The Arkansas Gazette.

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The Little Rock Building, Loan and Savings Association No. 8 was chartered on December 1880 and founded by the late William H. Watt and W. D. Ellis Burt. It has issued twenty-seven series of stock since it was started. Sixteen series have been closed and matured. The association has paid its members during the past twenty-six years one and a half million of dollars. Every shareholder receives at the end of each year a plain printed statement of all money received and paid out. The business affairs of the association have been carried on with close attention to guard the interests of every shareholder. Not a dollar has been lost or misappropriated during the association's existence in the city of Little Rock. It is a home institution, managed by home men.

Remember that this is a co-operative savings bank which only benefits the people. It treats all its members alike. There are no preferred stockholders. All shares in the profits equally—borrowers as well as nonborrowers.

By permission of Mr. James A. Fones, its president, and the board of directors, the secretary is authorized to receive at his office, over Parker, Ewing & Co.'s bank, subscriptions to a new series, No. 28. The stock can be taken now. Among those of our citizens who have already subscribed the following names are mentioned for the information of parties desirous to become members:

... Kemper	$1,000
... F. Bass	2,000
... G. Pike	2,000
... Owsley	1,000
... Kramer	1,000
... B. Battle	1,000
... M. Rae	1,000
... Stadtmoin	1,000
... E. Tebbs	1,000
... Fetter	1,000
... S. Curdy	1,000
... Bonner	1,000
... Jones	1,000
... Hopkins	1,000
... Lupo	500
... B. Gross	500
... Keith	1,000
... C. Stark	1,000
... Williams	1,000
... S. Lincoln	2,000
... Newcomb	1,000
... E. Watt	1,000
... S. Adams	1,000
... Cranford	1,000
... Long	500
... L. Barnett	1,000
... Kimbell	1,000
... S. Stevens	1,000
... Crawford	500

WEATHER FORECAST:

Washington, Jan. 30.—Forecast for Arkansas: Light local showers and partly cloudy weather, east winds.

Polk County Wants No Aid.

Special to The Gazette.

Mena, Jan. 30.—Hon. W. G. Vincent-eller and Prof. John T. Salmon, of the L. L. C., delivered very able addresses here this evening to a large and appreciative audience. After the close of the addresses the following resolution was adopted: "That we instruct our representative to have Polk county withdrawn from the list of counties asking aid for drawn sufferers as proposed in Bimbell bill."

Cattle Thieves Captured.

Special to The Gazette.

Morrilton, Jan. 30. Sheriff T. C. Jervey left here tonight for Pinhar Bluff, Ark., to get Timothy and Augustus Moore, colored, convicted of cattle stealing, who recently escaped from jail.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Their Representatives Meet in This City and Talk of School Legislation.

Senator Douglass' School Children Transfer Bill Unanimously Indorsed—A Wise Measure.

The Legislature Asked to Amend the Laws Relating to the Examination of Teachers.

The representatives of boards of special school districts, city superintendents and town principals held a meeting in the rooms of the Little Rock Public School Board yesterday morning. Superintendent R. C. Bidwell, of the Little Rock schools, presiding.

The following letter sent out last month explains the object of the meeting:

Fort Smith, Ark., December 8, 1896.

To School Boards and Superintendents of Special School Districts of the State:

Gentlemen: The limited amount of revenue for the support of schools, the erection of buildings, the purchase of apparatus, the establishment of libraries, etc., under the operation of the present constitutional school rate, makes it of prime importance that we secure, through the next legislature, the submission of an amendment embodying the principle of local option in matters of school revenue as applied to special school districts. We believe such a course is thoroughly democratic. It would impose no extra taxation without the expressed consent of the majority of the electors of the special district. It would provide a means for the equitable distribution of the burdens of support, and is the only tangible way for an expression of public sentiment in favor of an extension and an improvement of school facilities and appliances.

The state has now reached that point in material development which necessitates a corresponding opportunity for the development of our educational interests. A 5-mill tax in many special districts is entirely inadequate to the progressive maintenance of a first-class system of graded schools. Under stress of the present law the school term must be curtailed, the grades must be crowded, special teachers must sometimes be employed, the tax must be supplemented by private subscriptions of public-spirited citizens, or the public school must be continued as a private school. All of these are serious evils; any one results in crippling the schools, more or less, in depriving the children of their just dues in attending, so much from the efficiency of one of the most potent agencies for the protection of home and society.

We ask you, therefore, in your private and official capacity to urge upon your Senator and Representative the passage of an act submitting to the people of the state an amendment whereby the voters of any special school may either determine for themselves the rate of tax levy, or that they be permitted to vote such a rate, not to exceed 10 mills, as may be necessary to sustain their schools.

Should you be desirous of any suggestion from you concerning the matter, and also as to the practicability of a meeting of representatives of boards of special districts, city superintendents and town principals, at Little Rock, in January.

Trusting the views set forth will meet your cool reasoning, and that earnest co-operation will be accorded, we are courteously, JOHN H. ROGERS, President.

And others of the Board of Education.

Judge John H. Rogers, of Fort Smith, was elected chairman of the meeting, and J. H. Hammon, of Pine Bluff, was chosen secretary.

The following delegates registered: A. Corl, director, Alex H. Fox, city superintendent, Hot Springs; A. L. Fletcher, principal, Van Buren; John Gatling, director, Forrest City; Allen Watkins, principal, Texarkana; S. E. Lewis, principal, Paragould; J. H. Hine, ex-superintendent, Pine Bluff; E. P. Pierce, director, Van Buren; J. L. Hodges, superintendent, Fort Smith; J. A. Kahrs, superintendent, W. P. Fletcher, director, Lonoke; Rohl. J. Will on, secretary board, Fayetteville; Geo. Terrabaugh, director, Lewisville; S. E. Hester, J. A. Woodson, director, L. W. Cherry, director, Little Rock; J. W. Bronner, superintendent, Newport; Hubert J. Hall, teacher, Wallace; J. A. Kahrs, secretary, Fort Smith; Con county: C. D. Merrier, Green county; J. R. Rathell, superintendent, Little Rock; John H. Rogers, director, Fort Smith; J. H. Amacker, Springdale; D. Rugg, director, The Springs; C. A. Tindall, principal, Hot Springs; Hugh Hadden, state superintendent of public instruction; Geo. McLean, director, Lonoke; Newcomer, president school board, Fayetteville; Leslie Jones, Little Rock; Chas. E. Gordon, superintendent, Camden.

