To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River in Front of Washington—McPherson.
Nicaraguan Claims—Morgan.
Woman Suffrage—Hansom.
Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress—Voorhees.
On the President's Message Transmitting the Report of the Pacific Railway Commission—Frey.
On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians—Butler.
On Transportation of Meat Products—Vest.
On Relations With Canada—Allen.
To Establish a University of the United States—Proctor.
Indian Depredations—Shoup.
Quadra-Centennial—Pettigrew.
On Manufactures—Higgins.
The president pro-tem. laid before the Senate the credentials of Senator-elect Hill, of New York, and they were read and placed on file.
Turpie then proceeded to address the Senate in support of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the several states.
Turpie argued strongly in favor of the proposed amendment and, referring to the coming World's Fair and the occasion thereof, said it would be most felicitous should we signalize it by the admission and adoption of this amendment, thus publishing to that grand commercial court of the world's commerce and exchange that the great republic of the West had given to its people direct control of the legislative department of the government. At the close of Turpie's speech, the joint resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.
Mitchell offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, instructing that committee to inquire into the advisability of appropriate action looking to an invitation to the governments of the world for a conference in connection with the World's Fair to discuss international arbitration and laws.
Mitchell also introduced a bill providing for the construction of two first-class revenue cutters for service on the Pacific Coast, one of which is to be at least 450 tons and the other not less than 600 tons displacement, each to be constructed and equipped to secure a speed of fifteen knots an hour.
Stewart then proceeded to address the Senate on that part of the President's message relating to free coinage. He said the President was laboring under a misapprehension when he stated the advocates of free coinage believed the act of 1890 would raise silver to par and keep it there. That act, he observed, was opposed by the Democrats. The anti-silver Republicans, with the votes of the free coinage Republicans, passed the act as a compromise measure. He contended that it amounted to a pledge that the government would maintain free coinage. It was expressly stated in the act that it was the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other on the present legal ratios. Stewart argued at length in favor of free coinage.
A number of bills were introduced, among them:
By Sawyer—Amending, in several ways, the act authorizing the sale of timber on lands reserved for the use of the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin.
By Teller—Appropriating $15,000 to introduce and maintain domestic reindeer in Alaska.
By Plumb—To remove the limitation on the arrears of Pensions.
After executive session, adjourned till Monday.
The newly appointed House committee on rules has not yet had a meeting, but expects to get together before the House reconvenes Saturday to agree upon a resolution fixing the membership of committees. Several select committees will be lopped off.
It is said it is probable the membership of a number of more important committees will be increased.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—President Frances E. Willard, of the National W. C. T. U., is confined to her home at Evanston by a severe attack of la grippe.

Dublin, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Bantry, forty-four miles southwest of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, states that a man named John Leahy, his wife and grandson, were found dead in a lodging house at that place. An investigation showed that they died from the effects of poison. Much mystery attaches to the case.

London, Dec. 17.—The parliamentary election yesterday to fill the seat for the middle division of Armagh, made vacant by the death of Corry, resulted in the return of Dunbar P. Barton, the Unionist candidate. No Home Rule candidate was up.

London, Dec. 17.—A shoemaker, named Muir, living in Whitechapel district, last night murdered his mistress by horribly cutting her with a sharp knife. Sensational newspapers made another "Jack the Ripper" murder, and there was great excitement until the truth was known.

Rome, Dec. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Guelpa asked how the government proposed to settle the New Orleans matter. Premier Rudini replying, said that in view of the attitude of the United States government, he had every reason to hope for a satisfactory settlement of the unfortunate affair.

Omaha, Dec. 17.—The motion for a new trial in the Pacific Short Line case was overruled today by Judge Dundy. The sale will not be set aside.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Princess Louise Sophia of Schleswig-Holstein, who, June 24, 1889, married Prince Leopold of Prussia, has given birth to a son.

Tacoma, Dec. 17.—Superior Judge Allyn today appointed a receiver for the North Pacific Insurance Company on the petition of the State Insurance commissioner, who asserts that the company is insolvent.

Des Moines, Dec. 17.—At the meeting of the Sabbath Union, Elliot F. Sheppard of New York was elected president for the ensuing year. The committee on resolutions reported a long series of resolutions upon questions of Sabbath observance, among which is a strong resolution against Sunday opening of the World's Fair. Adopted.

New York, Dec. 17.—The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres cable says: Advices received today from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, confirm the report of a renewal of the revolt there. It is now said that the new insurrection threatens to assume even larger proportions than at first expected. Rival military chiefs are engaged.

