Andover News.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 26, 1894.

Few Spanish farmers are able to read and write.

An Irishman says that the best preventive for the nose-bleed is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

The city council of London is discussing the establishment of municipal pawn shops, where money may be advanced to the poor at reasonable rates of interest.

The New York World prints a list of 109 New Yorkers who will have to pay an income tax of $1000 and upwards. W. W. Astor's tax is set at $178,000. Mrs. Hettie Green pays more than any other woman.

The despised rabbit of Australia is being anxiously inquired for by the British army contractor, records the American Agriculturist, who sees a possible supply of cheap and wholesome food for the army in that direction.

The stock of the Pullman Company, of $36,000,000, sell for $174 to $172 a share (par value being $100). The company pays on this $36,000,000 of stock a dividend of two per cent., payable quarterly, or eight per cent. per annum.

Among the Sioux no lover can have the girl of his choice unless he can outrun her. The scientists say this is a survival of the earlier method of ambuscading an intended wife and kidnapping her as a means of opening the courtship.

Alaska's mail service has heretofore been dependent upon Eskimo dogs. Reindeers, however, are so much better for the purpose that the Government has imported several families of Laplanders to teach the natives of Alaska how to train and use this animal.

A promoter in California proposes to build an electric railway through the mountains sixty-two miles to the Yosemite Valley, and, by utilizing the water power, furnish electric light and motors for all that region. About 4000 tourists visit the Yosemite every year, paying $35 each for the stage ride.

French statesmen, notably M. Leville, are endeavoring to extend to France the benefits of the American homestead, and as there is no word in the French tongue which is a proper equivalent for it, the word "homestead" is retained in a bill that has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

Formerly the man with a hand organ strapped over his back and an upright staff firmly fitted to one side of the instrument was a familiar sight; but now one rarely sees this old specimen of music box. The musical piano, which is run on wheels, and which, if anything, makes even more hideous noise, has almost entirely supplanted the old organ.

In France the telephone is used on many railroad main lines. On a portion of the Vincennes Railway a rather novel system is in vogue by which at a given signal on the telephone instrument the operator connects the telegraph wires with a telephone for verbal communication. The large Australian railways use field telephones, which may be connected with the telegraph wires at any point without interrupting the telegraphic communications.

THE Chicago Herald makes the direct accusation that there is a "leak" in Washington in regard to the monthly crop report. The "point" given out in Chicago before the issue of a recent monthly report was that corn would show 68. The report was 69.1. The point on the condition of spring wheat was that it would show a loss of one point. It actually showed a loss of 1.3 points. The government version of these coincidences has been given. The Herald thinks there is no coincidence about it. The generally correctness of the pointers given out at least shows that the private bureau that is operated from Chicago is running a good opposition business to the government.

THE CYCLONE'S WORK

Death and Destruction in the Northwest.

Fully One Hundred People Numbered in the Death List—Portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin in the Path of the Storm—Conservative Estimates the Loss at $1,000,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 24.—Reports of the destruction wrought by Friday night's cyclone indicate that the loss of life will be in the neighborhood of seventy-five, while the injured will nuber several times as many. Some of those hurt are expected to die and it is likely that fully 100 persons will be numbered in the list of the cyclone's fury. The property loss is very heavy and it is almost impossible at this time to obtain anything more than rough estimates of the damage.

As indicated in dispatches the storm originated near Emmettsburg, Ia., and passed east and north to northern Iowa and southern Minnesota, finally passing over into Wisconsin. No reports of serious damage have been received from this section and the fury of the elements seems to have been spent with the destruction of Spring Valley. Here four persons are dead, some severely hurt, while the property loss is estimated at $85,000, the residence portion of the town lying directly in the path of the cyclone. At Leroy, lying southwest, four are dead and several fatally injured. The destruction of property amounts to about $75,000. This is a heavy blow to the village, for its chief business houses lie in ruins.

