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A SONG OF LOVE.

I do believe her heart
Is something still to me;
She is the one that had no art
Save love, that is to be.
She is the one who was so dear
And caught me with her golden hair!

My sweet remembrance makes
A melody of her!
No thrush that sings in all the brakes
Would I—could I, prefer!
For when she spoke, in Love's sweet way
All the dear birds sang night and day!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

DR. FRESTON'S BROTHER.

I WAS sister in a large male surgical ward of a well-known hospital in the north of England at the time when the following accident occurred:

A few months previously one of those disastrous colliery explosions, only too common in our neighborhood, had taken place, and eight of the men, poor fellows, all badly injured, had been brought into the Martin ward. We all had a heavy time of it, and our house surgeon—never very strong—had completely broken down under the strain of his devoted attention to his patients.

He had the satisfaction of seeing all the cases (with one exception) fairly started on the road to convalescence before he, too, came on the sick list, and was ordered absolute rest for several months. No man ever deserved a rest more than he.

By his constant and unwearied labors of love he had earned the blessing pronounced in Abou Ben Adhem as "One who loved his fellow-men." We all greatly missed his cheery presence in the wards, and felt small interest in the doctor who came as his "locum," feeling sure that no one could take his place.

Dr. Freston, the temporary house surgeon, however, made a favorable impression on his arrival and soon showed that he thoroughly knew his work. He had a quiet, reserved manner, and we had worked together some days before I learned anything more about him. Then an accident, if there is such a thing, showed me the real man. One evening, on going his rounds, I reported a new case, just come in, to him. It was a man who had been found lying in the road. He had evidently fallen against a curbstone and had received a scalp wound. That he was a stranger in the town was proved by some papers in his pocket, showing him to have been discharged from a sailing vessel at Hull a few days previously.

"I have not made out his history yet," I said; "he seems to be very poor and apparently has no friends."

"No friends!" repeated Dr. Freston, with an expression I had not seen on his face before. "Very few of us realize what those words mean, sister. It means more than mere friendlessness. It means a man's life without any influence for good upon it—no restraint to keep him from sinking to the lowest depths; no anchor to hold him back from suffering shipwreck on the rocks which surround us all; some seen and some hidden ones more dangerous than all."

He paused, then turned round to face me, and spoke more quickly, as if he wished to force himself to say something.

"To me it is the most painful sight of all, because I am haunted by the feeling that somewhere in this world there now may be a man who is friendless and alone through my fault. Every fresh face I see I think may be his. Every morning I wake with the thought that I may see it before night."

I looked at him with intense interest. My woman's instinct, which so seldom errs, told me that he had never spoken of this to any one before, and that it was a great relief to him to do so now.

I longed to hear more. He seemed to read the sympathy expressed in my face and went on more quietly:

"I had a younger brother. There were only the two of us. I was older by three years, and both in appearance and character we were totally unlike. He had been spoiled by my father, who always let him have his own way, chiefly, I fancy, on account of the strong likeness he bore to our mother, who died when we were quite young. I was at Oxford reading for a degree previous to entering the hospital when my father died.

"My father had had a nasty fall in the hunting field, and was almost at the last before I got to him. All his affairs were in perfect order, but he was anxious about Jack—always his first thought.

"'You'll look after him, Tom,' he said. 'Promise me you'll look after him. If you promise, I know you won't go back. A promise is a promise with you, Tom; I could always trust you.'

"I did promise, again and again, and God knows I meant to keep my word, and my old father died quite happy with my promise still sounding in his ears and his eyes resting to the last on his darling Jack. He never doubted me for a moment. How could he foresee?

"I went back to Oxford, and Jack entered the same college. That was the mistake. At a distance—if I had only seen him now and then—we might have got on well enough; but at my elbow, always bursting into my room when I wanted to read, filling his room with friends as noisy and light-hearted as himself, spending money recklessly on all sides, and turning everything I said into a joke—all this was a daily annoyance to me. It grew intolerable. I had no sympathy at all with any of his pursuits and I grew more cold and reserved, until one day, exasperated more than usual, I told him that if he wanted to go to the dogs he might go by himself. His temper was as quick as mine. His sharp answer drew a sharper one from me, which roused him to a fury. 'You won't see me again, so you need not trouble your head about it. I can work for myself,' and he was gone. Even then, sister, if I had gone after him, I might have stopped him, but I was angry with him, and glad that he was gone. As glad then to hear that he was gone as I should be now to hear that once again on this earth I might hope to see his face. I live for that, and one day it may come."

"And you never heard of him again?"

"No sound from that day to this. He went without money, and he could draw none except through me."

"Perhaps," I suggested, utterly at a loss what to say, "he found some work or"—I began, rather hopelessly.

"No," he replied, with a deep tone of sadness in his voice; "no; not one of his friends ever heard of him—that's four—no, five years ago. Five years—and night and day I think of those words, 'You will look after Jack, Tom?'"

The door opened to admit the stretcher with a new case from the surgery, and Dr. Freston was in a moment the professional man, absorbed in investigating the extent of the new arrival's injuries.

Before leaving the ward he turned to the bedside of the patient whose friendless condition has led to our conversation. He took down the head card to fill up the details.

