Captain Bourke writes General Hawley that he has from a reliable source an account of the movements of Garza since the latter began his revolutionary work.

After Garza had the engagement with the three Mexican troops near Gualeon three months ago, the band scattered. Garza taking refuge in the mountains of Lampasas. He then proceeded incognito to the City of Mexico where he spent months working up interest and support in his movement. It is believed that he secured a large amount of money from revolutionary sympathizers, and with this fund returned to Texas. During his stay at Eagle Pass, another large quantity of arms and ammunition which was purchased secretly in this city. A friend too says are the main body of the revolutionists, which numbered between 800 and 900, divided into three detachments, one of them crossing the Rio Grande at a point about forty miles below Eagle Pass, another going almost directly south, and the third toward Mier. It was the latter that Captain Bourke fought with.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 24.—A Republican special from San Antonio, Texas, says: The Mexican consul received a telegram today from General Garza, military commander of the northern states of Mexico, stating that his troops encountered a detachment of Catarino Garza's revolutionary force near Mier, Mex., yesterday. A battle was fought in which a number were killed and wounded on each side. The revolutionists were routed and retreated across the river into Texas. Two troops of United States cavalry left here by a special train today and will take the field today.

ALPINE, Texas, Dec. 24.—In answer to a request from Major General Hawley, commanding the troops in this state, asking co-operation in assault of the Garza invasion of Mexico and the killing of Corporal Elstron of Garza's band on Texas soil, Governor Hogg has ordered all the Texas rangers available to march at once to the scene of trouble.

The Remains of Preston H. Plumb Buried.

EUREKA, Kan., Dec. 24.—All that was mortal of the late Preston B. Plumb was placed beneath his native soil today. The city is in mourning; flags on the public buildings were displayed at half-mast, business houses were closed in toto, and on nearly every private residence were displayed emblems of mourning. The services of the day were commenced with a private funeral service at the family residence of the simplest nature. It was attended only by the members of the family, the congressional delegations and a few intimate friends. The service consisted only of prayer and the singing of a hymn. The funeral car was then taken to the church. On arrival at the church, the casket was placed upon a catafalque, and the lid removed. At 2 o'clock the funeral services were held at the church, at the conclusion of which the procession reformed and proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains of the distinguished Senator were placed in their last resting place.

Mrs. Plumb and Amos, the eldest son, were too ill to attend the services at the church. W. H. Plumb, the Senator's father, and three sisters accompanied the other children to the cemetery. The services were conducted by the G. A. R. At the conclusion of the services, three comrades stepped forward, and each deposited a beautiful floral wreath upon the casket, which only was lowered into the ground. Three volleys were fired by the Rippon Guards, the bugler sounded taps and the multitude dispersed.

Government Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The attention of the treasury department was recently called to a newspaper statement to the effect that in the annual estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, the late Secretary Windom overestimated the receipts of revenue $12,000,000, and underestimated the disbursements $67,000,000. The facts shown by the books of the department are given in the following letter from Assistant Secretary Nettleton to H. L. Earle of Washington:

"The published statement is entirely erroneous. In the annual report Secretary Windom estimated the receipts, including postal service, at $472,000,000. The actual receipts proved $461,307,946. Demonstrating that the tariff legislation of the McKinley bill made radical changes, most of which took effect after the date of the report, the estimate made by him December 1st was singularly correct. In the same report Windom estimated the total expenditures, including disbursements for postal service, to be $424,000,000 for the same fiscal year. The actual expenditures given to be $418,537,708, an excess of nearly $5,500,000 over the estimate. This excess is almost wholly accounted for by the expenditures growing out of the legislation enacted, and judicial decisions rendered after the date of the report, which, therefore, could not have been taken into consideration in the estimate. The principal item of this kind is $11,351,000 for the refunding of direct taxes."

Death of Ex-Senator Hereford.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 24.—Ex-United States Senator Hereford died yesterday at his home in Monroe County, of pneumonia.

The Western Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Elkins was sworn in today. Chief Clerk Tweedale administered the oath of office.

General Stanley forwarded the war department a telegram from Captain Bourke, Third Artillery, dated Fort Ringgold, Tex., Dec. 23rd, describing the two battles with Garza, the Mexican revolutionist. No new facts were given. General Stanley also telegraphed, under date of San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 23rd, that he sent two troops of cavalry from Fort Hamilton by rail, to Fort McIntosh, near Laredo, Texas, in Webb County, Tex.

News via Nevada, Latado, has just been received here that Captain Hardee (one of U. S. cavalry) and a number of officers and troops from this city who were at Carrizo, Zapata county, some sixty miles below here, have left Carrizo and are marching direct toward Rio Grande City, where another band of Garza's men are reported to be getting ready to cross into Mexico. The report states that the revolutionists are about 150 in number, and if the U. S. troops meet them a fight will doubtless ensue.

