[Cut this out and paste it in your scrap book and watch for the next. These selections are made with great care by the Editor of the GAZETTE.]

DAN'S WIFE.

Up in the early morning light,
Sweeping, dusting, "setting right."
Oiling all the household springs,
Sewing buttons, tying strings,
Telling Bridget what to do,
Mending rips in Johnny's shoe,
Running up and down the stair,
Tying baby in his chair,
Cutting meat and spreading bread,
Dishing out so much per head,
Eating as she can by chance,
Giving husband kindly glance;
Toiling, working, busy life—
Smart woman,
Dan's wife.

Dan comes home at fall of night,
Home so cheerful, neat and bright.
Children meet him at the door,
Pull him in and look him o'er;
Wife asks "how the work has gone?"
"Busy times with us at home!"
Supper done—Dan reads at ease;
Happy Dan, but one to please!
Children must be put to bed—
And their little prayers are said;
Little shoes are placed in rows,
Bed clothes tucked o'er little toes;
Busy, noisy, wearing life—
Tired woman,
Dan's wife.

Dan reads on, and falls asleep—
See the woman softly creep;
Baby rests at last, poor dear,
Not a word her heart to cheer;
Mending basket full to top,
Stockings, shirts, and little frock;
Tired eyes and weary brain,
Side with darting, ugly pain—
"Never mind, 'twill pass away;"
She must work but never play,
Closed piano, used books,
Done the walks to cosy nooks,
Brightness faded out of life—
Saddened woman,
Dan's wife.

Upstairs, tossing to and fro,
Fever holds the woman low;
Children wander, free to play,
When and where they will to-day;
Bridget loiters, dinner cold—
Dan looks anxious, cross and old;
Household screws are out of place;
Lacking one dear, patient face;
Steady hands—so weak but true—
Hands that knew just what to do,
Never knowing rest or play,
Folded now and laid away;
Work of six in one short life——
Shattered woman,
Dan's wife.

—Kate Tannatt Woods, in Atlanta Journal.

FIRE HORSES.

The Quickest Ones In the World Are Said to Be In Kansas City.

F. S. Dellenbaugh writes of "The Quick Horse" in St. Nicholas, his article telling of the training of horses for the fire department. Mr. Dellenbaugh says:

The quickest horses in the world were at one time in Kansas City at the headquarters of its fire department, directly under the office of the chief, Mr. George C Hale. To Mr. Hale's genius more than to any other factor the quick horse owed his first development, for Mr. Hale is the inventor of the earliest swinging harness which made the quick horse possible. When Mr. Henry M. Stanley and his wife were in this country, they witnessed an exhibition drill of the Kansas City fire department. The drill so impressed the visitors that an account of it was published in a London journal, and this English article brought an invitation to Mr. Hale to visit England as the representative of the American fire service at the international fire tournament. Mr. Hale and a picked corps went to England, taking with them the remarkably quick horses Joe and Dan, and they became world famous. As the quickest harnessing time of the London fire brigade is 1 minute 17½ seconds and the Kansas City horses were harnessed in 1¾ seconds and were out of the engine house in less than 8 seconds, there could be no competition. In Kansas City four fine bays were harnessed to the hook and ladder truck almost as quickly as even Joe and Dan could jump into their harnesses. It was a pretty sight to see these four well kept horses spring to their places at the stroke of the gong and in two or three seconds stand ready to run with the apparatus. Joe was killed by an accident, but Dan, with a new mate, is still in service, and as quick as ever.

The record for quickest time from the engine house to the throwing of water on the fire is held by a Kansas City company. In this instance the horses were harnessed, a run of 2,194 feet (a little less than half a mile) was made, and water thrown from the hose in the wonderfully brief time of 1 minute 31⅕ seconds.

Schopenhauer on Women.

Schopenhauer's mother, Joanna, was a singular woman, with whom he was perpetually at war. She was lively, he was grim. She was a sentimentalist, he detested sentiment. She was devoted to society, to gossip, to the convenances of life. He lived for ideas, and with an almost savage moroseness poured scorn on the round of "at homes" and æsthetic tea parties. Both were selfish and quarrelsome. We may judge, therefore, that Schopenhauer took his notions of women partly from his mother. It goes without saying that these notions were violent in the extreme, yet not without some aspects of truth.

The new woman would rave at this satire on her pretensions, and yet it would do her good to read what Schopenhauer has to say with as much calmness as she can command. Woman is here depicted as emphatically "a lesser man"—indeed so far below man as to be fit only for the role of the old fashioned German hausfrau.—Self Culture.

(Continued from first page.)

mejo promised that the government would take up the question with a view of communicating its conclusions to the powers.