"Name, sister?"

"George Thomas."

"Age?"

"I do not know; he looks about forty; but he is very weather-beaten?"

The doctor glanced at the tanned, scarred face, nearly hidden by bandages, and stood hesitating, pen in hand.

"Occupation—do you know?"

"Sailor."

"No other particulars, sister?"

He laid the card on the table and wiped his pen carefully—a methodical and orderly man in every detail of his work.

"I only found a few coppers and these old papers in his pocket," I said, showing the contents of a pocket-book much the worse for wear. One crumpled piece of paper had the words, "15 Black Wells Court, Hull," written upon it, probably the address of his last lodging. I proceeded to unfold another piece, and found an old, plain gold locket, worn thin and bright; one side was smooth, and on the other was a monogram still faintly legible, "J. F."

I felt it suddenly snatched from my hands.

Dr. Freston had seized it, and, carrying it quickly across the ward, turned the gas full on, and gazed on the locket with eyes that seemed to pierce it through.

"Look, sister!" he said, and his strong hand shook as he held it toward me, "there can be no mistake. I remember this locket so well. Jack gave it to my father with his photograph inside before he went to school, and after father died Jack kept it. It was an old joke of theirs to take each other's things, because they were marked with the same initials. I could swear to this anywhere, and I see quite clearly how it came here. Jack met this man at Hull, perhaps he came off the same boat, and if he was hard up—but he must have been hard up before he would part with this, and then it's not much use to any one else. No one would give a shilling for an old thing like this, but here it is, and here's the address of where the man stayed. It's the first clue I have ever had, sister," and his face was bright with hope. "Jack may be still there; I must go without losing a minute. I may catch him before he goes on further. Is there anything else you want me for to-night?"

He was already near the door. "No, not to-night; the others are all very comfortable; but do you not think it would be worth while to ask this man where he got the locket? It may not have been in Hull at all, and you would have the journey for nothing. Give me the locket, and I will ask him."

He handed it to me without appearing to follow what I had said.

The idea of his brother being within reach had taken such a hold of his mind that he could hardly endure a minute's delay before going off to seek him.

"I found this among your things," I said to the patient after Dr. Freston had gone. "Is it your own, or did some one sell it to you?"

He looked up quickly and suspiciously.

"What do you want to know for?" he muttered.

"I only want to know whether the man who owned this first was with you at his address in Hull."

He looked at me sharply, and did not answer for a minute.

"Yes," he said, slowly, "the man who owned that was there when I was," and he turned round, as if unwilling to say more.

I had learned all I wished, and repeated the information to Dr. Freston.

"Thank you very much," he said, simply, "Good night, sister; I may not see you for a few days." He was already on the landing.

"Good night, Dr. Freston," but I doubt if he heard me. He was half-way downstairs.

Next day Dr. Freston's work was done by the junior surgeon, and the ward routine went on as usual.

I could find out nothing more of No. 7's history, except that his real age was twenty-eight. He looked at least ten years older. He was knocked about a good deal in the world, he told some of his fellow patients.

His injuries proved to be very slight; and on the evening of the second day he was allowed to sit up for a short time.

On the day following, when it was growing dusk, the door of the ward opened, and Dr. Freston came quietly in.

I saw at a glance that he had not been successful in his search. There was nothing more to be learned at that address, he told me. The people there remembered quite well a man who gave the name of George Thomas sleeping there for one night a week ago, but they were sure they had no other lodger at the time. They knew nothing whatever about the man. He was evidently very poor, but had paid for what he had had.

"I ought not to have built so many hopes upon so slight a foundation," he replied, with a poor attempt at a smile, and a tone of weary sorrow in his voice. "I have waited so long that I ventured to think that perhaps at last he"—then, checking himself, and with an effort turning his thoughts elsewhere—"but I am late, sister. I must catch up my work. Have you anything for me to-night?"

"Will you sign No. 7's paper? The wound was very superficial, and Mr. Jones discharged him this morning. He is anxious to get on."

"I must speak to him first; he may be able to tell me something more," and he turned towards No. 7, sitting by the fire, and for the first time he looked him in the face—the first time for five years, rather; for I saw Dr. Freston pause as if transfixed, and the next moment he was at his brother's side.

"Jack!" he said, "Jack!" and could not say another word.

But that was all he had to say. Jack had been the thought of his life, night and day, for five years. And now Jack was there, and he held him fast, what should he say but repeat "Jack!" again and again, until he could realize that this was no dream, but rather the awakening to a better and happier life than he had known before. Jack said nothing at all. For one moment he had looked around as if wishing to escape; but if he would he could not. And where in the world that he had found so hard and merciless could he hope to meet the warm welcome which strove to find utterances in his brother's happy eyes, which gazed on the ragged figure before him as if he could never look enough?

That is all the tale. It gave the patients something to talk about for a day or two, and was then forgotten—in the ward, at least.

But there are three people from whose memories no word or act recorded here can ever be effaced. Need I name them? They are Dr. Freston, Jack, his brother, and myself, Tom Freston's wife.

The Zodiacal Light.

