

SUGAR TRUST'S HEAD

CONTROLS THE SUGAR OUTPUT FOR MILLIONS OF PEOPLE.

The Evolution of a Giant Monopoly from the Original Havemeyer "Bakery" in New York to a Trust Capitalized at \$85,000 and Making \$25,000,000 a Year.

The Sugar King.
Henry O. Havemeyer, who is the First Vice President, manager and active front of the great Sugar Trust, and who of late has been so conspicuous in the Washington investigation of the trust's methods, political and otherwise, is the grandson of Frederick C. Havemeyer, who, with his brother, William F. Havemeyer, came to this country in 1802 from Buchsberg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany. These two original Havemyers began the sugar-refining business as soon as they reached this country, and their refinery as well as their residence was in Vandam street, New York City. It was in this street that Henry O. Havemeyer's father, who was then Frederick C. Havemeyer, Jr., was born in 1807. At the time Henry O. Havemeyer's father was old enough to begin to be interested in the mysteries of the refining business, the establishment in

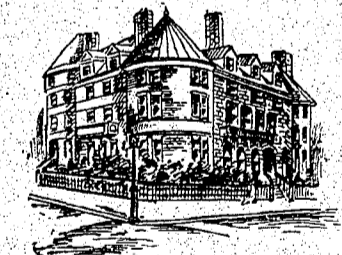


HENRY O. HAVEMEYER, HEAD OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

Vandam street was a very modest little affair. The two brothers, who came originally to seek their fortunes in this country, had learned the sugar-baking business in London, and even when Henry O.'s father and his brother were in the Vandam street concern it was called the Havemeyer "bakery." It was considered a very creditable day's work in those days when they baked an entire hoghead of sugar in a day. The building in which the entire Havemeyer business was conducted was a little concern only 25 feet wide by 40 feet in length. This is in rather striking contrast with the enormous Williamsburg plant, covering acres of ground, and the output of the trust's works—and the Havemyers virtually are the sugar trust—is very many times more in a single day than was the entire yearly production of the Vandam street factory. Yet even in those early days the Havemyers were, as they are now, at the head of the sugar-refining industry in the United States, for the Vandam street concern was the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

When the two original Havemeyer brothers retired they were succeeded by their two sons, William F., who afterwards was mayor of New York for several terms, and Frederick C., the father of both Theodore A. and Henry O. Havemeyer, who are now at the head of the enormous trust interests. In 1837 the two cousins, William F. and Frederick C., took charge of the business and continued it until 1842, when both retired, each leaving a brother, Albert and Frederick, continue the business.

Then the Trust.
The great sugar trust, which monopolizes the entire sugar-refining business of the United States, was formed in 1857. So far as the production of



H. O. HAVEMEYER'S NEW YORK RESIDENCE.

refined sugar in the United States is concerned, it actually has no competitor, and, as Henry O. Havemeyer recently testified with so much emphasis in Washington, can and does regulate prices in this country at its pleasure. It was not until the Claus Spreckle refinery in Philadelphia was admitted into the combination that the trust was fully formed and its arrangements for the absolute control of the sugar refineries of the country were completed. When that arrangement was made the trust controlled, as it controls to-day, of what formerly had been seventeen distinct firms.

These were the Havemyers & Elder Co., of Brooklyn; the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Co., of Brooklyn; the Decastro & Donner Co., of Brooklyn; the Havemeyer Co., of Jersey City; the F. O. Harkness & Winchell Co., of Jersey City; the Standard Co., of Boston; the Boston Sugar Refining Co., of Boston; the Continental Sugar Refining Co., of Portland; the St. Louis Co., of St. Louis; the Louisiana and Planters' Co., of New Orleans; the Franklin Co., Philadelphia; the G. K. Knott Co., of Philadelphia; the Spreckle Co., of Philadelphia; the Delaware Co., of Philadelphia; and the Baltimore Co., of Baltimore.

The total daily capacity of these companies is about 44,000 barrels. The total capitalization of the trust is \$85,000,000, made up of \$75,000,000 capital stock and \$10,000,000 of bonds. The actual value of the plants is estimated at about \$10,000,000. The annual profits of the trust on refining alone are in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000, or about 73 per cent. on the actual investment and 34 per cent. on the present capital, water and all.

It should be tried here.
Holland seems to have settled the trap question more successfully than any other country in the world. The state has a tract of land containing about 5,000 acres, divided into six farms, and every person applying for

KILLS MAN AND BEAST

BLACK DEATH, THE MOST FATAL OF PESTILENCES.

It is Raging Furiously in China and Hundreds Are Dying Daily. While the Whole World is in Danger—Characteristics of the Disease.

CRADLE OF FINAL VICTORY.

Headquarters, Washington at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

The historic associations which cluster about the old house at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Washington made his headquarters are such that the celebration, which was held last week by the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, becomes of special interest. Dobbs Ferry is one of the many places which were the scene of the struggle between the French and the British. One hundred and thirteen years ago it was a place of much importance.

Washington was there with his army of half clothed, half-starved Continental soldiers, while along the Greenback hills were the glittering uniforms of the French under Rochambeau. It was a critical time in the war of independence. It was necessary to make a final strike for victory, which might result in defeat. Washington and Rochambeau lived in the mansion of Van Brugh Livingston. There planned the campaign that closed the war. The Louie is still standing, and has been in possession of only one owner—between Van Brugh Livingston and the present proprietor, Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck. It has been called the "Cradle of Final Victory."

"On flag day, or the anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national standard of the United States, the society decided that this day should be commemorated by laying the base stone of a monument to mark the house in which the Yorktown campaign was planned, in which the American and British commanders-in-chief arranged for the evacuation of American soil by the British, and in which the British stood off that brought Sir Guy Carleton to Dobbs Ferry fired a salute of seventeen guns in honor of Gen. Washington, the first salute by Great Britain to the United States of America.



THE CRADLE OF FINAL VICTORY.

The monument will be of a plain square design, ten feet in height, and of granite. The citizens of Dobbs Ferry are planning to crown this monument with a statue of Rochambeau. The site is very near Dr. Hasbrouck's house. It is a semi-circular bit of ground taken from the lawn and bordering upon the roadway.

Washington was at Dobbs Ferry for nearly six weeks before he decided upon the Yorktown campaign. The outlook for independence was very gloomy. The colonial army had met many reverses in the South; the treasury was exhausted and there was mutiny in the army. This was the condition of affairs May 1, 1781. A month later the prospects were brighter. By the middle of June Lafayette was in the hands of the British, on what was later called Washington's Hill, to the Van Brugh Livingston mansion. There he held many conferences with Rochambeau and the leaders of the Continental Congress.

When Washington learned that the fleet of the French commander, the Comte de Grasse, was headed for the Chesapeake, he determined to abandon the movement against New York, join Lafayette at the York peninsula, and force the end of the war by compelling the surrender of Cornwallis. By a curious chance the commanders-in-chief of the two armies met in the Van Brugh Livingston mansion a year and a half after the battle of Yorktown to arrange for the evacuation of American soil by the British.



A HOME IN THE BRANCHES OF A TREE.

It was finally anchored among some trees. The three grown persons climbed out into the branches, carrying the little ones with them. They were in the treetop for thirty-six hours before they were rescued. All were in a terrible condition and utterly exhausted. It is believed that the woman and two children will die.

The purest English is supposed to be spoken in Lincolnshire.

CONDITION OF THE FRUIT CROP.

Correspondents of the Farmers' Review Give the Outlook as Generally Poor.

A special report has been prepared by the Farmers' Review on the condition and prospects of fruit in most of the States usually covered by its reports. The reports are largely by well-known horticulturists and nurserymen.

Apples.—In Illinois few apples will be sent to market, not more than one county in nine reporting a good crop. A large number report a crop of fair quality, but the crop will be from 50 to 75 per cent. of an average. Indiana has the same story to tell. The crop is nearly a failure in most of the counties. In some sheltered localities a fair crop will be obtained, but such localities are not numerous. Michigan is among the States which report a fair crop, but large, and the partial failure in other States insures good prices. Most of the correspondents report prospects good for a year.

Peaches.—The Missouri apple crop will be far below an average, very few counties reporting even 70 or 80 per cent. One-fourth to one-half crop is a common report. In Iowa the crop will be fair, as a general thing, although some of the counties report almost no fruit. Spring conditions in Wisconsin's apple crop will be fair. Minnesota apple prospects are poor, and the yield for the State will be light. In Ohio the crop is generally good, but as commerce is concerned, Indiana's prospects are identical with those of Illinois. In Michigan the peach crop will be fair. Failure of the peach crop is general throughout Missouri and Iowa.



NAVAGES OF THE BLACK DEATH IN CHINA.

Scene on the streets of the city of Hong Kong, from a description by a correspondent.

Illinois.—Few peaches will be raised in Illinois. Most of the counties report no crop. In Indiana the outlook is much better, the yield being estimated at from 10 to 75 per cent. of an average. In Michigan the crop will be almost an average with 75 per cent. A very light crop will be harvested in Missouri. Plums.—Plums in Illinois are a poor crop, taking the State as a whole. Indiana plums are also scarce, and much less than half a crop will be harvested. The plum crop of Michigan is only fair. Plums in Missouri will run from one-half to three-fourths crop in some counties, but a total failure in other counties. Plums in Iowa are in fair condition, compared with other States, but are far below a full crop. Wisconsin is reported generally fair in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Cherries.—A light crop is common throughout Illinois, the yield in some counties being almost nothing. The average yield in Indiana is very small, some sections reporting not more than 10 per cent. of a crop. Michigan has a good crop, few counties reporting a partial failure. In Ohio the crop is generally good, but the yield for the State will probably be less than half the usual crop. Iowa will probably reach a crop of her usual average. The crop of Wisconsin is good. Grapes.—Illinois' grape crop will in some measure make up for the light yields in other fruits. Reports from a large number of counties show that the prospect is very good for a heavy crop. Indiana will also have a large crop. Michigan's crop will be a fair one, but not relatively large. In Iowa the prospects are not good. The yield in Wisconsin will be generally small. In Minnesota a small crop is predicted. Grapes in Ohio are generally good, but the yield for the State will probably be less than half the usual crop. Iowa will probably reach a crop of her usual average. The crop of Wisconsin is good.

Strawberries.—Strawberries have proved a light crop on account of the dry weather just previous to harvest.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

THREE prisoners escaped from jail at Indianapolis.

GEORGE SHEPPARD has left Omaha in a steam yacht, and the prospect is very good for a heavy crop. Indiana will also have a large crop. Michigan's crop will be a fair one, but not relatively large. In Iowa the prospects are not good. The yield in Wisconsin will be generally small. In Minnesota a small crop is predicted. Grapes in Ohio are generally good, but the yield for the State will probably be less than half the usual crop. Iowa will probably reach a crop of her usual average. The crop of Wisconsin is good.

GEN. WILLIAM F. WHEELER, who located the first line of telegraph in Minnesota and was a pioneer railroad builder, died at Helena, Mont.

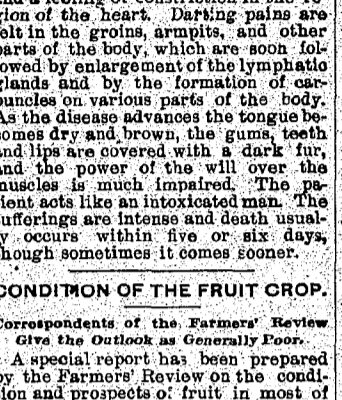
EDWARD H. SHELLEY, whose stories of Texas life recently have attracted some attention, committed suicide at New York by cutting his throat. He was 38 years old.

JACOB L. QUICK, cashier of the Londonville Banking Company, accused of embezzling \$75,000, and who fled to Canada, returned to Londonville, O., and was arrested.

BIG BOYCOTT NOW ON.

SWITCHMEN REFUSE TO HANDLE PULLMAN CARS.

Illinois Central System from Chicago to New Orleans is Paralyzed—General Strikes Looked For on Other Roads if Pullman Sleepers Are Used.



Line Tied Up.

PULLMAN palace cars are not running with characteristic smoothness these days. The great boycott in Chicago, instigated by the American Railway Union as an outcome of the strike at Pullman, Ill., is on, and at the same time it is written bids fair to paralyze travel, or at least that part of it which usually goes in sleeping cars. Because of the disposition of the Pullman men to fight the Pullman Company's battles, President Debs, of the A. R. U., ordered the Chicago switchmen to refuse to switch Pullman cars, and as a consequence the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning gave out the information that their line from Chicago to New Orleans had been practically tied up by the secession of every switchman in their employ. The switchmen of other roads followed at noon Wednesday and the indications promise one of the bitterest struggles between capital and labor that the country has known for years.



PRESIDENT DEBS OF THE A. R. U.

Their strike was unequivocal and extended to the freight service. Moreover, the engineers and firemen showed themselves in sympathy. They brought in passenger trains, reported and refused to pull out. The outboard trains stood on the tracks for hours awaiting for volunteers to attach the Pullman sleepers. The freight service was at a standstill.

That the strike is assuming an appalling size is attested by the fact that not only members of the American Railway Union, but engineers, firemen, switchmen and switchtenders of other unions have joined in it, that it is not confined to the movements of Pullman trains, but to the freight traffic as well, and that it has even attacked a road that does not use Pullman cars. It is no longer a fight with Pullman. It is war against railway companies.

The Pullman company owns and operates between 1,500 and 2,000 sleeping cars, besides a large number of dining and parlor cars. In a large majority of cases the existing contracts with the Pullman company are for the use of their cars. That is, the railroads, in nearly all cases, pay the owners of the sleepers about 10 cents per car for the privilege of hauling them for the accommodation of the traveling public. In consequence, there would not be a dollar lost to the railroads by such a tie-up except as it would affect travel, while Pullman would lose the daily revenue, but would not have the enormous daily expense of keeping up in mileage paid by the roads far exceeds the revenue derived from the rental of berths. The Pullman porter gets about \$12 per month from Pullman, while body and soul are kept together by a generous public which "tips" him—or gets no attention.

The Boycot Elsewhere.
St. Louis.—The Pullman strikers here today awaited with unconcealed anxiety the hour of noon, which was to determine the fate of the greatest boycott of recent times. Their committees spent the morning talking over arrangements for handling the strike which they are prepared to fight out to the bitter end. They say that not a lawless hand will be lifted nor an illegal act committed, in witness of this declaration a committee went to Chief of Police Harrigan for the purpose of offering the services of the strikers to protect the shops.

Cincinnati.—On orders from President Debs, of the American Railway Union, the Pullman boycott was declared off by Mr. Phelan, who was sent here by President Debs, states that this is simply a postponement, and that the boycott might be ordered at any time. He says the A. R. U. does not want to tie up travel till the last effort at arbitration has been resorted to.

St. Paul, Minn.—No trains have yet been interfered with at this point.

The French steamer Oberck, 1,650 tons register, bound from Liverpool and Havre for Valparaiso, has been sunk off the French coast. The steamer was in collision with an unknown vessel. All the Oberck's passengers and crew were picked up by the British steamer Aden which landed them at Cherbourg.

GEORGE A. DAZEY, on trial for conspiracy to defraud the Commercial National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., of which the convicted bank Porterfield was cashier, was found guilty on two counts.

1880. 1894.

FOURTEEN YEARS' TRADE.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles

DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER,

EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES,

PIONEER STORE

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. C. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 1/2 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henrich, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 955, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 20, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. WOODRUFF, Post Com.

A. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. ISABEL JONES, President.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 193, meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 157, meets every Tuesday evening. C. O. McCULLOUGH, N. G.

W. BLANCHARD, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116, meets alternate Friday evenings. E. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening. U. S. DYER, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROUNDY, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, E. of F., No. 141, meets first and third Wednesday of each month. J. HARTWICK, E. of F. and S.

COUNT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 750, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. G. W. SMITH, C. R.

T. NARRIN, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. OF W., No. 148, meets first and third Saturday of each month. L. J. PATTERSON, Captain.

ER. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 14, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODRUFF, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W., meets in regular session every Monday evening. GEO. H. BONKEL, Counsel Com.

HARRY EVANS, Cleric.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.
GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,
GRAYLING, MICH.
A general Banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.
STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

G. W. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
GRAYLING, MICH.
Office and Residence one door south of Methodist Church.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.
Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.
GRAYLING, MICH.
Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING HOUSE,
PRIES & GERISHES, Proprietor.
GRAYLING, MICH.
The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine samples of room for convenience of travelers.

F. A. BRIGHAM,
(Successor to Frank Petoe).
Tonsorial Artist,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers.
Oct. 3, '93.

McCULLOUGH'S
Livery, Feed and Sale
STABLE,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
First-class rigs at all times. Good accommodations for farmers or travelers. Teams, harness, mules, oxen, commission, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CEDAR STREET,
One block north of Zion's store.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

It speaks by authority does not have to be a loud talker.

A wise parent sometimes spoils the road and spares the child.

Some reformers waste their time in seeking to remove sun spots.

Coxey in the lecture field! Well, well, well! Was that what it was all for?

The surly man should remember there are two sides to a barbed wire fence.

When a picture makes one forget its frame it may be pronounced a work of art.