Senator H. J. Hall, of Scott county, was recognized as the representative of his school district.

In accordance with Mayor Woods's motion, which prevailed, that each delegate present select a member of the committee of a special committee to whom all matters coming before the meeting be referred, the following committee was selected: W. F. Fletcher, Lonoke; A. Gatling, Forrest City; E. B. Pierce, Van Buren; George Thornburgh, Little Rock; S. E. L. Brown, Paragould; John H. Rogers, Fort Smith; Allen Watkins, Pine Bluff; J. C. Cleveland, J. M. Thompson, Clarksville; J. A. Kambreuch, Searcy; Howard Gates, Fayetteville; Geo. B. Cook, Hot Springs; F. A. Farrell, Magnolia; Col. D. C. Rugg, Hot Springs.

The committee, after holding an executive session, organized as follows:

It is hereby resolved that this meeting memorialize the present legislature to the end that an amendment to the constitution be submitted at the next regular election of state officers, that special school districts be permitted to levy an additional tax not to exceed 7 1-2 mills for school purposes. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hammon read the resolutions adopted last Saturday by the committee on legislation appointed at the last annual session of the Arkansas State Teachers' Association:

1. That it is the sense of this committee that the appropriation made by the last Legislature for the purpose of establishing county normal institutes and the wise distribution and use of this fund by Hon. Justin Jordan, state superintendent of public instruction, have done more to promote the interest of popular education than any other single measure ever inaugurated for the improvement of the public schools of the state, and that the best interest of the schools demand a continuance of the same for the next two years.

2. That we respectfully recommend to the Legislature the enactment of a law creating a state board of examiners whose duty it shall be to prepare the questions to be used in the county examination for teachers' licenses, to examine applicants, and to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for state certificates, said board to be appointed by the state superintendent of education, and to act under his advice and direction.

3. Whereas, we believe that "of all interests of the state, those which pertain to the education of her people are the most important" we respectfully urge upon the present Legislature the pressing necessity of making the salary of the state superintendent commensurate with the dignity, responsibility and arduous duties of his office, and that the appropriations for the employment of the clerical force of the department of education be so increased that he may be able to give more time to the public educational interests of the state, and in support of this recommendation invite attention to the following comparative statements, showing the provision made by some other states for the maintenance of this important department:

State.	Appropriation.	Scholastic population.
Arkansas	$2,500	488,041
Kansas	5,400	481,306
Massachusetts	6,500	465,182
Minnesota	5,000	483,508
Montana	4,000	39,252
North Dakota	5,000	61,750
Texas	9,540	730,593
Wisconsin	9,200	655,098

Judge Rogers, Prof. Doyne and Col. Fluenaugh spoke on the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Holloway, Senator Douglass' bill, relating to transfer of school children, was indorsed.

Mr. Hammon introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully memorialize the present Legislature to amend the laws relating to the examination and certification of teachers in special districts, so that certificates issued and signed by the president and secretary of the board of education and the city superintendent of schools shall be equivalent to a county first-grade certificate, and shall entitle the holders of such certificates to the payment of salaries out of the public school funds, said privilege to be good only in the district in which it is issued.

A resolution offered by Col. W. P. Fletcher, that the Legislature be requested to pass an act providing for the sale of a tract of lands sold to the Pulaski chancery court and bought by the commissioner in the name of the state in trust for school purposes, also that a certain tract of land which was sold prior to the war, and on which the state still has a vendor's lien in lieu of the purchase money, was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Farrell, was adopted:

Resolved, That we request the Legislature so amend the law as to authorize special school districts to have local treasurers. That the state school fund and the special taxes be turned over to them on and of the county treasurer, and that in other school districts the county treasurer shall receive commissions only on funds paid out by him on warrants.

The convention then adjourned.

All Right in Every Way.

Cincinnati, Jan. 30.—In the account of January 28 of the failing of the bulk house of Herman Goepper & Co., the carriage warehouse of the Overman Schraeder Company and other buildings, it was stated that the Overman Schraeder Carriage Company was in the hands of a receiver. This mistake was made by designating the wrong firm. The Overman-Schraeder Carriage Company has had no occasion for a receiver and is all right in every way.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Agreed to by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Two Important Amendments Adopted, One of Which Strikes Out the Clause Selecting King Oscar as Umpire.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Senate committee on foreign relations has agreed to report favorably on the arbitration treaty with amendments. The vote on the motion to report the treaty favorably as amended was six to four. The six members who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Sherman, Frye, Davis, Colton, Lodge and Gray, and those who voted in the negative, Messrs. Morgan, Daniel, Cameron and Mills. This vote, strangely enough, was on almost strictly party lines. Only one Democratic Senator voted for ratification and only one Republican Senator against it. All the votes for the treaty were cast by men who had opposed silver in the Senate and in the last campaign while those in opposition with the possible exception of that of Senator Mills were cast by free silver men. It is understood that the silver men hold that the ratification of the treaty would have a tendency to render the country subservient to Great Britain.

An amendment declaring in explicit terms that the Alaskan boundary question should not be included in the agreement for arbitration was voted down as being unnecessary.

The chairman was instructed to ask the Senate to give the treaty consideration early as practicable. It is expected that its consideration will lead to a protracted debate in executive session.

The committee was in session for three hours, at the conclusion of which time it adjourned, after having agreed by an almost unanimous vote to recommend the ratification of the treaty with amendments. One of these amendments strikes out the clause providing for the selection of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as umpire, leaving it to the powers to select an umpire when one is considered necessary.

The other important amendment is an addition to article 1, of the treaty and reads as follows: "No question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the contracting parties, or the relations of either state or power by treaty or otherwise, shall be subject to arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement."

This amendment was agreed to by the unanimous vote of the committee. The amendment eliminating the Olney clause was agreed to by a votes nine to one. The vote in opposition to striking out the King Oscar clause is understood to have been cast by Senator Gray, of Delaware.

