BOREAS IN EUROPE.

Several Countries Suffering Extremely from the Inclemency of the Weather.

SUSPENSION OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, KANSAS.

The President of the Big Ox Mining Company Refutes Some Charges.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

SEVERE WEATHER.

The Temperature Many Degrees Below Zero in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Reports from all parts show that the thermometer touched many degrees below Zero yesterday, but that the cold is bearable in the absence of wind. The ice here is eighteen inches thick. The Spree is almost frozen and Hagen five inches in width, is alive with skaters and sleighs. The ponds are frozen to the bottom. Twenty-one head of deer in the royal forest at Beurath have died.

FROST IN HOLLAND.

In Holland and Belgium the severity of the snow fall put a stop to railway and street car travel. Thousands of men are engaged in clearing the roads. On the coast of Holland the sea is frozen a great distance. There are lanes of ice on the shore, of extreme beauty. Only the harbors of Rotterdam and Flushing are accessible to vessels.

FREEZING TO DEATH IN ITALY.

Advices from Naples report the death of five persons from cold. The Italian rivers are encumbered with ice. The roof of a school for boys at Sandomatte gave way beneath the burden of snow and ice. The whole mass went down crashing into the school below; twenty-two pupils were injured. On the Sorrento road a man and a man was found frozen to death. Several vessels have been wrecked in the Bay of Biscay and a number of lives were lost. The gales blowing over Europe are the severest in years.

THE ELBE ICE BLOCKED.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Several steamers in the ice-blocked river, Elbe, have lost their propellers by striking against the ice floes. A number of vessels have parted with their anchor chains and are drifting helplessly in the stream. The strongest tugs cannot leave the harbor of Cuxhaven on account of ice. The citizens are assisting the military to blast the ice with mellinite.

SEVERAL DEATHS FROM COLD IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Saturday and yesterday the most intense cold of the winter was experienced throughout France. Yesterday an aged man was found frozen to death in his lodgings of this city. The thermometer yesterday touched seven degrees above, Fahrenheit, at Marseilles, nine here, twelve at Toulouse and five at Brunable. The cells are frozen at Perpignan, where a man has been found frozen to death in the street. A woman was found frozen to death in her bed at Spignal, where the thermometer indicates four below zero. Night snow falls are reported from Riviera.

Takes Charge of a Bank.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—The National Bank examiner for Missouri took charge of the American National Bank in this city this morning. The capital stock of the bank is $125,000.

No statement of liabilities or assets can be obtained. During the early part of last week it became known to members of the Kansas City Clearing House Association that the bank was in need of assistance. A meeting of the association was called and a resolution adopted assuring the American that upon proper showing, assistance would be rendered to the amount of a million dollars. A committee was appointed to examine outstanding and on Saturday they reported that the paper offered was as good as the same of the association would accept. This decision made the failure of the bank inevitable and the bank examiner assumed charge of the concern. As a result of the failure a great deal of uneasiness was created among the depositors of the Kansas City State and Savings deposit bank and the American National bank, which are supposed by many to be connected with the American National bank. There is a run on the first named bank, which is paying all depositors promptly and officials claim that they will meet all obligations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — Lacey, the comptroller of currency, received a telegram this morning from Bank Examiner Marshal, announcing the suspension of the American National Bank, Kansas City. He said there had been a very heavy run on the bank and that the situation looked serious. He added, however, that he did not think the bank's liabilities would exceed a million dollars. The comptroller said he thought the bank was suffering from its efforts to assist its correspondents in Kansas, four of which have failed recently.

Effects in London of the Argentine Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Owing to the reports of trouble in the Argentine Republic, the securities of that country today have fallen 1½ per cent on the stock exchange here. There are rumors that influential firms will become involved through the drop of prices.

Charges Refuted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Regarding the charges against the Big Ox Mining company, Moulton, Emerson, the president of the company, says: "Owing to the state of the money market it has been impossible to raise money to pay the men. Telegrams received by me today from the secretary and treasurer Dodge, Boston, say that he has secured funds and started for Helena. The company will be on a good financial basis hereafter. The charges that we are doing other than legitimate mining business are untrue."

Raid Along the Canadian Frontier.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—Indian Superintendent Moffatt has returned to Regina and reports everything quiet along the Manitoba frontier. The usual patrols will also be continued for the present.