Five miles north of Osage, [illegible] six persons were killed and a large number hurt, the destruction of farm property is quite heavy, but no estimates have been made. East at Lowther, a town of about 100 souls, on the Chicago Great Western, three persons were fatally hurt, and the whole country for miles around laid in ruins. The loss in this vicinity will probably be not far from $100,000.

Fifteen miles north of Mason City, Ia., four persons were killed outright and as many more probably fatally hurt, while all the buildings struck are total wrecks, the loss being in the neighborhood of $50,000. West of Mason City, near Britt, two persons were killed outright, while north of this town some half dozen lost their lives.

Three miles north of Wesley, Kossuth county, J. Bingham's house was overturned and caught fire. The inmates had a narrow escape. The killed in this vicinity are M. Castle and wife, J. W. Dingham, Mrs. Tweed, mother of Thomas Tweed; two children of Thomas Tweed; M. Schweppe and two children; Fred French and two children; infant of Mr. and Mrs. Eden, and Mr. and Mrs. Rockaw.

North of Algona seems to have been the scene of the greatest harvest of death, more persons being killed in Kossuth county than in any other one county through which the tornado passed. Nineteen funerals were held at Algona yesterday.

North of Emmettsburg, which seems to have been the point where the cyclone first assumed dangerous proportions, two lives were crushed out. From here the deadly storm went tearing across the country demolishing everything in its path. For the most part of its course it travelled through a farming district, Leroy and Spring Valley, Minn., being the only two towns of any consequence that were damaged, but even here the deaths were comparatively few. The fact that the storm went tearing through a portion of Spring Valley and the greater portion of the residents were not aware of its work of destruction until the fire bells were rung, shows what a narrow strip of country was swept.

As the storm traveled through the country and avoided villages and towns, the property loss is largely confined to farm buildings, and these being badly scattered render even an approximation of the loss impossible, but conserative estimates place the damage at not less than $1,000,000.

CARLISLE AT GRAY GABLES.

Cordially Welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., Sept. 24.—Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle arrived here yesterday afternoon on the light-house tender John D. Rodgers. A half hour later the president and Mrs. Cleveland welcomed him cordially at Gray Gables. Capt. Schley, of the Rodgers, accompanied him ashore. After lunch the party enjoyed an informal chat on the veranda, as the day was pleasant and warm.

The report that Assistant Secretary Hamlin was here in conversation with them is unfounded.

The Rodgers will probably remain here until Mr. Carlisle is ready to return, which will be to-day or to-morrow. No matters of national importance were discussed and the time was spent in a purely social way.

Record Smashing at Johnstown.

Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 24.—At the races at this place Saturday there were two record smashing events. Crawford, a brown stallion, owned by R. A. Stratton, Conneaut Lake, in the free for all trot and pace made the mile on a half mile track, in the fifth and sixth heats in 2:12 1-2 and 2:12 1-4, being the world's best records in the fifth and sixth heats on a half mile track. What adds more interest to the performance is the fact that the track was at least four or five seconds slow on account of the recent rains. The two heats were made without a break. Crawford has a record of 2:06 1-4 on a mile track.

CAST INTO A GERMAN PRISON.

Citizen Sauer Now Seeks Indemnity and Damages.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 24.—Frederick Sauer, who, with his wife and 9-year-old daughter, has just returned from a visit to his boyhood home in Alsace, Germany, in highly indignant at his treatment by the German authorities, and will ask Uncle Sam to demand indemnity and damages. The matter has been put in the hands of Congressman Van Vorhis.

Mr. Sauer was thrown into jail in Welseberg, Alsace, and kept there five days on bread and water and a little soup, and then compelled to pay a fine of 600 marks which had been assessed against him twelve years ago, and two years after he had emigrated to this country, for not appearing before the military commission for examination. This action was taken, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Sauer had his certificate showing him to be a naturalized citizen of the United States and he had a passport signed by Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Sauer says that the United States was insulted by the petty German officials every time he mentioned that he was a citizen of this country. The judge of the court at Weisenberg told him that they had no right to keep him in confinement over twenty-four hours, but that he was powerless to release him. The state's attorney at Strausburg also admitted as much, but excused the delay by saying that he had forgotten about swearing out the warrant and had gone away on a trip.