Accidentally Shot.

Special to The Gazette.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 30.—The 2-year-old son of Arthur Young was accidentally shot with a Winchester rifle this morning. The ball entered the left cheek ranging downward and coming out at his shoulder. The father loaded the gun and placed it in the floor under the bed, intending to go hunting. The child being left alone in the room found the gun and in dragging it from under the bed it was discharged with the above result. The boy is still alive and will probably recover.

Mrs. Boecker Slowly Pulling.

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 30.—At the residence of Mrs. Bernard Boecker, whom her son-in-law Mr. Henry Ward Boecker, has been critically ill for some weeks, it was stated this afternoon that Mrs. Boecker is slowly failing.

THEY ARE NOT TRUE

The Allegations Made by the Tennessee Building Associations.

Decisions of the State Supreme Court Not Responsible in Any Way for their Collapse.

Statement of a Federal Attorney Which Disproves Those Uttered by the Mismanaged Associations.

Chattanooga, Jan. 30.—Allegations made by building and loan association people at Knoxville have created a sensation in legal and financial circles in Tennessee. The Southern Building and Loan Association, of Knoxville, with stockholders in almost every state in the Union, was forced into the hands of a receiver last week by the courts. After the failure an official of the association in an interview made the following sensational statement:

"The panic in building and loan associations in this city was caused by a decision of the supreme court which provides that where a borrower forfeited his property the association must pay him back such amount as he had paid in. Following this hundreds of suits were at once begun and then the people who had money invested began to withdraw it. Applications for withdrawal came so fast that money could not be obtained to pay off one-third of them. Public sentiment was bitterly opposed to the associations and the result was that they went into receivers' hands and will be wound up. The Southern, which was the second one to fail, is the largest in the world and had stockholders in every Northern, Eastern and Southern state, and many in the West."

If the above statement were true, it would completely wreck the building and loan business in Tennessee and would affect thousands of shareholders all over the country. It is not a fact, however, as is shown by the following opinion of United States District Attorney J. H. Ribble:

"The supreme court has rendered no decision that even remotely affects in any way the contracts of building and loan associations where such associations have complied with their charter and by-laws, but on the contrary the supreme court without a single exception has confirmed and sustained all such building and loan contracts.

"The supreme court has not rendered any decision that is in advance in building and loan associations. It has decided some cases against building and loan associations, but in each instance it has been because the building and loan association in making its contracts had not complied with the law. Here is the language of the supreme court:

"The conclusion is that the contracts under consideration were authorized by the act of the Legislature under which the defendant association was organized and are not usurious.'

"The contract that the court had under consideration was just such a contract as your association makes in every case where a loan is made. There has been no decision of the supreme court of Tennessee, since the Patterson, that differed from the holding of Judge Cooper in that case, as every lawyer in the state knows, and as could be verified by every member of the present supreme court.

"The primary statements sent out by officers who are alleged to have been among the officials of their associations, is false from beginning to end.

"The officers of building and loan associations in Tennessee ordinarily make a full statement to their stockholders whenever they say that the cause of their failure is due to adverse decisions of the courts in this state.

"The cause of failure of the building and loan associations in this state cannot be attributed to any decision of the supreme court.

(Signed) "JAS. H. RIBBLE."

HE WAS DISCHARGED.

No Evidence to Hold Pulatka Responsible for the Cahaba Wreck.

Memphis, Jan. 30. A special from Birmingham, Ala., says: The trial of Samuel Pulatka, the dangerous nuisance arrested at Eatonton, Ga., two weeks ago on the charge of leaving a wrecked train in Birmingham Mineral road at Cahaba river bridge December 27, whereby twenty-eight lives were lost, and who is alleged by his captor to have made a confession, occurred before Judge Banks at the county court today. The principal witnesses were railroad officials and a prominent citizen who testified as to how the wreck occurred. J. G. Wilson, who arrested Pulatka, was not allowed to testify, it being ruled that no ex parte deposition could be taken. Stanton Stewart, the fireman who swore that the engine jumped the track on his side is at present along on the line for fifty feet and that Engineer White reversed it before it went down. None of these witnesses were able to connect Pulatka with the wreck and he was discharged, the court ruling that the state had failed to show that a rail had been removed or a crime committed. The decision, it is believed, will have an important bearing upon the suits for damages because of death or injury to persons aboard the train. The amount of damages asked by suits so far are nearly half a million dollars. Pulatka appeared not to understand fully what the trial meant and wandered about the court house aimlessly for some time after his discharge. He is very ignorant and can speak but little English.

Term of Court Extended.

Benton, Ark., Jan. 30.—Judge Rose, of the [illegible] circuit, who has been ill for some days, is reported [illegible] and will be able to hold court in this city on Monday. The grand jury will be recalled from [illegible] tonight and is expected to reach here this morning.

CRIMINAL OFFICIALS

The Municipality of Louisville, Ky., Honeycombed With Corruption.

Investigation by the Grand Jury Reveals a Conspiracy, Whose Object is to Violate the Law.

Fifteen Indictments Returned Against Police Officers, Patrolmen, Contractors and Several Minor Officials.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30. The report of the January grand jury, made this afternoon, was hardly less sensational than had been promised. Such a shaking-up as has resulted from its investigation of municipal affairs has never been known in the history of the city government.

Fifteen indictments were returned, including among the accused aldermen, police officials, patrolmen, a contractor and several minor officers. The charges range from neglect of duty to failing to prosecute gamblers, to bribery and conspiracy to extort money.

The disclosures made in these indictments are principally due to a falling out of the factions in the city government, and while up to this time the faction that has opposed Mayor Todd since he assumed office has suffered most, it is probable that the next grand jury will have plenty of work in continuing the investigation, aided by those who have already been called upon to answer specific charges, but who do not want to have the responsibility for all of the misdeeds done around the city hall saddled onto them.

The persons indicted today are: R. B. King, president of the board of aldermen and ex-officio member of the sinking fund commission; Aldermen J. S. Leatherman, R. O. Fraser, C. J. Jeans and John Detterman; Night Chief of Police Major Sebastian Gunther; Patrolmen Nicholas Varilla and Steve Conley; Contractor Drake, Charles Kinney, Jr., secretary of the board of public safety; Pat Ahern, saloon keeper; Harry Debow, fireman; William Kimbell, Martin Donahue and John Gill.

