No babe within our arms to leap,
No little feet towards slumber tending;
No little knee in prayer to bend,

## HE THREW UP HIS HANDS

CAPTURING AN IOWA DESPERADO AND MAN-KILLER,

Big Sam" Was a Tough Customer, but He Quailed in the Presence of "Old Jack"—An Episode of the Early Settle-



He qualted in the Presence of "Old Jack"—An Episode of the Early Settlement of lows.

HEN Iowa was admitted to the Union as a State there were within her borders many rough characters, who had left their quiet homes in the older States and sought the wild West in a pure spirit of adventure. Most of these men, though brave to a fault, were peaceably inclined, and rarely participated in those brawls and affrays which are of such frequent occurrence in frontier communities. Unfortunately there were others who were never so happy as when engaged in knock-down arguments or shooting scrapes. To terrorize a town or a neighborhood was their delight. These were the "bullies," the "desperadoes," the "terrors," as they were variously characterized. It was one of these pests of good society that has prompted the penning of this little sketch.

Shortly after the admission of the State a brutal and unprovoked murder was committed at old Fort Des Moines by a notorious desperado known as Big Sam.

Big Sam was one of many of that

my man now," and he pushed aside the lapel of his coat and showed his star.
"Don't" he exclaimed, as Sam's hand started to drop, "don't, or I'll kill you."

"Don't!" he exclaimed, as Sam's hand started to drop, "don't, or I'll kill you."

Up went the hands, for big Sam saw he had met more than his match.

"Here, barkeeper, just step around here and put these bracelets I have in my pocket on the gentleman's wrists, will you!" said Jack, addressing the dispenser of drinks. The man complied.

"Now, open the door for us and you can have that change on the floor for your trouble," said Jack.

"Now, Sam." he said, as the door swung open, "just walk over to the De Koven House, ahead of me, that's as far as well go now."

Sam complied, and at the hotel he was turned over to the waiting officers, who deprived him of a couple of revolvers and an ugly-looking knife.

As old Jack surrendered the star he remarked that "he was done with it."

"Well," remarked big Sam, "if I had known you were doing this for fun, somebody would have died."

"Well, I guess you know who would have died," was all old Jack replied.

Big Sam was taken to the scene of his crime, where he suffered the full penalty of the law.

LOVELAND. LOWA.

The Juvenile Attendant Cavalier-Latest Tomfoolery of Gotham's Female Anglo-

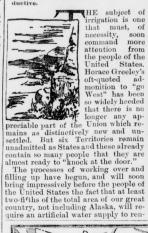


ects of modern cociety there is none more re-narkable than he juvenile at-

The second of th

## A SUBTERRANEAN FLOW

THE SUBJECT OF IRRIGATION DIS-CUSSED.

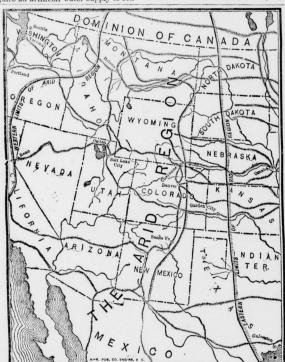


The quantity of land which may be placed under irrigation by this means, and which has no other certain source of water supply, in the Arkansas valley, will be more than 4,000,000 acres, in Kansas, and an equal area in Colorado. These lands are too far from the mountains to be sure of receiving any appreciable portion of the surface waters emanating from that source, because so much good land, which must have irrigation, lies nearer to that source of supply. There is no appreciable surplus of local storm waters falling upon these lower lands, because, on these plains, five-sixths of all the annual precipitation falls between April 1 and September 1, and is absorbed by the soil. This, however, gives so nearly a sufficient rainfall, through the growing season, that but little additional moisture in the way of irrigation is needed; hence the water supplied for irrigation will serve a relatively large area of land. The

water supplied for irrigation will zerve a relatively large area of land. The lands reclaimed in this way, therefore, will not only be so much net gain of irrigable area but the water obtained will irrigate and reclaim a relatively large amount of land.

This immense underground water supply, while probably derived, in the main, from the percolation of the Arkansas River and its tributaries, is probably largely supplemented by underground currents from distant sources north and west.

While these remarks apply particularly to the Arkansas Valley, which the writer has made a special study for



CHIEF DOMAIN OF THE UNDERFLOW.

some years, yet sufficient is known of a large number of other streams, as the Platte, Canadian, Missouri, etc., with their tributaries, to convince the writer that the area of land which will ultimately be reclaimed by irrigation will at least double the amount at present estimated as reclaimable.

