AMERICAN [redacted]NTINEL.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., SATUR[redacted]. 1897. VOL. 66--NO. 15.

CHAS. E. FINK, SOLICITOR.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A

Fine Residence,

Building Lots and Business Lots Fronting on Railroad, a Pass Over the Western Maryland Railroad and a Farm.

The undersigned, Trustee, by virtue of a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by Edward Lynch and wife, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 20th day of APRIL, A. D 1897, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following real estate: The HOME RESIDENCE of Edward Lynch, on the south side of Liberty street, in Westminster, Md., a three-story Brick House, washhouse, smokehouse and all necessary outbuildings, with large yard and splendid shade. This property will be divided into building lots and will be sold in parcels or as a whole, as may be deemed most advantageous.

SIX BUILDING LOTS fronting on George street, adjoining and near to the W. M. R. R.

ALSO A RAILROAD FRONT IN REAR OF MR. LYNCH'S RESIDENCE, FRONTING ALSO ON GREEN STREET, THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON CONSISTING OF H. S. ROBERTS & CO'S OFFICE AND SEVERAL STABLES. THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST RAILROAD FRONTS IN WESTMINSTER.

All of the foregoing property will also be offered as an entirety and will be sold in parcels or as a whole, as may be deemed most advantageous.

THREE PASTURE LOTS on the east side of the W. M. R. R., at the edge of Westminster, ranging from 1 Acre and 20 Perches to 3 Acres and 1 Perch.

☞THE LOT CONTAINING 1 ACRE AND 20 PERCHES CARRIES WITH IT A PASS OVER THE WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD, FROM BALTIMORE TO WILLIAMSPORT AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, TO THE OWNER THEREOF FOREVER.

ONE PASTURE LOT on west side of W. M. R. R., at the junction of the wagon road to Goodwin's Quarry, containing 31 Acres and 7 Perches.

ELEVEN BUILDING LOTS on the east side of Liberty street extended.

On same day and hour the undersigned will offer, as aforesaid, at Mr. Lynch's residence, in Westminster, a very desirable Farm, one mile from railroad depot, near the west end of the city, known as the Orendorff farm, containing about 53 ACRES OF LAND, with a good two-story basement Brick House, good stabling and other outbuildings. This is the most productive land in this vicinity; is well watered with springs and running stream through its centre.

Plats of the aforegoing property will be shown at the sale, and may be seen at any time by calling upon the Trustee.

Also at same time and place will be sold 75 Shares of The Westminster Gas Light Co. and 27 First Mortgage Bonds of the Emmitsburg Railroad Co., each of the par value of fifty dollars.

Terms of Sale.—For the Stock and Bonds, cash. For the Real Estate: One-third cash upon the the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof, with interest from day of sale; the residue in two equal payments, the one in nine months, the other in eighteen months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

GEORGE W. ALBAUGH, Trustee.
mr-27-ts Wm. T. Wilson Auct.

NO. 3524 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity.

Sarah A. C. Plank, assignee, &c., vs. Luther A. Martin, mortgagor.

Ordered, this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1897, that the sale of the mortgaged property made and reported in this cause, by Charles T. Reifsnider, attorney or agent named in the mortgage filed in this cause from Luther A. Martin to Jeremiah Rinehart, bearing date December 7th, A. D. 1894, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll county, in Liber B. F. C. No. 36, folio 68, &c., and subsequently assigned to Sarah A. C. Plank, wife of John E. Plank, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 27th day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 19th day of April next. The report states the amount of sale to be $1765.00.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

True Copy,—Test:
mr-27-3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NO. 3487 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Daniel W. Dudderar and others vs. Jesse L. Buffington and others.

Ordered, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1897, that the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in this cause mentioned, made and this day reported to said court in said cause, by Albin L. Duvall, trustee in said cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April, 1897; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Westminster, in Carroll county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of April, 1897. The report states the amount of sale to be $3,538.85.

BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

True copy,—Test:
mar-27-3t BENJ. F. CROUSE, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Md., letters of Administration on the estate of

RICHARD A. BARNES,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of October, 1897; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of March, 1897.

RICHARD S. T. B. BARNES,
mr-27-4t Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of

SAMUEL B. McKINSTRY,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 22nd of October, 1897; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of March, 1897.

MADGE MYERS McKINSTRY,
mr-27-4t Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of

ANDREW T. FLEMING,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 22nd day of October, 1897; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of March, 1897.