King, Jeans and Leatherman are charged with running games of chance. One count in King's indictment also charges bribery. Drake, Leatherman and Fraser are accused of conspiracy to extort money from contractors.

It is related in substance how these three, Leatherman bribing aldermen, and Drake, a contractor, combined to prevent any contracts being let unless the contractors had first contributed to them by buying tickets from them at several times the value of the tickets. It is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses by accepting $25 for an appointment, which he claimed to be in a position to secure.

Major Gunther is accused of failing to perform his duty as a peace officer. The indictments charging conspiracy against Kramer, Owsley, Donahue, Debow and Kimbell are the outcome of an attempt to have the law firm of Stone & Sudduth indicted on a charge of bribery, the latter having their appearance indicted for false swearing.

The grand jury, in its report, says many cases brought before it could not be investigated for lack of time. It concludes it is of the opinion that if these matters were investigated many more indictments would be returned and convictions secured which would end the immunity from the abuses of many of the scandals concerning city and county officials. That some persons holding high official positions have been guilty of crime, and indicate that these indicted are the only guilty ones in official positions.

"That the city is honeycombed with official corruption is the firm conviction of this jury, but not enough evidence could be presented to secure conviction in many cases to which the attention of this jury was called."

The report asserts not only that gambling could be suppressed legally, but that it is carried on in direct pursuance of city officials. Several of the indictments were found today for this appearance March 29. The warrants for the others will be held up until Monday.

Two Duellists Burned.

Special to The Gazette.

Texarkana, Jan. 30. Two duellists were burned here today; Frank Pollard, Morris and James Shepherd.

CUT RATE TICKETS.

Efforts of Railroads to Drive Brokers Out of the Business.

Scalpers Contend That the Sherman Bill Is Against the People's Interests and in Favor of Railroad Pools.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Members of Congress are receiving in every mail and by telegraph numerous suggestions as to their course of action on the bill presented to Congress by the interstate commerce commission and now pending, to amend the inter-state commerce law so as to suppress ticket scalping and afford protection against counterfeit, forged and other unauthorized forms of tickets. Mr. George M. McKenzie, of Chicago, is here in the interest of the scalper ticket brokers and has addressed to members of the association throughout the country the following telegram: "Call meeting of all brokers and have prominent citizens and officials wire their members of Congress to oppose bill introduced by Sherman, of New York, which prohibits ticket brokerage and is against the people's interest and favors and perpetuates railroad pools. Act promptly. Situation serious."

Chairman Caldwell has filed written statement in support of the bill in which he points out that the present law upon which was framed to prevent discrimination in rates is defective in permitting such discrimination by requiring that at the regular established railway ticket offices the legal published tariff rates shall be charged, while the ticket scalper is permitted to sell tickets between the same points at any rate. The law as now in effect fails to afford to the law-abiding carriers the protection to which it is entitled in its efforts to conform thereto. He urges the suggestion that the scalping evil be remedied by making rates and conditions identical at all offices selling tickets, and contends that if the proposed law were enacted the rates would be enabled to be reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with safe railroading, and encourage traffic which they are now compelled to deny.

To Reimburse Ex-Confederates.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Representative Cox, of Tennessee, today introduced a bill of which the first section follows:

"Whereas, on the tenth day of April, 1865, the Army of Virginia, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, surrendered to the Federal army, commanded by U. S. Grant, at Appomattox, in the State of Virginia, and by the written terms of said surrender, artillery and cavalry officers were permitted to retain their horses, side arms and baggage, and private soldiers their horses belonging to them. After said surrender said officers and soldiers were paroled and were on their way to their respective homes, under orders, in violation of the terms of said surrender, by Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman and Kimball are the outcome of an attempt to have the law firm of Stone & Sudduth indicted on a charge of bribery, the latter having their appearance indicted for false swearing.

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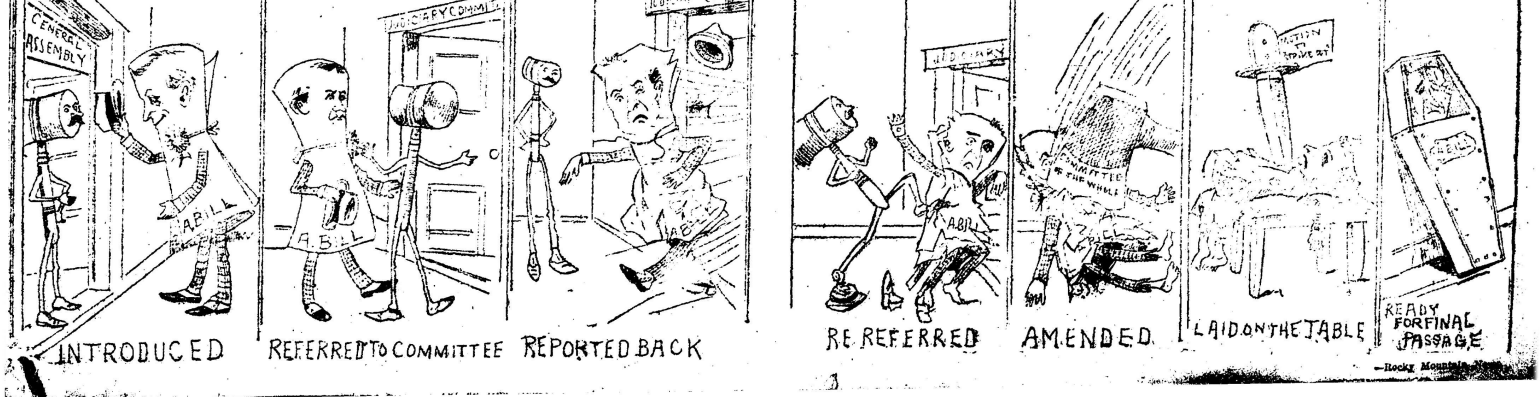
THE COURSE OF AN OBNOXIOUS BILL.



