunnel—a merciful provision to spare the feelings of the sick men in the building.

The coffin is placed within the hearse, the firing party, meanwhile, presenting arms. The coffin is covered with the United States flag, the sergeant in charge commands: "Shoulder arms! Reverse arms! By fours; right, forward march!" and to the fluttering roll of muffled drums and the subdued music of the fife, the procession marches slowly to "Barrack 36."

In reverent silence the escort stands beside the open grave, while the chaplain reads the solemn burial service. As the last words are said and the mortal body of the comrade-in-arms is lowered into the grave, comes the sergeant's sharp command: "Attention! Shoulder arms! Ready, aim, fire!"

A crashing volley of musketry wakes the rattling echoes of the distant groves and reverberates among the hills till the last sound dies away. It breaks upon the ear of the distant city, bearing the message that another loyal defender of the flag, who survived the slaughter at Gettysburg, or the charge at Chickamauga, has passed to its final account.

After the quick, successive firing the bugler strikes the dead of the grave and sounds "Taps." The grave is then filled and a painted stake, bearing the name, company, regiment and age of the deceased, is driven into the little mound. In due time a marble slab is received from the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, the grave is sodded and stone erected at the head.

Every burial is recorded at headquarters.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

Much more might be printed about Andrew Bee, one of the captors of Jeff Davis, who died lately. He was killed August 28, 1862, in Company L, 4th Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Colonel D. B. Brichard, of Allegan, and he participated in all its campaigns and marches, and battles until the discharge of the regiment at Edgefield, July 13, 1865. In "The Evening Tribune" of El Paso, Tex., of February 18, 1888, E. P. Lowe pays the following tribute to Andrew Bee:

"Andrew Bee, of Company L, was the first man to recognize Jeff Davis as he emerged from the tent wearing his proper clothes and a waterproof cloak. The show, if one must have been removed in a jiffy. At the moment of capture Jeff Davis said: 'Haven't you better manners than intruding on the privacy of a ladies?' To this Andrew Bee replied: 'We'll give you time to dress.' "When he got outside the tent Mrs. Davis held a tin bucket in her hand for him to get some water; but Mr. Bee said: 'No, you can't; you're Jeff Davis, to which he answered: 'Boys, you've got me.' "A few years after the war closed Andrew located on a farm in Mississippi, but not making a success financially, he determined to return to Michigan, with but little money in his pocket. While passing through a piece of timber he met Davis, who immediately recognizing him, invited him to his home, and learning his circumstances, gave him \$10 and an invitation to call any time he should be in town.

At the time of Jeff's capture Andrew got a pair of gold spectacles, which have since been lost.

In September, 1880, Bee came to Martin, of which place he had been an honored citizen till his death. He lived with his daughter, Anna, in humble circumstances on two and one-half acres of ground.

The funeral service were conducted by the Rev. Thomas Monteth, under the auspices of C. B. Wheeler Post, of Martin. The pallbearers were old comrades of Company L, 4th Michigan Cavalry.

Race Riot.

The levee along the river front at New Orleans was the scene of terrible rioting. Three negroes and two white men were shot dead. Two wounded negroes jumped into the river and are believed to be drowned. Seven men were badly wounded and two of them are likely to die. Others received slight wounds. The riot was the result of the long conflict between the white union laborers on the levee and non-union colored men brought to the city by the ship owners.

Salt Lake, Utah, is rejoicing over the arrest of a natural gas, which has been piped from the wells, 14 miles distant.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Important Measures Considered by Our Lawmakers.

MONDAY.—Mr. Froelicher, of Clinton, presented a bill providing for the erection of an equestrian statue of General Hartranft on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg. It provides for an appropriation of \$18,000, and that the governor, state treasurer and auditor-general, with a representative of the survivors of the Fifty-first regiment of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and a representative of each of the Pennsylvania regiments, which constituted the division under Hartranft's command at the battle of Ft. Mifflin, shall constitute a commission to procure the statue and attend to its erection.

Other bills presented were by Mr. Culbertson, Allegheny, appropriating \$5,000 to the Western Pennsylvania humane society; Mr. Meekell, to regulate and establish the fees to be charged by constables in the commonwealth; Mr. French, Washington, permitting religious societies to use the schoolhouses in the several school districts of the commonwealth after school hours. The bill regulating the burning and gas fitting in cities of the second-class passed second reading.

TUESDAY.—In the senate the bills to repeal street improvement laws in Allegheny were reported favorably. These bills were introduced: Harberberg, Wayne, to authorize under the corporation act of 1874 the incorporation of a society for the improvement of the streets and public places in any city, borough or township, their income from real estate not to exceed \$20,000; Meredith, Armstrong, authorizing the construction of military highways in the state. The bill to establish a superior court at an annual salary of \$7,000 each, was discussed at length and passed finally.