Challenged.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—John McMahon, the Champion collar-and-elbow wrestler of the world, has been challenged by James Conley, the Texas giant and champion of the Western States to wrestle for $500 to $1000, the contest to come off in Montreal within a month from the date of the signing of the articles.

The Senate Again Takes up the Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Immediately after reading the journal the Senate took up the election bill.

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

Dr. Nansen Explains His Ideas Before the Danish Geographical Society.

(Special cable to N. Y. Herald copyrighted.)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.—The contemplated expedition to the North Pole in 1892 by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who it will be remembered successfully crossed Greenland last year, is a feat of daring which even among arctic enterprise is without parallel. The intrepid Norwegian explorer at a meeting of the Danish Geographical Society at Copenhagen, at which the King of Denmark was present, gave details of his contemplated journey illustrating his lecture by the help of charts. His expedition is unlike the English and American expeditions along the west coast of Greenland or that of Captain Tegetthof along the east coast. Dr. Nansen dwelt at some length on the unfortunate Jeanette expedition because he intends to follow the same route as the one attempted by that vessel. According to Dr. Nansen the Jeanette expedition ended in disaster not in consequence of a wrong plan being pursued, but because the vessel was not strong enough for the pressure and current. He holds that the plan of going out against the current but with the current, which the Jeanette first of all the Polar expeditions pursued, is undoubtedly the correct one. Dr. Nansen proposes starting from Christiania in the summer of 1892, hoping to penetrate the Behring Strait in the same season just as the Jeanette did. Instead, however, of directing his course north, like the Jeanette, he intends following the northern coast of Siberia, forcing his way between the New Siberian islands, past the current moving east, until he meets the "northern current." His whole plan is based upon an intention of proving the existence of a "northern current," which starts from the Siberian rivers which extends northeast and along the north coast of Greenland, round Cape Farewell and high up along the west coast. He believes himself to be in possession of many proofs of the existence of such a current. In his lecture he cited the curious fact that the effects left behind by the Jeanette expedition were found exactly three years after the disappearance of the vessel on the west coast of Greenland. These effects must have come from the north of Franz Joseph land, far south of that land there now a Swiss western current and it is well known that the Jeanette entered a current far farther south and was crushed by ice.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS.

A new cable between Sweden and England is being laid by the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

The edition of King Oscar's works is now complete, a collection of his latest speeches having just been printed.

Axel Paulsen, the dethroned king of Siam's, is at present in Christiania, intending to make that city his home for the winter.

Christ. Bayn, the Swedish-Norwegian Consul in New York, has been created a knight of King Oscar's order of Vasa.

The government of Sweden and Norway has fixed the salary of the Swedish-Norwegian consul in New York at 15,000 crowns.

Norwegian railroad freight rates compared with American rates proved to be the higher and more unfavorable to the people.

The Thingvalla Emigrant Company has been in contract with an English ship-building firm for the delivery of two big steamers.

A Swedish "expert museum" or industrial exposition will be established at Rio de Janeiro by a manner of Swedish business men.

Calls for teachers of the Swedish sloyd system have been received from Jamaica. The Stockholm Teachers' Seminary will furnish instructors.

While in Paris the other day Christine Nilsson wrote her autograph in Sigrid Arnoldson's album, signing after her name—"A falling star."

When Ibsen's "Ghosts" was played for the first time at Vienna recently it was received with mingled evidences of approval and disapproval, the latter predominating.

Ernest A. Man, the American consul at Gothenburg, left the other day with his wife for New York. He has during the last four years filled no more position in a very creditable manner.

The Danish Sunrise dirk has sent out a reporter to travel around the world as the paper's correspondent. He will pay particular attention to the condition of the Danish emigrants in the United States.

A new volume of stories by Kristofer Janson, the well known author and Unitarian clergyman in Minneapolis, was last month published in Norway. The first edition was sold in less than fourteen days.

Brondt's book firm in Filipstad sent recently a number of very large and beautiful pictures to President Harrison. The pictures represent the solemn reception of John Ericsson's remains in that city.

The secretary of the Burg Theatre, in Vienna, Baron von Berg, who is an admirer of Ibsen's earliest works, has protested against his latest dramas, which, he says, "are written with dirt and impure human blood."