Plume Commands New Jersey Troops

Trenton, April 29.—An order was issued from the adjutant general's office yesterday designating Major General Plume, of the New Jersey National Guard, as commander of the military post at Sea Girt, where the regiments designated for the volunteer army will be mobilized. General Plume has not yet decided whether he will order the men to report at Sea Girt on Saturday or Monday. Captain Dahlgren, of the battalion of the west, naval reserves, has assigned the Camden division of his battalion to take the Montauk from League Island navy yard to Portland, Me.

Portugal Declares Neutrality.

Lisbon, April 29.—The Official Gazette publishes today a decree declaring the neutrality of Portugal in the conflict between Spain and the United States. The terms of the decree are similar to those used on the occasion of the government's neutrality proclamation at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war.

The Mayflower a Gift.

New York, April 29.—The Ogden Goelet estate has refused to accept the $500,000 which the government had agreed to pay for the yacht Mayflower. The Mayflower is now in commission as a torpedo boat destroyer, and is attached to Admiral Sampson's fleet.

CAPTURED SPANISH SHIPS.

Methods For the Disposal of Prizes Taken In the War.

The manner in which Spanish merchant vessels captured by the United States will be disposed of was the subject of an interesting discussion at the Philadelphia postoffice recently, and in this connection Assistant United States District Attorney McCullen made the following statement:

"The United States district attorney's office, the marshal's office and the district court are the only offices that are concerned in the proceedings necessary for the condemnation and sale of prizes and the distribution of proceeds. The mode of procedure briefly in such cases would be: First, the United States attorney files a libel in the district court against the vessel when informed that she is a prize of war and is within the jurisdiction of the court. An attachment issues from the district court and is served by the United States marshal.

"Three weeks then elapse, and the proclamation of libel proceedings is made once a week during that period. Unless a defense is set up in court to prove the vessel is not a legitimate prize of war the district attorney obtains from the court a decree of condemnation and sale. The sale has a 15 days' public advertising and is then conducted by the United States marshal at the wharf where the vessel lies. The proceeds of the sale of the ship and cargo are paid into the registry of the United States district court to await distribution according to law to those entitled to the prize money."—Philadelphia Press.

SIGSBEE AT A BULLFIGHT.

His Letter to a Revere (Mass.) Pastor Who Criticised His Attendance.

Robert H. Dolliver, a Boston merchant, recently wrote to Captain Sigsbee, former commander of the Maine, informing him that a pastor at Revere, Mass., had criticised him for attending a bullfight in Havana.

Captain Sigsbee's reply, which was recently received, reads:

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which seems to indicate that your pastor regards the destruction of the Maine as the possible visitation of Divine Providence against that ship because of my visit to the bullfight on Sunday. It is a fact that I attended a bullfight on that day, not, however, to see the bullfight, but to test the feelings of the Spaniards at Havana against me and my vessel under circumstances when they were wildly excited. I considered this an important matter.

I fail to understand your pastor's logic. It is inconceivable that the good Lord would destroy in an instant so many men who did not attend the bullfight and were not responsible for my attendance, whereas he permitted those to be saved, without exception, who actually attended the bullfight, including myself. I trust I have a proper sense of propriety, and in respect to the bullfight my conscience is perfectly clear.

I beg to thank you for the kind, good will which you express toward me in your letter. Military and naval men are oftentimes obliged to do things in a professional way which they hardly deem agreeable in their home life. Yours very truly,

C. D. SIGSBEE, Captain U. S. Navy.

—New York Times.

"RALLY ROUND THE FLAG."

A New Version of the Song Sung by Ohio Lawmakers.

In the house at Columbus, O., the other morning, when a bulletin was read announcing the capture of a Spanish merchantman by a United States vessel, there was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. Cheering was kept up for five minutes, and the remaining business of the morning was carried on during a buzz of war talk.

At the hour for the noon recess the genuine enthusiasm broke out afresh, and, on motion of Mr. Bell, the house stood to sing an original version of the song "Rally Round the Flag." Mr. Allen of Athens county led the singing. The words to the song, written by Mr. Swingle of Muskingum, are as follows:

We are coming from the east,
We are coming from the west,
Shouting the "Battle Cry of Freedom."
We are going down to Cuba
To set the captive free,
Shouting the "Battle Cry of Freedom."

CHORUS.

The Union forever, "Hurrah, boys, hurrah,"
Down with the Spaniard, up with the stars,
While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the "Battle Cry of Freedom."

After the song the house gave three cheers for America, three more for Cuba and then adjourned.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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ANOTHER BIG CAPTURE.

Again the Monitor Terror Tows in a Spanish Prize.