THE STORIES DENIED.

Character of China's Dowager Empress Defended by Missionary Scott.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The stories that have been recently printed of the enormous amount of money spent on the birthday celebration of the dowager empress of China, and this lavish expenditure was harshly criticised as revealing the selfish character of the empress. It appears, however, that injustice has been done her, as she has ordered the money to be devoted to prosecuting the war with Japan. Dr. T. F. Scott, a missionary, who has just returned from Tien Tsin, says:

"In consequence of the war the dowager empress will not celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her birthday this year. The ceremony has been looked forward to for several years, and 20,000,000 taels have been raised for the purpose, that the event might be observed with all splendor.

"Now the entire celebration has been abandoned at the request of the dowager empress herself. She has requested that the 20,000,000 taels raised for the purpose be utilized in prosecuting the war with Japan."

AT THE EMPEROR'S EXPENSE.

Charles Schartow, of Omaha, Accepts an Invitation to Visit Germany.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 24.—Charles Schartow, of this city, received an official letter from Emperor William of Germany asking him to visit that country, and at the emperor's expense. The letter recalled a day—Aug. 16, 1870—when the Prussian army was battling with the French at Mars La Tour, and a mitrailleuse, the French prototype of the Gatling gun, stationed on a hill, was pouring shot into the Prussian ranks. Nearly 150 men had fallen under its fire and the invaders must silence the gun or fall back. No officer would order his command to capture it, for that meant all but certain death. But volunteers were called for and fifteen men responded. Schartow was one of these and was one of three that returned alive after the gun was captured.

Schartow will accept the invitation. He was decorated at the time by medals which he still possesses.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

Rumors of a Ministerial Crisis Declared To Be Untrue.

Valparaiso, Sept. 24.—Rumors of a ministerial crisis in Chili are untrue. They were spread by coalitionists, and for the purpose of enabling them to carry out speculative schemes. Minister Errazuriz leaves the portfolios of justice and instruction for well-known reasons, one of which is illness. Other changes may follow, but there will be no crisis, as there is nothing in the political situation that could provoke such a condition during the recess of congress.

There is much anxiety, as well as curiosity, to know the result of the investigation of the judicial disorder on Sept. 2. Members of the democratic party have been arrested for instisetting an appeal to the court. Bail has been denied to these prisoners, and the party gennerally is greatly agitated over the affair. The situation is not reassuring.

Another Trolley Victim.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 24.—Edward, the 4-year-old son of Victor Kleinsinst, of No. 21 Campbell street, was killed by a trolley car on the Washington street division of the Consolidated Traction company yesterday afternoon. The little fellow was on his way to a near-by candy store and, in attempting to cross the car tracks, was struck and almost ground to pieces. The motorman and conductor were arrested.

Accidenrally Shot the Guide.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 24.—While Richards Elkins, son of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, was hunting at the Cheat Mountain club near Elkins, W. Va., on Friday last, he shot at a deer, the ball glancing and struck his guide, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound.

Six Cents Conscience Contribution.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A six cents conscience contribution from a boy, who addresses his letter "His Majesty, President Cleveland," has been received at the treasury department. The boy states that he reused United States stamps and was now sorry for it.

THE TRAINMEN MEET

Eleventh Anniversary Celebrated at Baltimore.

The Meetings Held Yesterday Were of a Religious and Social Nature—Important Topic for To-Day Will Be the Question of Federating the Six Organizations.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which began a two-days' celebration here yesterday of the eleventh anniversary of the organization of that body, were represented by several thousand railway employes from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Telegraphers and the Switchmens' Mutual Aid association.

All the meetings held yesterday were of a religious and social nature, and last evening the Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, addressed the meeting at the William street Methodist church, taking for his topic "Sunday Rest." Mr. Coffin is a sort of railway mens' good Samaritan. He was formerly a railway commissioner of Iowa and became much intreested in railway men. He is the god-father of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the principal supporter of the bill which recently became a law requiring railroads to adopt automatic couplers, thus reducing the risk of railroad men going between cars to couple and uncouple.