At the latest meeting of the Norwegian Geographical Society several interesting letters were read from Dr. Carl Lumholtz, the Australian explorer, who is directing at present an expedition in Mexico.

Philipsen, the murderer, who last summer killed and robbed a sequnaker in Copenhagen, shipping his body in a lime barrel to the United States, is in the best of spirits. His wife, yet faithfully loving him, appears to be more worried over the final outcome than Philipsen himself. She is allowed to visit him once a week.

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS

Selected to Serve for the Evening Term

IN THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

The Drawing Was Conducted at Provo By B. Barlman, Jr., and Judge Jones.

Below is given a verified list of the names of grand and petit jurors selected to serve in the Logan and Provo Division of the First District Court for the ensuing term:

1. J. C. Moses, Provo.
2. Hans Nielsen, "
3. H. C. Edwards, "
4. Don B. Carey, "
5. J. A. Pendleton, "
6. Ephraim Hoover, "
7. A. Hamilton, "
8. Wm. McKenzie, Springville.
9. Ben H. Eldredge, Provo.
10. Wm. McBeth, Payson.
11. Thomas Burt, Springville.
12. Hans Simonsen, Payson.
13. Miles Packard, Springville.
14. Cowan Taylor, Payson.
15. W. H. Thomas, Spanish Fork.
16. C. C. Horne, Payson.
17. W. S. Chris, Payson.
18. Peter Nielson, Goshen.
19. James M. Boyle, Payson.
20. Lewis Lewis, Alpine.
21. O. W. Williams, Payson.
22. James Chipman, American Fork.
23. R. W. Bennett, Alpine.
24. J. C. Jay, Pleasant Grove.
25. H. Adamson, American Fork.
26. C. E. Merrill, Pleasant Grove.
27. John Brown, Jr., Lehi.
28. Charles I. Brown, Midway.
29. Archie Sellers, Heber.
30. Wm. Hurst, Payson.
31. Wm. Bridges, Scofield.
32. George Bunner, Jr., Midway.
33. Gospel Murphy, Eureka.
34. James Mecdenhall, Mona.
35. Charles Hanks, Eureka.
36. Reuben Thomas, Eureka.
37. Robert C. May, Eureka.
38. L. E. Riter, Silver City.
39. Hall F. Gear, Eureka.
40. Wm. Shepherd, Nephi.
41. John H. Harding, Nephi.
42. Samuel Wilcox, Nephi.
43. Thomas A. Foote, Nephi.
44. Gibson Wilson, Nephi.
45. Ole Olson, Mount Pleasant.
46. Lorenzo Welch, Nephi.
47. Henry Crandall, Mount Pleasant.
48. John L. Cooper, Nephi.
49. Peter Amatz, Mount Pleasant.
50. Peter Nielson, "
51. W. C. Stone, "
52. Made Rasmussen, Ephraim.
53. C. A. Larsen, "
54. Ole Nielson, Manti.
55. Richard Mansfield, Spring City.
56. Peter Dorgnast, Manti.
57. Wm. Koffird, Spring City.
58. Parley Draper, Moroni.
59. Walter Jenkins, Milburn.
60. Benj. Conrad, Chester.
61. Rolo Bridges, Joseph City.
62. T. Christensen, Gunnison.
63. C. Fabrianto, Glenwood.
64. William Wing, Fairview.
65. Andrew Nielson, Manderine.
66. William H. McCarty, Monroe.
67. M. Keighn, Vermilion.
68. H. M. Fagle, Fairville.
69. A. Peterson, Richfield.
70. Frank Carroll, Orangeville.
71. J. J. Jensen, Richfield.
72. Samuel P. Snow, Orangeville.
73. R. Middlemass, Richfield.
74. John H. Scott, Huntington.
75. Peter Erickson, Richfield.
76. Frank P. Long, Price.
77. P. Gallagher, Salina.
78. W. A. Montgomery, Salina.
79. James F. Barnard, Salina.
80. D. C. Sagers, Salina.
81. William Miller, Salina.
82. R. S. Foster, Salina.
83. James George, Kanosh.
84. John T. Leonard, Salina.
85. W. W. Dame, Fillmore.