Pathos sometimes is very near to humor; and some people's humor is very near to pathos, too.

Every man has an agreeable side to him, but it is sometimes necessary to go entirely around him to get at it.

For women who have so much doubt about the fitness of their sex to participate in politics, the anti-suffrage sisters are doing very well indeed.

The leader of the Salvation Army, Gen. Booth, declares that he never reads a newspaper. Somebody will be selling him a gold brick some of these days.

If a man wants a monument very much it is safest for him to arrange it for himself. Relying on your friends in this respect is mighty uncertain business.

BILL DALTON is dead again. It must be said, in Bill's favor, that he stands killing better than any other man alive; and that he has a good heart, or he would not allow the deputy marshals to carry on at his expense in the way they do.

The work of our experiment stations is appreciated abroad if not at home. In reference to the question of the influence of the cow's food on butter fat the Edinburgh Farming World says: "In America they are more advanced on these questions than we are, and consequently the major portion of our researches comes from transatlantic experimental stations which have government sanction and support."

An Ohio militia captain and his company came upon a body of unarmed Huns, Poles, and Italian strikers, laid aside their guns, and licked them with their fists. This recalls the story of the sentinel who, posted on a precipitous outlook, was suddenly confronted by a Confederate who had quietly climbed up the precipitous side of the rock. The old German dropped his gun and grappled with his enemy, and after a rough and tumble struggle, threw him over the precipice. Asked why he didn't shoot his man, the old fellow said: "It makes too much noise, and maybe he felt worse now than if he had been shot."

ABOUT once a year some one bobs up with a new design for a postage stamp. This time it is a Washington newspaper man who comes to the front with a suggestion that the national flag would be a patriotic and appropriate blazon. He says there are out-of-the-way parts of the country where people may be found who have never seen the flag and have no idea what it looks like, and he would remedy this state of affairs by having every letter carry the stars and stripes. It may be doubted whether people so benighted that they have never seen the American flag would ever receive letters, or if they did, that they would have any idea what the stamp represented. But anything that promises a change from the present inartistic stamp designs should be welcomed, and the flag idea is perhaps as good as any.

WHEN an author intrusts to a publisher a work upon which the publisher is to pay the author a royalty the author incurs risk of complete loss of his property. The publisher may dispose of the copyright as he pleases without securing the author in any manner against extinction of the royalty. According to a decision just given in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York, the original owner of a copyright cannot restrain the sale of a copy of a copyrighted book, the title of which has been transferred, even if the sale be in violation of an agreement entered into between the first owner of the copyright and the purchaser. This merely affirms as legal a highwayman practice which has prevailed wherever booksellers or publishers desired to use it for their own benefit. Authors have the sole resort of securing their own publishers. An authors' association in England has already assumed large proportions, and an authors' publishing society in Chicago, promises to be equally successful.

Some curiosities will be felt on this side of the line to see what punishment meted out to the Canadian militiamen who fired down the United States flag at St. Thomas on the Queen's birthday. The Dominion government has represented to our Department of State that the perpetrators of the outrage were "drunk

and irresponsible." If the drunkenness of the soldiers is to be accepted by the authorities as an excuse for a mitigation of their punishment there will be more flag bearing. Whisky is cheap in Canada and no Canadian patriot will begrudge the price of a quart if he may thereby secure license to pull down the stars and stripes. The Dominion authorities will do well to overrule the plea of drunkenness and impose a penalty that will have a deterrent effect. These flag incidents are getting monotonous, and even American patience has limits.

New York has often been ridiculed for the anglo-manic tendencies that have developed there, and the reproach is justified by the absurd goings on of the so-called society people of that town. But there is one matter in which New York imitates England entirely to her credit. When a lawbreaker faces the courts of that city, he is pretty sure to get the punishment he deserves. Wealth, influence, political "pull" do not avail him. Justice is meted out in true English fashion to the millionaire and the dock laborer alike. This is a virtue that atones for many defects. New York's police are corrupt, her methods are provincial and her people narrow-minded, but her courts set an example that might well be followed by more enlightened communities, and Chicago is one of them.

MANY reputable people will question the logic of the Chicago Herald in its comment upon the killing of Archibald McKillop by Calvin F. Keatley. If the same line of reasoning is followed to its legitimate conclusion, the wrongs of Keatley's daughter would never have been explained by the legal punishment of McKillop, for to secure such punishment in the courts would have given the matter no less of publicity than did the tragic denouement. The Herald says: "It is not worth while to moralize upon the killing of Archibald McKillop by Calvin F. Keatley. Public opinion always has justified and probably always will justify homicides of this kind—concealed if not openly. From a common sense rather than a sentimental standpoint, however, Keatley has done the very thing that he should not have done. He has made a public scandal of a family disgrace that would otherwise have been forgotten soon if it had ever become known at all. He has pilloried the young woman whom he sought to avenge, he has brought suffering and shame upon those dearest to him and trouble and expense upon himself. In this as in all similar cases murder is a mistake, not alone morally but from the low standpoint of expediency." True, as to the murder. But in its squeamish terror of publicity would the Herald have foregone all measures against McKillop, leaving the despicable skunk to practice his lechery unhindered?

We are glad to see several of our esteemed contemporaries condemning the "bicycle stoop"—that absurd, unhealthful and hideous practice whereby a large proportion of bicycle riders convert themselves into hunchbacks when riding their machines. The general reprobation of this detestable habit ought to bring about the reformation which is so urgently needed. There never has been any justification whatever for the stoop-shouldered bicyclist on the public highways. The only time when it is permissible for a bicycle rider to convert himself into an unsightly interrogation point is when he is engaged in a hot race on the track and needs to utilize every particle of muscular force at his command. Under such circumstances the practice may be excused, although it can never be healthful or graceful. But it is as senseless for a free and independent American citizen out for a pleasure spin on a wheel to adopt the awkward racing seat, as it would be for a horseback rider out for a canter to appear in the habiliments and attitude of a professional jockey. If our enthusiastic wheelmen do not care for their health they should be taught, by universal ridicule, to sit up straight and cease perverting themselves into caricatures of humanity. The attitude of a young man on a bicycle, sitting erect, with handle bar well raised and maintaining perfect control of his machine, is that of a gentleman. The same rider, with handle bar dropped, backbone curved and nose in apparent danger of abrasion from the tire of his front wheel, bears a striking resemblance to a monkey astride a stick. Self-respecting and intelligent young Americans can't afford to imitate monkeys.

A Brave Fellow-Workman. "Last summer a man in my employ exhibited an act of presence of mind and self-control that might well be compared to the deeds of daring on the fields of battle," remarked John L. Nevins, a New York contractor, who was at the Lindell recently, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Two workmen were engaged in repairing the lightning-rod on the steeple of a church. To accomplish this somewhat difficult and dangerous task it had become necessary for one of the workmen to stand on the shoulders of his companion. "While in this position a sudden gust of wind caused him to spill a quantity of molten lead, which fell on the hand and arm of his friend. Notwithstanding the sudden and intense pain the brave man never flinched, and had the courage to remain motionless while the lead burned its way into the flesh. I do not know that a movement of his was able to precipitate his companion from the dizzy height into the street below, and he endured the pain rather than risk the life of his fellow-worker."

MANY LINES PLED UP

Greatest Strike Ever Known in Railway Circles.

NO TRAINS MOVING.

Freight Traffic Suspended on Roads Affected.

The St. Paul Side-Tracks Its Nine Pullman Sleepers—Mobile and Ohio Will Not Antagonize Organization—Northern Pacific Receivers Look for Help from the United States—United States Marshals Dispatched to Aid the Santa Fe in Running Its Trains—Chicago Police Guard Switches—Strikers Are Jubilant.

The American Railway Union boycott of Pullman cars has resulted in the most widespread and complete tie-up of railway lines in the West in the history of railroad operations. Chicago is the great center of the strike. Operations on several lines centering



IN THE RAILROAD YARDS AT CHICAGO.

There are completely paralyzed. On other systems trouble at the terminals has made it impossible to handle outgoing or incoming trains, and local traffic is suspended. On still other roads trains are arriving and departing from suburban terminal stations and all are more or less delayed by the strike of yard and switching employees. The roads more or less affected by the boycott, according to telegraphic advices, are the following:

- Northern Pacific
- Chicago and Northwestern
- Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
- Illinois Central
- Santa Fe
- Denver and Rio Grande
- Rock Island
- Missouri Pacific
- Illinois and Gulf
- Wisconsin Central
- Chicago and West Michigan
- Big Stone
- Chicago Great Western
- Chicago and Western Indiana
- Chicago and Grand Rapids
- Chicago and Eastern Illinois
- Louisville, New Albany and Chicago
- Southern Pacific
- St. Louis and Ohio
- Panhandle
- Mobile and Hamilton
- Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton

A Chicago dispatch says: "The first passenger train due to leave East on the Baltimore & Ohio Thursday could not leave on account of being unable to couple on an engine. Forty police were sent to the yards. At the request of the railway employees in the East, twenty armed firemen on the American Railway Union to day to aid in organizing in that part of the country. These men are bound for New York and will begin work among the employees of the New York Central. Engineers and firemen on all roads centering in Chicago are greatly incensed at the discharge of the four engineers by the Northwestern Road, and decisive action on their part in aiding the general strike is looked for. E. A. Bancroft, representing the Santa Fe system, applied to the United States authorities in the name of the receiver for protection to his road against interference by the strikers. Four engineers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway were arrested, charged with intimidation. The American Railway Union engaged attorneys to defend them. Owing to the strike of the switchmen on the Panhandle, the trains of that road have been brought in over the tracks of the Fort Wayne road. Threats to tie up the latter road and even the entire Pennsylvania system grew largely out of this fact. Action against the Fort Wayne will also involve the Chicago and Alton road, as both come into the city over the same tracks. Everything was blocked after midnight last night at the Western avenue yards of the Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Panhandle roads.

Every Pullman car on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was side-tracked by the management of the road, and President Debs of the American Railway Union marked down victory No. 1. Soon after the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul had given in a report was received at headquarters from St. Louis that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad had given in and would side-track its Pullman cars. The two strikers coming top-raised the enthusiasm of the strikers to the highest pitch, for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul headquarters in the city and the men became more confident than ever that the boycott instituted against the Pullman Company would be entirely successful.

The entire day crews on the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Panhandle roads have quit work, and there is not a wheel turning under any passenger car on either road that is not manned by officials. The men are in an ugly mood and violence is predicted. There are said to be only two Pullman cars on the entire Milwaukee and St. Paul system, but the use of these cars has been as official in tying up the road, at least at Chicago and as though there were hundreds. Strikers are threatening to throw these two cars into the ditch. Eight hundred men employed in the Northwestern shops near West 40th street have struck.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific Road sent a written call for more pro-

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL ACCOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Insanity and Death from Religious Excitement—Hepburn Father Kills Himself at Fenton—Sad Fate Overtakes a Detroit Sunday Pleasure Party.

Religion Killed Her. The crusaders have been creating much religious excitement in Clare County. Mrs. A. Halstead of Crooked Lake, who had been a constant attendant at their meetings, went violently insane. She was sent to the asylum, where, after having several days, she died. Mrs. Halstead leaves a large family of children. She was a very good woman.

Three Persons Drowned. In a hurricane that swept the river at Detroit Sunday night a small steam launch containing its owner, B. J. Hesley, and five other persons was capsized. Hesley and his two daughters were drowned, but the two other persons were saved. When the boat tipped over, Hesley, who was at the helm, made a gallant attempt to save his daughters. He swam through the boiling water and several times dived beneath the boat in his efforts to find them. He continued his search until he was exhausted and sank before help could reach him.

Grand Rapids Divorce. Rev. W. H. Frye, of Grand Rapids, says Grand Rapids has more divorces in proportion to the number of marriages than any other city in the country. For every three and one-half persons who promise to love and cherish three and one-half other persons, two of them are parties in a divorce. He declares marriage a failure and induces the courts to break the bonds. Is the pastor talking through his hat?

His Accounts Short \$2,000. At a council meeting at Muskegon Mayor McGrath reported that John Kuppenheimer, clerk of the Board of Public Works in 1898, is short in his accounts \$2,000. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the City Attorney, Mr. Kuppenheimer has been prominent in secret societies, occupied a number of high positions, and was prominent in the Michigan Grand Army.

Came Home to Die. David Cranston committed suicide at the Everett House, Fenton, by taking a poisonous drug, and died. Mr. Cranston had just returned from Tennessee. He was at one time a prosperous farmer. Family troubles led to the suicide. Mr. Cranston eventually came back with the intention of taking his life, as he left a note to his son Elmer, asking his forgiveness for past transgressions.

Montcalm Drought Broken. Montcalm County was visited Monday by the first rain since June 1. Crops were suffering, especially oats. There are several forty and eighty-acre tracts near Stanton and J. N. Oles, of Elmwood, raised acres of potatoes, in hand on irrevocably closed stumps. This is said to be the finest and largest potato patch in Michigan.

Record of the Week. GEORGE MILLARD, proprietor of the sawmill at Leonidas, had his leg fractured by being caught in a belt.

There exact amount of six-bookkeeper McCoy's shortage at the Second National Bank of Bay City, is \$8,627.50.

The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Co. have decided to construct an elevator at their depot in Marshall.

In Rohrer's saloon, Muir, burglars stole \$64 in cash, two certificates of deposit for \$1,000 each, as well as notes and mortgages.

WALTER NYSEN, of Holland, is 90 years old. He boasts that he has never worn anything on his feet but wooden shoes and velvet slippers.

TUESDAY night at Elsie thieves stripped two clothes lines and turned three horses loose, they doing considerable damage to gardens.

WARDEN FULLER caught the first man who managed to escape from the reform school at its administration. The fellow was a trusty.

J. W. CORDER, a middle-aged Grand Rapids man, who has visited many cities recently, has a mild attack of small-pox. He walked into the health office.

FIREWORKS in the drug store of T. E. Slattery at Fenton Harbor were accidentally ignited and a terrific explosion followed, wrecking the store and severely burning Mr. Slattery.

BAD boys scattered tacks, heads down all over Fenton's streets, and as a result pneumatic tires and horses' hoofs suffered greatly, much to the benefit of blacksmiths and bicycle repairers.

W. P. PETERS' woolen mills at Columbusville, which has been closed since last October on account of the times, started with a full force on full time and pay. About 150 hands are employed.

The recent hot weather is filling the Western Michigan resorts with summer guests and tourists. The summer dude pitches his tent with one of his pants' legs, and is at home wherever night overtakes him.

The report of the Lansing Water and Electric Light Commission shows that during the past year the lighting plant paid \$100,000 for operating expenses and the water-works \$120,000 over operating expenses and expenses of construction.

FRED J. ADAMS and Miss Kate Dunn were married. Adams is a well-known Grand Rapids newspaper man, who recently resigned to accept the Clerkship of the Peace in Grand Rapids. The affair is that Adams became a Catholic in order to wed his lady love.

AN Italian tramp giving his name as Ed Wilson, hailing from Grand Rapids, broke into the office of J. H. Gibbs & Son's flouring mill, Edmore, and released the money till of \$10 while the force were about at dinner. The thief is in jail, and the money recovered.

RESIDENTS of Pontiac have wondered at the mysterious disappearance of hay and grain from the barns. They captured the intruder, one of their neighbors, with well-lidded socks. They let him go, and forced him to carry away his plunder.

The bill giving Ann Arbor a \$75,000 postoffice has been favorably reported by the House committee.

F. C. MAINS and C. E. White, two Hillsdale County farmers, were struck by lightning. Mains was instantly killed and White was probably fatally injured.

The tug Ella Smith is quarantined at the mouth of the Saginaw River for smallpox. Fireman Thomas Mahoney is the victim. The boat had just returned from a trip to Alpena and was about to make a landing. The Health Board learned of her coming and officers stopped her in the bay.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL ACCOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Insanity and Death from Religious Excitement—Hepburn Father Kills Himself at Fenton—Sad Fate Overtakes a Detroit Sunday Pleasure Party.

Religion Killed Her. The crusaders have been creating much religious excitement in Clare County. Mrs. A. Halstead of Crooked Lake, who had been a constant attendant at their meetings, went violently insane. She was sent to the asylum, where, after having several days, she died. Mrs. Halstead leaves a large family of children. She was a very good woman.

Three Persons Drowned. In a hurricane that swept the river at Detroit Sunday night a small steam launch containing its owner, B. J. Hesley, and five other persons was capsized. Hesley and his two daughters were drowned, but the two other persons were saved. When the boat tipped over, Hesley, who was at the helm, made a gallant attempt to save his daughters. He swam through the boiling water and several times dived beneath the boat in his efforts to find them. He continued his search until he was exhausted and sank before help could reach him.

Grand Rapids Divorce. Rev. W. H. Frye, of Grand Rapids, says Grand Rapids has more divorces in proportion to the number of marriages than any other city in the country. For every three and one-half persons who promise to love and cherish three and one-half other persons, two of them are parties in a divorce. He declares marriage a failure and induces the courts to break the bonds. Is the pastor talking through his hat?

