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RELATED BY MARRIAGE.

My wife and I sat at the window one day
Stood watching the organ man's monkey.
When a cart came along in which a boy
Sat driving a long-eared donkey.
Said I to my wife by way of a joke:
"There's your relative in that carriage."
She glanced at the donkey and made reply:
"Ah, yes—we're related by marriage."

HE WAS A MEAN MAN.

And Consequently Got Even with Her Just Once.

One of the mildest-mannered men on earth is John Smith of Podunk, though that isn't his name or the name of his town, and he married Sallie Jones, a red-headed school teacher, who thought she knew more in a minute than John did in thirty-seven years and five months. As the years went by John became accustomed to life with a superior woman, and the four or five times a year he got even with her in his quiet way appeared to reconcile him to the rest of the performance. The last occasion of an "evening-up" occurred four days ago, says the Washington Star. Mrs. Smith was displaying her knowledge of war history and cognate branches.

"Wars," she was saying, "are commonly known among third parties by the names of the two nations involved, and it is a rather remarkable fact that the name of the losing nation precedes that of the conqueror. For example, we have the Franco-Prussian war, in which the French people came near being obliterated as a nation by the Prussians. Then the Chinese-Japanese war, in which the Chinese were utterly overthrown by the Japanese. So also the Graeco-Turkish war, with the Turks conquerors at every point, and, lastly, we have the Spanish-American war, in which, though not at an end, Spain has met overwhelming defeat everywhere. Under the circumstances, I think it may be set down as a rule that in the vast majority of combinations at issue the loser's name comes first."

"I think so myself, Sarah," ventured Mr. Smith, with extreme modesty of demeanor.

"Indeed!" she rather sneered than otherwise, "have you been reading up on the subject?"

"Some, Sarah," he answered, as he handed her a faded little newspaper clipping which he had taken from h's pocket book.

Mrs. Smith read only this much and quit:

"Smith-Jones—At the residence of the bride's parents——"

HOW MEN FEEL NEARDEATH.

General Greely Tells of the Sensation when Men Dropping Dead Each Day.

"The new year of 1884 was only nineteen days old when death came for the first time," writes General A. W. Greely in the Ladies Home Journal, telling for the first time the awful experiences of his Arctic exploring party at Cape Sabine. "For ninety days we had all lived and kept together. But death was inevitable. Its coming was sure to some, if not to all; our only wonder was it had not come sooner. Only the day before our comrade was at work. We said little. Only one man so far forgot that he was a soldier as to make the faintest sign. But the nearness of the end touched us all. Speech became lower, actions gentler, determined faces grew softer, and conciliation was the spirit of the hour. Who would go next? was the question written on each face. Not a man ventured to say to his fellow, 'this is the end.' How that eternal question, always so unanswerable, seemed to be ever more of a mystery to us! The Easter sun had hardly set before the second fell before Death. A day after, and the third succumbed. Then the fourth. One by one they were dropping at our side. The fifth followed quickly to solve the problem of futurity. Then the sixth comrade passed. And now we felt that we were all awaiting the summons, one by one. We scarcely looked at each other. Doubt and wretchedness were allied against us. But the fortunes of war sometimes change at the most critical moment. Strive and do, do and strive until death, were the mottos of our hunters, and one day nearly five hundred pounds of bear and seal meat came, just as all food had almost failed. Oh, the joy which that meat brought to us. Who can tell but those in that hut! Something to eat—something to keep life!"

PERFECT BLISS.

Nell—So you and Jack are really engaged, are you?

Bess—Yes; we have decided to enter into a life partnership.

Nell—And just think of it, Jack will be the silent partner. Isn't that just too lovely?

What Becomes of Pins.

An old gentleman in the north of London has been making a series of interesting experiments with a view to finding a solution to the question often asked: "What becomes of the countless myriads of pins, etc., that are annually lost?"

As he expected, he finds that it is the disintegrating effects of the air which resolve even these intractable little instruments into their elements. He put some hundreds of brass and steel pins, needles, hairpins, etc., in a quiet corner of his garden, where they would be subject to all the destructive agencies of dampness, earth, wind, etc., although secure from the predatory hands and disturbing feet of inquisitive intruders.

The results are curious. Ordinary hairpins were the first (taking 154 days, on an average) to oxidize into a brownish rust—ferrous oxide—which was scattered by the wind as it was formed, and not a trace of a single one could be detected at the end of seven months. Common bright pins took as long as eighteen months before their combustion was complete, but brass ones had been entirely turned into green verdigris long before that.

