

Ingham County News.

VOL. XXXVII—NO. 12.

MASON, MICH., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.—TEN PAGES.

WHOLE NO. 1889.

PEOPLE SPEND THEIR MONEY

Where they buy the Cheapest. That's why we are having such an immense sale of

WALL PAPER. Just think of it, High Grade Wall Paper from one shilling a double roll, up; and Browns at eight and ten cents a roll.

WINDOW SHADES, with Spring Roller and Ornamental Pull at 200 a window. **Large Window shades** made to order at lowest prices.

CURTAIN POLES, All Colors, Oak included, with full-size Embossed Brass Trimmings at 18c.

We sell PLASTICO for Tinting Walls, and Carry a Full Line of Paints.

BROWNE'S BOOK STORE,

MASON, MICHIGAN.

First door north of Farmers' Bank.



THE MASON FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING COMPANY

For the next **10 DAYS** we will offer our stock of **Fine Bedroom Suits** at **25 Per cent. Off** From Regular Price.

Now is the time to get a nice suit at a bargain.

W. L. CHENEY, MANAGER.

NEWS NOTES.

See notice of house to rent in local column.

Petty & Seymour are now doing business in the red shop just west of The People's Store.

The case of the People vs. Mrs. Ketchum has been nolle prosequi by the prosecuting attorney.

The regular teachers' examination will be held in this city March 25 and 26. All grades of certificates will be written.

The first drawing in J. N. Smith's suit case took place last Monday evening, Little Harmon of this city holding the lucky number.

The front rooms in the second story of the Polar block formerly occupied by Dr. Blatchford are for rent.

H. M. WILLIAMS.

Fred Walton has purchased a grocery and confectionery stock at Grass Lake and leaves today to take charge of the same. He will not move his family for the present.

Sheriff McEuen arrested Orrin Southwick at the residence of Thomas Wolverine in Ailaedon last Friday. He was wanted by the Jackson officers on a charge of robbery.

No failure in home dying if you use Magic Dyes and follow the simple directions carefully. All colors true to name and strictly fast, 10 cent packages, at Longyear Bros' druggist.

H. L. Chaplin has a change in his ad. this week.

Important meeting of Custer Council, R. A., this evening.

J. N. Smith advertises sewing machines this week. Read his ad.

J. C. Kimmel is remodeling the interior of his store on Maple street.

Novelty dress goods in patterns, the grip for several days, and Wm. Lefurge has been attending to his draying business.

W. A. Olds of the Rocky Comfort Gardens has an announcement in our business local column this week, that may interest you.

O. F. Miller, proprietor of the Mason Pioneer Celery Gardens, will this year raise 10 acres of celery, four acres of onions and six acres of cabbage.

Al. Butler has purchased the saw mill machinery of Levi Slaght and the same will remain in the city to perform all work needed in that line.

Married, at the Presbyterian parsonage by Rev. Jay Cliffton, Monday evening, March 18, Oscar Wygant of Williamson and Blanche Christian of Leroy.

Everyone is welcome to a social held at the residence of Mr. Jay Cliffton, Friday evening, Mar. 22, 1895. For the benefit of the schools in Dist. No. 1, Ingahn.

Messrs. Moore and Granby of New York will be in Mason for a few days looking after good work and driving horses. Inquire at the Donnelly House or at S. B. Madden's.

"The True Irish Girl" will be rendered by house talents, directed by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gray, at Dansville next Tuesday evening, March 26, for the benefit of the Dansville band.

The house of Mary Lamb of Alabion, was burned last Friday night. Verne Burgess occupied the place. Insured in the Mutual for \$400. Mrs. Burgess carried \$200 Insurance.

George L. nice has moved his saloon into the building on Maple street, formerly occupied by Wm. Remington as a billiard hall. The latter has removed one door west into the Cady building.

The legislature are talking of placing an electric light plant in operation at the state capitol and the citizens of Lansing are bitterly opposed, wishing the city to furnish the lights.

Frank Cletcher, the Dansville expressman, has placed a slate in the express office in this city, and parties wishing to see him can leave their orders on slate and they will receive prompt attention.

At the Sunday school convention held at Leslie last week, a delegation of citizens from this city attended on Thursday and tendered an invitation to have "victory day" held in this city this year. The invitation was accepted. It is not to early to commence making preparations to entertain the gathering.

A crowded house greeted Rev. Frank Hoyt, who spoke at the opera house in the interests of the K. O. T. last Thursday evening. The stereopticon views exhibited were fine and the entire entertainment gave the best of satisfaction.

The Michigan Central will sell excursion tickets to the state convention, Christian Endeavor Union, at Bay City, Mar. 26 to 28, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Dates of March 25, 26, and 27, return limit March 29. Children under 12 one-half the adult rate.

The junior pedro club was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Henderson last Monday evening. The Eaton Rapids Mandolin club was in attendance and furnished excellent music. Next Monday evening the club will enjoy the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Henderson.

Frank M. Andrews of Williamson by his attorneys, M. V. & P. A. Montgomery, has commenced suit in the circuit court against Charles M. Rice of the same village for the alleged theft of a shotgun, for which Andrews, who claims innocence, spent two years in prison. —State Republican.

The tattered and blood-stained battle flags of the 17th, 19th and 20th Michigan volunteer infantry were received at the governor's office from the war department at Washington last Friday and were mounted. The presence of several members of the three regiments. Notwithstanding the evident age of the flags, they have been held up to which the flag have been substituted since the sixties they are in a fairly good state of preservation and valuable heirlooms from Michigan's brave sons to the state museum where they will be placed. —State Republican.

Marriage licensees during the past week:

Engel C. Stone, Orondaga.....25
John A. Mongin, Cambridge.....21

Philip S. Goffray, Lansing.....28
Ada Williams, Leslie.....33

Frank M. Warfield, Delhi.....21
Sybil Palmer, Mason.....19

George A. White, Lansing.....25
Anna Dewey, Stockbridge.....21

Albert O. Hart, Websterville.....39
Sarah E. Hathaway, Meridian.....21

Oscar Wygant, Williamson.....20
Blanche Christian, Leroy.....20

Read the caucus calls.

The People's Store is still offering inducements. Read ad.

The report of the city treasurer appears in another column.

The W. R. C. will furnish dinner at the G. A. R. on election day, 2w

For SALE—Heavy wood lath and set of pump jacks. Inquire at this office.

The C. L. S. C. will meet with Mrs. George Williams, Monday evening, March 25.

Clas. H. Hall and family will next week move to his mother's house on Cherry street.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. J. A. Sherwood Friday afternoon, March 22, at 3 o'clock.

New spring goods is the theme of Clas. H. Hall's ad. this week. He also speaks of carpets, etc.

The L. A. S. of Eden meets at the home of Mrs. Ed. Odyke, Wednesday, March 27, 1895. The gentlemen

will be entertained at the Peacock's drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Vandecook entertained friends at their home last Tuesday evening.

L. S. Bates has been putting a new furnace in W. H. Raynor's residence on April 1, at The People's Store.

Go to Ame's for a good shave. Hair cut 15 cents. Over McCrossen's drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Vandecook entertained friends at their home last Tuesday evening.

L. S. Bates has been putting a new furnace in W. H. Raynor's residence on April 1, at The People's Store.

Take advantage of the special sale on dress goods Saturday and Monday at The People's Store.

Felicia Daniels has an ad. this week announcing painting, paper hanging etc. He awaits your call.

The prohibitionists of this city will meet in caucus at the engine room, on Friday (tomorrow) evening.

Edwin Belcher of Lansing committed suicide by hanging in his barn last week Wednesday afternoon.

Special sale of the popular brand Euclid henetta. This is an extra and we want you to see it.

HENDERSON & PARKHURST.

The prohibitionists of Vevay will meet in caucus at the farmers' club room, at 1 p. m., sharp, on Saturday at The People's Store.