His Accounts Short \$2,000. At a council meeting at Muskegon Mayor McGrath reported that John Kuppenheimer, clerk of the Board of Public Works in 1898, is short in his accounts \$2,000. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the City Attorney, Mr. Kuppenheimer has been prominent in secret societies, occupied a number of high positions, and was prominent in the Michigan Grand Army.

Came Home to Die. David Cranston committed suicide at the Everett House, Fenton, by taking a poisonous drug, and died. Mr. Cranston had just returned from Tennessee. He was at one time a prosperous farmer. Family troubles led to the suicide. Mr. Cranston eventually came back with the intention of taking his life, as he left a note to his son Elmer, asking his forgiveness for past transgressions.

Montcalm Drought Broken. Montcalm County was visited Monday by the first rain since June 1. Crops were suffering, especially oats. There are several forty and eighty-acre tracts near Stanton and J. N. Oles, of Elmwood, raised acres of potatoes, in hand on irrevocably closed stumps. This is said to be the finest and largest potato patch in Michigan.

Record of the Week. GEORGE MILLARD, proprietor of the sawmill at Leonidas, had his leg fractured by being caught in a belt.

There exact amount of six-bookkeeper McCoy's shortage at the Second National Bank of Bay City, is \$8,627.50.

The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Co. have decided to construct an elevator at their depot in Marshall.

In Rohrer's saloon, Muir, burglars stole \$64 in cash, two certificates of deposit for \$1,000 each, as well as notes and mortgages.

WALTER NYSEN, of Holland, is 90 years old. He boasts that he has never worn anything on his feet but wooden shoes and velvet slippers.

TUESDAY night at Elsie thieves stripped two clothes lines and turned three horses loose, they doing considerable damage to gardens.

WARDEN FULLER caught the first man who managed to escape from the reform school at its administration. The fellow was a trusty.

J. W. CORDER, a middle-aged Grand Rapids man, who has visited many cities recently, has a mild attack of small-pox. He walked into the health office.

FIREWORKS in the drug store of T. E. Slattery at Fenton Harbor were accidentally ignited and a terrific explosion followed, wrecking the store and severely burning Mr. Slattery.

BAD boys scattered tacks, heads down all over Fenton's streets, and as a result pneumatic tires and horses' hoofs suffered greatly, much to the benefit of blacksmiths and bicycle repairers.

W. P. PETERS' woolen mills at Columbusville, which has been closed since last October on account of the times, started with a full force on full time and pay. About 150 hands are employed.

The recent hot weather is filling the Western Michigan resorts with summer guests and tourists. The summer dude pitches his tent with one of his pants' legs, and is at home wherever night overtakes him.

The report of the Lansing Water and Electric Light Commission shows that during the past year the lighting plant paid \$100,000 for operating expenses and the water-works \$120,000 over operating expenses and expenses of construction.

FRED J. ADAMS and Miss Kate Dunn were married. Adams is a well-known Grand Rapids newspaper man, who recently resigned to accept the Clerkship of the Peace in Grand Rapids. The affair is that Adams became a Catholic in order to wed his lady love.

AN Italian tramp giving his name as Ed Wilson, hailing from Grand Rapids, broke into the office of J. H. Gibbs & Son's flouring mill, Edmore, and released the money till of \$10 while the force were about at dinner. The thief is in jail, and the money recovered.

RESIDENTS of Pontiac have wondered at the mysterious disappearance of hay and grain from the barns. They captured the intruder, one of their neighbors, with well-lidded socks. They let him go, and forced him to carry away his plunder.

The bill giving Ann Arbor a \$75,000 postoffice has been favorably reported by the House committee.

F. C. MAINS and C. E. White, two Hillsdale County farmers, were struck by lightning. Mains was instantly killed and White was probably fatally injured.

The tug Ella Smith is quarantined at the mouth of the Saginaw River for smallpox. Fireman Thomas Mahoney is the victim. The boat had just returned from a trip to Alpena and was about to make a landing. The Health Board learned of her coming and officers stopped her in the bay.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL ACCOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Insanity and Death from Religious Excitement—Hepburn Father Kills Himself at Fenton—Sad Fate Overtakes a Detroit Sunday Pleasure Party.

Religion Killed Her. The crusaders have been creating much religious excitement in Clare County. Mrs. A. Halstead of Crooked Lake, who had been a constant attendant at their meetings, went violently insane. She was sent to the asylum, where, after having several days, she died. Mrs. Halstead leaves a large family of children. She was a very good woman.

Three Persons Drowned. In a hurricane that swept the river at Detroit Sunday night a small steam launch containing its owner, B. J. Hesley, and five other persons was capsized. Hesley and his two daughters were drowned, but the two other persons were saved. When the boat tipped over, Hesley, who was at the helm, made a gallant attempt to save his daughters. He swam through the boiling water and several times dived beneath the boat in his efforts to find them. He continued his search until he was exhausted and sank before help could reach him.

Grand Rapids Divorce. Rev. W. H. Frye, of Grand Rapids, says Grand Rapids has more divorces in proportion to the number of marriages than any other city in the country. For every three and one-half persons who promise to love and cherish three and one-half other persons, two of them are parties in a divorce. He declares marriage a failure and induces the courts to break the bonds. Is the pastor talking through his hat?

His Accounts Short \$2,000. At a council meeting at Muskegon Mayor McGrath reported that John Kuppenheimer, clerk of the Board of Public Works in 1898, is short in his accounts \$2,000. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the City Attorney, Mr. Kuppenheimer has been prominent in secret societies, occupied a number of high positions, and was prominent in the Michigan Grand Army.

Came Home to Die. David Cranston committed suicide at the Everett House, Fenton, by taking a poisonous drug, and died. Mr. Cranston had just returned from Tennessee. He was at one time a prosperous farmer. Family troubles led to the suicide. Mr. Cranston eventually came back with the intention of taking his life, as he left a note to his son Elmer, asking his forgiveness for past transgressions.

Montcalm Drought Broken. Montcalm County was visited Monday by the first rain since June 1. Crops were suffering, especially oats. There are several forty and eighty-acre tracts near Stanton and J. N. Oles, of Elmwood, raised acres of potatoes, in hand on irrevocably closed stumps. This is said to be the finest and largest potato patch in Michigan.

Record of the Week. GEORGE MILLARD, proprietor of the sawmill at Leonidas, had his leg fractured by being caught in a belt.

There exact amount of six-bookkeeper McCoy's shortage at the Second National Bank of Bay City, is \$8,627.50.

The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Co. have decided to construct an elevator at their depot in Marshall.

In Rohrer's saloon, Muir, burglars stole \$64 in cash, two certificates of deposit for \$1,000 each, as well as notes and mortgages.

WALTER NYSEN, of Holland, is 90 years old. He boasts that he has never worn anything on his feet but wooden shoes and velvet slippers.

TUESDAY night at Elsie thieves stripped two clothes lines and turned three horses loose, they doing considerable damage to gardens.

WARDEN FULLER caught the first man who managed to escape from the reform school at its administration. The fellow was a trusty.

J. W. CORDER, a middle-aged Grand Rapids man, who has visited many cities recently, has a mild attack of small-pox. He walked into the health office.

FIREWORKS in the drug store of T. E. Slattery at Fenton Harbor were accidentally ignited and a terrific explosion followed, wrecking the store and severely burning Mr. Slattery.

BAD boys scattered tacks, heads down all over Fenton's streets, and as a result pneumatic tires and horses' hoofs suffered greatly, much to the benefit of blacksmiths and bicycle repairers.

W. P. PETERS' woolen mills at Columbusville, which has been closed since last October on account of the times, started with a full force on full time and pay. About 150 hands are employed.

The recent hot weather is filling the Western Michigan resorts with summer guests and tourists. The summer dude pitches his tent with one of his pants' legs, and is at home wherever night overtakes him.

The report of the Lansing Water and Electric Light Commission shows that during the past year the lighting plant paid \$100,000 for operating expenses and the water-works \$120,000 over operating expenses and expenses of construction.

FRED J. ADAMS and Miss Kate Dunn were married. Adams is a well-known Grand Rapids newspaper man, who recently resigned to accept the Clerkship of the Peace in Grand Rapids. The affair is that Adams became a Catholic in order to wed his lady love.

AN Italian tramp giving his name as Ed Wilson, hailing from Grand Rapids, broke into the office of J. H. Gibbs & Son's flouring mill, Edmore, and released the money till of \$10 while the force were about at dinner. The thief is in jail, and the money recovered.

RESIDENTS of Pontiac have wondered at the mysterious disappearance of hay and grain from the barns. They captured the intruder, one of their neighbors, with well-lidded socks. They let him go, and forced him to carry away his plunder.

The bill giving Ann Arbor a \$75,000 postoffice has been favorably reported by the House committee.

F. C. MAINS and C. E. White, two Hillsdale County farmers, were struck by lightning. Mains was instantly killed and White was probably fatally injured.

The tug Ella Smith is quarantined at the mouth of the Saginaw River for smallpox. Fireman Thomas Mahoney is the victim. The boat had just returned from a trip to Alpena and was about to make a landing. The Health Board learned of her coming and officers stopped her in the bay.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lessons—Thoughts Worth of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for July 8. This lesson is found in Luke 2: 25-38. The babe Christ again. Last week it was the Christ of the manger, this week the infant Jesus in the temple. It is a beautiful scene, suggestive of much that is blessed and holy. The devotion of children to the Lord—who should object to it? The recognition of domestic life in the church—why not more of it? Trying the little ones to the Lord with prayer and praise, be it in public or in the closet, is there anything against it?

25. And behold, there was a man in Jerusalem whose name was Simeon; and the same man was just and devout, waiting for the consolation of Israel; and the Holy Ghost was upon him.

26. And it was revealed unto him by the Spirit that he should not see the Lord before he had seen the Christ.

27. And he came by the Spirit into the temple; and when the parents brought in the child Jesus, to do for him after the custom of the law.

28. Then took he him up in his arms, and blessed God, saying: "For mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel."

29. And Joseph and his mother marvelled at those things which were spoken of him.

30. And Simeon blessed them, and said unto Mary his mother, Behold, this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel; and for a sign which shall be spoken against;

31. Which thou shalt pierce through thy own soul; that thou thoughts of many hearts may be revealed.

32. And there was one Anna, a prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher; she was advanced in years, and lived with a husband seven years from her virginity.

33. And she was a widow of about fourscore and six years, who departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day.

34. And she coming in at that instant gave thanks likewise unto the Lord, and spake of him to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem.

35. And when she had said these things, she departed, and abode in the temple, waiting for the consolation of Israel.

36. And when Simeon had said these things, he blessed God, saying: "For mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel."

37. And when he had said these things, he blessed God, saying: "For mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel."

38. And when he had said these things, he blessed God, saying: "For mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel."

39. And

TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the editor...

TEMPTATION relies more on suggestion than exposure.

The best judge must expect to meet with some reverses.

THERE is a vast difference between meaning and doing well.

The good speller takes the eye and not the ear as a teacher.

THERE would be fewer backsliders if there were more to hold on to.

It is the rawest recruit who believes himself the greatest commander.

THERE seems to be but one court in which there is no appeal from the ten commandments.

STRANGE to say, a grand opera company is about the last place in which to look for harmony.

The shoemaker can tell you there is a great difference between squeezing a lady's hand and her foot.

MANY honest people make the mistake of believing that bad habits can be conquered by quarantine laws.

If you will semi-occasionally remember that other folks have their troubles, it may help you to forget your own.

The reward a man receives for going to bed early regularly, is that he feels very tough if he stays up late once in awhile.

A MAN is considered a high flyer these days if he has more shirts than the one on his back, the one in the drawer for emergency, and the one in the wash.

We never knew an old man who did not believe that his failure was due to some friend swindling him.

CONSIDERING that a Chicago alderman will spend \$10,000 to secure an office that pays only \$150 a year, it is not at all surprising that a New York police captain should pay the same sum for a \$2,750 position.

SAN FRANCISCO POST: A new industry has been started in Michigan—the insurance of the lives of babes.

The parents take out policies on the little ones, and then expose them to disease.

The politics of Morocco is much simpler than the politics of this country.

The case of Erastus Wiman is a sad, a very sad one.

Among the most interesting though melancholy souvenirs of the old Kearsarge are the photographs taken on the scene of the wreck by Captain W. H. Humphrey.

A BALTIMORE lawyer says that Johnson Island, of which both England and Hawaii claim possession, already belongs to the United States.

THERE is growing to be a strong public opinion that the law in its modern operation has been abused so gravely that a good, shrewd lawyer with no case at all can save a client from proper punishment for months and even years.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

THE marriage of West Point Cadet Lang and Miss Kenzie, the daughter of an enlisted man at the garrison, developed a disgraceful condition of snobbishness among our future defenders.

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

How to Properly Build a Hay-Stack—An Idea in Grating by Which One Year's Time is Saved—Self-Locking Cattle Pasture—Harrowing Corn.

Stacking Hay. In stacking hay, as in everything else, it is important to begin right.

Begin by putting down a flooring of rails laid close together. On this floor build a crib, "cob-ho" fashion, two rail high, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 1. RAIL FLOOR FOR HAY STACK.

Where the old-fashioned cattle stanchions are still in use, it will be found convenient to make use of some such arrangement as is presented in our illustration, Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. BUILDING THE STACK.

When the stack is built, it is constantly settling. This is shown in Fig. 2. The lines a, a, show the gradual increase of diameter while the stack is being built.

When this size is reached, it is large enough, and should then be continued nearly of the same size for a short distance more, and then be gradually drawn in.

Fig. 3. SECTION OF WELL-BUILT STACK.

When laying out this and, without waiting for it to cure, put on the wagon while yet green, and proceed to "top" the stacks that is, repair and build up their tops wherever they have settled.

With This Device He Cannot Take a Peck of a Match.

A match box that is designed for use at hotel desks and other public places where the drain on the match supply is always heavy is shown herewith.

It was recently patented by a Pennsylvania genius. The match is secured from a drawer, which delivers only one at a time, and gives an alarm every time a match is taken therefrom.

Fig. 4. ALARM MATCH BOX.

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

How to Properly Build a Hay-Stack—An Idea in Grating by Which One Year's Time is Saved—Self-Locking Cattle Pasture—Harrowing Corn.

Stacking Hay. In stacking hay, as in everything else, it is important to begin right.

Begin by putting down a flooring of rails laid close together. On this floor build a crib, "cob-ho" fashion, two rail high, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 1. RAIL FLOOR FOR HAY STACK.

Where the old-fashioned cattle stanchions are still in use, it will be found convenient to make use of some such arrangement as is presented in our illustration, Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. BUILDING THE STACK.

When the stack is built, it is constantly settling. This is shown in Fig. 2. The lines a, a, show the gradual increase of diameter while the stack is being built.

When this size is reached, it is large enough, and should then be continued nearly of the same size for a short distance more, and then be gradually drawn in.

Fig. 3. SECTION OF WELL-BUILT STACK.

When laying out this and, without waiting for it to cure, put on the wagon while yet green, and proceed to "top" the stacks that is, repair and build up their tops wherever they have settled.

With This Device He Cannot Take a Peck of a Match.

A match box that is designed for use at hotel desks and other public places where the drain on the match supply is always heavy is shown herewith.

It was recently patented by a Pennsylvania genius. The match is secured from a drawer, which delivers only one at a time, and gives an alarm every time a match is taken therefrom.

Fig. 4. ALARM MATCH BOX.

STYLES IN NECKWEAR.

THE SMALL, NARROW CRAVAT IS MUCH WORN.

Very Swagger Designs Run Out of Style by Cheap Dandies—Laws and Washable Silks—A Gorgeous Expense of Shirt Front is the Correct Thing.

String Ties and Colored "Aprons." The distinction between "popular" and "fashionable," as applied to men's neckwear, was never before so sharp as at the present time.

Modified stock-tie shown in cut No. 1 is called, was followed by all sorts of variations on that form of "scarfing."

One of the effects in the stock-tie is to have the inner band of a bright red and the outer bow or knot of black.

the shape and save mental wear and tear. Black satins tied in the butterfly form have been the rage for some time.

A late attempt to connect extreme dullness with positive gaiety is a black satin scarf with a bright-red lining.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

is made in the lightest of surah and twill silks, bunches up artistically in pounce and China weaves, and looks provokingly cool in lawns and other midsummer fabrics.

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

How to Properly Build a Hay-Stack—An Idea in Grating by Which One Year's Time is Saved—Self-Locking Cattle Pasture—Harrowing Corn.

Stacking Hay. In stacking hay, as in everything else, it is important to begin right.

Begin by putting down a flooring of rails laid close together. On this floor build a crib, "cob-ho" fashion, two rail high, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 1. RAIL FLOOR FOR HAY STACK.

Where the old-fashioned cattle stanchions are still in use, it will be found convenient to make use of some such arrangement as is presented in our illustration, Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. BUILDING THE STACK.

When the stack is built, it is constantly settling. This is shown in Fig. 2. The lines a, a, show the gradual increase of diameter while the stack is being built.

When this size is reached, it is large enough, and should then be continued nearly of the same size for a short distance more, and then be gradually drawn in.

Fig. 3. SECTION OF WELL-BUILT STACK.

When laying out this and, without waiting for it to cure, put on the wagon while yet green, and proceed to "top" the stacks that is, repair and build up their tops wherever they have settled.