THE GREEN GOWROW, KILLED IN SEARCY COUNTY.

-From Photograph by Wm. Miller.

Mr. William Miller, the well-known business man of this city, returned to-day from Searcy county. Mr. Miller tells a marvelous story of the discovery of a hitherto unknown monster near the town of Blanco, in Calf Creek township.

"For some time I have heard reports, more or less vague, of the presence of this animal in Searcy county," said Mr. Miller, "but I placed no credence in the tales that were told. About two weeks ago I was called to Blanco on important business, and I determined to investigate the matter thoroughly while I was there.

"Immediately upon my arrival at Blanco I instituted inquiries and I was amazed to find that the people of the whole township, and of St. Joe and Richland townships, were in a fever of excitement over what they called the "gowrow," which they described as a terrible animal which slaughtered cattle, horses, hogs, dogs and cats. The gowrow had terrorized the community for several months but though numerous attempts had been made to capture it all of them had proved unsuccessful. The animal would steal down from the mountains at night and commence his depredations. He would break into cowsheds and kill and devour the cows and calves. Several times he had been interrupted in his blood-thirsty work, but he always managed to escape, carrying one of his victims with him.

"I inquired why they called it the gowrow, and was told that that was the awful cry it uttered when engaged in its devilish work. During the recent [illegible] a [illegible] who resides in the [illegible] discovered the tracks of the gowrow while out rabbit hunting. Being alarmed at the ponderous size and peculiar shape he fled in great consternation to his home and notified the citizens of the presence of the [illegible]. We formed a posse, armed ourselves with shotguns and Winchesters and started in hot pursuit of the gowrow. We followed the tracks with difficulty for several miles through the new fallen snow until they disappeared at the river bank. The monster had evidently crossed the river and thus escaped his pursuers. A diligent search was made of the river bank for a number of miles, which resulted in the discovery of an enormous cave which was so nicely concealed under a shelf of rock, and so completely hid by a thick clump of cedars that it had hitherto escaped the notice of the inhabitants of the country. The ground had been worn smooth from the water's edge to where the cave entered the rock, as though some ponderous body had been repeatedly dragged over it. We soon secured light wood torches and, nothing daunted, entered the cavern where we were confronted by a sight which made each particular hair stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine. As the flickering light of the pine knots illuminated the erstwhile darkness of the cave, casting our distorted shadows against the shaggy rock, there grinned at us countless skeletons and skulls of all kinds and sizes, many of them evidently those of unfortunate human beings, while others seemed to have belonged to horses, sheep, hogs, dogs and wild animals that had served a dainty repast for the gowrow at some time.

"We hastened out of the cave and concealed ourselves behind a large boulder to await the monster's homecoming. We had waited probably a half hour when we heard a ponderous splashing in the river as though a great stern wheel steamer was approaching, and the next moment a huge body of a sickly green hue dragged itself awkwardly out of the water and began wabbing its way toward the cave. Shall I attempt to describe it? Its head was ponderous in size and resembled somewhat that of a man, only two enormous tusks projected over the under lip. Its legs were short and thick and terminated into a web foot which somewhat resembled that of a duck's, only each toe was capped by a vicious looking claw. Its body was covered with enormous scales while along its back bristled a series of sharp horns, which came to an abrupt end near the root of the tail. The tail was thin and long and was provided with a sharp bone at the end which the gowrow could wield as a sickle, and when enraged would prove a formidable weapon. Just at this point I got in the snap shot (which is printed with this article) with my kodak, and then I gave the command to fire. The men fired in a volley and when the smoke cleared away we saw the monster writhing in the throes of death, but he died hard. With his ponderous tail he lashed down a couple of trees as large as my leg, and also cut off the leg of a poor fellow named Tom Brennan, who was formerly a section hand on the Iron Mountain railroad, and last year worked on the section below Benton. Not wishing to see the monster suffer I again gave the command to fire and this volley ended the gowrow's suffering. The enraged farmers then sprang upon the dead beast with their axes and, more in anger than sorrow, hewed him to pieces. I then immediately returned to Blanco and the next day, having transacted my business, left for Little Rock.

"From a careful examination of the photograph which I made of the monster I am convinced it is a pachyderm, and is a combination of the hyaenidae and rhinoceratidae. It has incisor and canine teeth which apparently show that it has some relationship to the ceratothinus of the rhinoceratidae genus. These animals were supposed to have long since disappeared from the earth. Their remains are found in the miocene formation.

"In all probability this specimen was the last of its kind, and I regret very much that it was killed, as it would have been of vast interest to scientists, and would have afforded a rare opportunity for gathering trustworthy information as to the characteristics of prehistoric animals. I have, however, made arrangements for gathering its bones and for their shipment to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington."

The National Capital

The Dawes Commission Will Be Continued—Walnut Ridge Wants the U. S. Court—Judge Little's Garden Seeds and the Indians. The Hot Springs Appropriation. Mortgage Law for the Indian Territory—A Bill for the Relief of Gray's Battalion, Mexican Veterans, Passes the House—A Story by J. K. Jones, Jr.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 28, 1897.

The House has been engaged, for the past two days, in the discussion of the Indian appropriation bill, which, among other things, contains an item of $50,000 for the continuation of the Dawes commission. This item was unanimously recommended by the Indian committee, and attached to the bill by the appropriations committee and will likely pass. Chairman Cannon yesterday objected to the wording of the item, stating that it should state more specifically just how the money is to be expended. At his suggestion it went over, but will likely be agreed to today, with some slight changes as to its wording. It is quite certain that the Dawes commission will be continued. As to what their further duties will be will be determined by pending legislation. If the treaties which they have made with some of the nations are agreed to and ratified, they will, of course, carry them into effect as to allotment, etc. If the Platt bill passes, in place of the treaties, the commission will be required to carry into effect its various provisions. One of the gravest questions before Congress, relative to Indian Territory matters, is that of protecting the non-citizens in their improvements. White people have gone into the Territory from Arkansas and other states and leased lands from the Indians and made improvements. Most of the contracts of lease are that they are to occupy the land, rent free, for a sufficient time to pay for the improvements they have made. These contracts were made in good faith, but if the treaties are ratified without any modification, they will lose the value of their improvements and be compelled to give up the land immediately to the Indian allottee.