JOSEPH GOSNELL,
mr-27-4t Administrator.

FOR RENT.

A house with 6 rooms, and hall, fine cellar, out kitchen, stable and all necessary outbuildings, with lot containing 2¼ acres of land, more or less, with excellent water and fine apple fruit thereon, situated 1 mile from Carrollton Station, adjoining the lands of Azariah Oursler. Apply to

MARTHA W. CHEW,
No. 141 Prospect Ave., Roland Park,
mr-20-3t Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE.

A desirable lot of land in Franklinville, Carroll county, Md., improved by a stone house and store and now occupied by Mr. Roderick Dorsey. For further information apply to

MRS. IRENE C. BENNETT,
de-26-tf Westminster Md.

SHOES AND HATS.

Shoes and Hats we wish to talk of this week. We're proud of our Shoe dep't., justly we think, and the thing that pleases us most is our constantly increasing sales, because it shows we are pleasing the people. It seems but a natural consequence, when the quality and prices are compared. It's not merely lowness of price that we strive for; quality must be coupled with it.

Ladies' fine Dongola Shoes, in button or lace, round or square toes, every pair warranted to wear satisfactorily or they will be replaced with a new pair free, $1.69.

We've told you about these before, but a good story is always worth repeating.

Men's Tan Shoes, or rather Oxblood and Chocolate, for they are no longer tan, in the new coin toes, stylish goods at popular prices, $1.25, $2.00 and $3.00. See them in our West window.

Base Ball Shoes, Tennis Shoes, Bicycle Shoes are all here awaiting your inspection. We have purchased a large lot of what is called Tennis Shoes and Tennis Oxfords, in Children's, Misses', Boys' and Men's. They have canvas tops and rubber soles. We bought them at about one-third their value, and shall sell them the same way. Further particulars and prices next week, or as soon as it gets warmer.

HATS.—Such Hat values were never before seen on our counters. All that is newest and best you will find here. Every popular shape and all the leading colors. You missed a treat if you haven't been in to see them. Men's fine Fur Alpines, or Crush Hats, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. Men's fine Fur Derbys, in black or brown, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

We shall from this week continue to give out coupons until May 15th, but all coupons must be presented on or before that date as we will not redeem them after that time.

Yours to serve,

NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE,

31 East Main Street, Westminster,
T. W. Mather & Sons. Opposite the Catholic Church.

GREAT MODEL EMPORIUM,

WILLIAM F. DERR,

Babylon Building, near Rail Road,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

FOR THE PROPER EASTER FASHIONS

COME TO THIS GREAT STORE.

The best art of the world's greatest weavers is shown in "The Great Store's" stock of

Dress Goods

for the spring of 1897. All those new and lovely styles, for which you ordinarily expect to pay much more, will be found at "The Model" at economical prices never before possible.

A large and complete line of New All Wool Checks and Novelties, yard-wide, at 25c.

One elegant line of Fancy Dress Suitings, in lovely Scotch Mixture, 45 inches wide, at 59c.

Special.—10 pieces yard-wide New Spring Checks, in desirable shades of brown, grey and tan, worth today 25c a yard, on sale at 19c.

Easter Silks.

27-inch Black Japan Habuti Silk, best quality Lyons dye, worth regular 75c a yard, special at 50c.

New printed Foulard Silks, in stylish patterns, on sale at 39c.

Black Brocade Taffeta Silks, in new designs, at 63c.

The good taste and genius of the world's best trimmers is combined in our

MILLINERY

and makes (which we believe and our patrons say) the most exquisite showing of Ladies' and Children's Hats that has ever been known outside the largest metropolitan houses. The acme of refinement is exemplified in the dainty and exquisite models that grace our Show Room.

We ask special attention to our line of Fine Pattern Hats from $3.00 to $8.00, every one of which is worth double the price asked.

Untrimmed Hats.—Don't neglect examining our line of Bicycle, Riding and Walking Hats. The newest, the latest and the best only.

Fancy Rough Straw Short Back Sailors, all the desirable colors, are very stylish, at 75c and $1.00.

Flowers.

It is impossible to enumerate our stock. Every flower of the field, garden and conservatory has a worthy representation here.

☞Bring your Hats in and have them trimmed by one of the Best New York Trimmers.

Always the newest and best goods and the lowest possible prices to be found at

The Great Model Emporium,

WILLIAM F. DERR,

Westminster, Md.