86. H. H. Noyes, Fillmore.
87. T. T. Cutliers, Fillmore.
88. John Larsen, Willow Bend.
89. Ole Madsen, Scipio.
90. P. C. Nielson, Scipio.
91. George Porter, Scipio.
92. Samuel Porter, "
93. John Rogers, Deseret.
94. William Stewart, Scipio.
95. Charles Webb, Deseret.
96. William Rogers, Deseret.
97. William Atchison, Burbanks.
98. Andrew Bartelson, Jr., Elsinore.
99. John L. Gates, Salina.
100. Neil McMillan, Fisherman.
101. W. F. Critchlow, Ogden.
102. E. S. Lacy, "
103. Charles E. Lane, "
104. John Lattenburger, "
105. Ambros Shaw, "
106. Robert Robinson, "
107. John M. Browning, "
108. Charles P. Goodrich, "
109. Lee Harris, "
110. R. L. Armstrong, "
111. George Murphy, "
112. J. D. Gill, "
113. Thomas Emmett, Ogden.
114. Charles Robinson, "
115. Robert Shaw, "
116. James Thompson, "
117. C. F. Herrick, "
118. E. H. Ridgeley, "
119. George Stetson, "
120. W. M. Anderson, "
121. James Browning, "
122. Phillip Bank, "
123. Thomas Ballentyne, "
124. Robert Ross, "
125. John McManis, "
126. William Harcombe, "
127. J. L. McIntosh, "
128. James Allen, "
129. Robert Harris, Harrisville.
130. George H. Tripp, Ogden.
131. Harvey Taylor, Harrisville.
132. G. J. Wright, Ogden.
133. P. Wangsgard, Huntsville.
134. A. W. Meek, Ogden.
135. Neils Larsen, Huntsville.
136. George R. Douglass, Ogden.
137. Lyman S. Reed, Plain City.
138. F. J. Holmskin, Ogden.
139. Henry Taylor, Plain City.
140. George W. Harris, Ogden.
141. Thomas Slater, Slaterville.
142. William Jenkins, Ogden.
143. John Slater, Slaterville.
144. C. W. Hostwick, Ogden.
145. Joseph Manning, Hooperville.
146. McLaren Boyle, Ogden.
147. Thomas Ritter, Eden.
148. John Bassett, North Ogden.
149. Ira Foster, Curtipee.
150. James Walker, North Ogden.
151. Robert Wilson, Jr., Brigham City.
152. Patrick Martin, North Ogden.
153. W. H. Booth, Jr., Brigham City.
154. John Cowan, Slaterville.
155. L. Barnard, Calls Fort.
156. E. M. Stoneal, Slaterville.
157. S. S. Barnes, Box Elder.
158. John Wood, Slaterville.
159. A. W. Carr, Smithfield.
160. G. A. Bradshaw, Slaterville.
161. J. B. Skelton, Smithfield.
162. John Gruger, Harrisville.
163. E. O. Wells, Ogden.
164. Robert Fisher, Harrisville.
165. Michael Murphy, Hendon.
166. Robert Davis, Plain City.
167. W. Y. Owen, Logan City.
168. James Steen, Plain City.
169. W. D. Goodwin, Logan.
170. James Robinson, Plain City.
171. J. E. Edwards, Logan.
172. William Smith, Hooperville.
173. Sam Hull, Jr., Wellsville.
174. John Farrell, Elkton.
175. J. Williamson, Wellsville.
176. Peter Lowe, Jr., Hooper.
177. Simeon Hoffman, Weisdoff.
178. W. W. Child, Hooper.
179. W. O. Fowler, Wellsville.
180. C. D. Lafferty, Utah.
181. D. Shurtliff, Morgan.
182. William Bowman, Riverside.
183. W. N. Cheesbell, Morgan.
184. William Frank, West Weber.
185. P. Hollingsen, Bear River.
186. William Sewell, Wilson.
187. Nicholas Sandquist, Elkton.
188. H. D. Peterson, West Weber.
189. John Green, Elkton.
190. C. L. Peebles, Ogden.
191. John Dodge, Pleasantview.
192. M. Bell, Ogden.
193. C. H. Bevans, Hyrum.
194. A. Chamberlain, Ogden.
195. Paul M. Pinkers, Petersburgh.
196. C. Crabtree, Ogden.
197. James England, Hampton Springs.
198. T. H. Hughes, Ogden.
199. William Garland, Cullmerton.
200. George G. Griffith, Ogden.