With This Device He Cannot Take a Peck of a Match.

A match box that is designed for use at hotel desks and other public places where the drain on the match supply is always heavy is shown herewith.

It was recently patented by a Pennsylvania genius. The match is secured from a drawer, which delivers only one at a time, and gives an alarm every time a match is taken therefrom.

Fig. 4. ALARM MATCH BOX.

FISHER IS NOMINATED

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Don M. Dickinson Master of the Situation—His Candidate, the Bay City Man, Named for Governor—President Cleveland's Cousin Approved.

The Ticket. For Governor, SPENCER O. FISHER, Lieutenant Governor, M. J. JORDAN, Secretary of State, W. E. BISHOP, Treasurer, OTTO C. KANST, Auditor General, FRANK H. DILL, Attorney General, ALBION J. DENISON, Commissioner of State Land Office, PETER MOYNER, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Member of the State Board of Education, M. DENISON.

The Mosquito coast was discovered by Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502.

The Mosquito coast, a strip of land in Eastern Nicaragua, is occasioning considerable interest in this country.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

By Columbus during his fourth voyage in 1502. Its commerce is small, its people degraded and indolent, and the country itself wanting in beauty.

HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

How to Properly Build a Hay-Stack—An Idea in Grating by Which One Year's Time is Saved—Self-Locking Cattle Pasture—Harrowing Corn.

Stacking Hay. In stacking hay, as in everything else, it is important to begin right.

Begin by putting down a flooring of rails laid close together. On this floor build a crib, "cob-ho" fashion, two rail high, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 1. RAIL FLOOR FOR HAY STACK.

Where the old-fashioned cattle stanchions are still in use, it will be found convenient to make use of some such arrangement as is presented in our illustration, Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. BUILDING THE STACK.

When the stack is built, it is constantly settling. This is shown in Fig. 2. The lines a, a, show the gradual increase of diameter while the stack is being built.

When this size is reached, it is large enough, and should then be continued nearly of the same size for a short distance more, and then be gradually drawn in.

Fig. 3. SECTION OF WELL-BUILT STACK.

When laying out this and, without waiting for it to cure, put on the wagon while yet green, and proceed to "top" the stacks that is, repair and build up their tops wherever they have settled.

With This Device He Cannot Take a Peck of a Match.

A match box that is designed for use at hotel desks and other public places where the drain on the match supply is always heavy is shown herewith.

It was recently patented by a Pennsylvania genius. The match is secured from a drawer, which delivers only one at a time, and gives an alarm every time a match is taken therefrom.

Fig. 4. ALARM MATCH BOX.

How to Properly Build a Hay-Stack—An Idea in Grating by Which One Year's Time is Saved—Self-Locking Cattle Pasture—Harrowing Corn.

Stacking Hay. In stacking hay, as in everything else, it is important to begin right.

Begin by putting down a flooring of rails laid close together. On this floor build a crib, "cob-ho" fashion, two rail high, as shown in the illustration.

Fig. 1. RAIL FLOOR FOR HAY STACK.

Where the old-fashioned cattle stanchions are still in use, it will be found convenient to make use of some such arrangement as is presented in our illustration, Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. BUILDING THE STACK.

When the stack is built, it is constantly settling. This is shown in Fig. 2. The lines a, a, show the gradual increase of diameter while the stack is being built.

When this size is reached, it is large enough, and should then be continued nearly of the same size for a short distance more, and then be gradually drawn in.

Fig. 3. SECTION OF WELL-BUILT STACK.

When laying out this and, without waiting for it to cure, put on the wagon while yet green, and proceed to "top" the stacks that is, repair and build up their tops wherever they have settled.

With This Device He Cannot Take a Peck of a Match.

A match box that is designed for use at hotel desks and other public places where the drain on the match supply is always heavy is shown herewith.

It was recently patented by a Pennsylvania genius. The match is secured from a drawer, which delivers only one at a time, and gives an alarm every time a match is taken therefrom.

Fig. 4. ALARM MATCH BOX.

How to Properly Build a Hay-Stack—An Idea in Grating by Which One Year's Time is Saved—Self-Locking Cattle Pasture—Harrowing Corn.

Stacking Hay. In stacking hay, as in everything else, it is important to begin right.

Begin by putting down a flooring of rails laid close together. On this floor build a crib, "cob-ho" fashion, two rail high, as shown in the illustration.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Straw Hats at S. H. & Co's. Geo. Alexander was in Roscommon, last week.

Buy your Fishing Tackle at A. Kraus. Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda, was in town last Monday.

Eureka Garden Hose, for sale by S. H. & Co. The Gov. thermometer registered 98° in the shade, last Saturday.

For toilet preparations, go to the Store of Harry W. Evans. The population of Grayford, as reported by the enumerators, is 912.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's warehouse. Mrs. Call Campbell made her parents a visit, last week.—Ros. News.

Paints! Paints! Paint! at the store of S. H. & Co. Miss Bessie Michelson was visiting with friends in Lewiston, last week.

Dentist, W. B. Flynn, in Grayling, June 27th. to 30th. Born, To Mr. and Mrs. Lavaneher, June 29th, a daughter, weight 11 lbs.

Get your Screen Doors and Window Screens at A. Kraus. There are 1,034 members of the Knights of Maccabees in Alpena county.

Pants at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringle's. The city of Alpena, according to the enumeration, has a population of 12,015.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant. R. W. Ward, Esq., proprietor of the Roscommon News, was in town last week.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, at A. Kraus'. Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to U. Wight's restaurant. West Branch school closed for the term, last week, with a graduating class of three.

A full line of Fishing Tackle at A. Kraus'. McKnight's black horse ran away with the day again, Monday. It was not "Old Tige."

Get your Doors, Sash and Builder's Hardware at A. Kraus. The Republican State convention will be held at Grand Rapids, Tuesday, July 31st.

If you are looking for bargains in Shoes, go to Claggett & Pringle's. Rev. Willems administered the rite of Baptism to one convert to that mode, in the river, last Sunday.

Hats at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringle's. J. Kneth, of Grove, was in town last Thursday for a supply of Paris Green. He reports potato bugs bad.

Tan Shoes! Tan Shoes! A full line at J. M. Jones'. Died—On last Monday morning, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Shellenbarger, aged 16 months.

Building Material, all kinds at lowest prices, for sale by Salling, Hanson & Co. Mrs. H. Trumley went to Southern Michigan, for a visit, instead of Vanderbilt, as we stated last week.

A \$200.00 Bedroom Suit, for \$16, at Braden and Forbes. Miss Anabel Butler and Miss Rose Benson were visitors at the camp of John London, for two days last week.

Prepared Paints at prices you can all afford, at Braden & Forbes'. Marcus J. Wood and Henry Deyarmond, of Oscoda county, were in town Monday and were callers at this office.

For Busset Dressing, call on J. M. Jones. F. F. Hoessli, of Blaine, and Hugo Schrieber, of Grove, were in town Monday and were callers at this office.

If you want a floating spring-tooth harrow, Palmer has the one that beats the world. The road machines on trial in Montmorency county proved entirely satisfactory and each township in the county will have one.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pencils, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans. The painters have about completed their job of painting the Court House, and it looks somewhat brighter than it did.

Champion Mowers and Reapers, Plows, Harrows, and Cultivators, at A. Kraus'. S. Hempstead has had his store building repainted, improving its appearance considerably, to the delight of Messrs. Claggett & Pringle.

A fine line of Umbrellas, just received, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Hereafter no standing advertisements will be changed later than Tuesday and locals should all be handed in not later than Tuesday afternoon.

Braden & Forbes will continue their sale of Furniture, etc., at reduced rates, for ten days longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Shipes, of Wolverine, were trading in town Wednesday and called in and subscribed for the HERALD.—Osego Co. Herald.

Facts below cost, at the Pioneer Store of Salling, Hanson & Co. Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Lozes, left for their home at Detroit, Monday morning. Both made us pleasant calls before leaving.

There will be six styles of plows at Palmer's warehouses, to select from, this season.

DIED—At the residence of his grandson, Hugh Oaks, in this village, Sunday, July 1st, John Rosenbaum, aged 67 years.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder—Most Perfect Made. F. R. Deckrow has just erected a fine Windmill, with elevated tank in tower, for Charles Silsby, of Center Plains.

Braden & Forbes want Cash and will give you bargains for the next 15 days. Martin Nelson and C. B. Johnson, of Lewiston, were delegates from that town to the Democratic Convention held at Atlanta, recently.

Burglar Alarms, the finest things out. For sale by S. H. & Co. Go and see them. Henry Mantz and wife came down from Lewiston to spend Sunday with friends here. They are always welcome.

The New Boston Store will sell goods at lower prices than purchasers ever expected to get them. According to a decision of the Supreme Court, Atlanta, will hold possession of the county seat. Lewiston is not in it.

To close out their boys suits, S. H. & Co. offer them at half price. The graduating class of the Alpena schools, who held their Commencement exercises last Thursday, numbered twenty-one.

Claggett & Pringle have just received another large invoice of choice, new Dry Goods; the finest in the city. Ed. Douglas and wife, of Grayling, have been visiting here this week with Mrs. D's parents.—West Branch Journal.

In all Wool Carpets, Braden and Forbes will give you some of the best bargains that can be obtained. A big hail storm passed over Mackinac county last week, doing considerable damage to crops and vegetables.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment. Mrs. C. W. Smith, and son, go to Flushing, to-day for a few weeks' visit with relatives, during the absence of the Dr. at Detroit.

Fresh Eggs and Butter, always on hand, at the store of S., H. & Co. W. S. Chalker returned from St. Ignace, Tuesday morning in time to help fight the fire. He is a host under such circumstances.

A 42 inch Top Extension Table, 8 feet in length, at 75 cts per foot, at Braden & Forbes'. Now is the time for kickers against the fire department to kick themselves. The organization saved at least \$100,000.00 Tuesday morning.

Dentist Metcalf will be here for a few days, commencing July 6th to the 12th. Peter Aebli, of Blaine, was in town last Friday, after his new Potato Vine Sprayer. He reports the crop of potato bugs and cut worms as immense.

All Wool Standard Weight Carpets, at prices that will astonish you, at the Furniture Rooms of Braden and Forbes'. A horse race took place last week, at West Branch. The editor of the Herald reports Ed. Douglas, of Grayling, present, and all the sports from Roscommon.

Antique Oak Polished Arm Rocker, Spring Seat, Silk Tapestry, for \$7.00, at Braden and Forbes'. Rev. S. G. Taylor and friends picked on the banks of the Manistee, last Friday, capturing eight fish and were seared out of a year's growth by a porcupine.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best coffee in town, for 20 cents. You should try it. Flags were raised over three school houses in Alpena county one day last week. From this we surmise that Alpena county will be kept in the Republican column.

22 x 28 German Beveled Plate Hardwood Suit, at \$16.00. Never had anything to equal it for \$20.00. Call and see them at B. & F's.

David Ward has nearly two and one-half miles of his railroad between Frederic and the AuSable river finished. The bridge which is to be erected over the stream has arrived.

Why is the town using Sherwin, Williams' paint for all of their buildings? Easily explained. It is the best paint on the market, and is for sale by S., H. & Co. Complaint is made that persons are despoiling the graves in the cemetery by the removal of flowers and plants. It is a system of thievery too low for comparison and we hope the perpetrators may be caught.

Every lady purchaser of a \$2.00 pair of shoes and upward, from now until the 4th day of July, will be presented with a 25c bottle of Gilt Edged Shoes Dressing, by J. M. Jones. A Teacher's Institute was held at Lewiston, last week, under the supervision of Prof. Rankin, which was attended by over thirty teachers. A social was given them by Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland, as well as other attractions on the part of the inhabitants.

S. H. & Co. guarantee the Sherwin, Williams' paint to give perfect satisfaction, and offer to re-paint any house, free of charge, on which the paint should peel off or not give satisfaction. What better guarantee can be furnished. The second Summer Meeting of the Teacher's Association, will be held at Hackley Park, Lake Harbor, July 20th to 30th. Sessions will be held in the Teachers Building, each day, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. For additional information, address Supt. C. T. Grawn, Traverse City, Michigan.

A man named Hurst, living in Oscoda county was tarred and feathered last week. The feathering party kicked and abused him outrageously before giving him his new suit. There was a woman in the case, and Adam and Beecher like, but all the blame on the woman. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder—World's Fair Highest Award.

Harry Cook, who has been somewhat notorious in Grayling, was arrested last week on the charge of robbery, and after an examination before Justice Woodburn, was consigned to Jail to await trial in the Circuit Court, in default of \$500.00 bail. Chris Haller deputy postmaster under J. M. Finn, has returned to Grayling, and has been engaged by postmaster Braden to fill his old position. Chris has many friends in Grayling, who are pleased to see him again and to know he is recovering from his long illness.

It May Do as Much for You. Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often give almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for a large bottle, at L. Fourrier's Drug Store.

Stray Notice. Taken up by the subscriber, on Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., the 21st of June, 1894, a sorrel colt with a white strip on nose, which came in my cow yard. The colt has a crooked hind leg. The owner call for it and pay all expenses and care of colt. LEON J. STEVENS, Grayling, Mich. P. O. box 16.

Fire. About two o'clock Tuesday morning we were again aroused by the cry of fire, which was found to be in the center of the extensive lumber yard of Salling, Hanson & Co., and was without doubt the work of an incendiary. The fire department were promptly on the ground and did heroic work, as did hundreds of our citizens, though, as usually the case, there were scores of shirkers.

Bay City and Cheboygan were telegraphed for aid, and reported promptly, but were stopped en route, as by five o'clock the fire was under control. But a rough estimate can be given at this time of the loss, and the amount of insurance cannot yet be ascertained. The losses are:—Salling, Hanson & Co., lumber, \$10,000.00. Louis Rivets Dwelling, 500.00. Jos. Montour do 500.00. P. Rasmussen do 500.00. Chris Peterson do 500.00.

At one time it seemed as though the entire yard, with the larger Sawmill and the Planing mill trest go, but the firemen fought every inch, and a row of piles was removed across the yard, at which point the flames were stayed. An incendiary fire was discovered between three and four o'clock in the woods of Mr. Carney. A broom had been saturated with kerosene, ignited into a pile of chips and but for timely discovery would have destroyed his residence, as all the hose, and men were at the lumber yard fire. There seems to be no clue as to the perpetrators.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Dr. E. J. BUCK. Wishes to announce to the public of Grayling and vicinity, that he has opened an office in RYAN'S DRUG STORE, and is prepared to answer day and night calls. April 19, 11.

Republican Caucus. The republican electors of Grayling township will meet at the Town Hall, Tuesday Evening, July 24th, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, and for the purpose of attending to any other business that may properly come before it. By order of Committee. C. T. JEROME, CHAIRMAN. M. E. BATES, Secretary.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURRIER, Druggist.

School Meeting. The School Board has called a special school meeting of the electors in this district, for this evening, to vote on the question of raising money to build an addition to the school house, which is demanded by the increasing number of scholars in the district. Everybody should be present.

A Quarter Century Test. For a quarter of a century, Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has given universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money will be refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable remedy for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottle free, at L. FOURRIER'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

A prize fight for points, was billed for Lewiston, last week, Rev. Boynton understood it to be a genuine contest and for blood. He telegraphed to Gov. Rich, who interfered. It took place under the eyes of the officers of law, and now the sports, of which there are many of the kind, who had subscribed to the building fund, for a new church, refuse to pay. What more could be expected of them.

It May Do as Much for You. Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often give almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for a large bottle, at L. Fourrier's Drug Store.

Stray Notice. Taken up by the subscriber, on Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., the 21st of June, 1894, a sorrel colt with a white strip on nose, which came in my cow yard. The colt has a crooked hind leg. The owner call for it and pay all expenses and care of colt. LEON J. STEVENS, Grayling, Mich. P. O. box 16.

Fire. About two o'clock Tuesday morning we were again aroused by the cry of fire, which was found to be in the center of the extensive lumber yard of Salling, Hanson & Co., and was without doubt the work of an incendiary. The fire department were promptly on the ground and did heroic work, as did hundreds of our citizens, though, as usually the case, there were scores of shirkers.

Bay City and Cheboygan were telegraphed for aid, and reported promptly, but were stopped en route, as by five o'clock the fire was under control. But a rough estimate can be given at this time of the loss, and the amount of insurance cannot yet be ascertained. The losses are:—Salling, Hanson & Co., lumber, \$10,000.00. Louis Rivets Dwelling, 500.00. Jos. Montour do 500.00. P. Rasmussen do 500.00. Chris Peterson do 500.00.