THE SUMMER TERM

OF UNION BRIDGE

ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL

WILL BEGIN APRIL 12th, 1897, AND

CONTINUE TEN WEEKS.

Pupils of the public schools, which close April 15th, can enter at any time, and will be charged only from date of entrance.

Terms moderate and according to grade.

Persons preparing for teaching, or for teachers' examinations, will do well to take advantage of the NORMAL COURSE in this school. The course of study will also be arranged to meet the wants of students preparing to enter college.

EDWARD REISLER, A. M., Principal.
LEILA M. REISLER, A. B., Assistant.
mr-20-1m Union Bridge, Md.

May C. Gardner,

EAST MAIN STREET, WESTMINSTER,

will display, from March 27 till April 1, the latest styles in New York and Baltimore Millinery. The public kindly invited to call.

mr-20-3t M. C. GARDNER.

Crescent Bicycles.

"The Wheel That Stands Up."

Our Crescent Tandem, "a bicycle for two," is attracting no little attention. Why shouldn't it, a tandem the equal of any built, the superior of many and only $100?

Crescent singles $75, $50, $30. Will be glad to send you a catalogue.

It may interest you to know that we have bicycles for hire, by the hour, day, week or month. We use only first-class light running machines. We have either ladies' or gents'.

GEO. MATHER,
Crescent Agent,
at the N. Y. Bargain House,
31 E. Main St.

Keep an EYE on your EYES.

Do not postpone the use of glasses a moment, if you feel the need of them.

REMEMBER!

The longer eyes are deprived of the aid they need, the worse they become.

I will carefully test your eyes and make no charge for the examination, and furnish, at moderate cost, spectacles and eye glasses in steel, nickel or gold, with best quality lenses.

A. H. WENTZ,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
WESTMINSTER, MD.
feb-11-tf

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DEC. 31st, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company, less amount of encumbrance thereon	$ 216,500.00
Loans on bonds and mortgage	526,300.00
Stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)	1,174,100.00
Interest due and accrued on stocks, bonds and other securities	4,799.31
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company deposited in bank	84,562.42
Premiums due and in course of collection	234,892.76
Total admitted assets	2,141,054.49

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported adjusted and unpaid	105,684.72
Reserve as required by law	1,092,736.83
All other claims	49,243.47
Total liabilities	1,237,665.02
Surplus as regards policy holders	1,003,389.47
Capital Stock paid up	300,000.00
Surplus as regards stockholders	703,389.47
Total income	1,348,689.61
Total expenditures	1,132,112.96
Amount of Policies in force in United States, on 31st Dec., 1896	195,273,495.00
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1896	1,829,450.00
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1896	15,473.71
Losses paid in Maryland during 1896	2,781.60
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1896	4,363.23

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Insurance Depart., Commissioner's Office,
Annapolis, March 11th, 1897.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, to December 31st, 1896, now on file in this Department.

F. ALBERT KURTZ,
Insurance Commissioner.

FUSS & ROOP, Agents,
Westminster, Md. ap-3-3t

EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of School Commissioners of Carroll county, the annual examination of Public School Teachers and other persons who desire certificates of qualification as such, and applicants for Scholarships at the State Normal School, will be held at Central Hall Schoolhouse, in Westminster, on

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 21, 22 and 23 OF APRIL,

beginning promptly at 9.30 o'clock each day, and that all applicants for Teacher's Certificates and Scholarships at the State Normal School, and all teachers whose certificates will expire within the next school year, unless excused, are required to attend said examination, which will be conducted according to the following schedule:

Wednesday, A. M., Arithmetic, Geography; P. M., History, Grammar.

Thursday, A. M., Geometry, Physiology; P. M., Constitutions of U. S. and Maryland, School Laws and By-Laws.

Friday, A. M., Algebra, Bookkeeping; P. M., Philosophy, Teaching.

GEORGE A. DAVIS
mr-27-4t Examiner.

For Rent.

Large NEW STORE ROOM, 70x25 feet, two-story. Old stand with established trade. Large stock of new goods.

Also a large and HANDSOME RESIDENCE near the store. Rent low. Situated at McKinstry, Carroll county, Md., 24 miles from Railroad station. Possession of both store room and dwelling given at any time.

Apply to
MRS. MADGE M. McKINSTRY,
mr-27-2t Union Bridge, Md.

Special Notice.