This morning there was a parade of the railway men and in the afternoon a secret meeting of the six organizations will begin at Hazazer's hall. Besides taking steps toward the federation of the various orders represented, the questions of compulsory arbitration, Sunday rest and proper hours for work will be considered.

The most important topic for discussion will be the question of federating the six organizations, and it is possible that a new organization of railway men will be formed soon which will rival the organization with which the lamented Mr. Debs caused so much fruitless trouble a few weeks ago.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was originally organized as the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen at Oneonta, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1883, with thirteen members, employes of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company.

It was known by its first name until Jan. 1, 1890, when on account of many of its members who had been promoted to the position of conductor, and others who had accepted various positions in the train service, the more fitting name, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, was adopted.

The grand lodge headquarters are now located at Galesburg, Ill. Sept. 1, 1894, it had 556 subordinate lodges in the United States and Canada. It is represented in every state and territory in the union. Its membership of over 28,000 is made up principally of conductors, brakemen, train baggagemen, train flagmen, yardmasters, yard foremen and switchmen. It pays $1,200 for loss of one hand or foot, or portions of each, when such loss renders the insured unfit for train service; pays $1,200 at death. It had in force Sept. 1, 1894, policies of assurance amounting to about $24,000,000, and had paid $2,610,468.64 in death and disability claims.

BIG FIRE AT PORTLAND.

Property to the Value of Over $2,000,000 Consumed.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 24.—Fire here last evening destroyed property to the value of over two million dollars. The fire originated in the Pacific Coast company's elevator about 4 o'clock. The elevator was completely destroyed. Loss $1,500,000. Three men are supposed to have lost their lives. The coal bunkers of the Northern Pacific Terminal company and the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's wharf, 400 feet long, and the steamboat Williamette Chief were also burned.

Will Not Give Up Korea.

London, Sept. 24.—The Times this morning will publish a dispatch from Berlin stating that in an interview a member of the Chinese legation in Berlin declared that China cannot, dare not, and will not give up Korea, though the war should last thirty years. Viscount Aoki, the Japanese minister, with whom the times correspondent also had an interview, is quoted as saying: "The Japanese cannot go backwards. It is useless to talk about a cessation of hostilities."

Death of an Old Baltimorean.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Charles J. Baker, of the glass manufacturing firm of Baker Brothers & Co., died yesterday of apoplexy at his country residence, "Athol," Baltimore county. Mr. Baker was 73 years old, and had long been identified with Baltimore's financials institutions, and was widely known in Methodist circles. He acted as mayor of Baltimore during a part of 1861 and '62, and at various times held other public positions of trust and honor.

In the Hands of the Rebels.

New York, Sept. 24.—A Buenos Ayres special says: A report has been received here that Santa Ana, with large quantities of arms, ammunition, stores and money, has fallen into the hands of the Brasilian rebels, headed by Gens. Saraiva and Salgado.

$20,000 Fire at Newark.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 24.—Fire destroyed the patent and enameled leather factory of Cashion & Ryan, on Chapel street, yesterday morning. The loss will amount to $20,000. The fire originated in the drying room.

MONEY DUE INDIANS.

Nearly $2,000,000 To Be Paid Out to Them Under Treaties.

Washington, Sept. 24.—There is now in the treasury nearly $2,000,000 to the credit of the interior department to be paid out to the Indians, under treaties and agreements made with them.

The sum of $119,000 is due the Pottawatomies of Indiana and Michigan, but there is no Indian agent available to make the payments, and it will be some months yet before this money is paid out. About the middle of November the Yankton Sioux, of South Dakota, will begin to receive instalments of the $121,000 which the government owes them. For this sum of money these Indians ceded to the United States all their right and title to the unallotted lands within the reservation set apart for their use.

In a short while $20,000 will be paid out to the Yakima nation, of Indians in Washington in consideration of their having ceded to the United States certain fishery rights within the domain of the Yakima reservation.