## A MIGHTY HUNTER DEAD

### HE FOLLOWED THE TRAIL OF THE LAST PENNSYLVANIA ELK.

**It Was in the Early Part of the Winter of 1867-8 That the Last Bull Elk Was Tracked to His Death by the Tireless Sportsmen of the Sinnemahoning.**

"The man who was in at the death of the last elk killed in Pennsylvania died a few days ago in Potter county," said a former resident of that part of the Keystone State. "His name was Ira Parmenter, and he must have been ninety years of age. He was born near the forks of the Sinnemahoning, where his father, who came from Connecticut with his family before the close of the last century, was one of the first settlers. The old hunter just dead was the last of his race. He had followed the life of a hunter and trapper until three years ago, when he became partially blind and was forced to hang up his rifle. He had lived during the times when elk, wolves and panthers, all of them now extinct, were numerous in the Pennsylvania woods, and he, probably more than any of his contemporary woodsmen, aided in bringing about their extinction.

"For many years he insisted that he had killed the last panther ever known to be in Pennsylvania. But Jacob Bensley, an old Pike county hunter, finally brought such evidence to bear that he and not Parmenter was entitled to that honor, that the latter acknowledged Bensley's claim. That he was in the hunt, though, which resulted in the killing of the one lone elk that clung to its native hills and fastnesses in the Pennsylvania wilds there is no doubt, although the elk was killed by another person, and an Indian at that. This elk hunt was Parmenter's favorite reminiscence, among the hundreds of stirring stories of his life in the woods that he was always ready to relate, almost up to the day of his death.

ON THE TRAIL.

"This elk hunt occurred as late as 1867, although it was supposed that the last of the Wapiti race in Pennsylvania had met its death twenty years before. Not any of the animals nor any sign of them had been seen since 1845, when Seth Nelson, of Elk county, shot what was supposed to be the last one, and its immense head and antlers for years were exhibited at Peale's museum, in Philadelphia, as those of the last Pennsylvania elk. In the fall of 1867 this same Seth Nelson and Ira Parmenter were hunting along the headwaters of Bennett's creek, in Flag Swamp, from which water flows on one side to the sources of the Susquehanna, and from the other to the Allegheny feeders. They were on the trail of a deer, when suddenly they heard the peculiar whistle a bull elk sounds only at that time of the year, the whistle being the call for a mate. The two hunters got their hounds on the elk's trail and followed it all day, when a heavy and prolonged rainstorm came up and the trail was lost.

"The hunters roamed the woods for weeks trying to strike the lost trail, but did not succeed. The news that there was still another elk left in the Sinnemahoning woods spread throughout the region and clear to the Indian reservations over the New York sta. line. Among these was a hunter and trapper famous on the Cattaraugus reservation, known to the whites as Jim Jacobs. One day in the latter part of November Ira Parmenter and Seth Nelson started out to try again to find the trail of the lost bull elk of the Sinnemahoning. There was a good tracking snow, and on the south edge of Flag Swamp they discovered tracks in the snow that they recognized at once as an elk's, and at the same time they were surprised and by no means pleased to see the Indian hunter, Jim Jacobs, appear on the scene.

THE INDIAN'S PRIZE.

"Jacob was an old man even then, although he lived and hunted for ten years longer, when he was killed by the cars at Salamanca, N. Y. He had hunted elk for fifty years, and knew all their habits and instincts perfectly. Parmenter and Nelson objected to the Indian joining them in the chase of the elk, and he was forced to leave the trail. The two white men followed the elk for four days, and it led them through the almost unbroken wilderness of western Pennsylvania clear down to the head waters of the Clarion river, in Clarion county. There a blinding snowstorm came up, but they kept on, knowing that the elk would not travel in the storm. At last they discovered that the elk had taken refuge in a laurel thicket, and they felt that the prize was almost within their grasp, when a rifle shot rang out upon the snowy air from the thicket. They made their way into the thicket, and in an opening in the center stood the Indian, Jim Jacobs, one foot on the dead body of the elk, and his rifle held threateningly as he faced the white hunters creeping through the laurels.

"The wily Indian had read the course of the elk by his knowledge of the animal's instincts, and had followed it surely as if he had been on its track in the snow, and had actually reached the laurel swamp where the animal took refuge before the elk reached there itself. The two white hunters, although disappointed and chagrined over their failure to capture the prize they had followed for a hundred miles, were forced to acknowledge the wonderful skill and unerring judgment of the old Indian, and aided him in carrying his prize home. The head and antlers of the elk were in Jacobs' house at Salamanca at the time of his death, and are probably in that place yet."—New York Sun.