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CAMPBELL & ROSE, Publishers.

MASON, MICHIGAN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

APPLICATION for a divorce was made in Chicago by Mrs. James Matthew Ambrey, Jr., daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, because of her husband's excessive use of intoxicating liquors. The couple eloped and were married in March, 1880.

The oyster dredging schooner *Ida V.*, *Seward*, of Oxford, was capsized in Broad creek, Md., and all hands, consisting of seven men, were drowned.

The treasure condition for the first third of March shows that receipts aggregated \$9,329,000 and the expenditures \$11,334,000, or an excess of the expenditures over receipts of \$2,029,000.

Five men were killed and twenty seriously injured in a riot precipitated by white dock laborers in New Orleans. British vessels were fired upon, the purpose of an English steamship was probably fatally wounded, and the whole city was under a reign of terror.

Twenty-four men were killed by fire and surrounding buildings damaged, the loss being \$200,000.

The Pennsylvania legislature passed a bill prohibiting the wearing of any religious insignia or garb by teachers in the public schools.

The supreme court of Ohio announced an opinion finding the recent annexation of suburban towns to Cincinnati to be valid.

The Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad was formally opened to passenger and freight traffic throughout the entire length in Arizona.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY upheld the constitutionality of the income tax law in an argument before the supreme court in Washington.

Nine Italians, charged with murder, were shot dead by American miners in the Walsenburg (Colo.) district, and a race war was reported to be in progress.

HANNY BROWNE shot and killed his wife and himself at San Francisco.

A mad dog was killed at Peter Thompson's farm, north of Flora, Ill., after it had bitten three children and four horses.

RAIN fell at Perry, O. T., for the first time in ten months. Wells and cisterns were all dry and water for man and beast was hard to obtain.

A bill granting women the right to vote for certain township officers was defeated in the Illinois senate by one vote.

The indictment for embezzlement standing for two years against ex-Gov. Ira S. Chase was discussed at Kokomo, Ind.

By the breaking of an axle on the Lehigh Valley express train near Hazelton, Pa., two cars were turned completely over and each of the fifty passengers sustained injuries more or less severe.

A powerful pool of all the coal railroad companies in Ohio and all the corporations in the state was organized at Columbus.

MINERS of the Pittsburgh district were successful in their strike for an advance in the scale and all but 6,000 had resumed work.

FLAMES in Kansas City destroyed buildings occupied by the English Supply company and the Western Newspaper union and the Great Western type foundry, the total loss being \$300,000.

FACTORIES in the Polish Catholic church at Sheeley, Neb., fought for possession of the edifice and two persons were fatally shot.

CHURCH FISHER, the oldest miller in northwestern Ohio, assigned at Wapakoneta for the benefit of his creditors.

The business portion of the city of Waupun, Wis., was nearly wiped out by fire.

Over 1,000,000 feet of lumber was burned at Griffin, Ark.

MANTON P. KRISINGER, a farmer, was robbed of \$900 by four masked robbers, who forcibly entered his dwelling near Willsboro, O.

LEROY FERNALD, awaiting trial at Alfred, Me., for murdering his mother at East Lebanon, starved himself to death.

OFFICERS raided a backwoods den near Carlton, Minn., and found three girls who had disappeared from West Superior, Wis.

EX-COUNTY TREASURER KENNEDY was arrested at Antigo, Wis., charged with embezzlement. His shortage was alleged to be \$40,807.

The Gorby whipping post bill was defeated in the New York assembly by a vote of 53 to 57.

The St. Louis Sabbath association has begun the prosecution of storekeepers who keep their places of business open on Sunday.

A bill to prohibit the wearing of high hats in theaters was killed by a committee of the Illinois legislature.

JOHN W. PARTRIDGE, acting teller of the Trindall's bank at Strathroy, Ont., was missing with \$5,000 of the bank's funds.

THREE persons were burned to death and four others fatally hurt in a hotel fire at Macclesfield, W. Va.

EX-POLITICIAN GRANGER, James, was elected mayor of Tonawanda, N. Y.

THREE men attempted to rob a bank at Roncalli, Ind., and were pursued by citizens of the town, but escaped.

In his attack upon the income tax before the supreme court Attorney Clinton said it smacked of robbery.

At Charlotte, N. C., Judge Ladd decided the petition of saloonkeepers was void, and every saloon in town was closed.

The world's standing hop, beet and sugar record was broken at Danville, Ky., by Thomas A. Hendricks, who made 30 feet and 4 inches—5 inches over the record.

A new electric gun has been patented at Springfield, O., that will fire a thousand shots a minute.

A terrific windstorm near Eau Claire, Wis., swept away buildings, trees and fences, causing a heavy loss.

JUDGE WILDERMAN, at Muncie, Indiana, decided that matrimonial brokerage is not a legal business in Illinois.

WINCHESTER, Va., was under military control, trouble having arisen over an attempt to lynch a negro.

HORN, SCHAFER & CO., tobacconists at Lynchburg, Va., assigned with very heavy liabilities.

An express train on the Vandalia road was wrecked and the cars burned near Terre Haute, Ind., and several persons were injured.

The gold exportation during February amounted to \$1,555,194 and the importation to \$5,032,197. For the month ended February 28 the exportations of gold amounted to \$58,394,767, and the imports to \$16,029,325.

The number of immigrants arriving in this country during February, 1895, was 9,008, against 9,602 during February, 1894. For the last eight months the total was 130,129, against 109,129 during the same period last year.

The Connecticut legislature has repealed the last of the blue laws of that state.

FIRE in a building at Hartford, Conn., occupied by Charles R. Hart & Co., dealers in house furnishings, did \$100,000 damage.

WRECKAGE of the *Chicago*, which went down during the winter with twenty-four persons on board, was washed ashore at St. Joseph, Mich.

CAREFUL estimates place the amount of fish killed by the February freezing in the shallow bays on the Texas coast south of the mouth of the Brazos river at 55,000 tons.

An incendiary fire destroyed John Harper's barn at Gosden, Ind., and the stable, valuable horses and two calves were burned to death.

CHARLES NORMAN, John Wolf, Andrew Neumann and John Lowe, members of a gang of counterfeiters, were arrested at Kansas City, Mo.

The attorney for the defense of Harry Hayward, under sentence of death at Minneapolis for murder, announced that he would not be present at the execution.

W. H. TAYLOR, the defaulting treasurer of South Dakota, was reported to have been captured in Mexico.

PLANS have about been completed for the colonization of 10,000 old soldiers in Georgia on 100,000 acres of land.

UNKNOWN assassins murdered Mrs. Kolinski and her daughter near Greenburg, Pa. The victims were returning to Hungary.

JAMES FOSTER was killed and three other persons injured in a fire at Laramie, Wyo., which destroyed property worth \$100,000.

DISGRACED negroes have been admitted to the Federation of Women's clubs the Georgia Women's Press club has withdrawn.

JUNIOR RAINEAU, of Fort Wayne, Ind., decided that corporations were entitled under the law to discharge employees who belong to labor unions.

The exports of merchandise during February were \$50,308,543; imports during same period, \$58,226,352. For the eight months ended February 28 the excess of exports over imports was \$9,107,932.

There were 250 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 15th, against 233 in the week previous and 261 in the corresponding time in 1894.

A. B. SNELLING shot and killed Charles McCullough near Helena, Mont., and then shot his own head off. The man had been drinking and quarreled.

The bodies of three men were found in a lumber camp near Ingram, Wis. They were supposed to have been accidentally poisoned.

A BILL passed by the Nebraska legislature prohibits the manufacture or sale of cigarettes or material for cigarettes in the state.

The firm of Cushman Bros. & Co., manufacturers of window shades at Boston, went into insolvency with liabilities of \$150,000.

MEMPHIS in the Polish Catholic church at Sheeley, Neb., fought for possession of the edifice and two persons were fatally shot.