The Couer d'Alene Indians of Idaho have $15,000 due them in return for a concession of a strip of land on which the town of Harrison and numerous settlers are located. The Siletz Indians of Oregon have ceded certain lands, and in consideration thereof, in about a month's time the government will begin to pay out the $42,000 which is due them.

Nearly $700,000 are to be paid to the Nez Perce Indians of Idaho for land concessions. The government does not consider it good policy to pay out this large sum of money to the Indians at one time, but partial payments will begin very soon.

The "Old Settler" Cherokees have more than $800,000 coming to them, but out of this they will have to pay 35 per cent. for attorney's fees.

Nine hundred and forty-four settlers who went upon the Crow Creek and Numebago Indian reservation in South Dakota, and were removed therefrom by the government, are to be reimbursed to the extent of $119.00c.

The payment of $80,000 has already begun to the White Earth Indians.

AN OLD MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The Disappearance of the Ellinwood Family Probably Accounted For.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 24.—On the old Dave Higginbottom place north of town there was a skeleton unearthed which partially clears up a mystery of the days when the Indians roamed over Wichita and white settlers could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. The place where the bones were found is close by the old Osage Indian trail and the story with which they seem to be connected is still recalled by old timers here. In 1867 a family named Ellinwood, from Eureka, Kan., camped on the banks of the river north of here and hunted for some weeks. They suddenly disappeared and it was supposed they had returned home until friends came from Eureka to search for them. They were never heard of again, and it was taken for granted that they had fallen victims to Indian marauders. Lying beside the skeleton found was a bunch of keys and among them a brass tag on which was scratched the name of Ellinwood. In one hand was also found a pair of scissors. It is now supposed that the skeleton is that of Ellinwood and that his wife and children were probably carried off by the Indians.

BOSTON STRIKERS WINNING.

Twenty-one Clothing Contractors Consent to Sign Agreements.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The executive council of the striking garment makers held an all-day meeting yesterday. During the day twenty-one contractors appeared before them ready to sign agreements, but they were denied on the ground that an agreement signed on Sunday would not be legal. They are expected to sign to-day.

Several of the largest manufacturers have instructed their contractors to pay the rate demanded by the strikers and it is now confidently expected that the strike will end by Wednesday in a complete victory for the employes.

Started on Full Time.

Ayer, Mass., Sept. 24.—The mills of the Columbian Manufacturing company at Greenville, N. H., started on full time this morning. They furnish the principal industry of the town, and have been running only four days per week, for the past ten months.

Smith and Gardner Matched.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Solly Smith and Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid" have been matched to fight to a finish for 118 pounds for $500 a side and the best purse offered. The New Orleans club will be asked to bid for the fight.

Erie's Opera House in Ashes.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 24.—The Park opera house was destroyed last evening by an incendiary fire. It was valued at $75,000. The insurance is $28,500. The owners are F. F. Farran, O. H. Gr[illegible] and the J. Clemens estate.

New Road Completed.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24.—The construction of the line of road between New Haven and Bridgeport, the New York division of the consolidated road, has been completed and the four new tracks have been thrown open for traffic. The new line eliminates a number of heavy grades and bad curves between the points named and was a very expensive piece of work. The new Water street bridge over the road here will be opened to-day. The elimination of the Water street grade crossing removes a crossing that has been often referred to as the most dangerous in this state.

Subscriptions to the Panama Canal.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Le Soir says that subscriptions to the Panama canal loan were only 40,000 shares in place of the 600,000 shares and a like number in the profits. Three hundred thousand shares were offered at 100 francs each.

GRANDMA'S [illegible]

BY OZIAS MIL[illegible]

I've tasted the weeds and the grasses of feasting,
I've drank the rare draughts and the sweet cups of cheer;
I've joyed in receiving and joyed in the giving,
My life's intermitted in life's dearest and best;
But, though I behold now the comfort and dread,
I've found nothing there seemed quite so good as the
The the brightest spot in it—Grandma's home,
bread.

At home there were apples, and doughnuts, and
cookies.
And buns, and molasses, and bread o'er and
o'er,
And baby boys baked that a joy at to look is,
And puddings and jellies and pieces the niece
But nothing there seemed quite so good as the
bread
That I got at grandma's with honey instead.