#### What Is "Tretty?"

I ask for information. I have been reading lately a very clever novel about English artist life and English smart society. Twice over in the story a smart young woman is made to describe certain articles of costume in a bride's trousseau as "quite too awfully tretty for words." I have never to my knowledge heard the phrase "tretty" used in that sense. Is it an epithet of London smart society? If so, what is its supposed derivation? Is it imported from America, as most of our slang phrases lately are? Any information on this point kindly supplied will be rewarded with the best thanks of this writer, who feels a considerable interest in slang, but likes it genuine when he can get it.—Justin McCarthy in New York Herald.

"It is not hog and hominy in Colorado," says Field and Farm, "it is hog and peas."

## DECEPTION AMONG WOMEN.

**Why Husbands and Fathers Are to Blame for Much Apparent Dishonesty.**

Since the field of woman's work has broadened, it has been discovered that the proportion of women clerks, cashiers and forewomen, who betray the trust reposed in them, is much less than that of male employees. Opposite this, as if the purpose were to balance the sins of the sexes, we find the simple proposition that, as a rule, women are more deceptive than men, but the deception is practiced either in small matters or in sentiment.

If we eliminate love from the calculations, woman is still the more deceptive in small things. That is to say, she may plead guilty to petit larceny, while her big brother covers the entire ground, from grand larceny to murder. If this were true, it is not difficult to account for the difference between man and womankind. The majority of women depend largely upon their husbands, fathers or brothers. In the maintenance of the home and table, to say nothing of personal adornment, there are very few men who place their purse at their wife's disposal. Nineteen out of twenty have seen their mothers appealing to the head of the house for money that should have been given to her as hers by right.

The man's point of view and the woman's point of view are so far apart that it takes time to bridge it, and as the woman is usually the bridge builder, what wonder if she wearies, resorts to take the shortest and easiest way and practices some small deception? Many a girl with honest impulses, candid to a fault, has been mated to a man whose lack of sensibility, sordid views of life, greed or indifference changed the entire character of her life. She has kept her own counsel and "managed" her husband to the best of her ability. Is this excusable deception?

Many years ago the judges in England ruled that if a man had avenues of flight open, no matter how surely he might be beset, to turn and slay his assailant was murder, and many thousands were hanged for preferring to kill another rather than stand or be overtaken and slain. Of late the judges have changed the ruling. The interpretation of the law is different. Whereas in former years no man dare assail his opponent until he was driven to the wall, now we have the common sense decision that a man need not flee from an assassin, turning his back and inviting death. He may face his opponent and kill him rather than risk being killed. If this ruling is just, what shall we say of the men whose miserly practices or greed or indifference deprives their wives or daughters of the opportunity to enjoy life within their means?

The best answer to the assertion that women are more deceptive than men is found in those families where the parents do not discriminate against their daughters; where it is assumed that the daughters are entitled to as much money as the sons, and the sons are taught that the earnings of the minors are common stock. The girls practice no more deception than the boys. They develop into independent, fair minded women. And they may be relied upon to preserve their self respect and the respect due their husbands.

In the practical, everyday affairs of life the equality taught by the master is impressed in a manner that makes character. And characterless women are the only companions that characterless men are worthy of.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

#### Three Ancient Trees.

Washington has three trees, each connected with some important event in the laying out of the town of Washington in 1793. The commissioners who made the survey began their work under the great white oak in the front yard of Judge Andrews' old home at Haywood. Through the following century this was one of the finest trees in Wilkes county. Another historical tree is the great poplar on the Alexander homestead. In 1790 the first ordination of a Presbyterian minister west of the Savannah river took place under that tree. This was Rev. John Springer, a man of noted character and talents, and who would have been president of Franklin college had he lived.

Finally, coming down later in time, we reach the memorable debate between Robert Toombs and Benjamin Hill in 1856. This was one of the greatest intellectual contests in the history of Georgia, and will never be forgotten by those who heard it. It took place under an oak in the grove of Haywood. It was followed by a typical barbecue of the old south.—Washington (Ga.) Gazette.

Acorns form an important article of diet among many tribes of Indians. They are bruised into meal and made into dough for bread. The meal is usually soaked preliminary in water to take away its bitter taste. Acorns are stored away in trees by wood peckers, and in times of scarcity the natives rob these deposits.—Washington Star.

The work of excavating the ancient ruins at Pompeii still continues, and five more rooms containing many curiosities were recently opened near the old forum.

Twelve ground hogs, ten skunks, two swarms of bees and about fifty pounds of honey were found in a huge hollow tree near Forth, Randolph county, Ma.


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