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By the burning of an express car on the Vandalia road near Terre Haute, Ind., \$800,000 in gold and silver coin and bank bills were destroyed.

BLAISDELL's reports few favorable trade features throughout the country and predicts continued small business and quiet demand.

SECRETARY SMITH decided that Buffalo Bill was the only showman who could bill the country to lynch a negro.

HORN, SCHAFER & CO., tobacconists at Lynchburg, Va., assigned with very heavy liabilities.

A terrific windstorm near Eau Claire, Wis., swept away buildings, trees and fences, causing a heavy loss.

JUDGE WILDERMAN, at Muncie, Indiana, decided that matrimonial brokerage is not a legal business in Illinois.

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WISHES.

Asked a little child one day,
A child intent on playing,
"My little one, pray tell to me,
Your dearest wish, what may it be?"
The little one thought for awhile,
Then answered, with a wistful smile,
"To be big like you, and all
To be big like you, and all."

I asked a mother tried and tried,
Of whom eyes and ways had
"What would you wish, pray tell me true,
That kindly fate should bring to you?"
With timid mien and downcast eyes
And blushing deep and gentle sighs,
Her answer came: "All that above,
With some faithful heart."

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"What would you wish, pray tell me true,
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And blushing deep and gentle sighs,
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With some faithful heart."

Again I asked a woman old,
To whom the world seemed hard and cold;
"Pray tell me oh, thou silent in years,
What are thy woes, what are thy fears?"
With timid mien and downcast eyes
And blushing deep and gentle sighs,
Her answer came: "All that above,
With some faithful heart."

My dearest wish is this," said she,
"That God may spare my child to love."

—*Death Pluckhard in N. Y. Weekly.*



By Capt. Charles King, U.S.A.

Copyright, 1891, by J. B. Lippincott Co.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"What is it?" he cried, running and bawling over him. "Are you hit? Here, let me help you, man." And poor Schramm could only clasp his hand about his leg and plead in English equally broken: "Lau!—Roon! Der Lieutenant. Ach Gott! I can it not make." Then Morgan, big powerful fellow, cut him short and swung the little ex-hussar on his back and plunged ahead, headless of his captive a splinter and struggles. But yelling Sioux and whistling bullets both were gaining. Another minute, and down went Lieutenant and man, carrier and carried, and this time Schramm, rolling over and over, never let go of his carbine, but, lying prone, leveled it over a little hummock, and sent a shot square at the foremost Indian, tripping his called pony in the neck of time. Morgan echoed with another. "Good boy, Schramm! Give 'em some more," he cried, as the charging warriors veered and opened out. Then came other shots from the swallows in rear. Only one man held the horses now; the others—the whole squad—were blazing away.

"Check to your game, my buckles!" panted Morgan, loading, firing and missing again. "It's little but lead you'll get out of this outfit!" The Indian bullets were biting at the turf all around him, yet mercifully flying wild. Schramm, bleeding fast, was pale, yet keeping up his fire, wondering how it was he could so rarely hit those yelling, painted, feathered devils darting about them only a few hundred yards away. Then, riding on his knees, he shouted Prussian taunt and challenge.

"Lie down, you fool!" yelled his officer, rolling over to him, and seizing his shoulder. Morgan forced him to earth. Not a second too soon an Indian had sprung from his pony, taken deliberate aim and sent a shot that just grazed the hand that pinned him down, and then came thunder of hoofs far out over the prairie and the rush of comrades to the rescue, and then the Sioux, driving to the last minute, whirled away up the ravine, and Morgan's deer hunt was over. That night, while Ray, with his troop, was still out in pursuit, Morgan lay with a shot hole through the left shoulder at the bivouac fire, and was clasped and condoned with in moderation over the failure of his venison chase, and took it all meekly enough. He had bagged no game, had well-nigh lost his own and other lives, had ridden almost blindly into Indian ambuscade, and yet, in point of result, as it turned out, that was about the best day's work he had done in all his life.

CHAPTER II.

"If ever a man came into the cavalry who deserved well of his country," said his colonel, "it is Morgan." He was a good soldier, but a bad manager—a combination far more frequent than is probably known. He came into the regiment in '66, breveted with a wife and a war debt. A capital trooper, he had won honors with the saber in the Shenandoah; had risen to the command of his battalion, and was urged to take a commission in the regular army. Famous names backed his application, but he had been held to duty in Texas while earlier-discharged volunteers were picking up the plums in the newly-authorized regiments. He got in, eventually as second Lieutenant where his own lieutenants had gone in as first. He had the brevet of a lieutenant colonel of volunteers and the rank and pay of a low-down subaltern of regulars when he and his wife and a little daughter joined the regiment 'in the south.' When he came to the frontier after five years of reconstruction duty her health was impaired as much as his prospects. Morgan was supporting an invalid wife, three children, a negro "mammy," an egregious folly of a female nurse and a scattered indebtedness of no one knew just how many dollars or thousands, all on a first Lieutenant's pay, and that hypothecated. He loved his wife, and little ones; he was attached to his comrades and his profession, but every month found him more dangerously involved. He had no relatives to help him; she had some who might, but didn't. He wore old clothes, stinted himself in every way, yet saw no light ahead; and, to make a long story short, would have thanked God for the chance to end it all, but for the thought of those helpless little ones, when at last the wife, not he, was taken. She had been practically bedridden for two years, and it would have been misery to take her long before, but Morgan couldn't see, then,

He wept sorely over the cold, emaciated form, then roused himself gathered his children in his strong arms and folded them to his heart. "You must be more than ever little mother to them, now, Cousin," said he as he kissed the white forehead of his eldest. She was only fifteen that spring, yet for two years had been more woman than child, trying to help mother, trying to be a comfort to "poor daddy," whose face took on deep and deeper lines with every month, trying to be teacher and playmate and mother all in one to Sister Lottie, only eight, and to brawny, brown-haired, impetuous little Billie, the one member of the household whose spirits were unquenchable. There were ministering hands and loving hearts at the rugged old frontier home, and in poor Mrs. Morgan's last days far from the funds and stores of the line Lieutenant and charge up to him every cent's worth that had leaked or dribbled from the mule-packs, a species of charging that differed from that expected of a linesman, in that it involved none of the perils, yet promised greater reward. You may be assured this gentleman did not come without a safe. Morgan, riding from the bivouac to the stage station, a mile away, the very evening of his successor's arrival, was lassoed on his horse in Cinnabar canyon, gagged, bound, robbed of his package of greenbacks, all in the dash of a bull's-eye. Picked up, stunned, ten minutes thereafter, he could not describe his assailants, but certain hard characters with the command, some of the precious gang of recruits just arrived, made off with the money and the horses, equipments and everything. Certain civil officials gave chase. There was still hope they might be overhauled and the money captured before they could reach the mining town. Meantime, Morgan, not severely hurt, was ordered to join his troop. It was God's mercy that only an hour before the robbery he had counted out every cent for which he was accountable in the presence of Old Tintop, the adjutant, otherwise he would have had to stagger under the accusation of having made away with the money and made up the story.

In vain the rough old campaigner had sought to cheer Morgan by assurances that the party sent out in chase couldn't help gathering in the robbers, who, with one exception, were strangers to the frontier. Morgan ground in spirit. "No, colonel, it is useless. Luck has been dead against me since we furled the Wolverine guidons and I joined the regulars. That money will never be found, and I am eight hundred dollars more in debt than I was a month ago, when it was all I could stagger under. And here this forty-year-old fatigued turned away with the money and buried his bearded face in his hands.