Collision Between a Cable Car and a Wagon.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—A cable car this morning collided with a wagon, fatally injuring two and seriously wounding six others.

JUDGE AND BUNKO MEN.

A NEW YORK CITY JUDICIAL OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.

Two Smooth Tongued Sharpers Make a Bad Mistake in "Doing Up" a Man—Another Is Arrested and Sentenced—The "Pal" Needs a Saber Tooth.

At the Lawyers' club a few nights ago Judge Rufus B. Cowing and Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve were spinning yarns on the queer experiences they have had with the thieving fraternity, when an incident Judge Gildersleeve and Cowing in two jolly and most accommodating gentlemen. They are very popular whenever they go and have just been used with a sharper who tried to impoliite himself in their good graces to the extent of as many dollars as they may happy to have in their pockets.

Judge Gildersleeve was taking his ease as expounded by a broken nose a few years ago at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Jersey City, and have recovered the force with the "hand shaker" who thought he had made a great capture. Judge Gildersleeve is a famous operator and a sharpshooter. He has won many prizes with his rifle at national and international tournaments, and the writer has a dozen balls on office mantels, mounted and gaze, big and little. He was returning from a trip to Pennsylvania, where he had had many pleasant time shooting with a party of Philadelphia sharpshooter friends.

He had hardly got off the train at Jersey City when he felt a vigorous slap on the back.

"Why, hello, my dear Mr. Thompson. So glad to see you. Just in from Philadelphia, eh? How are all the folks at home?"

When Judge Gildersleeve got a chance to say a word he replied mildly:

"Yes, just in from Philadelphia. I guess the folks are all well. They were when I left home, anyway."

"Now, I've met you in Philadelphia, I am sure. Don't you remember me?"

THE JUDGE GOES AWAY.

Knowing what sort of a character he had to deal with, Judge Gildersleeve fell him on it a modest, innocent way.

"Why, you must be mistaken," said he to the hawk eyed man. "My name is Gildersleeve, not Thompson, and I keep a store in Philadelphia."

"Why, I beg a thousand pardons," and the bunko man bowed low and disappeared.

HAVE THE TIP TO THE "PAL."

Then came the "pal," just as Judge Gildersleeve expected. He was just stepping aboard the Dodgeson Street horse when he got another tap on the back.

"My dear Mr. Johnson, how are you and what are you doing over here? You don't remember me, but I know you years ago in Philadelphia," and bunko man No. 2 piled the tongue in the most fulsome manner. Judge Gildersleeve pretending to everything he said. The bunko man had got Judge Gildersleeve to promise that he would meet him again when he saw he couldn't get him to pole him in a game of poker or a game of euchre.

"Now, my dear Mr. Johnson, don't forget to meet me, will you?" said the bunko man as he stepped out of the horse car on the New York side.

"Officer, arrest this man," said Judge Gildersleeve to a policeman standing by.

"Say, you old jay, what do you mean?" shouted the bunko man, red with anger.

"We will meet again, young man, in a short time, I hope. I will give you my name and place of business—Henry A. Gildersleeve, judge, Part 3, court of general sessions.

"What's the charge, judge?" asked the policeman.

"Impudence, sir."

The next day the bunko man was sent to the island for six months by Justice Power, of the Tombs.

THE "PAL" REPENTS.

Two months later Judge Gildersleeve had the pleasure of meeting the man who was hung at the New York "Grand Hotel," "Kid" Miller. Miller was the man who first adopted the judge in the dodge at Jersey City.

"Miller, I've met you before," said Judge Gildersleeve.

"Yes, judge," replied Miller.

"Well, I got off a Pennsylvania train in Jersey City, and two men challenged me with a gun and a bowie and demanded my traveling clothes. I had been on a little pleasure expedition, and you saw fit to interfere in the business of a peaceable, law abiding citizen. Your companion is now serving a term on the island, and the sentence who came to town will be better off if you follow suit. One year in the penitentiary," and the bunko king was led away, and it was a few hours given it was sent to the island instead.

The two bunko men who tried to capture Judge Gildersleeve's shekels had worked New York and vicinity for a long time, yet did not know the face of the criminal court judge. In the case of Brewster Smith the "Grand Master" was found in Gray the Windy City, and badly scared the city officers are already as his calling would seem to warrant.

Judge Gildersleeve told me that so far as he knew he and Recorder Smyth were the only criminal judges that had ever been approached by the New York bunko men.

The only other experience Judge Gildersleeve ever had with the crooks outside his courtroom was during the Centennial in Philadelphia. He had his pockets picked while gazing over the exposition grounds. He had just been made a judge of the criminal court in Brooklyn, and some of his friends, who remember how Judge Gildersleeve felt over the thefts, say that for a long time thereafter he received very little accidental consideration, when they were explained according to his injury's tribute.—New York Herald.