At the end of fifteen months an ordinary penholder had had its nib entirely rusted away, but the wooden stick was still almost unaltered. It is probable that the paint on it had somewhat of a preservative effect. Some used wax vestas were almost gone, with the exception of the cotton wick, in less than eighty days from the time they were deposited, but the sulphur heads of some unlit ones were as perfect as ever.

Polished steel needles of a small size lasted a very long time (over two years and a half); but a black lead pencil proved itself to be practically indestructible, both cedar and plumbago being almost as good as when new, even though harder things had quite rotted.—Tit-Bits.

BELGIUM'S POPULAR QUEEN.

Queen Marie Henriette of Austria-Hungary was married to King Leopold in 1853, just twelve years before he ascended the throne. She has been a faithful and devoted wife, and is as much loved by her subjects outside of the palace as by those who are in her immediate surroundings. She has had four children, three of whom are living. Queen Marie Henriette is one of the most sympathetic women in the world. When ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico, who is the king's sister, lost her husband, Maximilian, no one grieved for and comforted the unfortunate widow more than she, and when from her weight of trouble Carlotta became insane, Marie Henriette was almost inconsolable. Very contrary to the king, Queen Marie is quite fond of music, and is an ardent lover of the opera. She often accompanies the king on riding expeditions, which are his favorite pastime, and, like her



MARIE HENRIETTE.

royal companion, reads extensively and is well informed.

Where the Hebrew Children Are.

Out of 9,000,000 Jews, 5,000,000 are found in Russia. Of the remaining 4,000,000, 1,500,000 are in eastern Europe, 1,000,000 in western Europe, 1,000,000 in America, and only 70,000 in Palestine. In Great Britain there are 101,000 Jews, of whom 64,280 live in London, 33,070 in the provinces, 2,000 in Scotland and 1,779 in Ireland. Of these, British born number 20 per cent, German 7 per cent, Dutch 5 per cent, Russo-Polish 58 per cent, others 10 per cent.

SHIP GOES DOWN.

The Atlantic Transport Line Steamer Mohegan.

HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

A Heavy Gale Blowing on the English Coast at the Time—The Steamer Carried Fifty Passengers, and the Crew Numbered One Hundred and Fifty—169 Perished.

LONDON, (Special.)—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland Line, which left London for New York with 50 passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands.

It is rumored that there has been a great loss of life.

A coast-guard message reports that the passengers were "drowned like rats."

Another account says: "Bodies washed ashore, one being that of a lady, lashed to a plank, with both legs severed."

Particulars as to the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck a gale was blowing and the sea was running high.

Lifeboats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore.

Another lifeboat saved six persons.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous, and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a lightship placed there, but it failed.

A later dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered, and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind after her machinery was disabled.

All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none was able to approach the vessel.

London, (Special.)—The Atlantic Transport Company issued the following statement regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands:

"Of the passengers 11 have been saved, 10 bodies have been recovered and 33 are missing.

"Of the crew and cattlemen, 39 have been saved, 14 bodies have been recovered and 51 are missing."

Since this statement was issued nine other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers.

The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries and losses, though none has been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or of the bodies recovered.

The Atlantic Transport Liner Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, was built at Hull in 1867 by the Earl Steamship Building and Engineering Company. She was of 10,000 tons, 490.52 feet over all, 52.3 beam and 34.6 draft, registered horse power 9,118. She was a first-class passenger steamer in all respects. Her sister ships on the same line are the Masaba, Manitou and Marquette. The office of the company is in the Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York City.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Seventeen Men Killed and Eighty-four Wounded.

A Washington special says: Seventeen sailors killed and eighty-four casualties all told, was the total loss suffered by the United States navy during the war. The figures have just been compiled at the Navy Department. In Dewey's great fight in Manila Bay not a man was killed, and every one of the nine men wounded were able, and did, return to duty. In the battle of July 3, off Santiago, one man was killed, and there were eleven casualties altogether. In that fight, also, every one of the wounded returned to duty.

The loss suffered in the attack upon the forts at the entrance to Santiago by the American fleet June 22, was one sailor killed, and eleven men were the subjects of casualties, of whom only seven were able to return to duty. The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in the 100-hour fight, and of the list six marines were killed. Of the sixteen wounded men nine returned to duty, three were invalided from the service, and four continue under treatment.

Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. Another man died subsequently from wounds, nine returned to duty, and one continues under treatment.

More fatal in its result was the fierce battle between the torpedo boat Winslow and revenue cutter Hudson with the Spanish land batteries and artillery force at Cardenas. Of the eight casualties, five were deaths, though three wounded men afterward returned to duty. In the bombardment of San Juan, the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty.

There were four other casualties, occuring in as many separate engagments, and that completes the list of naval losses. Of the sixty-seven men wounded in the war, fifty-four were returned to duty, one died of wounds, six were invalided from the service, and six continue under treatment. Considering results obtained, this list is said to be the most remarkable in the naval history of the world.

Spaniards Evacuating Manzanillo.

A Washington special says: Advices received at the War Department indicate that the threatened trouble at Manzanillo has blown over and the Spaniards have yielded. This dispatch was received at the War Department:

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Spanish forces evacuating Manzanillo. This vacates military control by Spain of entire southern coast line west to the jurisdiction of Jucaro.

A Girl Found Murdered In a Field.

Daisy Smith, aged sixteen years, a daughter of Henry Smith, a wealthy farmer of Bolles Run, Pennsylvania, was found murdered in a field near her home. Her body was riddled with shot and there was a gaping knife wound in her throat. The discovery was made by the girl's father, who had sent her to gather herbs.

Suicide of a Princess.

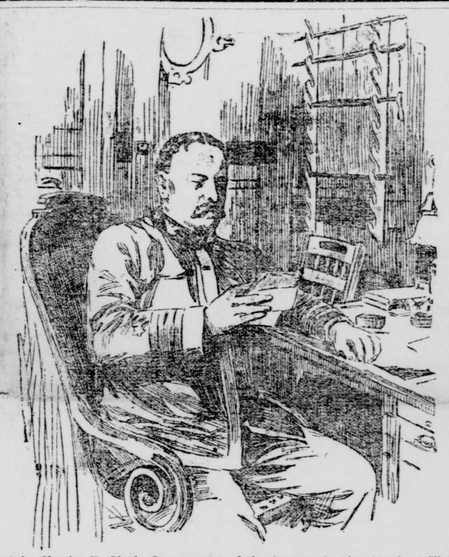
Princess Trutetzkoi, who was under arrest in Berlin on an extradition demand from the Italian government, charged with forging documents, committed suicide at the police station.

SAGASTA FEELS UNEASY.

Premier and His Colleagues Deem United States' Demands Unreasonable.

According to advices received from Madrid, a rigorous censorship has been revived there.

Senor Sagasta and his colleagues are said to be greatly concerned regarding the demands of the United States government, which, they assert, not only refuses to assume any of Spain's colonial debts, but wants to take the heavy artillery in Cuba and the floating dock recently sent to Havana.



Captain Charles E. Clark, Commander of the Oregon, in the Santiago Fight.

CAPTAINS' VICTORY.

Oregon, Iowa and Texas Won Santiago Fight.

NAVAL BOARD REPORT.

New York Not in It—Sampson Ten Miles Away From the Fight and Schley's Orders Unnecessary—Every Officer of the Fleet Carried Out Prepared Orders.

A New York special says: Although the American fleet in the battle off Santiago on July 3 obeyed the general orders of Rear-Admiral Sampson, given in advance to meet just such an emergency, it was essentially a "captains' fight."

This is the substance of the report of the Naval Board which has been investigating disputed points in the battle makes.

Rear-Admiral Sampson was not present, and the two orders signalled by Schley "Close in" and "Engage the enemy," did no good and were unnecessary, for the ships already had closed in and were engaging the enemy when the orders were run up.

The full text of the report must come from Washington, but many interesting points were obtained from the navy yard, after the board, which had been in session on the Brooklyn, finally adjourned.

Under Captain's Orders.

The board finds in a more general way that each ship in the fleet knew exactly what to do should Cervera come out, and did it when he actually came out. Each captain fought his ship on plans prepared and orders given by Sampson.

Even had Schley directed the general movement of the fleet in battle, which it was unnecessary for him to do, the plan would have been executed, because of the preparations made by Sampson, and within his general orders.

Line of the Inquiry.

The Board proceeded along these well-defined lines in making the inquiry:

1. The relative positions of the American ships when Cervera came out and throughout the battle.

2. The course of the Brooklyn immediately after the alarm.

3. The distance of the New York from the Colon when the Spanlard surrendered.

4. The signals made by the Brookiyn.

5. The orders issued by Sampson in preparation for an attempted escape of Cervera.

The Findings.