Persons having Real Estate for sale or exchange and wishing to dispose of the same will do well in conferring with

GEORGE W. ALBAUGH,
Westminster, Md.

LOANS NEGOTIATED
dec-26-96-1y

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons and bodies, corporate or politic, to whom it may concern, that they

MUST OBTAIN A LICENSE,

or renew the same, on or before the

FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1897,

according to the provisions of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland.

J. OLIVER MURRAY,
ap-3-4t Sheriff of Carroll County.

CASTORIA

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CASTORIA

Select Poetry.

WOULD YE BRING THEM BACK AGAIN?

Gone to the land of life and light,
Those whom we loved—this fatal year!
Risen to mansions fair and bright,
Dwelling in God's eternal sight,
Those whom we held so dear—so dear!

What have they left us? Memories deep,
Memories holy, tender and true;
Yea, were death an endless sleep,
These would not slumber, these would keep
Safe from decay the forms we knew.

Deathless in God's diviner sphere,
Rapt and serene our loved ones dwell,
Complete in the bliss they prayed for here;
Perfect in love, in vision clear,
Who of their sacred joy can tell?

Wisdom and truth and peace are theirs,
Knowledge that deepens each passing hour;
Fruition to faith, and answers to prayers,
No conflict of soul, no weary cares,
In that high life of immortal power.

Shall we demand their return again,
Dear as they were—to the strife once more?
Call them back to the grief and pain,
Back to the toil, the fret, the stain,
Back to the world from that beautiful shore?

No! With the blessed let them be,
Safe and saved in the Saviour's smile,
Bending to Him the adoring knee,
Singing to us from the crystal sea,
"Here with us in a little while!"

—Churchman.

Select Story.

IN THE BLIZZARD.

Jas. Knapp Reeve in the Indianapolis Sun.

When Ben asked her if she would marry him, she said "No!" After this she tempered the refusal a little by explaining to him that she liked him quite as well as anybody, but she had certain ideas about independence and winning her own way in the world, and she wanted to be free to follow those to their logical conclusion. Ben Howard did his best to prove to her the futility of these notions and wasted a good deal of valuable time in the effort.

When he saw that no eloquence of his was likely to make Susie Barton change her mind, he packed together his few belongings and started toward the land on which his eyes had long and longingly been set—the Dakotas.

It was a hard task to which he had set his hand, to carve a home from the broad prairie and to be alone in the doing of it. He had not much money, and so went where land was cheap, far beyond the outpost of settlers. He took up his claim and paid his entry fee, that gave him the right to call the land his own, and built a rude hut of sods.

Howard's first year's crops had done well, and after the winter was on he permitted himself to add some comforts to the bare equipment of his home and bought some books and prepared to get through the dreary lonesome time the best he could.

The long, cold winter of the north was fairly on when Howard, looking from his door one morning saw smoke ascending from the school house chimney for the first time.

"So they have found a teacher," he said to himself. "I suppose it is all right. But I dare say it's a girl—they always get girls out here—and she's bound to have a hard time of it. Girls that have to earn their own living ought to stay east. It's bad enough out here for a man."

The snow came, and the whole rolling plain lay white and glistening from horizon to horizon. The cattle had been brought in from the fields and hidden in the sheds that now were covered with the snow, and so made only little hillocks of the land.

One day Howard looked in his flour barrel, and in his potato sack and found that supplies were getting low. It was ten miles to the nearest town. Early the next morning he [illegible] off, [illegible] house. There a boy was just starting the fires. He had hardly completed his errand in the town and started back when a sudden storm came up, a terrible blizzard, such as only the wide plains of the frozen north can know. It would have been the part of wisdom for Howard to turn and get to shelter as quickly as he could in the town, but somehow the thought of the schoolmistress and her little charges had been on his mind all day. He did not know who she was, had never heard her name, had seen her only across the distance of the white fields, but he knew she was a woman who was struggling alone to make her way in the world. This fact appealed to him.

The storm had come so suddenly that no one would dare to venture out until its fury was spent. The girl and her pupils would be alone in the school house, prisoners perhaps for many terrible hours. Even the people nearest would not dare try to make their way there, for they could not hope to battle against the blinding, driving, freezing storm. As for Howard, he was already in the fight, and it was only a question whether he would try to return to town or push on a few miles farther. He felt instinctively that a man was needed at the school house. He pushed steadily forward.