These non-citizens have many friends in Congress who will lose no effort to get some amendment adopted allowing them to hold the land to the end of their leases, or providing for the payment of their value by the allottee, less the amount of rent they would have paid.

* * *

Members of Congress here are in receipt of a memorial from the people of Walnut Ridge protesting against the bills of Messrs. Neill and McRae, recasting the federal judicial districts of Arkansas. It sets out at some length the disadvantages of Batesville and the advantages of Walnut Ridge as a place for locating the new federal court contemplated by the bills. No action has yet been taken on either of the bills, for the reason that Mr. McRae has been absent from Washington for some weeks. He is expected to arrive here today, and some plan of action will likely be determined upon in a few days.

* * *

Senator Jones has returned to Washington bearing a new senatorial toga, of latest mode, and designed by the Legislature of Arkansas. When he entered the Senate chamber Monday morning, after the absence of some days in Arkansas, he found on his desk, a magnificent floral tribute sent by a friend and admirer in honor of his recent return to the Senate. He received the congratulations of his friends and colleagues of the Senate.

* * *

There is somewhere in the realm of "chimney corner" wisdom and lore a tradition about the man who "bit off more than he could chew." As to just what this particular individual bit, or what were his attempts to masticate the particular mouthful, we are not advised. From this date, however, posterity will have an example, if present signs do not fail. Congressman Little will furnish it. Some weeks ago he laid siege to Secretary Morton, and convinced that official that the good people of the Indian Territory were more in need of garden seed than his official disquisitions on the silver question, and he secured a quota of some 9000 packages. Little was happy; he is still happy; but his happiness bids fair to be turned into consternation. He wrote to friends in the Indian Territory requesting that lists of names be sent, and also inserted notices in all the Territory papers asking all who desired seed to write to him. The people of the Indian Territory evidently read their newspapers. They have responded with hearty and in multitudes. The enthusiasm of their response has only one equal in history; that of the patriots of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, who responded to Mark Hanna's recent "election call of necessity" and voted generations past, present and future. The people of the Territory have an unquestioned appetite for garden seed. Yesterday Mr. Little received 152 letters. Their requests will be honored, and with pleasure, as long as the supply lasts.

Mr. McRae's bill to ratify the construction of a bridge across the Red river at Fulton, Ark., by the Texarkana Northern railway, and now owned and operated by the Texarkana and Fort Smith railway, has been approved by the president and become a law.

* * *

A bill relating to the mortgage laws of the Indian Territory has passed the House and been reported to the Senate. It provides in substance: "That if the mortgagor is a non-resident, the mortgage shall be recorded in the judicial district where the property is situated at the time of the execution of mortgage. All mortgages of personal property heretofore executed and recorded in the judicial district where the property was situated at the time, are validated."

* * *

Senator Berry has introduced in the Senate a bill appropriating $80,000 for the erection of a post office building at Hot Springs. Mr. Little, some time ago, introduced a similar bill in the House, and which, with many other bills of like nature, are withheld from consideration by the committee.

* * *

The army and navy hospital at Hot Springs is now in the hands of the conference committee. As indicated in a former dispatch its fate depends upon the ability of the Senate conferees to overcome those of the House. Those of the Senate are for it; those of the House against it. One will have to give way. In former contests of this nature the Senate has almost invariably won. It is thought they will do so in this instance. Our delegation is leaving nothing undone that will tend to accomplish the desired result.

* * *

The Senate devoted Monday afternoon eulogizing Ex-Speaker Crisp. Senator Berry was one of the speakers. He spoke very feelingly of the late ex-speaker, and of his many qualities as a man and a statesman.

* * *

Mr. Little's bill granting a pension to Bluford Reeder, of Sebastian county, has passed the Senate and will at once go to the president. Reeder is a veteran of the Mexican war.

* * *

Mr. Neill's bill, granting a pensionable status to the survivors of Gray' battalion of Arkansas Volunteers, Mexican war, has at last passed the House. It will be remembered that some weeks ago Mr. Neill, after a hot fight against the chairman of the pension committee, secured a favorable report. It will go to the Senate and will quite likely become a law before the end of the session.

* * *

The bill validating the appointment of Marshal Rutherford's deputies of the Northern District of the Indian Territory, has been approved by the president and become a law.

* * *

James K. Jones, Jr., known by the boys as "Jim," has returned to Washington. He is responsible for the following: "'Once upon a time' (I think it was during the days of reconstruction) Miller county elected a circuit clerk of most uncommon parts. He had ideas of his own and proceeded to put them into execution. He had an antipathy for pigeon holes and indexes and treated with contempt such shortcomings of his predecessors. He kept all the court papers in an immense cotton basket. When anyone wanted the papers in a certain case he would dump the contents of the basket on the floor and then toss them back, one by one, until the desired papers were found." "Jim" vouches for the truth of this. I don't.

RELIGIOUS

For

I.

I thought I was forsaken,
But Jesus heard my call.
And led me to the Father,
Who loves and cares for all.
Oh! if we all would trust Him
And lay our burdens there,
And ask His help and guidance,
He'd lighten so our care.

II.

Our hearts would be less weary,
More hopeful we would be
And look upon life's bright side,
Instead of misery.
We'll never be forsaken
When trusting God for all,
For He is always listening
To hear His children's call.

III.

Then surely we can trust Him
And turn our hearts that way
For He will never leave us,
But dwell with us each day
That we will call upon Him
And His protection ask,
And all His loving service
Will never be a task.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Character.

He shapes the spheres to suit his ends
Who hath a muse for every mood;
Who in himself hath many friends,
And finds in crowds his solitude.

He asks no change of scene or clime,
Nor heeds the lure of alien lands
His hours for him are all of Time
His universe is where he stands.

His force doth like the forest grow,
His tenderness as sunshine falls,
His calm desires like rivers flow,
His hopes are as the mighty halls.

Serene through tempest and through toil,
His heart is as the ocean [illegible]
And where eternal laws [illegible]
His soul a starry [illegible]
—John Hall Ingham, in the Jewish Exponent.