The great value of this method of securing a water supply lies in this: That the water caught and held back in the mountains by means of storage reservoirs, lakes and forests, and spread out over the lands mearest to these sources of supply will speedily find its way, in large measure, into the anderflow, and can thus be used again and again in its progress down the long slopes which it must traverse on its way toward the sea. That part which does not thus sink again and again into the under strata, will rise into the air by evaporation to be again deposited either upon mountain or plain in the form of rain, snow or dew. None of that part which is evaporated can be lost.

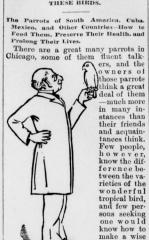
The accompanying map shows the generally accepted boundaries of what is known as "the arid region," and between the two shaded lines on the right is shown the strip of country which will be most benefited by the development of the vast subterranean sources of water supply for irrigation, which may be tapped and utilized in hundreds of places, not only in the region thus outlined, but throughout the entire territory in which irrigation, is needed. The lands which will thus be furnished with irrigation are in very large proportion smooth as to surface, possessing soil of great depth and exceedingly rich, and having a fine climate. They are too far from the mountains to secure a reliable supply of water from torrential sources, and, at the same time, they already contain many settlers who have been tempted, or gone mistakenly, beyond the boundaries of hundred secures of irrightion, but will turn the sorrow of many thousand toling settlers into joy by giving to their aird homesteads the means of the highest degree of fertility and a certainty of much g

A RECENT writer states that in many parts of the United States unprovided with water-power it would be not only possible but profitable to use wind-power for milling. In European countries wind-driven flour mills, even of considerable extent, re no uncommon sight; and one firm is said to have a mill operated by steam and another operated by wind, and to have found the latter the more successful financially. To get the best results, this author asserts that the mill should have a capacity of 150 to 200 barrels, and would need a wind wheel at least 55 or 90 feet in diameter, which should not approach nearer than fifteen feet to the ground.

It is rather surprising that we cannot yet positively answer the old question. Why is the sky blue? Professor Tyndall explained the color as due to the smallness of the solid particles in the air, which are thus able to reflect only rays of short wave-length; but a later investigator, Professor Hartley, believes that the mysterious ozone exercises some influence on the rays, as a small quantity of ozone gave a skyblue in a tube two feet long.

## ALL ABOUT PARROTS.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THESE BIRDS.



tween the varieties of the wonderful tropical bird, and few persons seeking one would know how to make a wise purchase, or, cured the prize, how to treat it properly. A parrot enthnisast in a recent article in the San Francisco Chronicle gives much interesting and valuable information, which is here reproduced: "I suppose you know that every ship from the Isthmus lands at least a score of parrots in San Francisco," said an enthusiastic bird-tamer to a reporter recently. "What becomes of them?"

enthusiastic bird-tamer to a reporter recently.

"What becomes of them?"

"I believe most of them die within a month for want of proper care, and very few of the rest learn to talk. It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that half the population of San Francisco has tried its hand at parrot-keeping, but a good talking bird is as rare as ever, and will always command a high price. Of course, all the parrots don't come from the Isthmus or the



coast towns where the steamers call.
But enough come from these points at a
low figure to make it well worth while
for a man to undertake the business of

low figure to make it well worth while for a man to undertake the business of training and acclimatizing them."

"Some varieties are better than others, are they not?"

"Yes, but practically any parrot can be trained to talk if you commence when the bird is young. There is a common but foolish notion that it is only the male birds that talk. As a matter of fact there is no more difference in this respect than in the human species. The hen parrot can do her share of talking about as well as a woman's rights advocate."

"Do the different kind of parrots require different food?"