The snow drove about him and covered the track and blinded him. It stung where it struck his face and hands. It froze upon his beard and upon the harness of his horses. More than once he thought he had lost the way and halted and groped about the road. He became chilled, so that he could hardly move, could hardly guide his horses. Once he felt it was no use to battle further and stopped, and the storm raged about him. But he knew it was cowardly to give up, so he urged the horses forward again. Then he sank into a lethargy, and the cold began to do its work upon him. Suddenly he was aroused. The horses had stopped and a house loomed up before him, dimly seen through the storm. Howard drew up his stiffened limbs and stumbled from the wagon and threw himself against the door. It opened and he fell inside, carrying with him a great gust of chilling wind and snow.

As soon as he had brushed the snow from his eyes and become used to the dim light of the room this is what he saw: A dozen children huddled around a stove, in which there was only the least spark of fire, and a woman standing upright, looking at him with white face, but with an intensity of questioning that seemed to ask if he were man or ghost. Half dazed with cold and suffering as he was, that look brought him to himself. He said but one word, "Susie!" and opened his arms. And the next moment he held her to him and was pressing his frozen beard against her cheek.

A man may be warmed from within as well as from without. He forgot the hours of suffering and battling with the storm. He put aside her questioning and all thought of himself. The fire in the stove gave out only the least glimmering of heat. The fuel was all gone, and the children shook with the cold. Howard seized the ax, and going out into the storm once more, began demolishing his wagon. From it he made a great armful of fire wood and brought it in and added it on the fire. Then he managed to get his horses out of the harness and brought them into the school room. Then he sat down with Susie to talk—and to wait. It was quite night when the last stick of his wagon had burned and the storm abated. Then from all about anxious parents came streaming toward the schoolhouse, plowing their way through the drifts, and, finding their children safe, were glad to join in the congratulations that Howard frankly told them were in order.

It is not very difficult now to persuade Susie to give up the idea of making her own way in the world. But the children were not willing to give up their teacher. So a compromise was effected, after the wedding, by moving the school house over to the Howard claim. There, for many a day, Susie taught while Howard tilled his land, and together they built a home that was in every way deserving for that name, which was much better, I protest, than if each continued alone.

January 1 was made New Year's day in France by royal edict in the year 1564.

The emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln was issued January 1, 1863.

The New Year in Sparta was celebrated by the consecration of youths to military service.

THE STORY OF THE BUFFALO.

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

From the Scientific American.

There may be a few wild buffaloes yet in the most inaccessible parts of the Far West, but if so, their existence is not generally known, and hunters have repeatedly failed to find them. A floating paragraph in the Western newspapers occasionally mentions a hunter's encounter with one or two stray buffaloes, and the report is sufficient to call out every sportsman within a radius of several hundred miles. The nearer the species approach complete extermination, the more eagerly the lonely fugitives seem to be pursued to their death.

The herd in the Yellowstone Park, numbering probably four hundred, is the largest one known to exist in the wild state, and through careful protection these may be preserved for an indefinite time, although a part of them have recently been transferred to the national zoo at Washington, where they are better protected from the hunter's bullet than in their northwestern home.

But while the buffaloes have become nearly extinct on the Western ranges, there are quite a number of domesticated herds in this country, and experiments in cross breeding them with common cattle are being pursued with fair success. The first attempts to cross breed the buffaloes were made at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1815; but the existence of enormous herds of the wild animal on the plains at that time acted as a damper upon the enthusiasm of the early pioneer, and the work was soon abandoned. At that early date a buffalo robe commanded very little money, and, in fact, up to 1875 a bull robe was worth only $1. In 1883 robes had advanced so that a good one would net the hunter $3, while to-day the hide of a buffalo is worth $100, and the mounted head of a bull anywhere from $200 to $500.

The incentive to raise and domesticate the buffalo is thus much greater than in 1812, and the few herds that are in existence are highly valued by their owners. There is a small herd in the Texas Pan Handle, numbering less than seventy-five, and a larger one at Rivalli, Montana, owned by Mr. Charles Allard, numbering nearly two hundred. This latter herd is the largest owned by any private individual. In 1893 the Jones herd, of Omaha, was purchased by Mr. Allard for $18,000, and the thirty-one animals in it were transferred to the Montana ranch and joined with the others.