And now, a few weeks later, with a hole in his shoulder and fever in his veins, Mr. Morgan was being borne along homeward in a mule-litter, hopeless and sick at heart, totally unconscious of the fact that one man at least in the long dusty column looked up to him with an enthusiastic gratitude, even while looking down on him from the saddle. Schramm's right leg had been shot through midway between ankle and knee, but the fracture was simple, and the wounded limb was skillfully dressed, set in splints, and Schramm rode in a litter week or two, as ordered, then his Teutonic prayers took effect on the "Herr Wundartz," and he was allowed to swing the leg over the handsome iron horse as soon as he was able to straddle the beast and settle the question why he had named him Bredow. We had little or no time for war history in the cavalcade in those days.

Morgan could not but note how affectionately Schramm's blue eyes would beam upon him and how full of anxious sympathy were his frequent inquiries as to whether there were not something he could do for the poor Lieutenant. They sent the two, with others, in together to the old fort on the railway, and Schramm, whose wound was the more serious, was much the sooner recovered, and bustling around as though nothing had happened, while the veteran Lieutenant, whose hurt was slight, seemed unable to rally. There are wounds that sap the vital forces worse than knife or bullet. Morgan was frothing himself to death. He broke down utterly when Old Tintop, a month later, came in to see him on his arrival at the post.

"What can I do, colonel?" he moaned. "I am too old to resign and try to find employment at home. There's no room for crippled dragoons there. Yet creditors are hounding me, my pay may be stopped any minute to settle this commissary business, and then what will become of my children?"

It was too much for Tintop. He had in his desk that moment the fatal paper received from Washington. It was all very well for the board of survey and the department commander to exonerate Lieutenant Morgan from blame, but the watch-dogs of the treasury couldn't allow him to drop that seven hundred and fifty dollars. There was no doubt that he was robbed. The robbers, in fact, deserting recruits on route to the mines, were easily overhauled by experienced frontiersmen who "lit out" in pursuit the moment the affair was heard of. It was scandalous on the part of "tenderfoot toughs" from the far east to rob an army disbursing officer—and expect to get away with the swind. Buckshot Joe, Lopezito Pote, and other local celebrities lost little time in overhauling the Bowery gang and recovering such valuable as they had; but who was to overtake Joe and Pote? The auditor said Mr. Morgan ought to have kept that money in the safe. The department commander, striving to aid a good soldier, pointed out that they didn't carry cash when on Indian campaigns; if they did, they would even less frequently catch the Indians. But it availed nothing. What did the treasury department care whether Indians were caught or not? Mr. Morgan was held to have violated the spirit of his instructions in that he went to Owyhee for Jerusalem he had come

to. A column on frontier campaign with only the clothes it had on and with never a wagon could hardly be expected to be burdened with a safe to which to secure the commissary's funds. Uncle Sam has a simple way of reimbursing himself in the event of loss: he stops the commissary's pay until the amount is covered, and the commissary may stop the hungry mouths at home meanwhile as best he can—but isn't Uncle Sam's bushness Morgan had over seven hundred and fifty dollars in "greenbacks" in the lining of his canvas hunting-out when they reached the southern hills in October, and not a cent of it when they marched out on the 15th. The campaign was virtually over, all danger, hardship, work and heavy responsibility at an end, a staff captain came by rail and stage to take over the funds and stores of the line Lieutenant and charge up to him every cent's worth that had leaked or dribbled from the mule-packs, a species of charging that differed from that expected of a linesman, in that it involved none of the perils, yet promised greater reward. You may be assured this gentleman did not come without a safe. Morgan, riding from the bivouac to the stage station, a mile away, the very evening of his successor's arrival, was lassoed on his horse in Cinnabar canyon, gagged, bound, robbed of his package of greenbacks, all in the dash of a bull's-eye. Picked up, stunned, ten minutes thereafter, he could not describe his assailants, but certain hard characters with the command, some of the precious gang of recruits just arrived, made off with the money and the horses, equipments and everything. Certain civil officials gave chase. There was still hope they might be overhauled and the money captured before they could reach the mining town. Meantime, Morgan, not severely hurt, was ordered to join his troop. It was God's mercy that only an hour before the robbery he had counted out every cent for which he was accountable in the presence of Old Tintop, the adjutant, otherwise he would have had to stagger under the accusation of having made away with the money and made up the story.

So they wrote letters, did the officers of Morgan's wife's relatives, setting forth how brave and deserving and unfortunate he was; and that something must be done for those children. It's all well enough in the eyes of one's wife relatives to be brave and deserving, but they have no use for a man who is unfortunate. In fact, if he is only fortunate they care very little how brave he may be, and less for his deserts. Robert answered the colonel's missive, as he was to do nothing to pull him out of his hole?

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Ingham County News

Thursday, March 21, 1895.

TEN PAGES

THE TERROR OF DEATH.

It Is Not Present with Everyone Who Dies.

Testimony Which Goes to Prove That Many View with Unconcern the Approach of Dissolution—Dying.

Words of Noted Men.

Many people, through fear of death, are all their lives subject to bondage, writes Rev. E. J. Thirly in the Sunday Magazine. The question is: How shall we die? When shall we die? and where shall we die? are continually worrying them. Indeed, there have been several suicides caused by this haunting terror of death. The thought of it made their lives insupportable, and they killed themselves in order to know the worst. And yet it is quite possible that in respect to the physical sensation of dying we resemble Don Quixote, when he hung by his wrist from the stable window and imagined that a terrible abyss yawned at his feet; in the character of Martines, cuts the thong with lightsome laughter and the gallant gentleman falls four inches.

When Louis XIV. lay dying: "Why weep you?" he asked those who surrounded his deathbed. "Did you think I should live forever?" Then, after a pause: "I thought dying had been harder." Dr. Hunter was another who was agreeably surprised by his experience of dying. His last words were: "If I had strength to hold a pen I would write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." A charming actress who had been twice almost drowned told a friend that dying was the nicest sensation that she knew. The late archbishop of Canterbury, as his "ugly" belf, quietly remarked: "It is really nothing, much after all."

A man said to Socrates: "The Athenians have condemned you to death." "And nature," he replied, "has condemned them." By the ancient Greeks death was considered simply as a destroyer. To them it was the last and most bitter of foes. Achilles in Hades says to Odysseus: "Nay, speak not comfortably to me of death. Rather would I lie upon the earth the hireling of another, than bairn sway over all the dead that are no more." When death is bitter it is so, as a general rule, far more by reason of anxiety and remorse than from physical causes. A man, for instance, can surely die easily if he is leaving a widow and family for whom provision has not been made. The medical men who attended Oliver Goldsmith in his last hour asked him if there was anything on his mind, as he could not account for his temperature being so high. The poet admitted that there was. Debt was upon his mind. To some it is riches, and not poverty, that renders death painful. When Gurkirk showed to Dr. Johnson his palatial residence, the latter said: "Ah, David, these are the things that make death terrible."

John Wesley was once asked by a lady: "Suppose you knew that you were to die at twelve o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?" "How, madam?" he replied: "why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this night at Gloucester, and again at five to-morrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewksbury, preach in the afternoon and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to Friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with the family as usual, retire to my bed at ten o'clock, command myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."

This was the feeling which enabled the American, Gen. Stonewall Jackson, to die as he did. When told he had only two hours to live, he answered: "Very good; it is all right. Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action. Pass the infantry to the front rapidly. Tell Maj. Huwes—" Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his face, and he said quietly and with an expression of relief: "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."

RUINS OF JAMESTOWN.

The First Virginia Colony Now Presents a Picture of Decay.

Jamestown was the first capital of the Virginia colony, and two hundred and fifty years ago the palatial mansions of the royal governors here overlooked the river. Few vestiges of its past splendor remain, says the Washington Star, one of which is the ivy-covered ruin of the old brick tower which formed the entrance to the church built on the site of the one in which Pocahontas was baptized. Around this tower are a few scattered gravestones—some broken in pieces and others with words scarcely legible. The names and dates may still be deciphered upon a few. One, however, the following inscription:

"Here lyeth William Shadwell, who was born in the parish of White Chapel, near London—a Great Shinner waiting for a joyful resurrection."