Don't Get Alarmed.

Ever and anon some one gets into a great panic about the disruption of the church. The world outside has abnormal avidity for excitement and sensation, because they have nothing else to feed on. Self-seeking members of the church are in much the same case. With them every little turn of affairs, every little unfortunate incident, is magnified into disruption, and the secular world is always ready to help on such work. They would just as soon have a party disruption in the church as anywhere else; and a little rather. But cool heads and loyal hearts are not affected by these little nervous fevers. They know that it is God's church that they serve, and it is great comfort. They know, too, that the great majority of church people, whether they have an abundance of religion or not, have a good share of common sense and know what is expedient and right. And hence they go on with their work, and leave the little tempests to expend themselves and go their way.—Ex.

What We Are Going to Do Ourselves.

Another incident in the campaign of the Wilderness may yield us a hint, equally useful, although in a different line. A general officer rode up to Grant's tent and urgently expressed his fear that Lee might throw his army between the Rapidan and our forces and cut off their communication. General Grant replied with unusual vigor: "I am heartily tired of hearing what Lee is going to do. Some of you always seem to think he is suddenly going to turn a double somersault and land in our rear and on both our flanks at the same time. Go back to your command and try to think what we are going to do ourselves instead of what Lee is going to do." The moral is close at hand. A bit of honest reflection may show us that we are making the same mistake in our wilderness warfare. It is easy to spend our time and energy in ascertaining and emphasizing what the enemy may do or is doing. But it is far better to "think what we are going to do ourselves," and do it. Our present, everyday duty is usually plain enough, although commonplace or hard. Let us fight it out on that line, even if it takes all summer. The autumn will surely come in its own time, and we shall reap, if we faint not.—Congregationalist.

Be Cheery.

Why should a person make himself a nuisance? What gain is there in grimness, and sourness, and unsociability? Few people care to listen to whining and complaint. On the whole, the world uses us as well as we deserve. It is very hard for the defeated to admit this, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and if only admitted one of the chief reasons for defeat is removed. A cheerful philosophy is an important element of success. He who is perpetually suspecting others of ill-treating him and keeping him down is not a welcome companion. Every man is of less importance to the world than [illegible] to think. But he can [illegible] by asking how much he [illegible] dwells upon the condition of others. [illegible] grievances do [illegible] concern him by so much [illegible] are matters of indifference to [illegible]. So let him be pleasant, bury his sorrows, pocket his affronts, make [illegible] trust to Providence and [illegible] take what comes.—Zion's Herald.

A True Revival.

A true revival is a return to the Lord [illegible] God's people and a turning [illegible] Lord of those who are not. The [illegible] are quickened and the sinners are [illegible]. Godliness, like nature, has [illegible] season. We never keep up to our [illegible]. We need the [illegible] of God. The revival is [illegible] God's salvation. The [illegible] periods of deadness of life [illegible] devotion, and the gracious [illegible] and then revival to [illegible] church. In Hezekiah's [illegible] a general clearing [illegible] unhallowed altars at which [illegible] incense and paid [illegible] Jehovah. A [illegible] heart cleansing time. [illegible] worldly and sinful habits [illegible] condemnation for [illegible] soul and the church [illegible] the coming of the Lord.—Christian Intelligencer.

[illegible] Society.

[illegible] good work must go on, and may [illegible]. We must search for [illegible], we must insist upon righteousness and exemplify it, but we must fill all our life, our schools, our churches, our homes, our philanthropies, our laws, our business, with that spirit of holy love which Jesus Christ inculcated or they will all prove abortive. Ah, how little it need to make the machinery of our modern society run smoothly—just a little of the oil of divine loving kindness! And without this, what hot boxes and stoppage and wreck we are liable to have! O friends, be sure that nothing will ever cure the ills of the world that leaves this out, and therefore in all your well-meant endeavors for human betterment let this gentle and benign grace have her rightful place.—The Universalist.

"Noblesse Oblige."

We do not expect so much of the hod carrier as of the educated architect, of the navy who digs the trenches as of the engineer who lays out the work. The better opportunities a man has had for education, for culture, for development of his character, the more quickly we observe any defect that has crept in with his training. No matter how wise, how clever, how skilled he may be, if he fails in the small courtesies of life one instinctively feels that there is dust on the balance, that he does not weigh as pure gold. It may seem hypocritical to weigh one's fellows under glass in this way; but, after all, it is only another way of saying that noblesse oblige. It is a confession that we have ideals for others, and, if for others, perhaps covertly for ourselves.—Christian Register.

Two Kinds of Sorrow.

There are two kinds of sorrow: a sorrow that yields to despair and a sorrow that looks toward hope. The former is at the mercy of the waves; the latter plunges through them toward the goal. Oh, that all sighing, weeping, burdened souls could say, "Though He slay me, yet I trust in Him." Such faith, though it look through tears, sees a vision of brightness which sorrow may often dim, but can never destroy.—Lutheran.

My Character Today.

"My character today is, for the most part, simply resultant of all the thoughts I have ever had, of all the feelings I have ever cherished and all the deeds I have ever performed. It is the outcome of my previous years packed and crystallized into the present moment. So then character is the quintessence of biography; so that anybody who knows my character and there's no keeping character under cover knows what for [illegible] more years I have been doing and been thinking. Character is for the most part, simply habit become fixed.—Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

The Song of the Angels.

No sweeter song, no richer benediction ever thrilled the air [illegible] of the angels at Bethlehem, "Peace on earth" is surely a gift of heaven [illegible] the world of sin, and so peace, [illegible] Prince, finds "no room in the inn." [illegible] envy, hatred, murder, [illegible] are the natural fruits of sin. [illegible] the Prince is a stranger and [illegible] rest, and struggle for a place [illegible] home and a kingdom on earth, [illegible] strong and happy are we [illegible] dence that one day "Peace shall [illegible] a river, and righteousness [illegible] of the sea."—Central Presbyterian.

Those We Condemn.

Self-protection may be carried to an unwarrantable extent. We have no right to injure others if we can possibly avoid it. The rightness of our position seems to justify us in doing those things which would bring harm to some people, but the [illegible] punishment [illegible] tempered with charitableness [illegible] judgment. [illegible] we could [illegible] if we knew all the [illegible] sinned against than sinning.—Philadelphia Methodist.