The findings of the Board are summarized as follows:

1. The battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Rear-Admiral Sampson.

2. The directing of the movements of ships done by Schley during the battle was inconsiderable.

3. The New York had no active part in the fight.

4. The Brooklyn was not engaged at so close quarters as has been represented by the first report. On an average she was two miles away from the enemy.

5. The brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas and Iowa.

6. The New York was about nine miles from the Colon when that ship surrendered, and between four and five miles from the nearest sister ships engaged (from which signal distance is taken.)

7. The average range of the ships most engaged was about a mile and a half.

8. No American ship at any time during the battle was within a mile of an unsurrendered Spanish ship.

New York Not In It.

The New York, the board finds, did nothing to effect the issue of the battle. When the Colon's flag came down the New York was ten miles to the eastward. Sampson, on the New York, was near Siboney, when he heard the firing, and then turned about and came back as fast as a forced draught could bring him. The New York was further inshore than any of the other vessels, but too far away to assist any in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. All she did was to fire two shots at long range at a torpedo boat destroyer. She did not reach the Colon until three-quarters of an hour after the Oregon and Brooklyn and 15 minutes after the Texas reached there.

Credit Due the Oregon.

At the time of the hottest fighting (between 10 and 10.15 A. M.) the Brooklyn was in line with the Oregon, but three-quarters of a mile further out to sea. The Oregon at that time was pouring fire into the Maria Teresa. The Oquendo was about 3,000 yards distant, with the Texas and Iowa a half-mile to the rear of her.

According to the testimony the Brooklyn was lying further out to sea than any of the American ships. She headed in at once, and when about 2,400 yards from the Maria Teresa, which was leading the Spanish fleet out, she turned to the eastward, then doubled southward to see for a short distance. Schley then followed a parallel course with the Spaniards, keeping up a running fight. He was well outside the course of the other American vessels and in the lead.

The issues of the battle, the board learned, were not affected by any signals that Schley made from his flagship. The Oregon dashed out from the very beginning of the engagement and kept within range of the enemy until the fight ended.

Chart of the Battle.

The elaborate chart prepared by the board shows the positions of the ships at the time mentioned here—9.30 A. M., when Cervera came out.

9.50 A. M.—When the torpedo-boat destroyers appeared.

10.15 A. M.—When the Maria Teresa turned to run ashore.

10.20 A. M.—When the Oquendo turned ashore.

10.30 A. M.—When the Furor was blown up.

11.05 A. M.—When the Viscaya turned ashore.

1.15 P. M.—When the Colon surrendered.

Personnel of the Board.

The board was made up of Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, of the Gloucester, presiding officer: Lieut. Samuel P. Comoly, of the Indiana; Lieut. Lewis C. Heilmer, of the Texas; Lieut. William H. Schuetz, of the Iowa; Lieut. Aiben C. Hodgson, of the Brooklyn; Lieut. William Allen, of the Oregon, and Lieut. Edward E. Capehart of the New York.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Rear-Admiral Phelps is the only surviving member of the first graduating class from the Naval Academy. There were 47 members in the class.

Prof. R. Lanciani, the famous archaeologist whose new work, "The History of the Destruction of Ancient Rome," will soon be published, has taken to golf, and has established a golf club in the Eternal City.

Ex-Governor Drake, of Iowa, has recently given $26,000 to Drake University, in Des Moines, making his total benefactions to the university about $100,000. Of the amount just given $14,000 is to complete an endowment for the Mary J. Drake Chair, founded in memory of the donor's wife.

Col. Edmund Rice, who commands the Sixth Massachusetts, is the great-grandson of a soldier who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The Rev. Simon P. Sihlali, of Tembaland, South Africa, was the first Kaffir to be matriculated at the Cape University, and the first to represent officially the Chamber of South Africa at the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

John Gilmer Speed, the writer, has just learned that $600 worth of the war bonds were subscribed for in his name. He did not want the bonds, nor know anything about the subscription, and it begins to look as though some one else had used his name to get more of the issue than the law allowed.

Miss Zephyr Adler, who is regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Nashville, Tenn., has joined the Salvation Army.

Rudyard Kipling is said to be one of the least manageable of literary lions. He dislikes compliments, shuns society and likes to live quietly.