During the "days of conquest" the river has encroached upon its banks, and it is thought that the sites of many houses have been gradually washed away. This theory seems correct, for at low tide traces of brick foundations may be seen near the shores, as, for instance, the remains of the massive brick walls of an old powder magazine.

The only house now standing was at one time the residence of Gov. Berkeley. The walls alone belong to the original mansion, for fires during war times deprived it of most of its wood-work, pillars, porticos and wings. The island on which Jamestown is now located contains fourteen hundred acres.

"COURTESIES" OF ARMY LIFE.

How Now Acquired Rank Was Used to Avenge a Party Insult.

Notwithstanding the fact that the officers of the American army are the very pink of courtesy, they sometimes, in post and garrison life, have very unpleasant social experiences, says the Outlook. An officer in a garrison is assigned quarters, not according to the necessities of his family, but in accordance with his rank. It therefore comes about quite frequently, when a new officer is sent to a post, that there are many changes of quarters, so as to make room for him. When a new major arrives, for instance, he selects the quarters that suit him best, it matters not who occupies them; provided the occupant is below him in rank. He can turn out a major lower on the list or any captain or lieutenant, and each of these who dispossess him, can choose for himself what quarters suit him best if occupied by an inferior in rank. One move, therefore, may make a dozen others. The women of the army, it is said, are greater sticklers for these rights than the men. But the men themselves, while preserving all the forms of highest courtesy, sometimes push their authority to its fullest limits. For instance, at a two-company post in the west some years ago, a captain of infantry was in command, as his commission was of older date than that of the captain of cavalry also there. These two captains were mutually antipathetic. In their official intercourse all the forms were observed, but still it was plain to all that they cordially disliked each other. One day the senior captain ordered the junior to take a file of men to the forest and cut the firewood needed for the winter. This duty ordinarily would have been given to a sergeant or corporal. The cavalry captain had no recourse and was obliged to obey. Just as he got outside the post the mail, which came only now and at intervals of a week or so, arrived, and the cavalryman sent for his letters. One of these brought him his commission as major. He at once issued an order taking command of the post, and another order assigning the wood-chopping duty to the late commanding.

MIXED RELATIONS.

A Prince Who Is Cousin to Himself, His Father and His Mother.

Among the hardest things which the infant Prince Edward, of the royal house of England, the little son of the Duke of York and heir expectant to the throne, will have to straighten out when he is older is his relationship to his own father and mother. It constitutes a problem such as is seldom found outside of princely houses.

It is certain, however, says the Youth's Companion, that he is the third cousin of his father, and also the second cousin of his mother. This makes his relation to himself somewhere between that of a third and fourth cousin.

He is, as it were, his own double third cousin—a relationship which he will doubtless take him some time to comprehend.

Both his father and mother are descended from George III. of England. George III.'s son Adolphus, duke of Cambridge, had a daughter Mary who married the duke of York; and became the mother of Princess May, who married the duke of York; and the duke of York's father, the prince of Wales, is the great-grandson of the same King George III.

The young prince will have the right to address either his mother, his father or himself as "my royal cousin" and he may, perhaps, excuse any partiality for his mother over his father by declaring that she is a nearer relation than his father.

The princely families of Europe supply many similar cases of tangled relationships growing out of the successive intermarriage of cousins in nearer or remoter degrees.

SEGGARY AND SUPERSTITION.

Memorable Profits by the Belief That Glowing Brings Good Luck.

Beggary is a regular trade, in many parts of the world. Some who practice it may almost be said to make it an art, or a "profession." A good incident, like a "good" salesman, studies his customers, discovers their weak points, if he can, and trades upon them. A French writer, who has given much attention to the subject, describes at length the methods by which such people—who get their living by pauperizing—play upon the superstitions of their victims.

There is a common notion that giving alms brings good fortune.

"Go to the sorcerous," says our French author, "on the days of examination for the bachelier's degree." See the collegians, each with his dictionary under his arm, on their way to make the famous Latin version, on the success of which all his future depends. A cloud of beggars settles down upon them.

"A sou, monsieur, a morsel of bread. It will bring you happiness!"

"The candidate hurries on.

"You will be blackballed, monsieur, the beggar continues."

The sinister prediction always takes effect; the collegian pulls out his purse, and the beggar turns away chuckling.

The same thing is seen at the Hotel de Ville on the days of examination for a certificate of ability for teaching, and when there are no examinations going on, there may be races and thither go the beggars; for gamblers and sporting men are famous for their superstition.

Creatures of the Night.

Nocturnal creatures assume night activity for some other reason than that they cannot see by day, or that they are bitten by night. The bat sees admirably in the brightest sunlight, as anyone knows who has ever seen one. By poking a stick at it, it will open its mouth and make an angry grab at the stick, when it is not near it by several inches. Prof. Boiles says it is the same with owls. They see perfectly in bright sunlight and better at night than most creatures.

CAT COLORS FOR HUNTERS.

They Lend the Chances of Somebody Taking a Shot at the Sportsman.

"You would naturally think the hunter out for game would wear clothes of soft, unobtrusive colors harmonizing with the landscape," said the veteran sportsman to a New York Sun reporter. "Yet, 'stalking' moose and deer in Maine woods, I select apparel pronounced in hue, and often wear a red necktie or handkerchief. This I do to lessen the danger of being shot through mistake."

"Of the great army of hunters that enfilade the woods of the Pine Tree state there are few that will not sometimes venture a shot into moving bushes on the chance that the invisible object that masquerades them may be a deer. The fool sportsman, who is largely in evidence in the shooting season, will do so every time. If it be a man in the bushes, any striking colors of his costume are apt to catch the eye of the one preparing to fire and prevent the shot being fired.

"The danger of alarming game by such costume! That is not enough to be taken into account. Everything striking in color is more likely than not to excite their curiosity and draw them toward the hunter if he works with proper slowness and caution. Besides that, all the antlered game trust almost wholly to their sense of hearing and smelling to warn them of the approach of danger, and if you can baffle those faculties you need have little fear of their taking alarm from the sight of you."

"But, speaking of costume, don't wear black, else every night, and even some experienced sportsman, seeing you among the trees, would not drive at you, believing he was going to bag a bear."

HANDY WITH A WHIP.

A Stage Driver Disarms a Road Agent with a Lash.

One of the dangers which menaced travelers in the early history of California was an attack by highwaymen. An old stage driver who drove over a part of the long line between San Jose and Los Angeles relates an interesting incident of those early days. He says:

I remember once, says a writer in the Youth's Companion, in a lonely, winding canyon, through which the road wound, he had a little experience that was thrilling for the moment. It was a moonlight night, and I was pushing ahead at a good speed, with a stage full of passengers, and a heavy treasure box.

Just as I got around a bend in the road I saw the figure of a man on horseback beside the road. He yelled out for us to stop, and I saw a gun barrel gleam in the moonlight.

The horses were going at a speed that might be called breakneck, and I made up my mind to take the chance of getting through. I saw the gun raised to the fellow's shoulder as we approached. I had my long whip in my hand, and with a desperation born of the peril of the moment, I made a vicious swipe at him.

I don't know how it happened, but the lash wound itself around the gun, and as we dashed by, the whip was drawn that." I was nearly pulled off my seat, but I held on, and the gun was dragged out of the robber's hand and fell to the ground. At the same moment it was discharged by the shock.

It rattled along the road for quite a distance before the whiplash un wound itself. I don't know what the highwayman thought, but I'll wager he was surprised.

A FUNNY LITTLE STORY.

In Which Pride Is Rebutted in True Blue Fairy Book Style.