At one time it seemed as though the entire yard, with the larger Sawmill and the Planing mill trest go, but the firemen fought every inch, and a row of piles was removed across the yard, at which point the flames were stayed. An incendiary fire was discovered between three and four o'clock in the woods of Mr. Carney. A broom had been saturated with kerosene, ignited into a pile of chips and but for timely discovery would have destroyed his residence, as all the hose, and men were at the lumber yard fire. There seems to be no clue as to the perpetrators.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THERE IS NO SORCERY. In our ways of doing business. It is the straight legitimate way we have, that causes most people to have faith in our store, and become our customers. Our customers have no fear of deceit when trading with us. Our customers know that we do not handle snide goods. Our customers know our stock at all times is the largest & best. Our customers know our styles are all the latest. Our customers know our prices are the lowest, and same to all. Our customers know a good thing, when they have it. ARE YOU OUR CUSTOMER? If not, try and become one; you will always be thankful for it. IKE ROSENTHAL, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad. DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH. TIME CARD, FEB. 11, 1894. Leave Mack: City 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 5:15 p.m. Arr. Grand R. 8:15 a.m.; 10:25 p.m.; 8:15 a.m. Kalamazoo 7:35 p.m.; 1:25 a.m.; 8:40 a.m. Chicago 7:10 a.m.; 1:10 a.m.; 8:40 a.m. Fort Wayne 11:30 p.m. Richmond 8:20 a.m. Cincinnati 6:35 a.m. 7:40 a.m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Parlor Car to Grand Rapids. 1:30 p.m. train, daily ex. Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kalamazoo & Mich. Central Ry. 5:15 p.m. Sunday only. Train arrives at Mackinaw City from the South at 7:30 a.m., daily except Monday and 5:15 p.m. daily. For information apply to C. L. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Grand Rapids, Mich. L. H. ACCARD, Agent, Mackinaw City, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) The following is the time of the departure of trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of M. C. R. R. GOING NORTH. 4:28 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:20 P. M. 3:15 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:05 A. M. 1:30 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M. GOING SOUTH. 10:40 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M. Detroit 8:35 P. M. 12:15 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:45 A. M. Detroit, 8:10 A. M. 8:25 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 9:55 P. M. O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. OANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP. Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels, assists digestion; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst forms; cures canker sore throat; is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quiets and soothes all pain in the stomach and bowels; corrects all acidity; will cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with sleepless nights when it is within your reach to cure your child and save your own strength. Dr. Jaeger's German Worm Cakes destroy worms & remove them from the system. Prepared by Emmott Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill. For sale by H. W. Evans.

ROSE CREAM DENTIFRICE. A pleasant and useful preparation for cleaning the teeth. Price 25 cents by mail. Address, DR. C. F. METCALF, DENTIST, 1443 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH. DR. METCALF will visit GRAYLING one week every two months. Next trip, June 24 to 30th. Smith's Bldg.

MONEY can be secured at our NEW lines of work, rapidly and honorably by those of either sex, who can do the work. Easy to learn, and our own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare time to it. You can do it in your own home, and bring in considerable money every week. Business cards, from 25 to \$50 per week and upwards, sent more after a little experience. We can furnish you the information and help you to start. Write for particulars. FREE. THE W. L. & CO., ALBANY, N. Y.

Non-trull-out will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!" It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark. Send for a watch case opener (free). Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

Before buying your new bicycle look the field over carefully. The superiority of Victor Bicycles was never so fully demonstrated as at present. Our '94 line will bear the most rigid scrutiny, and we challenge comparison. There's but one best—Victor. OVERMAN WHEEL CO. BOSTON. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. DETROIT. DENVER.

YOU CAN CURE THAT COUGH WITH ELLERT'S TAR AND EXTRACT OF WILD CHERRY. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. ELLERT'S DAYLIGHT LIVER PILLS. A small vegetable pill. Cures Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, all Biliousness and Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. For Sale by H. W. Evans.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDER. IS THE BEST MEDICINE for the General Affections of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. It purifies the blood, prevents disease and cures Coughs, Colic, Hiccough, Worms, Distemper, etc. Nothing equals it for Hog Cholera. Honest and reliable, in honest packages, used and warranted for over twenty years. Every owner of a horse or cattle should give this trial. Made by FARMER PROPRIETARY Co., Chicago, Ill. Uncle Sam's Almanac and Co. Horse Dealers Mailed Free. Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Linctament for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, etc. Cures all kinds of rheumatism. Nothing so good for Man and Animal. Try it. For sale by H. W. Evans.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. \$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes. \$3.50 Police Shoes, 3 Soles. \$2.50, \$2 for Workingmen. \$2 and \$1.75 for Boys. LADIES AND MISSES, \$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75. THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD. W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas's name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who sell the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Catalogue free upon application. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. For Sale by CLAGGETT & PRINGLE.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sophia Webb, of Frederic, Crawford County, Mich., to Lucy McRae, dated December 8, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1894, in Liber E of Mortgages, on page 48, and in which mortgage there is contained a provision that if the mortgagee there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Fifty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, and an attorney's fee of Three hundred and thirty for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the village of Grayling (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 3 per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of Twenty dollars, consented to therein, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain lot, piece, parcel or part of land situated in the village of Frederic, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: To-wit: Parcel of land situated in the land of John O. Putnam, north by Forest Street, west by Lane Street, bounded south by Quarter line, All in township twenty eight (28) North of Range four (4) West, on section thirty six (36).

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Charles A. Cook of the township of Ball, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to Charles M. Jackson, dated January 12th, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1894, in Liber D of Mortgages, on page 366, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Charles M. Jackson, to the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, by deed of assignment bearing date of January 21st, 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1894, in Liber D of Mortgages, on page 460, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Twenty five dollars and two cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty five Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 22d day of September, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 7 per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with the attorney's fee of Twenty five Dollars consented to therein, as all that certain lot, piece, parcel and part of land situated in the village of Ball, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: To-wit: Section Fourteen (14) Township twenty eight (28) North of Range one (1) West, COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF MICHIGAN. Dated June 19th, 1894. O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee, April 26, w. 13.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Charles A. Cook of the township of Ball, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to Charles M. Jackson, dated January 12th, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1894, in Liber D of Mortgages, on page 366, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Charles M. Jackson, to the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, by deed of assignment bearing date of January 21st, 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1894, in Liber D of Mortgages, on page 460, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Twenty five dollars and two cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty five Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 22d day of September, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with 7 per cent. interest, and all legal costs, together with the attorney's fee of Twenty five Dollars consented to therein, as all that certain lot, piece, parcel and part of land situated in the village of Ball, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: To-wit: Section Fourteen (14) Township twenty eight (28) North of Range one (1) West, COUNTY OF CRAWFORD, STATE OF MICHIGAN. Dated June 19th, 1894. O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee, April 26, w. 13.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO

WHERE THE STAR OF NAPOLEON'S DESTINY SET.

It Was One of the Most Momentous Conflicts in the Annals of History—Complete Annihilation of the Old Guard—Napoleon's Flight.

A Scene of Carnage.
The battle of Waterloo was one of the most momentous conflicts in the annals of history. In other battles larger bodies of men had been engaged and greater numbers had perished; but on this Belgian field of blood the fate not alone of Napoleon but of France and Europe was settled; the greatest military genius that the world ever saw—greater than Alexander, Hamilton or Caesar—was stricken to the dust and the most disastrous war known to modern civilization was ended.

Napoleon, who, after the capitulation of Paris, had been forced to abdicate and who was allowed the sovereignty of Elba, escaped from detention Feb. 26, 1815, and

at a junction with the Prussian army at Waterloo. Napoleon, after dispatching Marshal Grouchy to harass the retreating Prussians, advanced to Quatre Bras to unite his forces with those of Ney and to follow the retreat of Wellington. The combined French army amounted to 70,000 men.

On the field of Waterloo, some nine miles from Brussels, Napoleon came



NAPOLEON'S RETREAT FROM WATERLOO.

up with Wellington's army, variously estimated at from 72,000 to 90,000 strong. Within a few hours' march from Waterloo at Wavre—Blucher had 72,000 men, so that the junction of these forces would give Wellington an army of 150,000. Wellington's idea was to act on the defensive until the arrival of Blucher and then both armies would fall upon the French.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday, June 18,

available troops to oppose 150,000. Wellington during the day had brought up some additional forces from his rear and could now oppose Napoleon with numbers three to one.

Charge of the Imperial Guard.
Everything now depended upon one desperate charge by the Imperial Guard before the Prussians, trampling down their feeble and exhausted opponents, could blend their squadrons with the battalions of Wellington. The scene now presented was one of the most sublime, which war has ever furnished. The Imperial Guard had never yet moved but in the path of victory. As these renowned battalions, in two immense columns, descended the one eminence and ascended the other to oppose their bare bosoms to point-blank discharges from batteries double-shotted or loaded to the muzzle with grape, there was a moment's lull in the storm of battle. Both armies gazed with awe upon the scene. The destinies of Napoleon, of France, of Europe were suspended upon the issues of a moment. Not a drum beat the charge. Not a bugle uttered its inspiring notes. Not a cheer escaped the lips of those proud, determined, indomitable men. Silently, sternly, unflinchingly they strode on till they arrived within a few yards of the batteries and bayonets which the genius of Wellington had arrayed to meet them. There was a flash as of intense lightning gleaming along the British lines. A peal of crashing thunder burst upon the plain.

A tempest of bullets, shot, shells and all the horrible missiles of war fell like hailstones upon the living mass, and whole battalions melted away and were trampled in the bloody mire by the still advancing host. Defiant of death the intrepid Guard, closing up its decimated ranks, pressed on, and pierced the British line. Every cannon, every musket which could be brought to bear was directed to this unflinching and terrible foe. Ney, in the course of a few moments, had five horses shot beneath him. Then, with a drawn saber, he marched on foot at the head of his men. But the charge of the Old Guard was in vain; it was cut down or hurled back broken and decimated. At the same moment the Prussians came rushing upon the field, entirely overpowering the feeble squadrons left to oppose them.

Annihilation of the Old Guard.

Napoleon threw himself into a small square of the Old Guard which he had kept as a rearguard, resolving to perish with it, but his general begged him to leave the field, and as he turned from the gory scene he took his first step toward St. Helena. This one square, acting as a rearguard, covered the flight of the army. The Prussians and the English pressed it on three sides, pouring into its bosom the most destructive discharges. Squadrons of cavalry plunged upon it, and still it remained unbroken. The English and Prussians, admiring such heroism and weary of the butchery, suspended for a moment their fire and sent a flag of truce demanding a capitulation. Gen. Cambronne returned the immortal reply, "The Guard dies, but never surrenders." A few more volleys of bullets from the infantry, a few more discharges of grape-shot from the artillery, mowed them all down. Thus perished, on the fatal field of Waterloo, the Old Guard of Napoleon.

The allied armies pressed on to Paris; Napoleon a second time abdicated, and on Oct. 16, 1815, he began his exile in St. Helena. On the field of Waterloo the star of his destiny had forever set!

In the Streets of Philippopolis.

Besides the usual open-fronted shops which are found in every Bulgarian town, and where at Philippopolis you may buy old arms and new ones, for that matter, such as damascened yataghans, knives, etc., there are two stores of a better description gives one a very fair idea of the food industries of Bulgaria. There you may see cheese of native manufacture packed in large sheepskins, salt from Bourgas, very fair soap made in Philippopolis, and all more or less indigenous, for toilet or household use, scented grass, paprika, etc. The streets you meet men called "Bordji," who sell a drink made from millet. They carry a tray at their waists, on which stand mugs and tin vessels containing the drink referred to, Bouza. The streets, too, are interesting on account of the costumes of the various nationalities one encounters. The Bulgarians dress rather quietly, and their distinguishing mark is the "kalpak," their head-dress, but the Turkish men are a marvel of bright colors. Here is one of them: He wears a red fez surrounded by a small blue turban, a plain jacket without sleeves, colored like a pink with a flowered pattern of the same color, but darker; through the armholes his arms are clothed in white shirt-sleeves protruding; round his waist is a very broad, scarlet waistband, in which show, in which his knife is half concealed, dark-blue trousers, white stockings, and sandals. So far as the sexes are concerned, the order of nature is reversed. Look at that Turkish woman as she moves stealthily along, apparently afraid of being seen; from the top of the head to the shoulders, and a little way down the bosom, she is wrapped in a thick white muslin veil or shawl, with only her eyes and nose visible; the rest of her body is a black sack, partaking of the character of a barrister's gown. If you meet a Turkish woman on the high road coming from her field work, she draws her shawl or anything else she can lay hands on over her face until you are past, and so departs, not admitting a face, which, I am told (for of course I have never been permitted to see one), in nine cases out of ten, is more attractive concealed than exposed! You see little Turkish boys, too, acting as bootblacks in the streets of Philippopolis, but no beggars.

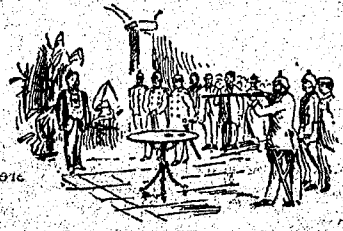
About Footwear.

American workmen are more lightly shod on the average than those of Europe, and nothing excites more scorn and astonishment in this country than the heavy boots and shoes brought over by immigrants. Shoes thickly studded with hob-nails last perhaps three times as long as the lighter footwear, but the American workman would feel himself clogged and hampered by such foot weights.

BULLET-PROOF CLOTH

His Invention Likely to Make the Man-helm Tailor Rich.

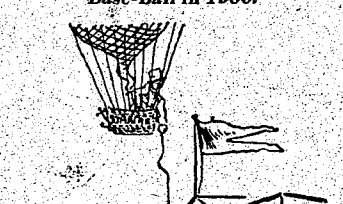
Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, bullet-proof cloth before the Surgeons' Congress in session at Berlin, and the tests were sufficiently successful. If the reports of recent tests of this material are to be relied upon, and there



TESTING THE BULLET-PROOF CLOTH.

is no reason for doubting them, the invention is certainly a valuable one, and Herr Dowe is justified in having refused the several princely offers made to him for the purchase of his rights. A few days ago the inventor, enveloped in his bullet-proof coat, allowed himself to be shot at by Count von Scheuvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, and received no injury. Cart-ridges taken from the same box and fired from the same German rifle, at the same distance, pierced a block of solid oak. After that Dowe permitted another test upon his bullet-proof coat, which covered his breast and body, leaving the arms and legs, as well as the head, without protection. The tailor was absolutely unharmed, but the two bullets imbedded themselves in the coat. A series of experiments followed with a horse jacketed with the bullet-proof cloth. The animal, a well-trained cavalry mount, gave his attention to eating oats from a box while the steel bullets were being fired. With the exception of being startled slightly by the report from the first shot, the horse continued eating as if nothing out of the ordinary was going on. The new material is described as looking like ordinary army cloth, the secret of the resisting or impenetrable substance being placed next the outside cloth.

Base-Ball in 1900.



1—A balloon for the umpire.



2—Catching attachments for the right fielder.



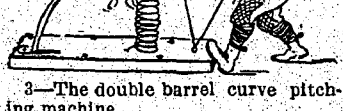
3—The double barrel curve pitching machine.



4—The catcher's cast iron stand pipe.



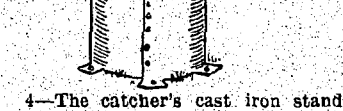
5—A hole for the short stop.



6—And patent rollers for base sliding.



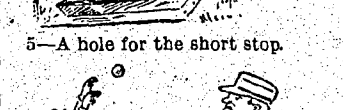
7—And patent rollers for base sliding.



8—And patent rollers for base sliding.



9—And patent rollers for base sliding.



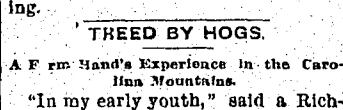
10—And patent rollers for base sliding.



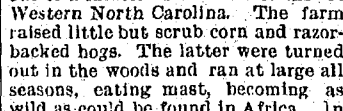
11—And patent rollers for base sliding.



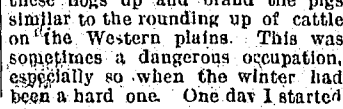
12—And patent rollers for base sliding.



13—And patent rollers for base sliding.



14—And patent rollers for base sliding.



15—And patent rollers for base sliding.

out after the hogs, and after several hours' work failed to find any of them. Finally, I saw a dove that had taken refuge in a 'rock house,' the term used in that country to designate the space beneath overhanging rocks, and descending the mountain, I reached a space near enough to them to recognize them as the ones I was seeking. I had no sooner satisfied myself upon this point than the entire dove started for me, headed by a large boar, with mammoth tusks. Realizing my danger, I hastily climbed a tree, hoping that when they could no longer see me they would go back and give me a chance to go back to the house and get assistance, but in a minute they had completely surrounded the tree, and were grunting and squealing and fighting all around me. I had dropped my gun in climbing to a place of safety, and there was nothing to be done except wait where I was until they left. But they did not leave; all night long they kept up their infuriated squeals, and by morning I was completely exhausted from the



THEY SURROUNDED THE TREE.

cramped position I had occupied so long. I finally attempted to change my position, and in doing so fell from the tree, alighting upon two of the hogs. As I jumped to my feet, the animals made a rush to the place I had fallen to and, finding the bodies of the two hogs I had struck, they began to tear them to shreds, losing sight of me altogether. In their wrangle over the remains of their comrades, I started on a run for the house, and, bringing assistance, we killed every hog, it being impossible to drive them.

Hard on the Lion.