Sometimes in the evening, some little time before and during twilight, and also sometimes—though rarer—before and during sunrise, a close observer may detect peculiar fan-like streaks of darker and lighter shading across the sky. These streaks, of which the plainer ones may number from four to six, together form a triangle with its base on the horizon and extending out at varying altitudes.

This appearance still holds a rank as an unexplained phenomenon in nature. It occurs only occasionally. There may be a fine illustration on a given evening, and while there may be a week of clear sunsets succeeding, not a trace of the streaks will be visible.

From this it would seem that a particular atmospheric condition must be one of the factors in its production. The assumption would be supported by numerous analogies not necessary to enumerate. In the proper atmosphere, then, let it be assumed that the streaks are due to alternate lines of shade and light. Now, let something, to some extent, obstruct the rays of the sun which has set, either an impediment in the distant landscape or an unseen cloud, the combination at the proper angle with the observer's vision, and it is probable that he may approach a solution of the long-standing puzzle.

The fan-like appearance is such for the same reason that the lines in a brick wall leading away from the observer seem to focalize to a center, as do also railway tracks, seemingly come together in the distance. These zodiacal lines are undoubtedly parallels, as are lines of cloud streaks that to our vision seem to point to a common starting point.

It is more than probable that this modest and unobstrusive streaking of the clear evening sky has been unsolved because of its very simplicity. It is probably only a modification of what is commonly known as "the sun drawing water."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Health-Giving Perfumes.

There seems to be, undoubtedly is, something positively health-and-nourishment-and strength giving in the influence of sweet and powerful perfumes on the nerves—a subtle something yet unexplained. What we get of most value in the country, physicians and philosophers say, are the sweet smells of grass and flower and tree. It is not chiefly the spirits, the alcohol, in cologne that invigorates; it is the essence or aromatic oils. The delight that a rose gives to everybody is due to some mysterious stimulus the rose fragrance has for the nerves. Half the delight in walking in old lanes in the country comes from the invisible trailing streamers and floating clouds of flower incense in the air.—Boston Transcript.

THE NEWS.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., the Pardee ornamental brick works burned. The loss on that building and machinery is estimated at $200,000.——A stranger giving the name of Smith, claiming to be a banker of St. Paul, came to San Diego, Cal., on the schooner Merchant July 27. He disappeared at once, and has not been heard from. He had $2,500 in greenbacks in his possession.——William Evans, of Philadelphia, killed his uncle, Louis Hecht, fatally wounded his wife and then shot himself.——Hon. Felix Geoffrion, M. P., for Vercheres, ex-minister of inland revenue under the Mackenzie administration, died at Montreal, aged sixty-two. He had been a member for thirty-one years.——Charles Doebler, a striking silk weaver, was sentenced to five years imprisonment for placing a bomb under a citizen's residence.——The Socialistic plank in the platform of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor was eliminated at the conference in Boston by a vote of 10 to 23. The question was debated for over three hours.——A disastrous prairie fire was swept over the farms of Hon. T. E. Ellison, A. C. Treatman and others, four miles from Fort Wayne, Ind., and destroyed hundreds of bushels of grain in shock and hundreds of cords of wood.——The steamer Roanoke, of the Port Huron and Washburn line, burned off Ontonagon, Lake Superior. The crew escaped in boats. The Roanoke was a wooden vessel, valued at $50,000, insured for $40,000.

Harry F. Johnson was hanged at Allentown, Pa.——The business portion of Franklin, Ill., was nearly destroyed by fire.——Oscar Flesh, a barber, killed George Wecheberger, a plumber in Chicago. Jealousy was the cause.——Mrs. Adelaide Stock committed suicide in New York because of the despondency over the death of her two children.——An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up a Lake Shore train at Kessler, Ind. The engineer dashed through obstructions placed on the track, and thus escaped.——Braggio Turko, an Italian banker doing business at Boston, has disappeared.——The New Jersey Flint and Spar Company has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are placed at $16,000, and the assets nominal.——George H. Dickerman, of Brooklyn, has been given into the custody of the officers from Peoria, Ill. Dickerman is under indictment at the latter place for bigamy. The complaining witness is a Miss Price, whose family is wealthy and of the best social standing in Peoria.——Edward Pardridge, the millionaire speculator of Chicago, was suspended from the Board of Trade for sixty days for disorderly conduct on the floor.——The striking railroad employes of Cincinnati, at a meeting decided to continue the strike.——A great centennial celebration in honor of the victory of Anthony Wayne took place at Defiance, Ohio.——Miss May Livingston, an Indiana girl, sued Prof. George W. Christie, of Holbart, that state, for breach of promise, placing damages at $10,000.——The Democratic state ticket in Alabama was elected by 25,000 majority, and the legislature is safely Democratic.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold up a train on the St. Louis and San Francisco road near Eureka, Mo. A robber and an express messenger exchanged shots, and both were wounded.——W. H. Metcalf and W. H. McNutt, wire tappers and swindlers, were arrested in Chicago on charges of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses.——There is a colored man in Evansville, Ind., whose skin is turning white.——The ship Shandon, which had long been overdue, arrived at Honolulu in distress.——At Bucyrus, O., a west-bound freight on the Pennsylvania broke in two; the two other parts collided, a car of oil and one of gasoline took fire and consumed half the train, also destroying about 500 feet of track. Four tramps were stealing a ride on the oil car, and all were burned to death.——Henry Dohme shot and killed his wife in Chicago, and fatally wounded himself. Jealousy is said to have caused the crime.——Fire at Marion, Ct., destroyed $125,000 worth of property in the business part of the town. One of the principal losses was the gas plant and bank building, owned by the Daniels estate—$40,000, with insurance of $35,000.