Miss Ruth White, of San Francisco, is said to bear so striking a resemblance to the Liberty on the new dimes that her friends supposed her the model.

The appointment of Dr. Henry K. Carroll by President McKinley, as a special commissioner to Porto Rico to enquire into the laws, institutions, customs, currency, industries, productions, schools, &c., of that island, has made it necessary for him to resign his place on the editorial staff of the Independent, after a service on that paper of more than twenty-five years.

James Fenimore Cooper Sickel, the Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools in Philadelphia, who has just died, was widely known as an educational reformer.

Council of Hostiles.

A Washington special says: The Interior Department received the following telegram.

"Walker, Minn.—Secretary of the Interior: Runners from hostile camp came to the agency Monday and report that the hostiles are willing to council at Sugar Point. A delegation under direction of Father Aloysius starts for that point by steamer. Situation seems to look brighter.

"TINKER, Inspector."

Mrs. Lee Seriously Ill.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and son, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee Jr., left Savannah for Richmond, Va., where they have been called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Lee.

Gomez for President of Cuba.

It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, will arrive in Havana this week to confer with the military commissioners. It is understood that he has already been elected president of the Cuban government, but, his nomination, it is said, will not be made public until after his arrival at Santa Cruz del Sur. Gomez had previously declined the nomination, but it is expected he will now accept it.

Big Fire In Macon.

Fire originating in the candy and cracker factory of the Winn Johnson Company, Macon, Ga., destroyed property of the value of $100,000.

AGUINALDO IN HOT WATER.

Chief of Five Provinces Rebels Against His Authority.

A special from Manila, says: That Macabulos, chief of the five northern provinces of the Philippine Islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo, and that hard fighting has already taken place between the opposing factions.

It is also reported that Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander at Ololio, has sent emissaries from that place to undermine Aguinaldo's influence, and induce the natives to demand that Spain retain the Philippine Islands.

TO MASSACRE EUROPEANS.

A Rumor in Circulation in Peking Which Causes Some Anxiety.

The Peking correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says: "There is a rumor in circulation that a plot is on foot for a massacre of the Europeans."

Blanco to Return to Spain Soon.

The Madrid Liberal says it is believed in official circles that Capt. Gen. Blanco will return to Spain at an early date, and, the paper adds, that "Blanco will not be the last Spaniard to exercise the supreme command in Cuba, for it is known that his relations with the government are strained."

PARIS FEEDS ON RUMOR

Latest a Military Plot Against the Government.

REFUSE INFORMATION.

Premier Brisson and Other Ministers Not Surprised, Claiming to Have Been Fully Advised—Gens. Boisdeffre and Pelleux, as Well As Prince Louis Bonaparte, Said to Be Involved.

PARIS, (Special).—It is announced here that a military plot against the government has been discovered. The Rappel, Aurore, and Petite Republique Francaise publish almost identical stories on the subject. It appears that the plot was discovered by a general holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action on Saturday during the absense of the Minister of War, General Chanoine. It further appears that when the government was warned of the plot the Ministers were not surprised, having already obtained information regarding the conspiracy.

The Matin says the plot was not in favor of one of the pretenders of the throne of France, who had been talked about for some time, but was only for the purpose of changing certain officials of the government without touching the President.

The Premier, M. Brisson, was among those who were not surprised when notified of the plot. He promises to take action in the matter.

The government officials refuse to furnish any information regarding the discovery of the plot, but it is rumored that the conspiracy involved Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a Colonel of Russian Lancers, and in whose favor his elder brother, Prince Victor Bonaparte, recently resigned the leadership of the Imperialist Party. It is added that certain political personages handed the Premier important documents, including a cipher dispatch compromising certain military men. The Minister of War, has recalled his announced intention of leaving Paris.

The Liberty asserts that the military men alleged to have been concerned in the conspiracy are Gens. Boisedeffre and Pelleux. Attempts, it is added, were also made to compromise Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, who, for a short time, was Minister of War, but it appears the present Minister of War, Gen. Chanoine, refused to countenance it.

According to the Jour, the rumor of the plot arose from a forged letter, purporting to have been sent by Gen. Boisedeffre to Gen. Zurlinden, containing the words: "Let us be ready for Saturday."

The semi-official Temps minimizes the affair, and says the officials of the Ministry of War formally deny that a plot existed. The Temps suggests that misinterpretation was placed on some of the numerous dispatches now being exchanged between the different garrisons in connection with the present movement of troops, which led to strange reports of plots.