"Nos."

We think scarlet or crimson or whatever is the deepest possible red that anybody can blush as we mention it. We beg the pardon of our esteemed contemporaries, but, over as many of them, We know they will blush and feel far more abashed than we do. We have never allowed words much the same as the words feels toward the man who tells her her false hair is slipping off.

Nevertheless we are going to do it. We regard it as our editorial duty, and we should be recreant to the responsibility upon us if we did not speak out, even with tears in our bosom and tears and ear to all the world this. Either we that word "nos" aright, or don't we do it at all.

"Nos" is the past participle of the French verb "naitre" to be born, and is pronounced "nay." "Who didn't know that?" you ask. Well, if you know it, then don't say so in your next society column, in speaking of a newly married widow, that "there was present at the high tea that lovely bride, Mrs. G. Washington Smith, née Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Jones," for when you say that you inform your readers that the fair lady was born Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Jones.

We hope we have made a popular point in the advertisement of a million who had been married and wanted to inform her customers that she still continued at the old stand, something that read like this: "Mrs. Tipperton Featherwell (née Mrs. Jonathan Jorgenson), still keeps the best styles in hats and bonnets. Ladies' own hats made up." We have seen in the society reports within less than a week, in the paper whose editor thinks it gives to the public the purest English of any journal in Christendom, the same ridiculous mistake, setting forth that some radiant-cheeked lady had been married "née Smith."

This is one of the mistakes that cause the people of the silly dependencies of Europe to laugh to scorn American social pretensions, and that is calculated to make the average observer tired, very tired. We beg our ambitious young journalists not to use the word "nee" except in speaking of the maiden name of a married lady. Nay, nay!

Zone Railway Tie Lots.

The zone railway traffic system, which has been so successful in Hungary, where the railroads are owned by the government, is attracting much attention in England and other countries where the railways are not government property. Mr. E. L. Stubbs writes for The London Pall Mall Gazette Review a paper showing how the plan may be made available in other than government railway systems.

He proves that in great railway centers, like London, Glasgow, New York and Chicago, there would be little difficulty in adopting it and mighty advantages resulting from it. For instance, ten great main line railroads center in London. The managers of these could unite in a colossal combination and divide the country outside of London, within a radius of twenty miles, into suitable zones, with a proper price fixed for each zone. For these zones only three kinds of tickets would be provided, the tickets being respectively for first, second and third class travel, distinctions little known in America, where it is to be hoped they will never be introduced for a moment.

The separate ticket offices could then be abolished. Indeed, few offices for the sale of the common zone tickets would be required anywhere. Shopkeepers would willingly keep the tickets on sale for the convenience of their customers, just as stamps in America now keep postage stamps. Thus the price of the tickets could be put down very low.

In consequence of the low priced fare the railway travel would increase to a boom, just as it has done in Hungary. Four hundred million passengers are annually carried by the main line railway lines centering in London. If the fares were cheapened as much proportionally as they have been in Hungary crowded London would be relieved at once of its teeming population and the railways would reap larger dividends than they do now. London would become the great thoroughfare for those who resided on each side of it, as far back as 1891 the population of the city included within the Metropolitan Police district numbered 4,766,601. If London can adopt the zone system of railway traffic then certainly New York and Chicago can.

In England and Wales there are altogether about six and three-quarter millions of children, of whom over four millions are counted. Of the six and three-quarter millions, it is estimated that about a quarter belongs to that class of society in which parents are not in the habit of inserting their children—thus, out of every five million children belonging to the artisan classes, over four millions are insured. In Scotland the case is very much the same, although accurate figures could not be obtained.

THE ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT BULLETIN ON DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Has Published a Document Useful to Horse Breeders—Distributed Free of Charge.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, has caused to be prepared a bulletin on the diseases of the horse which will have much value for horse breeders and farmers generally. The issue of the bulletin in book form is "Diseases of the Horse," and any one who wants it can obtain it free by writing for it. Address Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The circular calling attention to the bulletin says: The end of which are the diseases of the horse which would be distributed to farmers as a safe and suitable guide in the treatment of the horses of our domestic animals. Other works affected with similar disorders or serious illness, has long been felt. The division work has led to the preparation of the present bulletin, which is designed as the best of a series to cover the disease of all varieties of our animals.