At Madras, some time ago, a valuable lion, having incautiously allowed its tail to stray into an adjoining cage, the tail was seized by an evil-disposed leopard, close to the lion's body, when as the lion attempted to escape almost the whole of the skin of his tail was stripped off. This was followed by such an amount of inflammation that the lion's life was in danger. Surgeon Major Miller, brother of the late Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, the surgeon to the governor of Madras, volunteered to perform amputation. The lion was seized in his cage and his head covered with a cap containing a considerable quantity of chloroform. He was then dragged to the edge of the cage and the tail passed through the bars, where Dr. Miller cleverly performed his operation. The animal made a good recovery.

The Orange.

Those who think that in its delicious fruit the entire usefulness of the orange tree is centered are very much mistaken. On the contrary, its flowers furnish by distillation an essential oil that enters into many delicate perfumes. Again, the early unripe fruit gives the distiller a volatile oil for other perfumes used in all nice foreign Cologne water. Meanwhile the long, straight shoots are sold numerously for walking-sticks, and the yellow-grained wood is in great demand for fancy furniture and inlaid work. A water is obtained from the flowers that is used to disguise the taste of medicines and to favor colicky, and another oil of value is yielded by the rind.

Expensive but Inferior.

Nearly a million dollars is said to have been expended in statuary in the public parks and squares of New York. With very few exceptions, however, these works have been condemned by persons of judgment as remarkably poor examples of the sculptor's art. There is a bill now before the New York Legislature to appropriate \$25,000 for a statue of Baron Steuben, of Prussia, who rendered such distinguished service in the revolutionary war.

Scholarship for Colored Men.

Harvard University recently received by the will of Mrs. Harriet Hayden the sum of \$5,000 to found a scholarship for colored students. There are now a number of colored students from various parts of the country not only in the college, but also in the professional schools. The best known among them is a clever law student, W. H. Lewis, of Virginia, who for two years has been center rush on the university football team.

Can't Blame Her.

One of the leading bankers of Basel, when visiting the Menagerie Planet after a particularly copious repast, was induced to purchase a young and vicious lion, of which transaction, however, he failed subsequently to retain any remembrance. The arrival of the lion first alarmed and then infuriated the banker's wife to such a degree that a dispute ensued, which has now resulted in a suit for divorce.

Successful Woman Lawyer.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Massy succeeded to the law practice of her late husband, General Massy, and is one of the most successful lawyers in Washington.

No Barbers There.

Among the Ainu tribe, in Japan, a beard is considered so necessary to beauty that the women tattoo their faces to make up for their beardlessness.

What You're Made Of.

Man is scientifically defined as forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five buckets of water.

It's All For-Je-rol.

The popular belief that May is an unlucky month for marriage dates from Roman times.

GEN. LEW WALLACE.

Brief, Sketch of a Distinguished Soldier, Author and Lecturer.

Gen. Lewis Wallace, or "Lew" Wallace, as he is generally called, has won such a distinguished position as a statesman and an author as to bind us to his brilliant record as a soldier. Gen. Wallace was born at Rockyfile, Ind., in 1827. He was



GEN. LEW WALLACE.

educated in the schools of his native town, served in the Mexican war, and on his return took up the profession of law. He was four years in the State Senate, and had won a large practice when the rebellion began. He entered the service as colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and was made a brigadier general six months afterward. Gen. Wallace commanded the Union center at Fort Donelson. He was censured for not having his division present at the first day of Shiloh. After this his services in the West were unimportant. Disliked by Gen. Halleck, he was given no command commensurate with his ability. After the war he was appointed Governor of New Mexico and subsequently Minister to Turkey. His published works are so well known that it is useless to mention them here. Gen. Wallace is one of our most popular lecturers, and takes high rank among American literary men.—New York Advertiser.

NOMADS OF THE STEPPES.

The Wild, Wandering Kirghis of Asiatic Russia.

Boaming over the plains of Southwestern Siberia, from the Caspian Sea to the Russian-Chinese frontier of the Altai Mountains, are the wild Kirghis tribes, the most barbarous people in all of Asia. They are a pastoral people, their chief occupation being the care of sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Time and again the Russian government has made



A KIRGHIS TENT.

attempts to gather them into towns and teach them the arts of civilization, but the free blood of the plating flows too strongly in their veins and they have successfully resisted all attempts to wean them from their wild nomadic life. The Kirghis are of the Turco-Tartaric race, and the men are rather disagreeable in appearance. The women, however, are rather pretty and are delicately formed.

The Kirghis live in tents circular in form. The tents are made by covering a dome-shaped framework of poles with large overlapping sheets of heavy gray felt. The slightly curved rafters which form the roof radiate like the spokes of a wheel from a large wooden ring in the center of the dome, and are generally supported by a skeleton wall of wooden lattice work, in which is the door. The opening in the roof of the tent admits the air and allows the smoke to escape. The furniture is scanty, the people generally squatting on the ground. The table from which they eat is rarely more than half a foot high.

Slight Security.

The practical value of a great man's friendship is illustrated by the following anecdote: A gentleman who had long been attached to Cardinal Mazarin, and much esteemed by that minister, but little assisted in his finances by court favor, one day told Mazarin of his many promises and his dilatory performance. The cardinal, who had a great regard for the man and was unwilling to lose his friendship, patiently explained to him the many demands made upon a person in his situation as minister, and which it would be politic to satisfy previous to other requests, as they were founded on services done to the state. "My Lord," replied his companion, "if the favor I expect at your hands is this, that whenever we meet in public you will do me the honor to tap me on the shoulder in an unreserved manner." In two or three years the friend of the cardinal became a wealthy man on the credit of the minister's attentions to him; and Mazarin used to laugh, together with his confidant, at the folly of the person in granting their protection to persons on such slight security.

Utilizing Nature's Forces.

Enterprising men have a way of growing land along the marshy shores of Delaware Bay. The plan is to cut the dikes and let the wide rise and fall for a course of years over a considerable area, including some upland. It is found after a while that the dikes may be removed considerably out toward the low tide line, and that many acres of arable land have been gained at a small cost. Marsh companies usually exist for the purpose of co-operation in such work, and there are many quarrels over the land of men that refuse to join the company in making a temporary sacrifice of upland for the purpose of reclaiming submerged marsh. The land thus reclaimed is extremely fertile, but it usually yields a crop of malarial fevers when first brought under cultivation.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings, and Doings that Are Odd, Curious, and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

Let Us All Laugh.
THE undertaker never prices himself on building up a live business, but on Inter Ocean.

ABOUT the only chance for a poor gas consumer is to burn with indignation.—Plain Dealer.

THOSE who start out for a lark are apt to take many a swallow on the road.—Lowell Courier.

THE fool is a man who goes up to a blockhead and implores him to be sensible.—Galveston News.

THERE is often a close relationship between crooked actions and desperate straits.—Lowell Courier.

IT is true that doctors disagree, but then they don't disagree half as much as their medicines do.—Life.

AFTER all it is only right that the bill collector should treat his victims with due respect.—Buffalo Courier.

UNCLE GEORGE—Are you good at guessing? Little Dick—Yes, indeed. I'm head in the spelling class.—Good News.

THE Western rivers are quoted considerably higher than the Western railroads just at present.—Boston Herald.

"ER man kin run inter debt," said Uncle Eben, "but when it comes ter gettin' out he's gotter crawl."—Washington Star.

IT is not alone the ineptitude who "takes a drop too much," the balloonist often suffers the same penalty.—Yonkers Statesman.

A YOUTH visiting a girl six or seven times a week also proves time's money. He uses it to pay his addresses.—Philadelphia Times.

GRANDMA'S birthday: "Many happy returns of the day, grandpa; and mamma says if you give us each 50 cents, we mustn't lose it."—Brooklyn Life.

GILBOOZY—I wonder why wars are not as prolonged now as they were in ancient times? Mrs. Gilboozy—It must be because divorces come easier.

THAT new bullet-proof cloth may keep out bullets, but has any one tried it in a pair of knickerbockers for a small boy? That should be the final test.—Buffalo Express.

SOME of the New York policemen have not been in a hurry to clean out the saloons, but they have done their best, it would seem, to clean out the proprietors.—Yonkers Statesman.

MISS GUSSEY—"Mr. Dawdroy when you were introduced last night, you certainly looked familiar." Mr. Dawdroy—"Don't be alarmed, I am very reserved, as a matter of fact."—Truth.

HE—"They are not on speaking terms, you know." She—"Why, they are dead in love with each other." He—"For that reason they don't speak; they just sit and gaze at each other."

"SIR," said the indignant constituent, "I am compelled to say that you have acted the part of a 'knave.'" "Great Jonah!" replied the astonished Congressman, "would you have me be a fool?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"WHEN I look into your eyes, Jennie, dear," he said, "it surprises me to remember that you are a teacher of a primary class." "Why, George?" she asked. "Because, dear, your pupils are so large."—Harper's Bazar.

"JACK has finished my portrait." "At last! I didn't think he ever would." "Oh, yes! He's been at work on it only a year." "Dear me! Isn't that a long time?" "We didn't think so. We're engaged now."—Harper's Drawer.

MRS. SPEKEEZY—"Oh, you may not see any beauty in me now; but you told me that you fell in love with my face." Mr. S.—"Yes, my dear; but when I fell in love with your face your features were in repose."—Boston Transcript.

BRIDGET—Dye moulding way thim Oytallans motions wid their hands an' arrums an' heads, and bodies whin they talk? Patriok—Bezorra, how else could they understand that sich other do be chatterin' about.—New York Weekly.

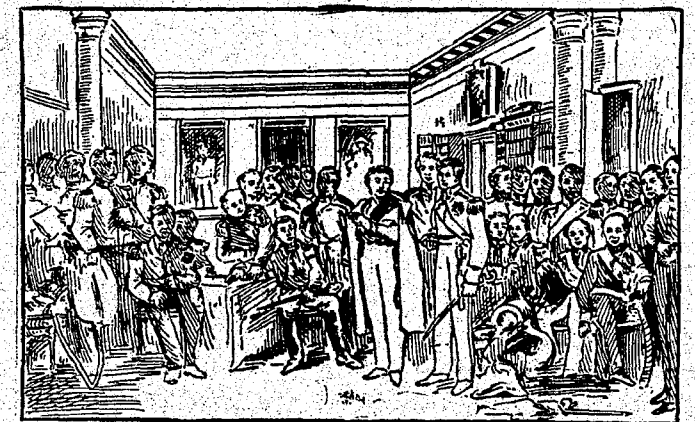
IT is very much easier for a girl to stand before an audience in a white silk dress and the consciousness that she is looking well, and talk of the nobility and courage that meet life boldly, than it is to be patient while washing dishes.—Acheson Globe.

HUSBAND—"Our bills for household expenses are as large as ever. I told you to reduce them." WIFE—"I did. I took from \$10 to \$20 off each one, but the tradesmen acted so about it that I thought you'd better go around and reduce them yourself."—New York Weekly.

"CAN'T you give me employment, ma'am?" said the tramp. "I haven't had anything to do for months." "Poor fellow! What can you do?" "Well, ma'am, I am a good watcher. If I could sit out here on your front porch and watch the front gate, so's no one could steal it, you'd find I was very competent."—Harper's Bazar.

THE young lady at the piano was playing a selection from Wagner. In the midst of it she suddenly stopped in confusion. "What is the matter?" inquired one of the company. "I struck a false note," she replied. "Well, what of it?" said another. "Nobody but Wagner would ever know it, and he's dead. Go ahead with music."—Chicago Tribune.

Astonished the Natives.
A Nice paper recently contained the following, which was occasioned considerable amusement among the Americans there. It is headed "Very American." "A very rich Yankee has recently offered the Colonies of Janze 2,500,000 francs for his house, its furniture, objects of art, and whatever else it may contain worthy of purchase. The residence is to be torn down most carefully and stenciled and transported, spire by spire, to the other side of the ocean; where it is to be rebuilt without the slightest departure being made from the original building; in the arrangement of its furniture.



HEROES OF WATERLOO.

(From a celebrated painting by J. P. Knights)

after touching the soil of France made an enthusiastic journey to Paris. Louis XVIII fled from the throne upon which he was placed by the combined armies of Europe, and without the firing of a shot Napoleon was again the ruler of France. The news of Napoleon's escape astounded Europe, and the allied powers, then holding a congress at Vienna, promptly declared war against Napoleon. Austria, says John S. C. Abbott, contributed 350,000 troops under Schwarzenberg, England and Prussia furnished an army of 250,000 to act in concert under Wellington and Blucher, Alexander of Russia headed 200,000 troops, and the auxiliaries from the other nations raised the formidable armament to 1,000,000 men. Great Britain appropriated for the prosecution of the war, \$90,000,000 for the navy, \$139,000,000 for the army, and \$55,000,000 for subsidies to foreign powers. The whole war expenses for the year amounted to \$550,000,000.

Prussian Defeat at Ligny.
Napoleon by incredible exertions raised an army of 280,000 men to repel the million of bayonets advancing toward the frontiers of France. He



NAPOLEON ON HORSEBACK.

decided to take the aggressive, march into Belgium and singly attack the armies of Blucher and Wellington before they had time to effect a union. June 13 he joined all his available troops at the city of Avesnes, on the extreme frontier of France, and in an hour his army was on the march. He dispatched Marshal Ney to take possession of the little hamlet of Quatre Bras and fortify his position. By seizing this position the 100,000 troops under Wellington would be cut off from the 130,000 of Blucher. Napoleon would then march against Wellington and afterward against Blucher. Ney set out on his mission and after a two days' march came within a few miles of Quatre Bras. Seeing no enemy Ney allowed his weary troops to rest, concluding to defer seizing the position until morning. He then sent word to Napoleon that the place was in his hands. Meantime Wellington had hurried a strong force from Brussels and during the night had seized Quatre Bras. Napoleon believing that Ney was strongly entrenched advanced toward Ligny and there unexpectedly encountered Blucher at the head of an advance army of 80,000 men. A desperate conflict then ensued. All day long the bloody surges of battle rolled to and fro over the plain. As the sun went down Napoleon was everywhere a victor and the Prussians fled, leaving 10,000 prisoners in the hands of the French and 20,000 dead or weltering in blood. During the battle Napoleon ordered Ney to leave sufficient force to defend Quatre Bras and cut off the Prussians with the rest of his army. But that unfortunate marshal was making bloody but ineffectual efforts to dislodge the British and could not spare a man. Had Ney been in possession of Quatre Bras, as he informed Napoleon, and had he been able to cut off the retreat of the Prussians from Ligny, as he would have been had he been in possession of Quatre Bras, hardly a soldier of Blucher's command would have escaped and Waterloo would never have been.

When Wellington learned of the defeat at Ligny he fell back to effect

the horrid carnage began. Hour after hour the French soldiers made onset after onset up to the very muzzles of the British guns and were cut down like grass before the scythe. The demon of destruction and war held high carnival. For many hours the whole field was swept with an unintermittent storm of balls, shells, bullets and grape-shot; while enormous masses of cavalry, in fluent and defiant surges, trampled into the bloody mire the dying and the dead. There were now 40,000 of the combatants weltering in gore. The wide extended field was everywhere covered with bodies in every conceivable form of hideous mutilation. The flash of the guns, the deafening thunder of artillery and musketry, the groans and the piercing shrieks of the wounded, the dense volumes of smoke, which enveloped the plain in almost midnight gloom, the delirious shouts of the assailants as they rushed upon death, the shrill whistling of the missiles of destruction, and the wild flight of the fugitives, as, in broken bands, they were pursued and sabered by the cavalry, presented the most revolting spectacle of war in all the enormity of its guilt and of its fiendish brutality.

In the midst of these awful scenes, when portions of Wellington's line were falling and an army of 30,000 men, the advance guard, Blucher's army, led by Bulow, deployed upon the plain. To meet these Napoleon dispatched 10,000 men, and so gallantly did they fight that the Prussians were hurled broken into the woods.

Grouchy's Fatal Delay.

Napoleon was then waiting for Grouchy to come up. He had sent different couriers to summon him to the field, but the messengers never reached the Marshal, and he remained miles away, inactive. Time and again officers, hearing the cannonade of Waterloo, besought Grouchy to hasten to the Emperor's aid, but that officer remained obstinate. He not only did not hold the arm of Blucher in check, but he would not even advance to Waterloo. Had he done so and hurled his division of 30,000 men against the allies, the result of that battle would have been different.

Anxious as Napoleon was to be sustained by Grouchy, Wellington was even more so to be re-enforced by Blucher. He knew he could not long hold out against the furious charges of the French, and as the day advanced he looked at the distant hills, whence Blucher would come, if at all, and called out, "Would to heaven that Blucher or night would come!"



NAPOLEON I.

(From the famous snuff-box portrait by Delacroix.)

Just at the critical moment when Napoleon was giving orders for a simultaneous attack the united forces of Blucher and Bulow, 60,000 strong, came pouring on the field. Napoleon's wasted hands were now in the extreme of exhaustion. For eight hours every physical energy had been taxed to its utmost endurance by such a conflict as the world had seldom seen before. Twenty thousand of his soldiers were either bleeding upon the ground or motionless in death. He had now less than 50,000

KILLED LIKE CARNOT.

ANARCHY SCORES ANOTHER VICTIM.

