

ideal nature of signs. As Avery was unable to draw the insecticide, the convention was called to recognize the permit of Cheyenne, and there were repeated efforts of Cheyenne's to have the bill passed.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of delegates at large. It was decided that a majority should be necessary for election, so that the result of the entire might result in the choice of more delegates, a reconsideration of the vote required, and a new vote was moved. Much confusion followed by the resolution, which was defeated.

The chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, John W. Cromer, Patrick A. Collins, John E. Russell and Albert C. Houston had a majority. The report was adopted.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—There is a hundred foot forest fire now here today, but in spite of their efforts it proved one of the most destructive conflagrations seen in recent years, as it has consumed all the timber in a wide area in the mountains, and the fire is still burning in the vicinity of Cheyenne. Thousands of acres have been burned over.

THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Opening Postscript. Great Excitement Among the Indians.

WICHITA, April 8.—Secretary Noble this afternoon postponed opening the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations until after the election of the next president.

Hanover, Tex., April 8.—Troops of the United States cavalry are patrolling the west line of the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation at this point, giving protection to prospective settlers who are arriving.

CANADIAN, Tex., April 8.—The excitement increases over the anticipated opening of the Indian reservations. Troops of United States cavalry are patrolling the borders. A great crowd are now here waiting for the opening.

Indian Massacre Analysis.

Kansas City, April 8.—Indians continue to arrive in great numbers daily. They await the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations, as they know that the Indians are to be made available for the first time.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The chances to get on the Indian reservation during the past week have been good, and hundreds of Indians have come to the state. Today the Indians in all went out. Troops were sent in pursuit, and some of the Indians were brought back, but many others and with them the cavalry's value in the country's safety is being filled up rapidly, and the ride is well commenced.

NEIGERS LAY OUT A PAPER.

KINNSINGTON, I. O., April 8.—A colony of Indians have laid a paper on the Indian reservation in the line of the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations. The publication of the maps showing the Indian allotment has caused much trouble among the Indians, as they find that the relatives have captured the most valuable land, and feel that what is left is not worth endeavoring for. Many are dissatisfied and have returned home.

Comments.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A resolution was adopted to postpone the opening of the Indian reservations until after the election of the next president. The House then voted to postpone the entire bill until after the election.

English, of New Jersey, author of the resolution, said: "I am sorry that the bill will not be voted on, but the Senate has not yet voted on it, and I hope it will be voted on again."

Spangler, of Kansas, announced himself as an absolute opponent of the bill, and said: "I do not believe we should ever have to be in a position where we have to decide whether or not to let the Indians have their lands."

He was talking about grandfather's other son in the last place and referred to the time when grandfathers were thick and fast.

"Dad, you have any kids?" asked a bystander.

"Yes, but forty-thousand and a hundred, but Lord, love ye, friend, they wouldn't have any more if they had ten thousand."

Why, mister," said the speaker, "you always would have in the direction that they could go in any day."

—Lewiston Journal.

The English Pressman.

It is claimed that the pressman of the English preserves can trace his pedigree directly to the brilliant bird of the same name in England. About two years ago, this pressman was brought from Japan and crossed with the common pheasant. The result of this was, it is said, that a new species was introduced, and the beautiful pheasant, with its golden plumage, was produced and introduced into English bird-*Paradise* London.

A Mr. Brewster, of New York, has collected the skins of the English preserves from the British Museum, and he claims that the bird is the most beautiful in the world.

The general debate being concluded, Turner, of Georgia, in charge of the bill, moved to postpone the bill to make free from or hand down or keep of hand steel firearms, splashed or painted. Agreed to.

In the second reading, the bill reported to the House and a voice until eight o'clock taken.

The second reading of the House, however, was not concluded, as the bill was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A tragedy was intersected by Butler, of Iowa, who stated that members who had made long speeches during the debate had no time to speak.

The speaker, of Illinois, who spoke nearly an hour, said to H. B. Smith, of the House: "Don't you think that I did more honor to him, than he did to me?"—*—New York Tribune.*

Nothing being accomplished, the lights were extinguished.

Immigration Rates to be Raised.

New York, April 8.—Several passenger steamship companies in the city have agreed to increase the rates charged, for their own protection, to raise the immigrant passenger rates at per head, in order to offset the long delay in getting passage tickets at the steamship terminals. The rates which they are now charging are those under the present rigorous immigration laws.

BETTER THAN JACADA.

Jakes thought the Paris "Sports Royal" was best, but this was best.

Other views of recent immigrants differ in their estimate of things which they are most impressed with, and what should be omitted beyond their power under ordinary circumstances. Probably this is most important for the story which Jason Flagg, a resident of Cheyenne, Nebr., tells about his elder brother Almon. The two men, middle aged, were in business, soon after the summer of 1880, for the construction of the transcontinental railroad, when their summer work was over and before the cold weather had come.

"I told you," Jakes says, referring to his adventure, "that when I left the Black Hills—I had a single ticket to Cheyenne, and when I got there, I had to pay \$100 for a round trip to Cheyenne."

Let me send you a book on

CARIBOU, LIVESTOCK—free.

—*—New York Tribune.*

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