"Certainly; that is one of the secrets. Let me describe to you here the kinds of parrot commonly met with in this country. Of course you know they are all imported and acclimatized, the bird being strictly tropical in its natural habitat. The Mexican double yellowhead parrots are among the best birds we get; they have better talking power, greater sharpness in picking up words and tricks, and a more pleasing human-like voice than the other varieties. They are also quick to become attached to their owners, and to make strangers feel like strangers, which is one of the chief charms of a parrot for the average man or woman. That's human nature, isn't it? If a parrot will talk to everyisn't it? If a parrot will talk to every



body the owner has no use for it. This variety has another good quality; that of fearlessness. A Mexican double yellow-head parrot will convince any cat in about two minutes that distance lends both enchantment and safety to the view. As to what these birds can learn, I will only say that they have been taught to imitate all the animals in the barnyard—the rooster, the dog, the pea-hens, the turkeys. They can be made to repeat half a dozen letters of the alphabet in succession, spell words, and, as to swearing, they will pick up 'cuss' words as quick as any 10-year-old gamin.
"Parrots are reckless feeders, and that is the cause of most of their ailments. The birds naturally live on seeds and fruit, under conditions which permit them to have fresh food at all times and plenty of air and sunlight. But a parrot in captivity is kept in a state of chronic irritability by hot and improper food — coffee, meat, stale bread, sour vegetables at the bottom of its cage—is it a wonder that the bird sickens?

"The hardiest of all varieties is the African gray, but it should never be fed with soft bread, which agrees well with other parrots. The proper thing for this bird is a diet of water, crackers, pilot biscuit, hemp, and oceasionally a piece of mealy apple or a peanut.

"There is no whistler to beat the African gray, and it never screeches.

nut.
"There is no whistler to beat the "There is no whister to beet an African gray, and it never screeches. Of course, this bird comes high, because it has to come by way of Liverpool and New York, or round the Horn; but it is a fine pet, and, as I have said,

a hardy bird. A good African parrot is not dear at \$50 or even \$100." "What other varieties come here?" "The Cuban parrot. It is a very beautiful bird, a good talker, and a a hardy bird.



fair whistler. This is a delicate variety till thoroughly acclimated, and is subject to all the rules about a limited water diet."

"Are there any South American parrots in the market?"

"They are scarce, but one of the best is the Maracaibo. It is almost as beautiful as the Cuban variety and about the same size. One of these birds is said to have been taught to talk both in German and English and even to whistle airs. Most of these go to England. A Maracaibo parrot is worth anything from \$10 to \$500, according to its accomplishments."

"What about the redhead parrots?"

"What about the redhead parrots?"

"There are two varieties usually met with—one is the Mexican, the other the Porto Rieo. These are very much alike, with one exception—the feathers of the Porto Rieo bird are tipped with red on the back and breast, while the Mexican variety is a solid green, with the red patch on the head much larger and brighter. The Mexican birds are fairly hardy and have very bright, expressive eyes. They make splendid talkers and good whistlers. They are also quick to learn tricks."

"You spoke of double yellow-head parrots. What does double' mean?"

"Oh, there is a single yellow-head which the golden area is much smaller. This variety is not as good a whistler as the other parrots, but it is the most docile of all and a rare talker. Once tamed it will make friends with anybody. Some people think less of it on that account, but it is a good bird to have around where there are children."

"Parrot improve rapidly in value according to their talking powers, I suppose?"

"Yes, so much that a good talker is worth \$100, where a finer-looking bird that can not talk is only worth \$10."



R. MAX, writing in the Detroit Free Press, makes some sensible re marks touching this subject. He says that the se a mi able the sensible re marks touching this subject. He says that the se a mi able the sensible re marks to sensible re marks to sensible re marks to sensible re marks to sensible re marks the sensible re marks th

How Old Vanderbilt Was Caught.

How Old Vanderbilt Was Caught.

"I was coming down the Hudson one night," said General Spinola, "in company with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond and George Law, when Weed proposed a game of poker and I was asked to come in. I hesitated, for I had only about \$4,000 in my pocket and I knew it was to be a game without a limit. I mentioned the state of my finances to Law, but he told me to take a hand, and said he would back me to any amount. 'I am willing to lose \$30,000 or \$40,000 tonight, he said, 'and to-morrow I will tell you my reason.' So the game started and I staid in, hugging the shore pretty close, and getting startled every once in a while when some one went \$1,000 blind. When we quit at daybreak I had won about \$4,000, but Law had lost ten times that amount. The next day I met him. I will tell you, Frank,' he said, 'why I lost that mency. I wanted Vanderbilt to think I was a sucker, and so I played like one. The result was that to-day I sold him a lof of steamboats for nearly \$600,000 more than I expected to get from him. Don't you think the money was well invested?"—New York World.

THERE is hardly any man so friend less in this world that he hasn't at least one friend ready to tell him his faults-

The New Senator from Ohio.