Besides breeding the pure buffaloes for museums and other stock farms, Mr. Allard has carried on extensive experiments in crossing the wild animals with the polled Angus stock. The cross breeds produced are magnificent animals, with fur that is finer and closer than that of the buffalo, and with meat that is very sweet and wholesome. Nearly all of the cross-bred animals retain much of the instinct of their wild progenitors. They are hardy and easily reared, and are able to stand storms that kill ordinary cattle.

Nature adapted the buffalo to the cold Northwestern plains, and they rarely succumb to the blizzards that to-day destroy our domesticated cattle by the thousands. When the snow lies deep upon the ground in the dead of winter, the steers cannot paw through it to get at the natural hay of the plains, and they consequently die of starvation and cold. The buffaloes, accustomed to the fearful blizzards, bunch together in a storm and form a wedge, facing the wind and snow, with the bulls outside and the cows and calves protected inside of the formidable line of shaggy heads. Thus a herd survives the wildest storm, and when the snow has ceased to fall they paw through the snow and ice and get at their favorite buffalo grass.

The cattle, on the contrary, are driven before the storm, and often wander from sixty to one hundred miles from their accustomed range, and, unless shelter is provided, they soon sink down exhausted. The horses turn their backs to the storm and likewise soon yield to the cold. The new cross breeds, possessing many of the handy instincts of their wild progenitors, face the cold storms, and seem to survive the coldest blizzard without great injury to their health. They have been found to be almost as well adopted to occupy the vast plains as their wild ancestors, and if they do not degenerate under too close inbreeding, they may yet roam in as countless numbers as the buffaloes did before the ruthless slaughter of the hunters decimated their numbers.

There are many hunters living to-day in the West who killed from two to three thousand buffaloes a year, and during a period of ten years or more they pursued their deadly slaughter with fearful persistence. It seems like a fairy story to recall the scenes of destruction that were enacted in the seventies. When the Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and Southern Pacific were completed the demand for buffalo robes suddenly began, and the wholesale slaughter of the American bison entered upon its unprecedented career. Up to this time the wild animals were killed by the thousands by the old Indian method of "running," but this was nothing compared to the "still hunt" that succeeded it. There was a spice of danger in the old method that made it sportsmanlike, and rough and ready riders entered it as much for the pleasure of the chase as for the trophies. The buffalo horses were trained to run alongside of a big bull, and at short range the hunter would spear, lasso or shoot the animal under conditions peculiarly exciting and dangerous.

"The "pot hunter," however, provided with the new long range repeating rifles, approached within several hundred yards of a herd, and concealing himself from view, he deliberately shot down the leader. The frightened buffaloes then, instead of scampering away, gathered around their fallen leader, and acted like sheep in a snow storm, while the successive "pops" of the hunter's rifle dropped one after another. If another bull should assume the leadership of the startled herd, he was marked out as the next target for the hunter's rifle. Scores, and even a hundred or more, of buffaloes were killed in this way before the herd finally scampered away across the plains. One hunter confessed to having killed sixty-three animals in less than one hour, and Col. Dodge once counted one hundred and thirteen dead buffaloes inside a semicircle of two hundred yards, all the work of one man in forty-five minutes.

In 1870 there were millions of buffaloes on the plains, and the rate of extermination amounted to over half a million a year. The pot hunter received $1 for each robe, and for this paltry sum he killed the animals by the thousands and left their carcases bleaching on the plains. The Union Pacific Railroad cut the great herd on the plains in two, and after that they were known as the northern and southern herds. The southern herd in 1871 was estimated to number over four million animals, while the northern herd was considerably smaller, covering a more restricted territory, and moving rapidly away from the vicinity of the railroads.

When the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad was completed, the rush to the plains to kill buffaloes was almost as large and exciting as the famous travel to the California mines in the fifties. Thousands of Eastern hunters joined the throng, and the wanton killing of the southern herd proceeded at a rate never before witnessed in this or any other country. In 1873 one railroad carried from the plains 250,000 robes, 2,000,000 pounds of meat, and 300,000 pounds of bones. Two years later this vast southern herd was practically exterminated, and with the exception of a few thousand that escaped below the Pecos River, there was none left of the four millions which roamed the plains in 1870.