A National Boy's League, whose proposed work is a combination of the Chatauqua and Christian Endeavor ideas, has been formed in Denver.——John Schode, a German, was murdered in Pueblo, Col. A negro is suspected.——John and Charles Moore, brothers, aged thirteen and eighteen, were drowned in the Ohio River at Toronto, Ohio, while out skiff-riding with another boy and three girls. The other four persons in the boat were rescued.——Ira Perego & Co., dealers in men's furnishing goods, at New York, assigned without preferences. The liabilities are about $55,000.——Alva H. Gossand, for the Gossand Investment Company, of Kansas City, has made an assignment.——The strike of the Colorado and New Mexico Coal miners which began the first of May, has been declared off. The miners will work as soon as the mines can be put in shape to receive them.——At a general meeting of the Chicago switchmen a vote to declare the strike off was carried by a decisive majority.——McCue, Keefe and Goesback, leading strikers, were bound over to the Federal grand jury in Cincinnati by Commissioner Hooper in $1,000 each for attempting to wreck an excursion train at Hamilton July 4.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

Two Pennsylvania Murderers Pay the Final Penalty.

Lehigh county's first legal hanging since the county was incorporated, in 1812, took place in the Allentown jail-yard, Harry F. Johnson being the victim.

The drop fell at 10.24 and death ensued at 11.35½ from strangulation.

The crime for which Harry Johnson paid the death penalty was the murder of his 3-year-old daughter, Bertha Johnson, on July 25, 1893.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Harry Manfredi, the murderer of George Ochs, was hanged in the county prison jail-yard in the presence of 300 persons at 11.22 o'clock. At 11.34, just 12 minutes after the rope was pulled, Manfredi was pronounced dead, his neck being broken.

The crime for which Harry Manfredi paid the death penalty was the murder of George Ochs, at the latter's home, in a small village known as East Mine, near St. Clair, Schuylkill county.

SOME OF THE LAWS

Passed by the Second Session of the Fifty-Third Congress.

MANY DEFICIENCY BILLS.

Odds and Ends of Legislation Aside from the Long Struggle on the Tariff Schedule—The Bridge Measures.

A review of the legislation which has been accomplished during the second session of the Fifty-third Congress shows that little has been done, aside from the engrossing tariff struggle. One of the most important acts of the session was the act repealing all laws creating Federal supervisors of elections, or defining their powers.

The act to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, provides the machinery by which the Territory will be admitted probably in December, 1895, by adopting a Constitution providing a republican form of government and insuring against the supremacy of any Church; the government ceding it much public land for educational and charitable institutions.

An act making the first Monday in September a legal holiday to be called Labor Day was passed, largely at the instance of labor organizations, while scientific societies urged the act to define and establish the units of electrical measurement law. Three bills were passed to give effect to the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, which adjudicated the seal fisheries disputes; the acts prohibiting seal fishing from May 1 to July 31 of each year north of degree 35, north latitude [illegible] east of degree 180 of longitude and establish [illegible] conditions under which the fishing can be carried on outside of the closed season, with penalties for violations of the law and machinery for its enforcement.

Several measures were enacted in accordance with the recommendations of the Dockery Commission for improving and simplifying the methods of doing the Government business. Most important were those changing the method of auditing accounts in the Treasury Department, improving the methods of accounting in the Post Office Department and changing the money order system, and that regulating the making the property returns by officers of the Government.

DEFICIENCY BILLS.

Four general deficiency bills have been necessary this session. The first one was signed December 21, 1893, and its principal items were $127,500 for the pay of assistant janitors and custodians under the Treasury Department, and $200,000 for mileage for members, the regular mileage appropriation for the first session having been used during the special session.

The second deficiency bill, signed the same day, included $745,000 for the Treasury Department, $300,000 of it for the customs service, $200,000 for the pension service, $300,000 for the census and $200,000 for the public printing.

The third deficiency signed, March 12, 1894, carried $100,000 for the Treasury Department, half of it for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, with $315,000 for Treasury printing; $305,000 for the Department of Justice, and $50,000 for improvements to the gunboats Castine and Machias.

The fourth approved April 21, carried about $215,000 for the Treasury, most of it for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and for United States Courts, $1,436,000. The fifth bill, approved June 19, carried $165,000 for the Public Printing Office and $185,000 for the customs service.

THE BRIDGE BILLS.