Troops Called out to Serve in Quietening Railway Troubles—Harmors of Impending Compromise—Strange Fatalities in Ohio—Quitting for Big Game.

The Deadly Alibi. A crime somewhat resembling the killing of President Carnot was committed in Leghorn, Italy, Sunday. As Signor Bandi, director of the Gasetta Livornese, was entering his carriage he was set upon by a man who, it was subsequently learned, was an anarchist named Giovanni. Giovanni stabbed him in the abdomen. Signor Bandi was at once attended by physicians, but he died a short time afterward. The murder has caused a great sensation throughout Italy, and the feeling against the anarchists has been greatly intensified. The blow delivered by the assassin caused the dagger to penetrate the liver, and the similarity of the wound to that which killed Mr. Carnot was remarked upon by the victim shortly before his death. The murderer has not been captured.

UNCLE SAM TAKES A HAND.

Strike Spreads and Fear of Violence Heightens in Calling Troops. The railway strike had assumed greater proportions and new phases Monday morning. The Rock Island Road abandoned all trains. Governor Aligood sent Illinois State troops to Macomb, Vermilion, Chicago, and Eastern Colorado. The Illinois Guards were sent to protect property, and the United States soldiers to release and guard mail trains. Each of the twenty-three roads in Chicago was affected. Illinois Central engineers, however, have refused to work with non-union crews. There was an apparently authentic rumor that a six-hour conference was held by President Debs and Vice President Howard of the Railway Union, with P. B. Studebaker, the South Bend millionaire carriage builder, as a prominent in the Pullman Company. Mr. Studebaker is anxious for peace, and it is said, admits that the Pullman strikers have grievances deserving arbitration and adjustment.

TWO SINGULAR FATALITIES.

William Wilson and Howard Sullivan Die Within an Hour of Each Other. Two members of a hunting club from Beaver Falls, Pa., in company with a young man from Ohio, were hunting in a wooded area on a Sunday. William Wilson, aged 23 years, had climbed a tree with a loaded shotgun to watch for a groundhog. In coming down the trunk of the tree he came to a twig. The weapon's contents entered Wilson's side, and he dropped to the ground dead. Howard Sullivan started to Beaver Falls to notify Wilson's relatives, and in attempting to board a slowly moving freight train, lost his footing and fell. He grabbed the foot stirrup of a car and was dragged and struck by the car as it was thrown under the train. The bodies of the two men were taken home on the same train.

ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Prominent Officials of the Penn Steel Casting Works Arrested. Uncle Sam's minions are gunning for big game at Philadelphia. W. H. Bickley, President, Frederick Butt, Superintendent, and James T. Anderson, of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine Company, were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Meyers, charged with conspiracy in perpetrating frauds upon the United States Government in furnishing steel gun castings. The affidavits upon which the arrests were made were executed before United States Commissioner Bell. The officials were held under \$1,000 bail each.

Rift in the Clouds.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: The great strike of coal miners has ended at most points, but another threatens to interrupt business more seriously for a time. On the whole, other changes during the week have been for the better. Many manufacturing establishments which were stopped by want of fuel have resumed. The depletion of the Treasury reserve has been checked, and before a tariff on gold by New York banks. Exports of gold have almost ceased. Congress has made much progress toward final disposition of the tariff question, and the military growl vector as the harvest draws nearer.

South Swept by a Windstorm.

A windstorm of unusual severity swept over Eastern Arkansas and the western portion of Tennessee Sunday night. Telegraph telegrams and other wires were prostrated in Memphis and street car traffic seriously crippled. Steamboats were blown from their moorings on the river and drifted helplessly before the wind. Five barges of coal were sunk near Jackson, Mount Park.

Threatened to Kill Crisp.

A special dispatch from Rome says that a workman has been arrested in the vicinity of Premier Crisp's house, having been overheard to threaten the life of the Premier. When searched a large knife was found concealed upon his person.

War Between Japan and China.

A dispatch from Shanghai, China, saying that Japan, preferring foreign to civil war, wishes to evacuate Korea. Consequently China is increasing her land and military forces for active operations. War between China and Japan is imminent.

Can Retain Dr. Briggs.

The Union Theological Seminary has changed its constitution, giving the Board of Directors power to employ others than ordained ministers as members of the faculty. The change was made at the meeting of the board just before the general assembly opened at Saratoga. The seminary is thus restored to an independent basis. Should the general assembly depose Dr. Briggs from the ministry he could still be retained at Union, and this may possibly be the cause for the action of the trustees.

Inspection at the Stock Yards.

Dr. D. J. Lamb, chief of the Animal Bureau of the Department of the Interior, is in Chicago inspecting the work of his department at the Stock Yards. There has been some complaint that cattle rejected as unfit by the inspectors have been sent to packers and abattoirs doing a purely local business. Dr. Lamb is confident that he had not yet found anything of a tangible character to place the responsibility on any one house.

Strung to Death.

Miss Mary Holmes, aged 45 years, of Atwood, Ind., has been strung to death by a seventeen-year locust. The insect alighted on the back of her neck. The wound immediately began to swell, and the young lady suffered excruciating pain and very soon lost her power of locomotion. A physician was called, but failed to relieve the patient, who soon died in great agony.

Defrauded an Insurance Company.

Edward R. Christopher, of Newark, N. J., who is the President of the Newark Insurance Company, was arrested for defrauding the company of a sum between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Christopher has been in the employ of the company for the last eleven years, and during most of that time has held the position of auditor.

Scatters the Thieves.

The preliminary examination of Special Agent Maxwell, of the Grand Trunk Road, as accessory to the murder at Chicago of

FIRED ON THE TRAIN.

Rock Island Express Greeted with a Volley of Bullets at Round Pond. Bloodshed has at last resulted in the conflict between the Rock Island Railroad and the town of Round Pond, Okla., and three persons have been wounded in a skirmish between the opposing forces. The trouble is getting into its second year. The presence of United States Marshals has not had the quieting effect desired. The crowd of citizens blew out the cattle guard on the outskirts of the town Saturday night and warped the rails so that the train could not pass over for some hours. That train were not ditched due to the vigilance of the Deputy Marshals. Sunday night three people were shot. A mob attacked the south-bound Rock Island passenger train, that came through the town flying with a hot fusillade of bullets from their Winchester. More than a hundred shots were fired at the train, and some of the cars were perforated. A Mr. Fossett, of Kingfisher, who was standing on the platform, had his hat shot off and received slight scalp wounds, and another passenger was struck in the throat by a bullet. Johnson, a newsdealer of Round Pond, was hit in the leg with a heavy charge of buckshot. Marshal Fix says all the power of the Territory will be required to put down lawlessness in Round Pond.

WOULD INCREASE INTEREST.

Senator Hill Argues that Income Tax on Municipal Bonds Is a Detriment. In the Senate Tuesday morning Mr. Hill withdrew his tariff bill amendment to exempt from taxation the income of United States bonds, so exempted by the law of their issuance, and he suggested to make the clause read "the principal and interest of which are, by the law of their issuance, exempt from taxation." The amendment was passed on the part of the Finance Committee, and the clause was so modified. Then Mr. Hill said he had offered his amendment last Saturday to call attention to the fact that \$935,000,000 of property was by the clause taken out of the tax of the country. He then offered an amendment to include within the exemption the bonds of a State, county, municipality, or town, and he made an argument in support of that amendment. Mr. Vest argued against it. The result of such legislation would be to put an enormous premium on those securities to the disadvantage of other securities of the country. Mr. Hill argued that with this new income tax on State and municipal bonds the people who buy them would incur a higher rate of interest. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 25 to 35.

ITS STING IS FATAL.

New York Schoolgirl Killed by a Seventeen-Year Locust. In spite of the report of State Entomologist J. A. Linnton to the contrary, the sting of a seventeen-year locust is poisonous and produces death, says a New York dispatch. The case is reported. The victim is Miss Carrie Holmes, 16 years old, of Orange County. Miss Holmes wore a low-neck dress to school last Thursday. She was seated at her desk and was stung on the back by one of several locusts that had come to the schoolroom. She afterward felt the spot begin to swell and she commenced to suffer excruciating pain. She also became faint and practically lost the power of locomotion. She had to be taken home in a carriage. A physician was summoned, who administered remedies for the bite of a poisonous insect. Notwithstanding all that was done, Miss Holmes continued to grow worse until Friday morning, when she died in great agony.

Sympathy for the French.

The favorable official action has been taken by the State Department on the receipt of Ambassador Eustis' notification of the death of President Carnot. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON.—Eustis, Ambassador, Paris, France, Express to the President of the Republic, Paris, France, with which the President and the American people have heard of the atrocious crime which has befallen the President of the French Republic. The President took notice of the sad tragedy in the following message to Congress: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 28.—The news of the death of President Carnot has been received with deep sorrow and sympathy by the American people in general and sympathy in the national bereavement they are suffering from the cruel blow of an assassin which was aimed at the peace of France and fell upon the heart of President Carnot. The change was made at the meeting of the board just before the general assembly opened at Saratoga. The seminary is thus restored to an independent basis. Should the general assembly depose Dr. Briggs from the ministry he could still be retained at Union, and this may possibly be the cause for the action of the trustees.

The National Game.

The clubs of the National and Western Leagues and as follows in the championship race: NATIONAL LEAGUE. Per W. L. cent. Baltimore, 23 15 700; New York, 20 24 450; Boston, 27 18 678; St. Louis, 24 32 420; Cincinnati, 22 28 440; Philadelphia, 21 29 430; Cleveland, 22 31 410; Chicago, 21 30 400; Pittsburgh, 22 31 400; St. Paul, 22 31 400. WESTERN LEAGUE. Per W. L. cent. Sioux City, 38 11 776; Grand Rapids, 31 43 436; Toledo, 29 22 569; Detroit, 17 34 433; Kansas City, 22 26 501; Milwaukee, 12 30 256.

MacVeagh Named for Senator.

For Senator, the name of Franklin MacVeagh has been mentioned as the Chicago Republican candidate for the United States Senate. MacVeagh is a native of Chicago, and has been a member of the House of Representatives for several years. He is a prominent business man and has a wide acquaintance in the city. He is a member of the Chicago Bar and has been a member of the Senate for several years. He is a member of the Chicago Bar and has been a member of the Senate for several years. He is a member of the Chicago Bar and has been a member of the Senate for several years.

Gloried in Carnot's Death.

Six Spaniards had been arrested in Lisbon, charged with posting red placards in the leading thoroughfares. The placards read "Long live the Republic, long live Henri and avenged. Santa's arm has rendered them justice."

Big Strike in Scotland.

About 65,000 Scotch miners have struck against the proposed reduction in wages. The strike has also thrown 25,000 steelworkers out of employment. They are idle on account of lack of fuel.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Table with multiple columns showing market quotations for various commodities like wheat, corn, and other goods across different cities like Chicago, St. Louis, and Buffalo.

"WHILE WE HAVE TIME."

The peaceful hour of summer dusk is nigh; Swift swallows hawk beneath an albatross; Along the wet faint bars of crimson die; Under the low-browed porch your chair is set, Amid sweet scents of musk and myrror—ette. You muse of things you sometimes half forget. Can you forgive her then? Or when, within some sacred, ancient lane, Where holy rest and peace forever reign, As falls the tinted sunlight from the pane Unto your ear the solemn words are given "While we have time?" "Forgive and be forgiven." The angels wait to take your prayers to heaven. Do you forgive her then? "While we have time?" The years are not our own; The clock ticks on with calm, unaltered tone, Until our little span of life has flown; An ead bell tolling in a narrow lane, A quiet alea astir with tramp of men; She would not know if you forgave her—then.

FRANCE'S NEW EULER.

M. Casimir-Perier Elected to the Presidency on the First Ballot. M. Casimir-Perier, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected President of the third Republic of France at the Palace of Versailles by the congress of both houses of parliament of the National Assembly, consisting of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, numbered 853, and Casimir-Perier received 451 votes on the first ballot. The result was announced amid great cheering and congratulations, among the first to extend these being M. Dupuy, the premier. The scene was a very brilliant one. The election took place in the great hall of the palace which has witnessed so many memorable events in the history of France, and the scene was the Napoleon and the Bourbons. Here it was that on Jan. 18, 1871, King William of Prussia, whose armies held Paris, was proclaimed German Emperor. After the congress was called to order, at least five minutes elapsed before there was sufficient quorum to enable the President-elect to be heard. When, finally, the assembly became orderly, M. Thiebaut-Lacour announced the tragic death of M. Carnot. Scarcely had the President-elect spoken when M. Michelin, socialist, sprang to his feet and demanded the adoption of a resolution of sympathy for the President-elect. A tumultuous scene ensued, and it was some time before the President-elect could make himself heard. The socialist speaker was the stronger-lunged, and his cries of "No more Carnots" could be heard all over the hall. The President-elect, however, prevailed to propose a resolution of the Constitution, but was quickly silenced by the President.

LIQUIDS IN THE MAILS.

Regulations Prescribing Conditions Under Which They May Be Sent. The question of admission of liquids into the mails has proved a source of considerable annoyance to the Postoffice Department. Frequent violations of the section of the postal regulations governing the matter have been reported, and the Postoffice Department has issued the following notice to all postmasters: "The postal laws and the regulations prescribe the conditions under which liquids may be admitted to the mails. The provisions of the regulations, and a number of manufacturers in different parts of the country advertise to sell mailing boxes that do not comply with the provision, and a large number of such boxes are used." Not a Wheel Turning. Thursday morning the strike growing out of the Pullman boycott had spread so that practically all the roads operating west of the Missouri River and south of the Canadian line were completely blocked. Many of the roads were completely blocked, and the traffic was almost entirely stopped. The strike was absolutely tied up, while Eastern and Southern trunk lines, which had so far escaped, were threatened. Thursday these roads were helpless: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago & St. Louis, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago & Erie, Illinois Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago & Western (Naperville), Wisconsin Central, Cincinnati Southern.

JOANNA'S ROMANCE.

Where I first saw Joanna was in the draper's shop of a stagnant little country town, a place retired enough for a hundred towns, small and great. The place was quite dead, and given over to its illustrious ghosts, and to the lashing, tearing voices of the Atlantic, that even in the mild autumn shouted and smote incessantly, making a tumult in the air. The shop was hung with shawls and cheap, shoddy prints and linseys, so that in the dark one could scarcely see Joanna's bright head at first, as one came blinking out of the daylight; the shop was sunk a step or two below the street. She was a big, generously built, handsome girl. Her hair, twisted in splendid coils, was of that pale color which is as much silver as gold; her face, with its regular, large features, was suffused with a healthy color; she looked at us from large gray eyes, clear as agate and as hard. Our business was to make some small purchase of a basket, if we could find one, to carry home a specimen of the town's manufacture of rough red pottery. Joanna assisted us in this to the best of her power, and then some remark about the slowness of business brought down upon us a perfect avalanche of explanation. Joanna had little to do at that moment; indeed, for an hour or more we conversed with her, her customers were a small child for a half penny spoon, and a girl who came back repining a purchase, and wanting the money restored. With these Joanna dealt summarily and came back to the chat she was apparently eager for. She set us a couple of chairs between the lines of shawls, and leant forward herself with her arms akimbo on the narrow counter. Here was a discourse on the Irish Land Laws, the relation between landlord and tenant, the deterioration in the condition of the Irish poor, with divergencies to the general subject of labor, the cause of strikes, and a great many other things. We were well content to listen. The girl was extraordinarily well informed and intelligent. The soft brogue was musical. Also we were in the very midst of a disturbed and distressed district, and were both keenly interested. We were not English tourists, but a pair of Irishwomen with a certain knowledge of the matter, though without Joanna's illumination from within. We were both filled with admiration for the creature before us. For in the excitement of her voluble talk Joanna had grown brilliantly handsome. What a girl to be doling out farthing purchases in this melancholy, haunted little place, which was only tolerable because of the contrast to one's own vivid life far away in the world. As we talked the wind lashed the sea-blowing alders and a dreary patter of dead leaves came down the street, where, at long intervals, a human footfall sounded. "You will not always stay here," Rosa said, with sudden, quick sympathy. "You are saving your wages, no doubt, and will get away some day to a bigger place, because you are such a clever girl."

"Saving!" echoed Joanna scornfully. "No indeed then; if you knew what my wages were 'tis little you'd talk of saving. And what for would I save? I am as happy here as if I went foreign to Dublin or Cork. What for would I go saving an' roaming?" Rosa answered deprecatingly. "But a fine, handsome girl like you poor little counter? You will want a business of your own, and it is perhaps possible you might think of marriage."

"Marriage!" said the girl almost fiercely. "There's not a man to be had here less nor three hundred pounds. An' them's their nothing else here. Why, if I ever could have under the sun three hundred pounds, is it on the like of them I'd spend it?" Her walling Cork brogue rang out vehemently in her indignation. It was our first experience of the results of the Munster match-making system. Rosa looked rather shocked. I felt vastly amused. "But, my dear," said Rosa, "you are young and clever and handsome. There are many men in the world who would love you just for your own sake. Do you only think of marriage in the way you have said, and not at all as a union in which you would be dearly loved and love in return?"