The northern herd escaped destruction so early on account of the lack of facilities to reach their grazing grounds. Isolated hunters continued to worry them, and to kill off a few thousands each year, but it was so expensive to get the robes to market that there was little incentive to wanton destruction. In 1882 the Northern Pacific Railroad furnished the transportation facilities needed, and then the rush began to the region between the valley of the Platte and and the great Slave Lake. The hide hunters were on the scene early, and as robes had advanced to $3 apiece, the opportunities for making more money were good. In a short time a cordon of hunters' camps practically surrounded the herd on every side, so that it was impossible for any of the beasts to escape. Fully ten thousand hunters were in the field, and those on one side drove the frightened buffaloes towards the camps of those on the opposite sides. Back and forth the animals were hunted, running directly into the muzzles of thousands of repeating rifles whichever way they turned.

The last of the immense herd, numbering about seventy-five thousand, crossed the Yellowstone a few miles from Fort Keogh, in 1883, bound for the Dominion of Canada; but a host of pot hunters were at their heels, and not more than five thousand of them ever crossed into British territory. A smaller part of the herd was located between the Black Hills and Bismarck in 1883, numbering about ten thousand early in the season, but by October their numbers had been cut down to twelve hundred. In that month Sitting Bull's Indians arrived at Standing Rock Agency, and a grand rush was made for the remnant of the noble band. The slaughter was so intense that in two days there was not a hoof left.

This was practically the last grand slaughter of the American buffalo. Hunters passed over into the Dominion of Canida, confident that great numbers had crossed the border, but they were disappointed in their expectations. Years passed, and no one had discovered any remnant of the vast northern herd. Here and there a dozen or two would be found roaming over the wildest portion of the West, and these were corraled by men who appreciated the value of the animals, and they became the founders of the present domesticated herds.

The American buffalo hunter has disappeared with the noble animal that he wantonly slaughtered, and it is to be hoped that he will never again have occasion to practice his art in such a senseless crusade of destruction.

The story of the buffalo should end with the extermination of the northern herd in 1883, but under wise protection and fostering care it may be that another chapter is still to be written. The domesticated herds, meager though in numbers compared with those that once roamed the treeless Western plains, may yet become the founders of a stock that shall cover the vast, desolate stretches of territory which nature intended for them, redeeming the region from its present barren and profitless condition.

A small herd of twenty buffaloes is owned by the Island Improvement Company, and kept on Antelope Island, in the midst of the Great Salt Lake, where the animals have been grazing for three years in a semi-wild state. The island is thirty miles long and six miles wide, furnishing the animals with an ideal home where they are not interfered with by any one. The grasses on the island are rich and luxuriant, the natural watering places numerous, and the configuration of the surface rough and varied enough to suit the desires of the buffaloes. The animals seem to do well there, and during the present year four calves were born.

SPRING STYLES IN HATS.

From Harper's Bazar.

It is a fixed rule with most well-dressed women to avoid the first instalment of styles, and to wait until colors and fashions tone down somewhat. The first color with this season was red, and red it still stays—a most vivid shade of cerise (which somehow seems redder than cherry). When becoming, cerise is immensely so, but when unbecoming, much to be avoided. However, the milliners are very clever in arranging it with black, so that the too vivid effect is somewhat done away with. Shaded taffeta silk by the yard, or taffeta ribbon, is used to make soft crowns for black straw hats and bonnets, or is is twisted and shirred with black lace, and has black lace aigrettes or ostrich plumes; the black with the cerise is a most effective combination.

Cerise-colored straws are also seen and there are one or two styles somewhat in sailor shape, with the straw and the trimmings all of the same vivid hue. The smartest of all is in black chip with white facing. The trimming knife-pleated mousseline de soie, is black, but a large red bird is perched at one side with wings outspread. Under the brim towards the back of the hat are bunches of red pleated chiffon. Chiffon and mousseline de soie, in every shade or color are as much in favor as ever, and play an important part in hat trimmings, while tulle also is extremely fashionable.

Theatre bonnets in the same coloring are made of parts of cerise taffeta ribbon, roses of the same shade, and sprays of leaves. The touch of green in the leaves is extremely good and makes the red more becoming.

THERE WAS.

"Is there a man in this room——"

The voice of a young woman rang out appealingly, and the twenty-five men at the desks in the large business office of the establishment started from their seats.

"Is there a man in this room," she repeated, "who will oblige me by tucking these big sleeves of mine into my coat for me? I have got them partly in, and now I can't move my arms either way!"

The customer in trouble was not only young, but comely, and the twenty-five men who had started from their seats rose as one man and went to her relief.

A cigar store in New Orleans, owned by a colored man, does a big trade in the sale of feet belonging to "graveyard rabbits."

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