Ah, well I remember the buggy and "hosses,"
The happy bright days when we all sped
near
"Kit-birdies," and "sheepies, and "lambies" and
"bossies,"
The river side sporting, to spend the whole
day
With dear, good, old grandma to visit, 'twas
said—
But I well remembered the honey and bread.

And I too remember the scenes at the meetings,
The shouts and the welcomes, the trounces
and throws,
The laughter, the joys, and the gladness at
greetings,
The sights and the sounds, the confusion, all
those;
But best of them all mem'ry knows what was
said
When grandma said, "Get him some honey and
bread."

You see it was thus that, amidst the confusion
For we'd just arrived at her vine-shaded
door,
She mentioned so quickly the thing to my
notion.
Was from the known fact I had been there
before,
And scarce ever landed before I had said:
"He knows our dot wery dood 'oney and bread."

Chicago, Ill.

DOROTHEA INGRAM.

A Story of Early Colonial Days.

BY CHARLES C. HAHN.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

These meetings between Dorothea and Achsah at length became so painful to the latter that the minister exerted all his power to prevent them. He allowed his daughter to go out with no one but himself, and while taking their solitary strolls he carefully avoided those places where they were likely to encounter Dorothea. But there was one place in which he could not avoid the young witch, for such she was now called by the settlement generally. In the meeting-house on Sunday and on lecture days the whole population were obliged to gather. Here, for an hour or two on those days, the two were obliged to sit, and although it was God's house, the minister was never easy lest the devil's power might find some weak place in his prayer and break through, even in that sacred place. Consequently he changed his own family pew to a remote corner from Dr. Lennox, where Dorothea sat, and contrived as much as possible to keep his daughter from the sight of the girl.

He had it in mind several times to forbid Dorothea from entering the meeting-house, but his deacons dissuaded him. Then, too, the minister knew that the time to strike an open blow had not yet come. For Dr. Lennox, with whom Dorothea lived, and to whom she had become as a daughter, stoutly denied all insinuations against her, and had publicly stated that he would fight for her as for his own flesh and blood.

Dorothea's beauty also had its influence upon a great many of the congregation, principally the young men of the settlement. As has been stated, she had grown up a comely girl, the equal to whom there was not in Saguauck, and, despite the reputation given her by the minister, and the evidence before them with regard to Achsah Granville, Dorothea's suitors were many.

Neither was there ever any jealousy of her in the hearts of the other maidens of the village, for Dorothea possessed that openness and good-heartedness which seldom fails to make friends. Then, too, her readiness to serve a neighbor, to watch by the sick, to nurse a fretful child, or do any of the many acts which a good-hearted woman can do if she will, made her a favorite with her elders. True, they half believed her false, but they silenced themselves with the fact that nothing had really been proven against her, and that to them she had always been kind. Some, no doubt, were influenced by the thought that, did she possess the power ascribed to her, it were better to treat her well and secure her favor than to incur her enmity.

It was a troublesome young life; and had not Dorothea been supported by Dr. Lennox and his wife, she, long before these five years had elapsed, no doubt would have committed some act of indiscretion, or allowed some outburst of temper which would have given the minister good cause for proceeding against her as he had against her father. But this worthy couple watched over her as they would over their own child, and many times succeeded in soothing her feelings when severely tried, and in inducing her to forgive and, if possible, forget, the wrongs done her.

In one instance the Doctor's well-meaning plans came near hastening on the end against which he was guarding. Like all medical men of the colonies in those days, he had been educated in England, and was consequently fairly well acquainted with nervous diseases. To him the girl Achsah's trouble seemed due entirely to physical causes, although he could not understand just how it was brought about. He accordingly decided, one day, to bring the girl into Dorothea's presence and test the effect it would have upon her, doubting not that her fear of him would hinder any deception.

By a little maneuvering he was able at length to secure the girl's presence in his house, and then sent for Dorothea. Scarcely had she entered when Achsah [illegible]