Foremost in importance of the numberous bridge bills which became laws was the act authorizing the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to bridge the Hudson, between New York city and New Jersey. After its first passage the bill was vetoed by President Cleveland because it permitted the sinking of a pier in the river which commercial and shipping bodies, which opposed it, declared it would a great obstruction to navigation. An amended bill finally met the sanction of the President and was signed, which provided that the bridge shall be of the length of span and elevation which the Secretary of War shall approve and require, leaving the recommendations to a board of disinterested engineers to be appointed by the President. This structure which will be only second to the Brooklyn bridge, if completed, must be built in ten years under the terms of the act, not less than $1,000,000 to be expended on it each year and $2,500,000 the first year.

The other bridge bills are: for the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad companies to bridge the Delaware at Philadelphia, above the foot of Roxborough Street, for the city of Pittsburg to bridge the Monongahela River, near Twenty-second Street, and for the Belle Vernon Bridge Company across the Monongahela at Belle Vernon, Pa., for the Braddock & Homestead Bridge Company, across the Monongahela at Homestead, Pa., for the West Braddock Bridge Company, across the Monongahela and for the Glenwood Highway Bridge Company, across the Monongahela at Glenwood, Pa.

HAWAIIANS ACQUIESCENT.

Scarcely Any Lack of Popular Agreement With the New Government.

The following Honolulu advices per the Alameda arrived at San Francisco: "Since the proclamation of the republic perfect quiet has reigned. Royalists protests have ceased and the general situation is perfect acquiescence in the present form of government. Registration for the coming election will probably be held in October. It is rumored, however, that two secret conferences have been held within a week between white and native royalists, looking to a restoration of the Queen.

THREE thousand insurgent troops are marching upon the Porto Alegre, the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

192ND DAY.—The last of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency, was passed by the Senate after it had been under discussion nearly the entire day. The bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood were reported to the Senate, and placed on the calendar. The House bill to subject to state taxation national banknotes and United States Treasury notes was under consideration for a time, but was laid aside without action.

193RD DAY.—The Senate held a short session, the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, for the consideration of which it met, was temporarily withdrawn. In lieu of this, private pension bills on the calendar were considered, and thirth-seven were passed, including one increasing to $100 per month the pension paid the widow of the Arctic explorer, Lieut. Frederick Schwatka. Several other bills were passed, the two principal being a Senate bill to amend the quarantine regulations so far as they apply to vessels plying between the United States and foreign ports on or near the frontier, and a House bill to subject to state taxation national banknotes and United States Treasury notes. The bill for the exclusion and deportation of Anarchists was taken up and discussed, and then went over until Monday.

194TH DAY.—The discussion of Senator Chandler's Dominion Coal Company resolution, and of Senator Hill's Anarchist exclusion bill occupied the time of the Senate, and furnished the texts for two very interesting, and, at times, lively debates. The resolution went over without action by the expiration of the morning hour, and the Exclusion bill was passed. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was submitted and agreed to.

195TH DAY.—In the Senate a resolution was passed directing the President to take steps for the release of American citizens confined in the Island of Cuba for participation in recent rebellions. A substitute was passed for the House bill to prevent interference in the collection of State, county and municipal taxes on corporations. Mr. Hoar made a minority report on the bankruptcy bill. Mr Brice introduced a bill for a public commission of three architects, as favored by the National Association of Architects. A resolution by Mr. Gray, which was ordered to lie over, instructs the committee on printing to report upon the advisability of having all government printing and binding done by contract with private parties.

196TH DAY.—The Senate held a three hours' session in which a number of minor bills were passed, and the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to.

HOUSE.

192ND DAY.—The House spent a large portion of the day discussing two bills, one for the reclassification of the railway mail clerks, and one for the classification of clerks in the first and second-class postoffices, but neither were acted upon. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to without division.

193RD DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

194TH DAY.—The House transacted some unimportant routine business, but spent most of the day debating the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, providing for the ratification of the treaties with Nez Perce, Yakima and Yuman Indians, but no vote was taken. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, presented the memorial of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, Ohio, praying for the impeachment of United States District Judge Ricks, of Ohio, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

195TH DAY.—In the House of Representatives, Senate amendments to the bill authorizing State taxation of national bank and other notes were concurred. A motion was adopted that the House recede from its disagreement to certain Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The House committee on judiciary voted to report against the bill for the admission of Japanese to citizenship.

196TH DAY.—It was public building day in the House, and there was the usual scramble of members for their share, and six bills were passed authorizing an aggregate expenditure of $675,000. A snag was struck when the bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the erection of a new building at Chicago was reached, Mr. Jones, of Virginia, insisting on the point of "no quorum." After two hours' filibustering the supporters of the Chicago public building yielded. The following buildings were provided for: At Newport, Ky., $75,000; Brocton, Mass., $75,000; Patterson, N. J., $200,000; South Omaha, Neb., $200,000; Pottsville, Pa., $60,000, and Cumberland, Md., $75,000. A resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the charges against Augustus J. Ricks, district judge of the Northern district of Ohio, was adopted.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

William Arnett, an aged farmer, whilst fighting a forest fire at Oregonia, Ohio, was surrounded by the flames and burned to death.

The accidental explosion of 35 pounds of giant powder in the Golden Gate Mine at Sonora, California, caused the death of two miners.

The main building of the Northwestern Lutheran College, at Watertown, Wisconsin, was struck by lightning and badly damaged by fire. Loss, $40,000.