A funny little story, with a moral, comes from Isch, by way of a London exchange. Not long ago a lady who had just arrived from Rumania, took a stroll to Soden Doppel Blaet, a celebrated point of view. There she met a young married lady, accompanied by her little girl. The smart, rather over-dressed stranger was much struck with the child's frock, which was exquisitely embroidered with forget-me-nots, and advancing, she calmly asked the youthful mother where the garment was bought. "I embroidered all her frocks myself; it gives me such pleasure," was the smiling answer. At this a shade of scorn came on the questioner's face, and she said, with ill-concealed contempt: "That is only possible with a very small household. People like myself, who have so many visitors, and move in the best society, have no time for such middle-class pleasures."

The other lady laughed, but returned no answer, and the fair Rumanian continued boasting until at last her haughty self mildly: "I also have to play hostess occasionally. My father, the emperor, favors us from time to time with a visit, and the empress often comes to see his grandchildren, as well as many other members of the imperial family; but all the same I have invariably leisure in the morning hours to do embroidery for my little girl."

The doctor, who has given much attention to the subject, describes at length the methods by which such people—who get their living by pauperizing—play upon the superstitions of their victims.

DR. HOLMAN S. HUMPHREY.

The Great English Physician and Surgeon.

R·I·P·A·N·S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

The mail route from Danville to Muncie having been discontinued, the subscriber will hereafter run a vehicle over the road daily (Sunday excepted) and the 4th of July (excepted) and the 4th of August (excepted) and the 4th of October (excepted) and the 4th of November (excepted) and the 4th of December (excepted) and the 4th of January (excepted) and the 4th of February (excepted) and the 4th of March (excepted) and the 4th of April (excepted) and the 4th of May (excepted) and the 4th of June (excepted) and the 4th of July (excepted) and the 4th of August (excepted) and the 4th of September (excepted) and the 4th of October (excepted) and the 4th of November (excepted) and the 4th of December (excepted) and the 4th of January (excepted) and the 4th of February (excepted) and the 4th of March (excepted) and the 4th of April (excepted) and the 4th of May (excepted) and the 4th of June (excepted) and the 4th of July (excepted) and the 4th of August (excepted) and the 4th of September 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Why don't you buy

EVEN CHANGE?

This is the place to get it at 21 cents.

LOOK AT THIS

2400 Sulphur Matches, 13c
2400 Parlor Matches, 14c

Everything in the Grocery line Cheap for Cash.

We are Never Undersold When you talk Cash

We want your Butter and Eggs. We always pay the top of the market.

Hot Coffee Free every Saturday,

Yours for trade,

W. M. PRATT.

F. DANIELS,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
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**HOUSE,
SIGN AND
ORNAMENTAL Painting**

Carriage Painting.

Shop in Clark building, Maple St.

Paper Hanging BY THE ROLL OR DAY.

Country Work Solicited.

Leave orders with C. W. Browne,

Ingham County News

Entered at the Postoffice, Mason, as second-class matter.

Published Every Thursday by

CAMPBELL & ROSE.

TERMS:

One year, \$1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 35 cents—in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisement rates made known to all offices of the paper in the state and every insertion.

Marriage, birth, and death notices free.

Obituary notices, recognitions of respect, carts of shanks, etc., 6 cents a line.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

SOUTHWARD.

	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
Monroe	6:30	6:38	6:48	6:58	7:08	7:18	7:28
Jackson	10:25	4:05	11:20				
Chicago	5:30	9:00	7:30				
Detroit	6:15	6:15	7:15				
St. Thomas	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30	5:30
Niagara Falls	5:18	5:18	5:18	5:18	5:18	5:18	5:18

NORTHWARD.

	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
Monroe	6:22	11:25	6:35	6:35	6:35	6:35	6:35
Lansing	2:10	12:12	6:55				
OWENSBORO	6:57	4:15	2:20	7:11			
Bay City	8:50	4:50	6:25				
Glendale	5:30	7:00	8:30				
Dalton	5:15	6:15	7:15				

O. W. RUGGLES,
Agent, and Clerk of Agent, Chicago.
P. D. STANTON, Clerk of Agent, Mason.

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH E. ROOT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office over First State and Savings Bank, Mason, Mich.

C. E. DOYING, Attorney at Law, Office in Partchurst block, Mason, Mich.

A. M. CUMMINS, Lawyer, Office over Farmers' Bank, Mason, Mich.

G. E. SANDERS, Attorney and counselor at law, Office in the Huntington block, up stairs, Mason, Mich.

O. J. HODD, Attorney and counselor at law, Office of Probate office, Mason, Mich.

E. S. AVERY, Attorney at Law, Office opposite Hudson House, Lansing, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

D. L. FRANK, E. THOMAS, PHYSICIANS and Surgeon, Office over Webb & White's Drug Store, Mason, Mich.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE

hours from one to two, and from six to seven P.M.

D. J. JENKINS, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, Office in No. 2 block; residence third door east of M. B. church.

**FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ING-
FIRM, Mason, Safest, cheapest, best. For
information write to O. F. Miller, Secretary,
Mason. R. J. Bullock, President, Mason.**

JEWELER.

ELIAS CULVER, dealer in watches, clocks,
jewelry, silverware, etc. Repairing done.

C. L. CASTERLIN,
LOAN, COLLECTION, INSURANCE AND
REAL ESTATE, Office over F. W. Webb & Son, Mason, Mich.

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hardware, paints, oils, and farmers' supplies.
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**MONEY TO LOAN, BY THE REAL ES-
TATE AGENT, JOHN DUNSHAW.**

GEORGE A. EARLIE, DEALER IN HEAVY
and Shelf Hardware, Mapletown, Mason.

Ingham County News

TEN PAGES

Thursday, March 21, 1895.

A Chance to Make Money.

I am delighted with my success selling Dish Washers. In the last six weeks I made \$534, and was sick part of the time. I think this is pretty good for an inexperienced lady. I am surprised there has never been a good Dish Washer put on the market before, as everyone seems so anxious for one. It certainly is a popular demand that is unsupplied, and that means big money for the agents that supply the demand. I believe my invention can make from \$5 to \$12 a day more in this business, and by advertising the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa., you can get full particulars. It simply requires a little push. You can't expect to make money unless you try. I would like to have the experience of others of your readers in this business.

M. FRANCIS

Probate Proceedings.

March 14—The final account of Robert Dish, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Martin Johnson, of Lansing, deceased, was examined and allowed.

March 15—An order was made determining the heirs at law of Marvin Gour, deceased, of 111 Main Street, Mason, A. Colwell, executrix of the will of James Colwill, deceased, was examined and allowed.

March 18—Martha Johnson, widow of William Johnson, a native, having died a few days before his death, was interred at the cemetery of the First Methodist Church, Lansing, deceased.

The will of Mary Gory, late of Vevay, deceased, was admitted to probate.

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INSULT TO THE FLAG.

Solid Shot Sent After an American Steamer.

Unaccountable Action of a Spanish Man-of-War—Government at Washington Protests—Mirunga Thinks the Story Pure Fiction.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Colonial line steamer *Alliance*, Capt. Crossman, from Colon, which arrived at quarantine at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, brought a startling tale of outrage at sea. March 8, at about 7:30 o'clock in the morning, when the steamer was off the east end of the island of Cuba, a brigantine-armed man-of-war, flying the Spanish flag, was passed, steering in the same direction at a distance of about 1½ miles. The *Alliance* dipped her colors in salute and the courtesy was acknowledged and reciprocated by the Spaniard.

A few minutes later a puff of smoke appeared from the man-of-war's bow, and a report followed. This was followed a few minutes later by another blank discharge. Capt. Crossman did not pay any attention to the shooting, but continued on his course northward. The man-of-war then altered its course to follow the *Alliance*, and almost at once another gun was fired and a solid shot came bounding toward the American steamer, missing her narrowly. Two other bills were fired, but both went wide.