LONDON TAKES A SERIOUS VIEW.

Regards Situation in Paris More Grave Than Any Time Since Commune.

LONDON, (Special.)—The situation in Paris is regarded in well-informed quarters as being more serious than at any time since the commune. The St. James' Gazette says:

"A military revolution, however peaceful, which replaces the Brisson Cabinet with the nominee of the Generals, would imperil the relations between England and France almost to the breaking point. The semi-official and partly-inspired Paris papers are still pretending that negotiations are proceeding between the two governments, and France believes it, although everybody in England knows the statement to be ridiculous. Even supposing Maj. Marchand is unconditionally withdrawn from Fashoda, the difficulty with France will in no way end. Behind it lies the whole question of the Bahrel Ghazal, the richest prize in the Soudan."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "It is impossible to obtain clear proof of the existence of a plot. I believe, however, that the idea of some act of force haunts certain military minds.

THE EMPEROR A PRISONER.

Rather Unpleasant Position for the Supposed Chief Ruler.

Pekin, (Special.)—The new Italian Minister, Signor Martino, has arrived here, and demands the customary audience of the Emperor. Much interest is aroused in the part the Dowager Empress will take in the ceremony. The French Minister, M. Gerard, has strongly urged the immediate necessity of obtaining the release of a Frenchman who is now in the hands of the Szechuan rebels, and has threatened to take strong measures, which will include French troops crossing the frontier.

The Emperor is practically imprisoned in the island palace, which is strongly guarded. Not a boat is allowed to land there, except with the express consent of the Dowager Empress.

All the decrees are now issued by the Dowager Empress, the last pretense of the Emperor's power having been abolished.

FEUD AMONG TROOPS.

Members of New York and Kentucky Volunteer Regiments Fight.

A Lexington, Ky., special says that the trial of Private Alvie Kitchen, who killed Private Edward Nygram, Twelfth New York on Sunday, was postponed till Saturday because a new outrage had stirred up such a feeling that violence was feared.

Sergt. A. McClellan, of the Third Kentucky, was caught after midnight by a party of twelfth New York soldiers and so mistreated that he may be injured for life. This aroused bitter indignation against the New York regiment on the part of the Kentucky regiment, and it was deemed unwise to risk an outbreak by proceeding with the trial of Kitchen.

CABLE SPARKS.

The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has left Kiao-Chau for Taku to land marines for protecting the German embassy at Pekin.

An ultimatum of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, demanding that the Turkish troops evacuate Crete in a month, was presented at Constantinople.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, who was appointed to succeed Dr. James B. Angell, has arrived at Constantinople.

While Queen Victoria was driving near Balmoral, Scotland, her horses bolted and a serious accident was narrowly averted.

Owing to the industrial depression in Jamaica many persons are leaving that island.

It is stated in Paris that Count D'Aubigny, now French charge d'affaires at Munich, will replace M. Cambon as minister to the United States, and that M. Cambon will go to Madrid.

The eight offenders who recently assaulted Europeans in Pekin are being punished, and China has apologized for their conduct.

The American commissioners at Quebec say there has been no definite proposition to cede United States territory to Great Britain.

Dr. Cinel, of Paris, maintains that death does not follow for three hours after guillotining.

THE NEWS.

The national committee of the Gold Democratic party has issued an address asking the adherents of Sound Money to continue to wage a strong fight against Bryanism and free silver, but advising the Democrats in each State to act according to local circumstances.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that Yazoo City and Meridian have been added to the list of towns in that State having cases of yellow fever.

Attorneys of the Virden Coal Company are trying to blame Governor Tanner for the killing of nine men at that town as the result of the strike among coal miners there.

The Church of Disciples of Christ began a national convention at Chattanoogn, Tenn.

Father Kosolowski, now an independent Polish priest in Chicago, has begun a suit for $50,000 against Archbishop Feehan and Cardinal Ledochowski for his public excommunication from the Catholic Church.

In a fight at Virden, Ill., caused by bringing negroes from Alabama to take the place of white strikers in mines, nine were killed and at least eighteen wounded.

President McKinley, in an address at the Omaha Exposition, said the men who fought and won the war would "never tolerate impeachment."

The grand encampment of Knights Templar continued its sessions at Pittsburg.

General Miles is going to Minnesota, and it is said to be his purpose to investigate the Indian troubles there.