"Men and love," said Joanna emphatically; "I don't set any store by them. People marries for love foreign in Dublin and Cork, not here. A friend of mine married for love, and what came of it? 'Twas love they had to live on, no more. Och, he was the worthless stragglor with his love. He brought her to live on his father as long as the old man would let them. Then when they were turned out he took her to America. But there was no place there for him and his idle ways and his love. And now

JOANNA'S ROMANCE.

they're back, and she is supporting the great lay stork. Him an' his love!" It is impossible to express the disdain with which Joanna used the little noun, which has wrought such great havoc and turned to such great issues in this world of ours. She hammered out the word every time she spoke it as if she was shattering the thing itself to atoms. She had drawn herself up till she looked like a fierce, handsome young Amazon, her cheeks flushed, her eyes sparkling, her fingers pointing her contempt. Rosa looked as if she could scarcely endure these unnatural opinions in Joanna. Perhaps the girl saw she was shocked. At all events her attitude suddenly relaxed, her face and voice suddenly softened. "Deed," she said, "and you could hardly recognize her for the same girl. 'Tis not that I'd be saying love wasn't good for married people. Who'd know what it is between husband and wife better than me, James O'Connell's own sister? But 'tis married love, love that comes with the priest's blessing, and none of that sort of maulin an' stragglor. Look here ladies," she said with another sudden change of tone, "ye were talking about the evicted tenants."

"Well, if ye'd like to know one that has been through with it, I'll take ye any Sunday to see my own brother that old Poltimore evicted. He's under Major Hannay now, glory be to God! but 'tis long he and the wife and the little ones were in a country, traversed by streams of the that, and by the black shadow of Barlass Hill for shelter against the north wind." "We'll go gladly," said Rosa for both of us, "and next Sunday after mass, if that will suit you, Miss O'Connell." Joanna joined us at the hotel on Sunday about 1 o'clock. We had a rickety hotel-car, and a ragged driver in high spirits, who kept incessantly urging the little lean mare. We flew down-hill and up-hill at breakneck pace, but the urchin who was driving never relaxed his long whistle, which seemed perfectly maddening to the horse. However, as he left our entreaties unheeded, we soon got used to our flight through the air. As we passed we scattered stones and flints freely from the road, set the hens screaming wildly, and made an occasional old woman at a cottage door lift up her hands in amazement. Agleeah, when we reached it, was a poor little place enough, but an oasis of cultivation after Derry Moor. There we had seen the big, boggy country, traversed by streams of water, patches of partially reclaimed land were fast returning to bog-land; and we saw the remains of roofless cabins standing up here and there black and smoke-dried. Joanna was an entertaining companion. She knew every man, woman and child along the road, and could tack a history to each. She pointed us out this and that evicted farm, and far away under Barlass Mountain, made us see, through our spy-glass, as she called it, the huts of evicted tenants, hive-shaped, like the huts of a New Zealand aborigine. Here was a discourse on the Irish Land Laws, the relation between landlord and tenant, the deterioration in the condition of the Irish poor, with divergencies to the general subject of labor, the cause of strikes, and a great many other things. We were well content to listen. The girl was extraordinarily well informed and intelligent. The soft brogue was musical. Also we were in the very midst of a disturbed and distressed district, and were both keenly interested. We were not English tourists, but a pair of Irishwomen with a certain knowledge of the matter, though without Joanna's illumination from within. We were both filled with admiration for the creature before us. For in the excitement of her voluble talk Joanna had grown brilliantly handsome. What a girl to be doling out farthing purchases in this melancholy, haunted little place, which was only tolerable because of the contrast to one's own vivid life far away in the world. As we talked the wind lashed the sea-blowing alders and a dreary patter of dead leaves came down the street, where, at long intervals, a human footfall sounded. "You will not always stay here," Rosa said, with sudden, quick sympathy. "You are saving your wages, no doubt, and will get away some day to a bigger place, because you are such a clever girl."

"Saving!" echoed Joanna scornfully. "No indeed then; if you knew what my wages were 'tis little you'd talk of saving. And what for would I save? I am as happy here as if I went foreign to Dublin or Cork. What for would I go saving an' roaming?" Rosa answered deprecatingly. "But a fine, handsome girl like you poor little counter? You will want a business of your own, and it is perhaps possible you might think of marriage."

"Marriage!" said the girl almost fiercely. "There's not a man to be had here less nor three hundred pounds. An' them's their nothing else here. Why, if I ever could have under the sun three hundred pounds, is it on the like of them I'd spend it?" Her walling Cork brogue rang out vehemently in her indignation. It was our first experience of the results of the Munster match-making system. Rosa looked rather shocked. I felt vastly amused. "But, my dear," said Rosa, "you are young and clever and handsome. There are many men in the world who would love you just for your own sake. Do you only think of marriage in the way you have said, and not at all as a union in which you would be dearly loved and love in return?"

"Men and love," said Joanna emphatically; "I don't set any store by them. People marries for love foreign in Dublin and Cork, not here. A friend of mine married for love, and what came of it? 'Twas love they had to live on, no more. Och, he was the worthless stragglor with his love. He brought her to live on his father as long as the old man would let them. Then when they were turned out he took her to America. But there was no place there for him and his idle ways and his love. And now

they're back, and she is supporting the great lay stork. Him an' his love!" It is impossible to express the disdain with which Joanna used the little noun, which has wrought such great havoc and turned to such great issues in this world of ours. She hammered out the word every time she spoke it as if she was shattering the thing itself to atoms. She had drawn herself up till she looked like a fierce, handsome young Amazon, her cheeks flushed, her eyes sparkling, her fingers pointing her contempt. Rosa looked as if she could scarcely endure these unnatural opinions in Joanna. Perhaps the girl saw she was shocked. At all events her attitude suddenly relaxed, her face and voice suddenly softened. "Deed," she said, "and you could hardly recognize her for the same girl. 'Tis not that I'd be saying love wasn't good for married people. Who'd know what it is between husband and wife better than me, James O'Connell's own sister? But 'tis married love, love that comes with the priest's blessing, and none of that sort of maulin an' stragglor. Look here ladies," she said with another sudden change of tone, "ye were talking about the evicted tenants."

"Well, if ye'd like to know one that has been through with it, I'll take ye any Sunday to see my own brother that old Poltimore evicted. He's under Major Hannay now, glory be to God! but 'tis long he and the wife and the little ones were in a country, traversed by streams of the that, and by the black shadow of Barlass Hill for shelter against the north wind." "We'll go gladly," said Rosa for both of us, "and next Sunday after mass, if that will suit you, Miss O'Connell." Joanna joined us at the hotel on Sunday about 1 o'clock. We had a rickety hotel-car, and a ragged driver in high spirits, who kept incessantly urging the little lean mare. We flew down-hill and up-hill at breakneck pace, but the urchin who was driving never relaxed his long whistle, which seemed perfectly maddening to the horse. However, as he left our entreaties unheeded, we soon got used to our flight through the air. As we passed we scattered stones and flints freely from the road, set the hens screaming wildly, and made an occasional old woman at a cottage door lift up her hands in amazement. Agleeah, when we reached it, was a poor little place enough, but an oasis of cultivation after Derry Moor. There we had seen the big, boggy country, traversed by streams of water, patches of partially reclaimed land were fast returning to bog-land; and we saw the remains of roofless cabins standing up here and there black and smoke-dried. Joanna was an entertaining companion. She knew every man, woman and child along the road, and could tack a history to each. She pointed us out this and that evicted farm, and far away under Barlass Mountain, made us see, through our spy-glass, as she called it, the huts of evicted tenants, hive-shaped, like the huts of a New Zealand aborigine. Here was a discourse on the Irish Land Laws, the relation between landlord and tenant, the deterioration in the condition of the Irish poor, with divergencies to the general subject of labor, the cause of strikes, and a great many other things. We were well content to listen. The girl was extraordinarily well informed and intelligent. The soft brogue was musical. Also we were in the very midst of a disturbed and distressed district, and were both keenly interested. We were not English tourists, but a pair of Irishwomen with a certain knowledge of the matter, though without Joanna's illumination from within. We were both filled with admiration for the creature before us. For in the excitement of her voluble talk Joanna had grown brilliantly handsome. What a girl to be doling out farthing purchases in this melancholy, haunted little place, which was only tolerable because of the contrast to one's own vivid life far away in the world. As we talked the wind lashed the sea-blowing alders and a dreary patter of dead leaves came down the street, where, at long intervals, a human footfall sounded. "You will not always stay here," Rosa said, with sudden, quick sympathy. "You are saving your wages, no doubt, and will get away some day to a bigger place, because you are such a clever girl."

"Saving!" echoed Joanna scornfully. "No indeed then; if you knew what my wages were 'tis little you'd talk of saving. And what for would I save? I am as happy here as if I went foreign to Dublin or Cork. What for would I go saving an' roaming?" Rosa answered deprecatingly. "But a fine, handsome girl like you poor little counter? You will want a business of your own, and it is perhaps possible you might think of marriage."

JOANNA'S ROMANCE.

lord and tenant as shown on the Poltimore estate, was a man of much intelligence, and a fair-mindedness which came of his extreme gentleness. He said very little of his own sufferings in the bleak winter of eviction, when the shelter for him and his was one of those conical huts under the lee of Barlass. "I wouldn't live through it again, ladies," he said, "not for a power. We carry the traces of it still, me an' Mollie, and even little Jimmie, the creature. But, thanks be to God, and another who'll be nameless—he lifted eloquent eyes to Joanna—"sure it's in heaven we are now, an' God knows if we'd be as happy if we hadn't had a taste of the other place." The mystery of this speech was elucidated when Mrs. O'Connell took us to put on our hats. Joanna had gone out with her brother to see "a bit that needed drainin'." Nothing had amazed us more in this extraordinary girl than the practical knowledge and enthusiasm she showed about farming. We had left them to set forth up the breen; Joanna with young Jimmie by her side, and with the baby clasped to a breast suddenly, it seemed to us, grown maternal, Mrs. O'Connell watched them forth with much pride and tenderness, and then led the way to "the room."

We said something of Joanna's cleverness and beauty. As we did a flush came up in her sister-in-law's delicate face. In her excitement she became quite loud-voiced and assertive. "Handsome she is, an' clever she is, ladies," she said; "but our Joanna's better than any other. She hates to be talked about an' if she was here would be the first to clasp her hand over my mouth. She'll never own it to any one that it was her bit of a fortune that took us, as Jimmie says, in heaven. She had £800 of her own that the old man scraped an' saved."

"He left Jimmie the land, but what good was it when the old lord died, and Poltimore came in an' riz the rent? When we were out there under Barlass she never mentioned to us what was in her heart. She came often bringing the food and the clothes that was life to me and Jimmie—Jimmie that lay six months with a lung complaint caught in that rotten place. An' little Jimmie at the breast, an' little Jo, God bless her! expected. But the day that she could release her fortune, for the old man had tied it up until she was 21, she was off to Cork to a 'orney, an' she bought the lease of Agleeah from Major Hannay."

"And one day when Jimmie was that low that I feared he'd never lift his head again, she came marching in and fung the leids on the quilt, land were fast returning to bog-land; and we saw the remains of roofless cabins standing up here and there black and smoke-dried. Joanna was an entertaining companion. She knew every man, woman and child along the road, and could tack a history to each. She pointed us out this and that evicted farm, and far away under Barlass Mountain, made us see, through our spy-glass, as she called it, the huts of evicted tenants, hive-shaped, like the huts of a New Zealand aborigine. Here was a discourse on the Irish Land Laws, the relation between landlord and tenant, the deterioration in the condition of the Irish poor, with divergencies to the general subject of labor, the cause of strikes, and a great many other things. We were well content to listen. The girl was extraordinarily well informed and intelligent. The soft brogue was musical. Also we were in the very midst of a disturbed and distressed district, and were both keenly interested. We were not English tourists, but a pair of Irishwomen with a certain knowledge of the matter, though without Joanna's illumination from within. We were both filled with admiration for the creature before us. For in the excitement of her voluble talk Joanna had grown brilliantly handsome. What a girl to be doling out farthing purchases in this melancholy, haunted little place, which was only tolerable because of the contrast to one's own vivid life far away in the world. As we talked the wind lashed the sea-blowing alders and a dreary patter of dead leaves came down the street, where, at long intervals, a human footfall sounded. "You will not always stay here," Rosa said, with sudden, quick sympathy. "You are saving your wages, no doubt, and will get away some day to a bigger place, because you are such a clever girl."

"Saving!" echoed Joanna scornfully. "No indeed then; if you knew what my wages were 'tis little you'd talk of saving. And what for would I save? I am as happy here as if I went foreign to Dublin or Cork. What for would I go saving an' roaming?" Rosa answered deprecatingly. "But a fine, handsome girl like you poor little counter? You will want a business of your own, and it is perhaps possible you might think of marriage."

"Marriage!" said the girl almost fiercely. "There's not a man to be had here less nor three hundred pounds. An' them's their nothing else here. Why, if I ever could have under the sun three hundred pounds, is it on the like of them I'd spend it?" Her walling Cork brogue rang out vehemently in her indignation. It was our first experience of the results of the Munster match-making system. Rosa looked rather shocked. I felt vastly amused. "But, my dear," said Rosa, "you are young and clever and handsome. There are many men in the world who would love you just for your own sake. Do you only think of marriage in the way you have said, and not at all as a union in which you would be dearly loved and love in return?"

"Men and love," said Joanna emphatically; "I don't set any store by them. People marries for love foreign in Dublin and Cork, not here. A friend of mine married for love, and what came of it? 'Twas love they had to live on, no more. Och, he was the worthless stragglor with his love. He brought her to live on his father as long as the old man would let them. Then when they were turned out he took her to America. But there was no place there for him and his idle ways and his love. And now

they're back, and she is supporting the great lay stork. Him an' his love!" It is impossible to express the disdain with which Joanna used the little noun, which has wrought such great havoc and turned to such great issues in this world of ours. She hammered out the word every time she spoke it as if she was shattering the thing itself to atoms. She had drawn herself up till she looked like a fierce, handsome young Amazon, her cheeks flushed, her eyes sparkling, her fingers pointing her contempt. Rosa looked as if she could scarcely endure these unnatural opinions in Joanna. Perhaps the girl saw she was shocked. At all events her attitude suddenly relaxed, her face and voice suddenly softened. "Deed," she said, "and you could hardly recognize her for the same girl. 'Tis not that I'd be saying love wasn't good for married people. Who'd know what it is between husband and wife better than me, James O'Connell's own sister? But 'tis married love, love that comes with the priest's blessing, and none of that sort of maulin an' stragglor. Look here ladies," she said with another sudden change of tone, "ye were talking about the evicted tenants."

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House. Both houses of Congress adjourned Monday after adopting resolutions of sympathy with the people of France in their bereavement. The Senate Tuesday entered upon the thirteenth week of tariff debate, devoting its attention to the income tax. Mr. Hill withdrew the amendment offered on Saturday to strike out the provision exempting the interest on United States bonds from the operation of the tax. Another legal holiday has been asked for the next of those now existing so far as Congress has the power to do so, as in notion of Mr. McLean the Senate bill making Labor Day a national holiday, and the House has passed a bill to amend the act of 1894 relating to the Mississippi River. Bill to give the same weight and effect to the oaths of private and non-commissioned officers as given to the oaths of commissioned officers. Considerable discussion was precipitated by amendments offered to the paragraph to pay Indian depreciation claims. As the bill finally came out of the committee of the whole this paragraph carried an appropriation of \$100,000 for the payment of certain Indian depreciation claims in lieu of the \$6,000 for the examination of those claims. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Smith of Illinois, requiring the public schools to teach the English language. The bill was passed by the Senate. A cablegram from the French Government acknowledging the action of Congress in the matter of the President Carnot was laid before the House, as was also a message from the President, transmitting the latest report of the commission to pay Indian claims. The House adopted the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The bill giving the Bureau of Education the right to purchase land for the construction of a foot and wagon bridge over the St. Croix River between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Whisky and sugar absorbed the attention of the Senate Thursday in the tariff debate. By the action of the Senate the tariff on whisky was reduced to 10 per cent. The New Mexico bill passed without a roll call, and with a very few dissenting votes, most of them being cast by Eastern members. Several changes were made in the bill as reported from the committee. The election of delegates to the State constitutional convention is to be conducted in the same manner as the election of members to the territorial Legislature, instead of the same manner as the election of members to the territorial Legislature. The next amendment gives 5 instead of 10 per cent of the money derived from the sale of public lands to the school lands. The amendment of this act the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere. The tariff bill is finally out of committee, and was given to the Senate Friday. But the income tax is yet a bone of contention. It is to be reported by the committee on the 15th of August. A few bills of minor interest were passed early in the day and some resolutions to pay the salaries of the members of the House were agreed to. At 4:30 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 p. m. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

TIGERS AND THEIR PREY. Some Information as to How They Make Their Attack. A correspondent who has seen a great deal of forest life in India writes on the subject of how tigers secure their prey. As a general rule, he is inclined to believe that the tiger does not prey upon his prey until he has been lured into an ambush, springs on to the unsuspecting victim, and, tearing savagely at his throat, eagerly drinks his blood. This method of attack may sometimes be adopted, but it is far more often the exception than the rule. In approaching his prey the tiger