One man was killed, two fatally and several dangerously wounded by an explosion of dynamite in the quarries of Doiese & Sheppard, at Hawthorne, Illinois.

Mrs. Katharine Noland, of Hillsboro, Illinois, who is said to be 112 years of age fell and broke her leg several days ago, and it is believed she will survive the shock.

While rowing on the Saline river near Warren, Arkansas, John R. Bradley, Fannie Koonce and Helen Ritchie were drowned by the capsizing of their boat.

A wash boiler containing the charred remains of two infants, supposed to be twins, was found near Lima, Ohio, in the ashes of a pile of brushwood, which had been set on fire by sparks from a locomotive.

By the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Field Sta. tion, Manitoba, the engineer and fireman were killed, and a brakeman was fatally injured.

While crossing the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, at Chicago, Agnes Christopher, aged 16 years, was struck by a train and instantly killed, and Lydia Hansen, aged 22 years, was fatally injured.

Two large brick buildings in Dallas, Texas occupied by the Wells, Fargo & Co., and L. C. Craddock's grocery, collapsed, and it is feared a number of persons were buried in the ruins. The latest report states that one man was taken out dead.

Nicholas Ennis, a tin roofer, while at work on a cornice of a building in New York city, was terribly burned and shocked by an electric light wire, which he had accidentally cut with a scraper, set fire to his shirt. He lay helpless for several minutes, the wire burning into his flesh, before he was dragged to a place of safety. It is believed he will recover.

Orders were issued by the Cross Creek Pennsylvania Coal Company putting the employes in all the collieries belonging to the company on half time. Nine thousand men are affected.

WAR NEWS SCARCE

No Further Hostilities are Reported from any Quarter.

JAPANESE BARK CAPTURED.

Affidavits Concerning the Sinking of the Kow Shing do not differ Materially from the Preceding Accounts.—Russia May Take a Hand.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Central News says: "A Chinese cruiser has captured a Japanese trading bark and taken her to Taku. All pilots have been warned officially that they must not guide Japanese vessels nor give them any information as to the waters and coast.

"The rivers are falling steadily in consequence of the drought. It will soon be impossible for the Japanese to make a raid up the Pei-Ho toward Pekin."

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that Col. von Henneken has made affidavit concerning the sinking of the Kow Shing. This affidavit differs from the accounts already given only in a few details. In it Col. von Henneken says that, after the demands of the Japanese officers and the replies of the English and Chinese has been made, the cruiser Naniwa, which lay on the port side, launched two torpedoes and fired six guns at the Kow Shing. The transport was struck amidships and sank quickly.

The Europeans jumped into the water before the transport was hit and the Chinese began to jump in as the transport settled. The Naniwa lowered an armed boat which kept up the fire on the Kow Shing until she went under. Col. von Henneken repeats that both the Kow Shing and Naniwa fired on those swimming between them.

A copy of a Japanese edict, issued since the declaration of war, has been received by the Central News correspondent in Shanghai. This edict says that the local authorities will be held responsible for the lives and properties of Chinese subjects remaining in their several districts.

The Russian officials in Shanghai say that if Russia trade suffers to severely from the war, Russia will intervene. Russia's movements are watched very closely by Japan, owing to the reports of a Russo-Chinese entente.

The Russia newspapers are abandoning the idea of an amicable understanding between England and Russia with respect to Korea, and are publishing anti English articles. Especially suspicious of England is the Novoe Vremya, which declares that England is secretly supporting China and that Japan will soon find this out.

The London Daily News remarks that this language is not worthy, inasmuch as the statements made would not be permitted to pass the censorship if the Russian government objected to them.

The weather on the China Sea is so rough that all smaller vessels have been driven into port. The Japanese cruisers are supposed to be concentrating at Chemulpo.

The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai concerning the action of Chinese soldiers in seizing Japanese subjects aboard the British steamer Chung King last week: "The British steamer Chung King arrived in port. The captain says that while his ship was at Tungku, on the Gulf of Pechili, Chinese soldiers came aboard her with the avowed purpose of seizing the Japanese passengers. They found sixty Japanese, mostly women and children, and at once began to hunt them down. They pursued the Japanese all over the vessel, bound them hand and foot as soon as caught, and flung them over on the wharf. Li Hung Chang, when informed of this violation of the British flag, commanded that the Japanese be returned at once to the Chung King, and that the soldiers who made the raid be punished severely."

Capt. Lang, a former director in the Chinese navy, and supervisor of the building of many forts, said in an interview: "The Chinese are welltrained and excellent marksmen. China's navy is about equal to Japan's. The Japanese have more dash and spirit than the Chinese have; but all depends upon how the Chinese are led. If they have confidence in their leaders they will face anything without fear of death. If Admiral Ting led them, they would prove themselves a splendid force. Some of the Chinese officers, particularly those trained in America, are bright examples of everything that they should be. The lack of spirit is a great drawback to the Chinese troops. Regarding the Chinese forts, they are well to the fore. Wei-Hai-Wei is impregnable, and no Japanese will dare approach it."