The best of all Pills are B[illegible]

THE PEBBLE ON THE BEACH.

The Origin of the Expression Now in Popular Favor.

"You're not the only pebble on the beach" is an expression which has been made familiar on the stage in variety theaters of New York and other cities since last summer and it is traceable to no more substantial origin than a chance remark of one female duettist to another, with whom she had quarreled in Coney Island, and a more masculine variation of the original remark is to be found in the expression: "You're not the only cinder in the heap." A chance expression, having some claim to enduring popularity is sure of long life if made the refrain of a popular song, and such has been the fate of "the only pebble." Here is the first verse of the song:

When you see a pretty maiden, who has turned seventeen,
You think you'd like to win her for your wife,
Don't start the game by saying she's the sweetest [illegible] you've seen,
A young girl's heart's the strangest thing in life.
Don't let her think that you are sure to [illegible]
She'll like you better if you're out of reach.
No matter [illegible] lovelier, give the girl [illegible]
She's not the only pebble on the beach.

This [illegible] more philosophical [illegible] first verses of popular songs [illegible] to be and the second [illegible] to make amends [illegible] calling the attention [illegible] the rare subject of [illegible] of men by street [illegible] to beautiful and stylish young women. "I wonder [illegible] are the words of the verse:

[illegible]

[illegible] York Sun.

THE CHURCHES.

Pastor Lewis, of the Main Street Methodist Church, Will Leave the City.

Bishop Andrews Has Transferred Him to the Troy Conference, New York.

After serving for three years as pastor of Main street M. E. church, this city, Dr. Lewis has been transferred by Bishop Andrews, of New York City, to the Troy conference, New York.

In length of service, he is the oldest Protestant pastor in Little Rock, and no one in the city state is better or more favorably known. Dr. Lewis is aggressive, learned, eloquent and of broad catholicity. All interests affecting humanity claim his attention. He is a man of convictions, and has the courage to express them. He is always at the front and trains with leaders. As a traveler, his feet have pressed all lands: he has visited Europe, Asia and Africa. He is cosmopolitan, and yet an American of Americans.

To a "Gazette" reporter he expressed himself as pleased with his stay in the city, and his love for the "City of Roses." He said he appreciated the many honors conferred upon him by organizations of city and state, as well as church.

Dr. Lewis served as president of the City Ministers' Alliance, member of the state board of the Children's Home Society, the only delegate from the state to the anti-saloon convention, Columbus, Ohio; president of the board of trustees of Philander-Smith College, lecturer for the Little Rock University, and for the city Y. M. C. A., was a delegate to the N. L. R., Cleveland, Ohio; he was the first of five members selected by his conference to serve on the Little Rock University board of trustees. He has been engaged as lecturer at various Chautauqua assemblies, and delivered in this city a course of lectures on the Holy Land, which gave him much prominence, and no stranger, however [illegible], has brought together larger audiences.

Dr. Lewis' oration on Abraham Lincoln, delivered to an immense audience in Glenwood Park, was pronounced a masterly effort.

He goes with the best wishes of thousands. The larger field upon which he enters will give him enlarged opportunities, and he will deserve success.

The usual Sunday services will be held at the First Baptist church, corner Twelfth and Louisiana. Morning, 11 o'clock, the Rev. W. H. Amacker will preach. Evening, at 7:30, services will be conducted by Elder J. W. Goodwin, of Moorefield, Ark. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., Superintendent H. C. Edmonson. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

Rev. R. W. McMasters will preach in Ebenezer church, corner Thirteenth and Marshall, this morning at 11 o'clock, and in Argenta M. E. church in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. W. T. Lewis, D. D., will preach in Ebenezer church, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial welcome to all.

Preaching in Main street M. E. church today by the new pastor, Rev. Dan. B. Brummitt.

On Thursday night at 8 o'clock, the choir of Christ church will give the fourth song service of their series. Several new numbers will be sung and some of the old favorites will be interspersed through the program, which will be as follows:

Jerusalem the Golden.....Processional
Andante.....Beethoven
R. Jefferson Hall.
Rejoice with Jerusalem.....Page
Mr. Brantley and Choir.
Eye Hath Not Seen.....Gaul
Miss Lula Moore.
The Shadows of the Evening.....Beets
Messrs. Brantley, Simpson, Hornbrook, Ellis.
Ascribe Unto the Lord.....Elvey
Mrs. Hall, Miss Field, Messrs. Simpson and Hornbrook.
Angels Ever Bright and Fair.....Handel
Miss Emily Boyle.
Come Unto Him.....Morrison
Messrs. Brantley and Hornbrook.
Fear Not, O. Israel.....Buck
Mr. T. W. Dantzler.
Blessed are the Poor in Spirit.....Hall
Mr. Hornbrook and Choir.

The last number is from the pen of the organist of the church and will be sung by the full choir of the church. Seats are free, and an offering will be asked for choir expenses. Rev. Jno. Gass, rector, Rev. Jas. Noble, assistant; R. Jefferson Hall, musical director.

First M. E. Church, South, corner of Eighth and Center streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. today. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Epworth League at 3:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30

There will be the usual service and sermon both morning and evening by the Rev. Mr. Hobbs, at the Trinity Cathedral today.

Congregational church, Main and Eleventh streets—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Simplicity of Christianity." A simple gospel service in the evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL NOTICES.

Christ Church, southeast corner of Fifth and Scott—Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.

Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, February 2.

Services at 11 a. m.

Saint Paul's Chapel, Fourth and Victory—Sunday school, 3 p. m.

Saint John's Chapel, Second and Rector—Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Saint Luke's, Mosher's Hall, Argenta—Sunday school, 3 p. m.

Saint Barnabas, Baring Cross—Sunday school, 9:15.

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Wm. Howard—Josie Brown	[illegible]
Emanuel Ballard—Mollie Lambkins	[illegible]
Wess Terry—Doney Buford	[illegible]
G. W. Curtis—Mary Newsom	[illegible]

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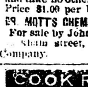

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