WEDNESDAY.—The three Greater Pittsburg bills were taken up in the senate this morning and passed. The bill appropriating \$500 for the improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill river channels passed finally receiving 37 yeas and 6 nays. All the Allegheny senators voted for it. Mr. Penrose introduced the Pennsylvania local option bill, known better as the Bishop Fox bill; also one to provide for the selection of women and children employed in factories; also a labor bill providing that the proprietor or manager of every cotton, silk, woolen or other factory where employes are paid by the yard, cut or piece, shall supply with each worker a card or printed ticket containing specifications as to the work to be done and rate of compensation.

THURSDAY.—The house spent another day wrestling with bills on second reading. Mr. Compton, of Crawford, introduced a bill to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a state asylum for the chronic insane at Titusville. It will be known as the Second State asylum for the chronic insane of Pennsylvania. The bill asks for the appropriation of \$250,000 to purchase the ground and start the work.

The house committee on education killed Senator Osborn's bill requiring school directors to purchase a high-priced pictorial chart. The measure has passed the senate, and if it had gotten out of committee an attempt would have been made to make it a law.

Newspaper Cleanings.

The business outlook is good.

CHOLERA is raging in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

SCRIPERS in St. Petersburg, Russia, last year numbered 41.

It is estimated that 18,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed to live stock in England this year.

It has practically been decided to hold an International Mining Exposition in Denver, Col., in 1896.

THERE are twelve women candidates for places on the London School Board this year—twelve out of 198.

EXTENSION WAZIAX has called a meeting of the State Council to devise means to aid the Prussian agriculturists.

SILAS P. CARPENTER has just been elected Town Treasurer of Richford, Vt., for the fifthth consecutive year.

The United States revenue cutter Corwin left San Francisco for Alaska waters to hunt for illicit dealers in whisky.

LYPTREMA is raging with virulence in London and Berlin. The two-to-10 classes seem to be the greatest sufferers.

The Rock Island Railroad contributes \$30,000 and free transportation for seeds for destitute Nebraska and Kansas farmers.

Mrs. KHEIMIAN, the Armenian patriarch, says 11,000 of his countrymen were butchered by the Turks in the Sassoun district.

DENVER, Col., is to have a coinage mint. It is reported that the richest gold strike in the history of Southern California has been made about sixty miles east of Banning.

The gold brick swindle was successfully worked in Birmingham, Ala., on Mr. Dobbin's, a hard-working market gardener, for \$6000.

The Independent K. of L.

Master Workman W. L. Wilson, of the Independent K. of L., is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the new order of the state that originally the K. of L. has 65,000 members, two-thirds of whom have joined the new order. The only districts of any consequence remaining true to the old organization are located in St. Louis, New York and Brooklyn. The first convention of the new K. of L. will be held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1886, at which time it will likely be decided to establish headquarters in this city. He also states that the proposed action to get possession of the property held by the old order was in the hands of attorneys and intimates that nothing would be done in that line for a year at least.

Hayward Sentenced.

Harry T. Hayward, convicted of the murder of Catherine King, has three months to live. Sentence was passed on him by Judge Jeagrove Smith after a motion for an arrest if sentence had been deferred. "The sentence of this court," the Judge said, "is that you be taken to the House of Correction, and there confined until, after a period of three months, a time be fixed by the governor of this state, you be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until you are dead."

No Shirt Released.

The Indian office has received information that Indians No Shirt and Little Chief, arrested on the Umattia agency, and for whose safekeeping the Indian agent asked United States troops, have been released, and that no further trouble will follow. It is expected that No Shirt and Little Chief will visit Washington.

Disensions in Cuba.

The Balra band of rebels in its last fight at Los Negros had several of its members killed and a large number wounded. Among the killed were one major and three other officers. "La Chamba" reports increasing occurrences in the province of Santiago de Cuba. The mayor of Manzanillo reports to the captain-general that on March 9 Estaban Tamayo, Belasario Ramirez and Domain Caballero, the principal instigators and leaders of bands of insurgents in the Manzanillo districts, surrendered to the authorities and their declarations of allegiance have had a good effect. All reports agree that there are growing disensions among the rebels. It is reported from Holguin that the rebel leaders, Varona, father and son, have surrendered. The troops killed another bandit belonging to Malaga's band and captured four horses.

Nicholas Bodwin, aged 17, shot and killed his father at Minneapolis, as a result of a quarrel.