Capt. Lang said that his opinions were based upon the condition of things in 1890, when he left China. He feared that discipline had become lax since the European influence was withdrawn. "There is now," he said, "no high European official in the navy, though there are one or two English officers at Wei-Hai-Wei. If the powers allow a war a outrance, Japan must eventually be utterly crushed."

An extra of the Official Gazette was published, containing a proclamation notifying British subjects of the existence of war between Japan and China, and declaring Great Britain's neutrality.

TO KEEP THE TROOPS OUT.

Allan Introduces a Bill to Curb Federal Action in Strikes.

Senator Allen to-day introduced a bill providing that the military or naval forces of the United States shall not be put into active service in any State under pretense of protecting it against domestic violence, unless on the application of the State Legislature, if in session, or if it can be convened, or of the Executive of the State if the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened in time to make application.

The use of the military as a posse comitatus to aid in the service of any writ by a Federal Court or its officers is also prohibited until the civil forces and the State militia shall have been exhausted. The same provision as the last mentioned is also made in the protection of commerce and the mails.

CABLE SPARKS.

SIX fresh cases of cholera and five deaths from the same disease are reported from Maestricht, Holland.

AN immense warehouse on Grosse Richen Strasse, Hamburg, has been destroyed by fire. The loss will exceed a million marks.

A POLITICAL surprise was sprung in Newfoundland by the government party, which won over a number of Whitewayite supporters.

THE $50,000 in gold stolen while in transit between New York and Paris has been found hidden in a coal pile near the railroad station at Havre.

JABEZ BALFOUR, the fugitive ex-member of Parliament, has been surrendered by the Argentine authorities to the representatives of the British Government.

MR. GLADSTONE has replied to the committee which invited him to visit America, stating that the operation upon his eye, which has not been completed, makes it impossible for him to accept the invitation.

WORD has been received from the Wellman polar expedition, which has taken to the ice and is working northward. The supply steamer has been crushed by the ice and sunk.

THE Emperor of Japan has declared war against the Emperor of China, and formal notice has been served upon foreign powers. It is feared that the Chinese treaty ports during the present trouble will be closed. An official statement has been issued at Yokohama concerning the naval battle in which the Kow Shing was sunk.

IN an engagement between Japanese and Chinese troops near Seoul the former are said to have been defeated with the loss of 2,000 men. Twenty thousand Chinese troops have entered Corea from Manchuria. A decisive naval battle is imminent near Aran. The Japanese government has issued a statement defining its position on the Corean question.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A number of strikers formerly employed in the service of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad applied for work, which the officials of the road refused to give them.

FRANK FEEGAN, Richard Morrissey, Daniel Griffin, Ed. Reeder and Andy Reitz, was arrested at St. Paul, Minn., charged with the assault on the Milwaukee train a few nights ago.

BY a unanimous vote East Chicago Branch No. 169 A. R. U. has decided to call the strike off on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway, and there is every assurance that all the old men will be given their places by the company.

AT St. Paul, Minn., the Omaha shops opened for work with 85 men, and will soon have a full force at work. All the A. R. U. men were anxious to get back, but the company is taking in only such individuals as they choose. This ends all signs of the strike on the Omaha line.

THE wages of the men employed in the ham department of Armour's packing house at Chicago was reduced 15 cents per day. They asked for a return of the old wages, which was refused, and they were told they might strike if they wanted to. It is not believed that they will do so.

MAYOR STEPHENS, of East St. Louis, at the request of the Business Men's meeting, which was held several days ago, has addressed a letter to the managers of the various railroads which centre in St. Louis, asking them to take back old employes who lost their positions during the strike.

MERCHANTS of Port Huron (Mich.), are protesting against the discharge of Grand Trunk employes who took part in the strike. They estimate that $15,000 has been spent with them monthly by local employes of the road. The officers will be formally asked to reinstate the men. Otherwise the merchants threaten to boycott the road.

PETRIFYING A CORPSE.

An Apparently Successful Experiment Being Made in Pittsburg.

Superintendent of the Pittsburg Morgue, James A. Loughrey, is engaged in petrifying the body of Ernest Schwab, who was killed by Pennsylvania Railroad train at Ben Venue July 26. He has succeeded in hardening the hands and feet of the body, and hopes to accomplish the undertaking. A brother of the dead man lives in Cuba.

The Coroner thought he would like to keep the body until word was received from the dead man's relatives in Cuba. He conferred with Mr. Loughrey, and the latter worked out some theories of his own on the hands and feet of the corpse. His experiments seem to be successful, and the only question now is whether the members mentioned will retain their hardness. They are said to be like stone. The body has been preserved by embalming process while undergoing the experiments. This week an experiment will be made to petrify the entire corpse.

DISPENSARIES RE-OPENED.

No Trouble Occured in South Carolina. Tillman and the Saloonmen.

A despatch from Columbia, S. C., says: The dispensaries opened again throughout the State, but nowhere was there any trouble. People paid little attention to the matter.

There is a tacit understanding that Governor Tillman will give the saloon men fifteen days in which to dispose of their stock. It is understood he will after that time notify them that they must absolutely quit business.

Some of the saloonkeepers say that they will close. In the towns of Greensville, Aiken and Marion dispensers were notified that they would be arrested if they attempted to sell liquor without obtaining town licenses.