The New Senator from Ohio.

Calvin S. Brice, who was recently elected to the United States Senate from Ohio, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1845. His father was the Rev. William K. Brice, a well-known Presbyterian minister, who went to Ohio from Maryland, and preached for many years in North-western Ohio. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Carroll County, and was a woman of unusual ability and fine character. Senator Brice's early training was careful and thorough, and at the age of thirteen he entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford. When the war broke out he left his studies, and, although not yet sixteen years of age, he enlisted and served until the



CALVIN S. BRICE.

expiration of his term, and returned to the university, and in June, 1883, graduated. He went to Lima, where he taught in the public schools, and in the spring of 1864 he recruited a company and re-entered the service as Captain of Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the end of the war. He was promoted while in the field to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment for meritorious service, but Lee and Johnston laid down their arms before he mustered in for this office. Senator Brice returned to Lima and prepared himself for the law, graduating at Ann Arbor, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. In the year 1869-70 he became interested in railroad building, and began to amass the fortune he is now enjoying. He is Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and is an active political leader and successful financier.

an active political leader and successful financier.

Judge Cooley and the Ticket Scalper.

A railroad ticket agent yesterday, in commenting upon the indiscriminate cutting by brokers, told this: Judge Cooley has a way of rounding up the scalpers that puts a stop to their operations in short order. He does not wait for the railroads to bring in evidence against them, but just goes out on a still hunt by himself and generally goes home with his bag full. The last time he was in Chicago he dropped in sort of incidentally upon one of the most obnoxious of the brotherhood and brought him into camp in a manner which gave the other scalpers cold feet for a month.

"What can I get a ticket to New York for?" said he, leaning confidentially over the counter and tipping a wink to the man behind.

"Seventeen," replied the broker briskly.

"Can't you do any better than that?" responded Judge Cooley persuasively. Well, the broker thought that he could, and finally arranged to give the Judge four tickets way down below the legal rate.

Well, the broker thought that he could, and finally arranged to give the Judge four tickets way down below the legal rate.

"Well, bring them around to my room at the Grand Pacific to-night," said the Judge, "I havn't the full amount with me." So at the appointed hour the broker appeared at the rooms of the Judge, The Judge received him kindly. "Hold up your right hand," said he casually. The broker did so with some amusement. "Now," continued the Judge, "do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"

"I'll be d— if I do anything of the kind," said the broker, as his expression changed to blank amazement, and his hand droopped like a shot.

"Oh, I guess you will," returned Judge Cooley with a carcless drawl; "here's my friend, the United States Marshal, sitting by my side, and you will be given over to his custody if you don't. So, now, sit down in that chair and tell Judge Cooley, of the Interstate Commission, all about those tickets you offered to sell him below the legal rate this afternoon. I want to know exactly how much each road got for them and your commission."

The broker fell in a limp heap in the chair, and before he had left the room the Interstate Commerce Committee thad exacted some information which struck the brokers all in a heap the day after.—Minneapolis Tribune.

PROF. MOLDIUS has proved, as lately stated to the Berlin Physiological Society, that the anatomical arrangements of the flying fins and muscles make flight impossible. The fish simply shoots up out of the water when frightened, and is carried along by the wind, The buzzing of the fins, which has been urged as proof of real flight, is produced when a strong current of air strikes the fins of even a dead fish, and the rising over the crest of a wave or the bulwarks of a ship is explained by the ascending currents of air produced whenever a strong horizontal wind strikes an elevated object like the wave or ship.

"CHANGE of climate is what you need," said a high-priced physician,

or ship.

"CHARGE of climate is what you need," said a high-priced physician, after he had listened to all the details of the patient's case. "Change of climate!" exclaimed the patient, in surprise. "Why, man alive, I've never had anything else. I've lived right here in New England all my life."

In New England all my life."

In a catalogue of Mexican meteorites prepared by M. Antonio del Castillo, one mass is mentioned which was broken up and fell in widely dispersed fragments, portions being found in three places at the angles of a triangle whose two longer sides were some fifty-five miles and thirty-five miles. In one of these places two plates were discovered about 250 yards apart, having evidently formed one huge plate, weighing more than eighty tons, which broke near the ground.

An English doctor reports over thirty cases of headache and facial neuralgia cured by snuffing powdered salt up the nose.

THE censure of ignorance is about all he real praise we get in life.