The Spaniard last dropped astern and after a chase of about 25 miles altered her course and headed back. Capt. Crossman can advance no theory to account for the outrageous conduct of the Spaniard.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Following is the text of the tact note sent by Secretary Gresham to Minister Taylor at Madrid, instructing him to demand an apology from the Spanish officials for the American flag at the *Alliance* incident.—*SPAIN*, Mexico, March 18.—This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamer *Alliance*, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New York, when 60 miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cozumel, was repeatedly fired at by a Spanish gunboat, a solid shot which fortunately fell short. The windward passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. The Spanish and American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly with safety of Cape Matapan. "They are well known and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call. Terrible interference with them cannot be claimed as a reason for which they pass within 3 miles of the Cuban coast, or not, and can under no circumstances, be tolerated when the state of war exists."

"This government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorised act and due expression of the indignation of the United States. It must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts of hostility under color of the law of nations."

"You will communicate this to the minister for foreign affairs and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response."

—*GRESHAM.*

When shown the text of Secretary Gresham's cablegram to Minister Taylor, Senor Mirunga said:

"I am astonished that this course has been taken, when as yet only one side of the story has been told, and any action must be based on the ex parte statement of Capt. Crossman."

"Will Spain apologize?" Minister Muñoz was asked.

"That remains to be seen after Spain's side of the story is learned," said he. "Certainly there will be no reply until all the facts are known, not alone from Capt. Crossman, but from the commander of the Spanish gunboat alleged to have done the firing."

BRADSTREET ON TRADE.

The Situation as Viewed by a Leading Agency.

New York, March 18.—Bradstreet says:

"There are fewer favorable and favorable trade terms for the United States. The last instance shows only the latter, which point to a continuance of small volume of business and slight demand. Unfavorable weather, which has served to check demand so many weeks, continues to make itself felt south and in many parts of the west."

To Bradstreet from the important distributing centers, Chicago and St. Louis, are conspicuous exceptions this week in that they announce a continuance of the rising volume of demand. In staple lines and a steadiness in growth and improvement in the distribution of staples, at the former rate, the general volume of business in clothing, machinery, shoes, hardware and other leading lines, with new stocks ordered in many instances, a better feeling in trade circles and the like, is the latter. The report from St. Louis covers similar grounds and in addition states that the volume of trade is in excess of that at a like period in 1893, when the volume was the largest on record. Activity among manufacturers of machinery and agricultural implements there is also mentioned. The general impression there is also that end a full statement of the riot and its results was made out and sent to the diplomats at Washington representing the various foreign nations interested. The British ambassador at Washington has instructed his consul here to collect evidence concerning the murder of Purser Bain, of the British steamer *Engineer*, to be used in the suit, which is to be instituted at once against the city of New Orleans.

James Lane, the purser of the steamer *Engineer*, who received five bullet wounds, rests easily and the surgeons of the infirmary declare the chances are in favor of his recovery.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Thursday morning the Washington artillery, commanded by Col. Richardson, and consisting of two Hotchkiss guns and about 120 armed men, proceeded to the site of the disturbance. The Second, Third and Fourth battalions of state troops were sent up town in the direction of Carrollton and stationed at various points on the levee front. Under the protection thus afforded many colored men started to work at 1 o'clock, and no further trouble occurred.

Taylor Arrested in Mexico.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—A Tampa special says: W. H. Taylor, the defaulting South Dakotan treasurer, was arrested last Sunday in Mexico by Philberton agents. Taylor, under the name of Nixon, and a companion calling himself Phelps passed through here several weeks ago.

They went Havana, and the chief of police of that city was paid \$2,000 to locate Taylor, which he did on a steamer bound for Vera Cruz, Mexico. News has been received here of the arrest in Mexico.

Rosebury to Quit.

LEXINGTON, March 14.—On authority which is considered sufficient it is said Lord Rosebury, prime minister, owing nominally to the present state of his health, has determined to place his resignation in the queen's hands.

To Take the County from the Map.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—J. M. Lewis, representing the bondholders of Dallas county, Mo., has sued the county for over \$1,000,000, and service is now being had on the county judges. There is talk of having the legislature force Dallas county among the adjoining counties, thus legislating it out of existence and folding it into a

For a Greater Pittsburgh.

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SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS.

Race War in New Orleans—Five Men Were Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—There were two separate and distinct riots here Tuesday, both probably resulting from the same plan. One occurred on the river front, near the French market, where the ship *Engineer* was loading for Liverpool. The other occurred about 4 miles distant, in the direction of Carrollton, at the foot of Philip street. Only one man, William Campbell (colored), was killed in the latter affair.

The names of the dead are: William Campbell (colored); Jules Carniveau, *Leonard McLeod*; and two unknown negroes who have not been identified. A total of eight were wounded. Doubtless a number of other negroes were slightly wounded, but ran away and cannot be identified.

The riot was far more serious than the loss of life indicated, for it showed the mob to be in complete control and able to defy and overrule the police and hold the commerce of the city completely at its mercy. It marched along the entire city front, some 8 or 10 miles, in two armies, equipped with rifles, shotguns and pistols, dispersing all companies of negroes at work there and shooting all who opposed it without the slightest check or hindrance or the least attempt at resistance on the part of the laborers or police. The mob was completely master of the situation, firing right and left at all who got in the way and at many points even the vessels lying at the wharf received showers of bullets.

The negroes were taken completely by surprise. They ran about like a lot of wild animals, and their cries were pitiful. Many sought refuge aboard the ship while some ran down the wharf and made their escape. One negro, it is stated, jumped under the wharf. It is impossible to estimate the number of shots fired, but it is said that there were about 200. The firing was needless on all sides, not caring whom they shot. After the bloodily work the attendees hurried off as fast as they had gone, moving along the levee up town unobserved.

The trouble which started in September, the beginning of the commercial war in New Orleans, and which originated over labor matters, has in time changed to a bitter race war. The white seraphim who had been very severe and uncompromising in their strictures in this country, now have masses of the cotton situation in New Orleans for years. They decided that there was not enough money in the business for them and the negroes and profited by the same. The reply of Spain is prompt disavowal as in unauthorized act, and that a "no expression of regret on the part of Spain" will be forthcoming.

Secretary Gresham communicated the substance of Spain's response to the president as soon as it had been translated, but he was unwilling to give it out for publication.

It is the belief, based on good authority, that in its answer the Spanish government has given assurance to the United States that there will be no more repetition of such offenses as the firing upon the null steamer *Alliance*.

The reply of the Spanish government is couched in courteous and temperate phrases, and expressed the determination of Spain to avoid further cause for complaint on the part of this government.

MADISON, March 18.—Replying to questions propounded in the chamber of deputies on Saturday Senor Alejandro Gresca, minister of state, said the report that Minister Taylor, acting on behalf of the United States government, had claimed reparation from Spain was due to the United States on account of the *Alliance* incident was true. The United States government, he said, at the same time demanded that American trade with Cuba should not be interfered with. He hoped the *Alliance* would be amicably settled. The United States government, he explained, considered the firing on the *Alliance* to be a violation of the principles of international law. Minister Gresca, in conclusion, said the Spanish government had ordered the fullest investigation of the affair to be made. The government, he added, was willing to agree to any settlement provided the principles of international law were not infringed upon and that no attempt was made to prejudice the dignity of the offenders.

To that end a full statement of the riot and its results was made out and sent to the diplomats at Washington representing the various foreign nations interested. The British ambassador at Washington has instructed his consul here to collect evidence concerning the murder of Purser Bain, of the British steamer *Engineer*, to be used in the suit, which is to be instituted at once against the city of New Orleans.

James Lane, the purser of the steamer *Engineer*, who received five bullet wounds, rests easily and the surgeons of the infirmary declare the chances are in favor of his recovery.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Thursday morning the Washington artillery, commanded by Col. Richardson, and consisting of two Hotchkiss guns and about 120 armed men, proceeded to the site of the disturbance. The Second, Third and Fourth battalions of state troops were sent up town in the direction of Carrollton and stationed at various points on the levee front. Under the protection thus afforded many colored men started to work at 1 o'clock, and no further trouble occurred.