Key West, April 29.—Aside from the news of the Matanzas bombardment, which set the town wild with joy, the event of yesterday, practically marking the end of the first week of the war, was the arrival of a big prize, the steamer Guido. She was captured by the Terror and the gunboat Machias ten miles off Cardenas, but not until after a stern chase. Five shots were fired, four by the monitor and one by the gunboat, though the shot from the Machias did not take effect. Two of the Terror's shots went through the pilot house and one struck a long boat and the upper works.

Manuel Rivas, a sailor, was in the pilot house of the Guido, and the flying splinters penetrated his breast, inflicting wounds which may cause his death. He was brought ashore and taken to the hospital. Captain Kichiondo received a flesh wound in the wrist from a splinter when the shot went through the pilot house. As soon as Captain Kichiondo and his crew of 35 learned of the conditions existing in Cuba they asked to be landed here. The Guido is a steel, screw steamer, of 3,133 tons.

The steamer City of Key West, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, reported that she sighted the missing Spanish schooner Saco, captured by the monitor Terror and carrying a prize crew under Paymaster G. Simpson. She had been blown out of her course. All on board were safe.

The Red Cross society's ship State of Texas, with nurses and medicine, arrived yesterday afternoon from New York. She will proceed to Sagua la Grande.

The Delaware Volunteers.

Wilmington, Del., April 29.—Only about 200 of the 450 members of the Delaware militia and half the officers have volunteed to the United States government, the others refusing to go, fearing that their own officers would not be in command. Those refusing to volunteer returned home yesterday afternoon from the camp at Middletown. The companies are to be recruited to their full strength with new men.

Spaniards Think Our Ships Retreated

Madrid, April 29.—The version of the bombardment of Matanzas by the United States fleet which has reached here says that "after half an hour's fight the Americans were obliged to retreat." The official reports, in addition to saying the Americans "were obliged to retreat," admit that "several men were killed," and that "some damage was done to the town," also saying that the "American loss is not known."

A Regiment For Colonel Grant.

New York, April 29.—Major Edmund H. Mitchell, who resigned from the command of the Fourteenth regiment, of Brooklyn, over eight months ago, said today that he had met Colonel Fred D. Grant by appointment yesterday afternoon, and assured him that he would be elected to the command of the regiment. Colonel Grant, he said, agreed to accept the position, in case of election.

Alleged Spanish Spy Arrested.

New Orleans, April 29.—The government engineer officer at Port Eads has arrested a man believed to be a Spanish spy. He gave his name as John Walsh and his home as New Orleans. Several undeveloped films and maps descriptive of the river and government works at Port Eads were found on him.

Austrian Emperor's Gift to Spain.

London, April 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Morning Post says: "Emperor Francis Joseph privately contributed $100,000 to the national naval subscription in Spain, and has further shown his sympathy by permitting a number of Austro-Hungarian officers to join the Spanish flag.

Will Try to Run the Blockade.

Madrid, April 29.—It is announced that the captains of the steamships of the Compania Transatlantica, now being armed as cruisers, will undertake to carry the Spanish mails to Cuba. They declare that they are certain they can force the blockade instituted by the United States fleet.

Helen Gould's Gift to Uncle Sam.

New York, April 29.—Miss Helen Gould confirmed the report that she had tendered the United States government $100,000 to aid in prosecuting the war against Spain. Miss Gould added that, while President McKinley had acknowledged the offer, it had not yet been accepted.

Captured Vessel Ordered Released.

Washington, April 29.—The treasury department has been ordered to release the Spanish vessel Saturnina, recently seized in Biloxi, Miss., harbor. Under the president's proclamation such vessels are allowed 30 days in which to leave port, hence the order of release.

Discussing Hawaiian Annexation.

Washington, April 29.—The senate committee on foreign relations held a meeting yesterday for further consideration of the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. There is a general desire on the part of members of the committee to take up the treaty and secure action upon it in view of the emergency occasioned by the Spanish war, but the opponents of the treaty refuse to withdraw their opposition.

Mr. Gladstone's Illness.

London, April 29.—Miss Helen Gladstone replying to a letter of sympathy writes, referring to the illness of her father: "We cannot hope for his recovery, but the progress of his illness is very slow. He will probably remain with us for some time. He suffers much at times, but happily the doctors are able to give him very considerable relief."

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The city of greater New York has exceeded its debt limit by $50,193,246.

The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney, at her home in New York, is said to be critical.

Baseball games yesterday: At Cleveland—Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 3. Eastern League: At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Buffalo, 2.

John Crane, who has never spoken to any one since he was jilted 25 years ago, is dead at Naugatuck (Conn.) Almshouse.

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