The dispensers wired Attorney General Buchanan for advice and he instructed them to disregard the notifications and in the event of interference or arrest to give bail and begin business again, pledging the State to stand by them. He further instructed them to bring counter charges of "interference with officers in discharge of their duties.

A PLEASURE boat lad
from Barmouth
river, Wale
drowned

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

Down in a meadow near his dwelling-house on Columbia avenue, Ellicott City, Mr. Wm. B. Owings, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, discovered the remains of nearly a hundred of his chickens, and close at hand was found the burrow of a mink. The fowls were missed regularly every night, as many as four or five frequently failing to answer the morning roll-call in the yard. The mink was the chicken thief.

On the farm of H. H. Baile, cashier of the First National Bank of New Windsor, is an Elm tree supposed to be hundreds of years old. Its trunk is 30 feet in length to the lower limbs, and measured 28 feet 9 inches in circumference. The limbs that remain are as large as ordinary forest trees. Nearly 50 years ago some of these limbs had fallen and the broken stumps had decayed and become hollow. A swarm of bees took possession of one of these hollow places and deposited a large amount of honey, which was not removed. On July 5 the tree was struck by lightning, but apparently not damaged very much. Several days later smoke was seen issuing from one of the broken limbs, and the tree was discovered to be on fire. The fire burned very slowly on account of the honey and honey comb in the tree. It burned for three weeks and caused some of the broken limbs to fall off. The fire was subsequently extinguished by a heavy rain. Although the tree was badly damaged, it was purchased by Judge Isaac C. Baile, father of the present owner, to save it from being destroyed entirely.

Detective Lloyd, of the Baltimore & Ohio, assisted by Sheriff Flowers, of Howard county, captured eighteen tramps at Gaither's, a water station one mile west of Skyesville. They were part of the crowd that were driven off the trains. All were young men and mostly residents of Buffalo, New York. They claim to be part of Columbia Jones's scattered hosts. Justice W. P. Gorsuch, of Skyesville, before whom they were brought, committed the whole lot to the House of Correction for a term of two months.

The county commissioners of Carroll and Howard counties, met at Sykesville again to further consider the building of a new bridge across the Patapsco. They finally agreed to build a substantial one in keeping with the improvements of the place and to locate it nearer the railroad station than the one that was washed away. The Governor was expected but was unable to attend.

Wheat is pouring into Sykesville for shipment from both counties. The yield is heavy and quality good. The price is fifty cents per bushel.

The noon train from Baltimore to Frederick, over the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ran down and instantly killed a man near the Baltimore county end of Ilchester bridge. The man proved to be a member of Fitzgerald's Industrial "Army" and was recruited at San Francisco May 6. His name was Charles Grant. These facts were shown by a card in his vest pocket. The trainmen state that he became bewildered by a freight train and stepped in front of the train which killed him. The body was brought to Ellicott City and buried at the expense of Baltimore county.

At 7.30 o'clock a wreck occurred at Mud Cut, on the Eckhart Branch of Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the engineer, Peter Conroy, made what seemed a miraculous escape from instant death. The train was bound for Eckhart mines, and consisted of coal cars drawn by engine No. 15. The engine jumped the track, ran against a bank and turned upside down. The engineer was beneath the engine and crawled out of his position unhurt, save a few bruises about the face. The fireman sustained a slight injury, but the rest of the crew escaped entirely.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

REV. DR. NEVIN, of the American Church in Rome; Waldo Storey, the well-known American sculptor, and Dr. Munthe has sailed for Capri on Dr. Munthe's yacht for a cruise along the Southern Coast of Italy.

IT is said that since his lectures on the "Ascent of Man," which has been put in book form, Professor Drummond's name has been dropped from both Chautauqua and Northfield. They fear that he is too much of an evolutionist.

SEN. RANSOM, of North Carolina, has made but one speech during his fifteen years of service in the Senate. Before he was sent to Washington he had the reputation in his own state of being a fine orator. He gave up being eloquent on account of a tendency to heart disease.

THE Czar of Russia has shown his good will toward the Church of Rome by contributions toward the erection of San Gioachino Church begun in Rome in honor of the Pope's jubilees. He has sent a number of chests of valuable stone, including malachite and lapis lazuli for the interior decoration of the building.

WASHINGTON longs for a tennis player who can make the game interesting for Attorney General Olney. He still is devoted to the sport and takes satisfaction in daily beating whoever plays against him. Mr. Olney is doing his best to make this the most successful lawn tennis Administration the country ever has known.

PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE, who is now the hope of the Bonapartists, Prince Victor being poor and in exile is building a palace on the Avenue d'Iena in Paris of so splendid a kind that it will be one of the show places of the capital. The Paris correspondent of a London journal says, "I was told what was paid for the ground per yard, but the sum is so enormous that I dare not mention it."

SENATOR GORMAN is invariably fixed upon by visitors to the Upper House as the handsomest man in that body. He is a little above the medium height, with brood shoulders, an unusually small waist, straight legs, and small hands and feet. His head is well set upon his shoulders, covered by a lot of silk hair, which is kept close cut so as to
the classical outline of his head
his eyes are large and
H in a m