Fever continues to spread rapidly in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Dispatches from many points in Northern Minnesota indicate that the towns are terror-stricken for fear of attacks by the hostile Chippewa Indians. General Bacon says the situation is serious.

President and Mrs. McKinley attended the funeral in Canton of Mrs. McKinley's brother, George D. Saxton, who was shot and killed Friday night by a woman.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew discussed the future prosperity of this country in an address to the Hamilton Club, at the Auditorium Theatre, Chicago.

Dispatches from Jackson, Miss., indicate that yellow fever is widening its area and that the situation is a serious one.

The receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have adopted plans and they are about ready to let the contract for a new $100,000 inbound freight station in Baltimore. The new building will be 600 feet long, 42 feet wide and 6 stories high. It will occupy the site of the present inbound station which is on Eutaw street between Camden and Barre streets. The new building will have a cold storage plant in the basement and the upper floors will be used as a storage warehouse and all freight will be loaded and unloaded from wagons under cover. The tracks will be so arranged that 75 cars can be unloaded at one time.

HOW GRIDLEY DIED.

Letter of Sympathy That Admiral Dewey Wrote to the Mother.

A Washington special says: Mrs. Ann E. Gridley, of this city, the mother of Captain Charles Gridley, of the flagship Olympia, who died at Kobe, Japan, while on his way from Manila to the United States, wrote to Admiral Dewey begging him to give her the particulars of her son's illness, and such additional facts as he could about Captain Gridley's last days. Mrs. Gridley has just received the following answer:

Flagship Olympia,
Cavite, P. I., August 12, 1898.

Dear Madam—Am just in receipt of your letter in regard to the death of your son, Capt. Charles V. Gridley, and wish to extend to you my most sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. His loss is mourned by all who knew him, and especially by me, whose friend and trusted and gallant assistant he was. His illness began in Hong Kong, but he bravely clung to his post, and not until after the battle and victory in which he assisted so much, would he consent to leave his ship and return to the United States. His death was caused by a complication of diseases, including diarrhoea and dropsy, all due to a disordered condition of liver and aggravated by a rupture sustained on the day of the battle. The immediate cause of his death was severe hemorrhage of the stomach, which occurred at Kobe. This was entirely unexpected; indeed, our surgeon had no idea that it would occur or that Captain Gridley was dangerously ill, although, of course, it was known that he could not remain on duty.

"It is a matter of some gratification to me that I was instrumental in obtaining for him an advancement in his grade 'for highly distinguished conduct in battle,' which he richly deserved, although he did not live to enjoy it.

With heartfelt sympathy, very sincerely yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

CHAPLAIN M'INTYRE GUILTY.

His Case Now Under Review at the Navy Department.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department made public the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre.

The Chaplain was charged, first with scandalous conduct, tending the destruction of good morals, with three specifications; second, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, with four specifications; third, conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy, three specifications. All these charges were founded on the Chaplain's criticisms of his superior officers in a lecture delivered in Denver.

All the specifications were found proved as alleged; the accused was declared guilty under the three charges, and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the United States Naval Service. The case is now under review at the Department.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Milwaukee agents organized.

Nashville shoe workers struck.

Frisco plasterers earn $4 a day.

Denver now has a labor exchange.

Boston has a newspaper writers' union.

New South Wales has 165 labor unions.

Duluth lumber handlers get 50 cents an hour.

The price of milk is to be advanced at Denver.

Frisco shipwrights get $5 for nine hours' work.

Ellicott City, Mo., has abolished slot machines.

New York has a Bohemian Typographical Union.

Retail druggists talk of forming a national union.

Ten New Zealand districts have adopted the single tax.

Buffalo building trades unionists struck rather than work with four non-union carpenters.

For selling adulterated milk a Buffalo dealer paid $25.

New South Wales has forty-two co-operative societies.

Wheeling tailors have reorganized.

Initiation fee of a New York Bill Posters' Union is $25.

The union label must be on all Nashville city printing.

Dundee Textile Workers' Union gained 300 members in three weeks.

The English Amalgamated Society of Engineers, notwithstanding the long strike, has $90,000.

Cincinnati freight hands, getting $1.40 for ten hours, struck when the company decided to pay them 10 cents for every ton of freight handled.

Milwaukee, Akron, and Sioux City tailors have had wages increased. Pittsburg journeymen are organizing.

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Good 6x20 Shingles
Saps, $5.00 Hearts, $6.00
Fair Yellow Pine Flooring, $15.00
Common Yellow Pine Flooring, $12.50

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