The annual ice carnivals at St. Paul were popular affairs. They attracted compliment and attention from many parts of the country. Visitors from other sections of the Union traveled to Minnesota to see the splendid ice palace with other features of the carnival. But this winter there will be no carnival in St. Paul. The chamber of commerce has decided that whereas the palace gives the impression that St. Paul is the coldest place on earth it is therefore time to stop holding those and take measures to attract immigration to the city instead of driving it away from business or pleasure.

PLANT GROWTH BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Professor Bailey's Experiments with Electric Light on Cold Plants Speaks Eloquently.

At the Cornell experiment station, Ithaca, N. Y., in the winter of 1890-91, a following house was erected into two sections

NORMAL GREEN PLANT.

partitioned, and one was covered by arc lamps, the other being left for light and exposure to sunlight. The lamps were made to burn the plants grew to the light the greater the sunlighting. The sunlight was particularly wanted in the last place—coffee, spinach, peas and lettuce. The plants "rear to meet" before sunlight leaves were turned, and away the light the flower were turned and retired. This is still true (tested in spinach, Flat Leaf). The rays, which are made to the same angle as reflected Dutch spinach when sunscratch out. Fig. 1 shows an average plant from the darker side (normal leaves), and Fig. 2 one from the light side. Some results were from flowers with colors one of the lamps.

STUNTED PLANT.

These and similar experiments justified the conclusions that while the mere electric light has a damaging influence upon the plants near it, electric light promotes assimilation, it often increases the quantity of fruit, it is capable of producing natural flowers and colors in fruits, it often improves colors of flowers and sometimes increases the production of flowers, and that periods of darkness are necessary to the growth and development of plants. Professor Bailey believes it is only necessary to overcome the difficulties the chief of which are the injurious influences upon plants near the light, the low equal brightness of authority in some and, in short, the whole series of practical adjustments of conditions to artificial environment to develop electricity a success, believes. A Prince experiment also showed that the injurious rays from the electric light are greatly modified by a transparent glass. Professor Bailey's experiments with an incandescent lamp, protected by an ordinary white opal globe, gave results which are quite encouraging. Plants of the tested light, in a word, the injurious effects were lessened by the use of the globe. Letters were greatly benefited by the electric lights.

Ventilation of New Houses.

The amount of air needed to keep the people greatly according to circumstances. When they are crowded and full of heavy, we believe and with a well kept system, the amount of air needed is very good. If they can be kept good, a very little air and coffee. In winter men are in a comfortable state, and the amount of air necessary is very small. Ventilation is very slight. Special ventilation, simply for the sake of carrying fumes or gases out, seems to be almost unnecessary. The low barometer will clear for special purposes, and we believe it is not worth the trouble to use it. We also believe the ground that they are thoroughly more readily control the temperature.

In the low experiment are tests with wholly underground houses and work in dough fermentation. It is very good, needed for controlling temperature. Which here other tests into that gave results essential for essential winter, the fuel of air is very slight indeed. When there whether and in such, and spring seasons there is security and to least cooling, more air is needed. It is then, if over, that special ventilation is needed, but as all that is needed can be amply secured by the occasional opening of windows at night, if it and summer seem necessary, it seemly seems worth while to go to the expense of laying sixteen plots. I should not do so advise it, writes W. J. Beal, professor of Michigan, in the American Agriculturist.

A Practical Lesson in Poultry.

The following from a Canada farmer and received from the Ottawa station will be read with interest by readers who desire to know what a small number of hens will do when well cared for and fed.

"Eggs laid by fifteen Plymouth Rock hens:

January	24
February	24
March	36
April	36
May	36
June	23 one hen killed
July	18
August	18
September	18
October	12
November	12 hens moulting
December	0
Total	240

Total cost of food for the year, $13.86. Four of the hens raised thirty-nine chickens. The cost of the chickens fed to be included in the above account.

One of the pullets began to lay when 5 months and 4 days old.

Eternal Vigilance

Is the price of good health. For with all the precautions we may take there are insidious foes lurking in the air we breathe, and it is a fortunate circumstance if we can find a remedy to counteract the malarial poisons and other impurities in the blood and to expel from our system the germs of disease. Experience shows that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to expel the germs of disease.

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Is the acknowledged and unsuspected remedy. For blood, liver, kidneys, and all blood diseases, it stands as a monument of success and all the world speaks its praises.

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And induces a healthy action from Superfluous Matter, Biliousness and Dyspepsia. If you have a good medicine you need certainly take

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Ladies' Fine Calf, Hand-sewed, Button and Lace, $1.50. Ladies' Fine Calf, Hand-sewed, Button and Lace, $1.25. Ladies' Fine Calf, Hand-sewed, Button and Lace, $1.00. Ladies' Fine Calf, Hand-sewed, Button and Lace, $0.75. Ladies' Fine Calf, Hand-sewed, Button and Lace, $0.50. Ladies' Fine Calf, Hand-sewed, Button and Lace, $0.25. Ladies' Fine Calf, Hand-sewed, Button and Lace, $0.00