The authors of the various articles were fully advised of the popular demand for a work on diseases of the horse, and an effort was accordingly made by them to present the matter treated of in as simple language as possible. Dr. Charles L. Pope, author of the three articles on "Methods of Administering Medicines," "Diseases of the Digestive Organs," and "Worms and Their Treatment," Dr. James Law author on "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," "Diseases of the Generative Organs," "Diseases of the Eye," and "Diseases of the Ear," and Dr. W. H. Hoskinson contributes an article on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," and Dr. M. Trum Brown writes on "Diseases of the Nervous System," and "Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels." Dr. Law is noted for Prof. Law's "Veterinary Medicine."

The other articles are, "Diseases of the Pastern, Ankle and Foot," by Dr. Hoskinson, "Contagious Diseases," by Dr. H. Wade Hampton, and "Glanders," by Dr. William Herbert Jones. The work will be illustrated with forty four carefully prepared plates. As extra large editions will be issued of this bulletin in anticipation of a very large demand for it, at the same time attention is called to the bulletin on "Parasites of Domestic Animals," which a second edition has already been called for, indicates that those who are curious to obtain a copy of "Diseases of the Horse" at an early date should apply for it at once.

Hatched Ducks.

On all country farms farmers can save themselves bills by letting their hens go hatch-mad, where sheds or nests are not farm too great a portion of the land surface. Even on farms ground sensible horses do good work. In the latter condition of mind the saving of calls therefrom is time and is exceedingly very considerable. On the farm it hardly can more is so very frosted that he may be driven or sled on with safety when needed for a journey miles, even with chirpered calls. Many farmers have gained by removing their sheds. A shed flower travels on rye, and to a degree walks on stilts. An owner of the extremity of the foot is largely multiplied in value when compared to the carrying or in Rhode Island.—Exchange.

Clean Poultry Packing.

Were the farmer to notice the preference given to a clean and tidy package of chickens over a box of ill packed, soiled birds he would never allow neglect this important adjunct. Poultry should be packed in small boxes free from dirt, holding not more than fifty pounds. The inside of the panel should be lined with clean white paper, and the poultry laid carefully but loosely in rows, a sheet of paper being placed between every two rows. In cold the heads are left on the birds, but if they are brought aboard from all parts of the carcass, and in every instance wash the legs and feet in lukewarm water.—Dorothy James in American Cultivator.

How to Drive a Pig.

Our two illustrations explain themselves. They are from The Rural New Yorker. A correspondent of that paper writes as follows:

I learned something the other day which may be of use to your readers.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

It was that a hog which could not be coaxed, driven or packed up an incline plank into a wagon, could be made to back up very readily by holding a basket basket over his head.

HOW TO DO IT.

Four or five of us were trying to load a lot of hogs which were just having fun with us, till a young neighbor with the necessary "know how" came along and loaded them easily as looked on.

A Regular Dilemma.

A—"I am in a hideous pickle."

B—"How so?"

A—"I have not got anything to eat, and the only thing I've got to gnaw is my false teeth, and if I pawn them and buy something to eat then I can't eat it. I never was in such a hideous fix in all my life."—Texas Siftings.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Sixty Sheeps on the Hoof Cattle Roads of Texas.

A retrospective glance at the cattle trade in our western railroad markets for the past summer shows an unusually large and varying trade with the British isles. Speculators and brokers hurried forward in their anxiety to hand cattle and dressed beef to Great Britain. The promoters underbidding had however, two other—one of profit, one of loss. So seasonal did the shipments become that toward the close of August and during the early days of September the losses were entirely outclassed the profit. Then brokers on toward a war of the weaker against the wealthier, which ended in such congestion always the Money publicly spoke against the dear and to avoid further loss some of the smaller shippers united their interests, and by reducing the volume of the exports which returned to a rather basis.

In this way some sixty sheeps staged a new plane appeared in the home trade. So there was the connection to the great western centers of our cattle business to secure better outlook for the British market. Some of the shippers who left on the stage of those who still persisted to sell the beeves to our local wholesale butchers. This the noticeable minority of the the loss. Some of the shippers who left