Taylor Arrested in Mexico.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—A Tampa special says: W. H. Taylor, the defaulting South Dakotan treasurer, was arrested last Sunday in Mexico by Philberton agents. Taylor, under the name of Nixon, and a companion calling himself Phelps passed through here several weeks ago.

They went Havana, and the chief of police of that city was paid \$2,000 to locate Taylor, which he did on a steamer bound for Vera Cruz, Mexico. News has been received here of the arrest in Mexico.

Rosebury to Quit.

LEXINGTON, March 14.—On authority which is considered sufficient it is said Lord Rosebury, prime minister, owing nominally to the present state of his health, has determined to place his resignation in the queen's hands.

To Take the County from the Map.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—J. M. Lewis, representing the bondholders of Dallas county, Mo., has sued the county for over \$1,000,000, and service is now being had on the county judges. There is talk of having the legislature force Dallas county among the adjoining counties, thus legislating it out of existence and folding it into a

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SPANISH GUNS.

Said to Have Been Trained on Another American Ship.

Rumored Sinking of a Vessel by a Spanish Gunboat—Sixteen of Her Crew Reported Drowned—Our Protest Answered.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 18.—Passengers on the steamer which arrived from Havana Saturday night bring news of reports in circulation there of further deportations by Spanish authorities on American vessels along the Cuban coast. The latest report is to the effect that a Spanish gunboat, Arevalo, fired into and sunk the American schooner *Engineer*, which was loading for Liverpool. The crew of the vessel, numbering sixteen persons, perished when the schooner had sailed from Key West. Inquiries, however, fail to show that any boat is missing or unreported, except those engaged in legitimate trade. Many sailed recently for West India ports with full cargoes.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *Recorder* publishes the following dispatches from Washington: Spain has replied to Secretary Gresham's demand. A

dispatch was received Sunday night that, so far as it goes, is entirely satisfactory to the United States. It is a response to the last part of Secretary Gresham's dispatch in which he insists that "immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts

wantonily imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States."

That part of the dispatch which refers to the firing upon the *Alliance* is reserved for future reply, after an investigation by Spain into the circumstances that surround it. There is no doubt in the mind of the president and the secretary of state that this will receive "prompt disavowal" as an unauthorized act, and that a "no expression of regret on the part of Spain" will be forthcoming.

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China Must Get Gold.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The cash indemnity that will probably have to be paid Japan by China to secure peace is variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 yen. A silver yen is worth fifty cents, a gold yen about one dollar. The coin to be used has not yet been decided.

To Annex Cuba to the United States.

COLORADO, March 14.—The Cuban revolutionary leaders who are directing affairs from Jamaica are anxious, according to advices received by sympathizers here, to bring about the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

SEVENTEEN AND A HALF MILLION

New Year's cards were sent through the post in Paris on New Year's day, an increase of over two million over 1894. There was a great decrease, however, in the number of boxes of confectionery and other gifts sent.

GAY PARIS.

A GRAND ball is to be given by the National Society of Fine Arts, in France, to celebrate the centenary of the Paris Ecole Normale. This is enormous, even

in France, for the Sorbonne is the theological faculty of the University of

France.

JOHN LA FARGE, the well-known painter, has been invited to give a special exhibition of two hundred of his paintings, together with a collection of his work in stained glass at the new salon in the Champs de Mars, in the spring.

MONUMENTAL tables show that the average duration of the life of women in European countries is something less than that of men. Notwithstanding this fact, of the list of centenarians collected by the British association, a fraction over two-thirds were women.

Long Drawn Out Boycott Ended.

BROOKLYN, Mass., March 16.—The

fight which has been in progress for

over three years between the Bouve-

Crawford company, shoe manufac-

turers, and the American Feder-

"A SERAPHIC DIET."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Talks About the Isarolites' Food.

The Mama Sunt from Heaven Litened to the Continuit Yeast to be Found in the Practice of True Christianity.

The following discourse by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was delivered in the Academy of Music, New York city, on the subject: "A Seraphic Diet," being based on the text:

Man did eat angels' food—Psalms xxviii. 13.

Somewhat risky would be the undertaking to tell just what was the manner that fell to the Israelites in the wilderness; of what it was made, how it was made, and who made it. The manna was called angels' food, but why so called? Was it because it came from the place where angels live; or because angels compounded it; or because angels did eat it; or because it was good enough for angels? On what crystal platter was it carried to the door of Heaven, and then thrown out? How did it taste? We are told there was in it something like honey, but if the saccharine taste in it had been too strong, many would not have liked it, and so it may have had a combination of flavors—this deficiency of the species. It must have been nutritious, for a nation lived upon it for forty years. It must have been beautiful, for it is so inspiringly applauded. It must have been abundant, because it dismissed the necessity of a sufferer for a great army. Each person had a ration of three quarts a day allowed to him, and so fifteen million pounds were necessary every week. Those were the times of which my text speaks, when "men did eat angels' food." If the good Lord who has helped me so often, will help me now, I will first tell you what angels' food is, and then how we can get some of it for ourselves. In our mortal state we must have for sustenance, and digestion, and assimilation, the products of the earth. Corporeity, as well as mentality, and spirituality, characterizes us. The style of diet has much to do with our well-being. Light and frothy food taken exclusively results in weak muscle and semi-invalidism. The taking of too much animal food produces sensuality. Vegetarians are cranks. Reasonable selection of the farinaceous and the solid ordinarily produces physical stamina.

But we have all occasionally been in an esthetic state where we forgot the necessity of earthly food. We were fed by joys, by anticipations, by discoveries, by companionships, that swindled the dining hour into insignificance, and made the pleasures of the table stupid and uninviting. There have been cases where from seemingly invisible sources the human body has been maintained, as in the remarkable case of our invalid and Christian neighbor, Mollie Parker, known throughout the medical and Christian world for that she was seven weeks without earthly food, fed and sustained on heavenly visions. Our beloved Dr. Ireneus Prime, editor and theologian recorded the wonders concerning this girl. Prof. West, the great scientist, marveled over it, and Willard Parker, of world-wide fame in surgery, threw up his hands in amazement at it. There are times in all our lives when the soul asserts itself, and says to the body:

"Frosh! Stand back! Stand down! I am at a banquet where no chalices gleam, and no vials smoke, and no culinary implements clatter. I am feeding on that which no human hand has mixed, and heavenly hand ever bated. I am eating angels' food!" If you have never been in such an exalted state, I commissariate your human temperament, and I dismiss you from this service as incompetent to understand the thrilling and glorious suggestiveness of my text when it says: "Man did eat angels' food."

Now, what do the supernaturals live on? They experience none of the demands of corporeity, and have no hindrance or environment in the shape of bone, and muscle, and flesh, and hence that which may delectate our palate, or invigorate our poor, dying frames would be of no use to them. But they have a food of their own. My text says so. There may be other courses of food in the heavenly menu that I am not aware of, but I know of five or six styles of food always on celestial tables when cherubim and seraphim, and archangels gather for heavenly repasts: the mystery of redemption; celestialized music; the heavenly picturesque; sublime colloquy; eternal enterprises; saintly association; Divine companion-ship; celebrative jubilation.

There is one subject that excites the curiosity, and inquisitiveness of all those angels. St. Peter says: "What thing the angels desire to look into?" That is, why did Christ exchange a palmer for a barn? Why did He drop a scepter from His right hand to take a spear into His left side? Why quits the anthem of the worshiping heavens to hear the crooning of a weary mother's voice? Was a straw better than a garment? Could it not have been done in some other way?" says angel the first. "Was the human race worth such a sacrifice?" says angel the second. "How could Heaven get along without Him for thirty-three years?" says angel the third. "Through that assassination may sinful man rise into our eternal companion-ships!" says angel the fourth. And then they all bend toward each other and talk about it, and guess about it, and try to fathom, and prophesy concerning it. But the subject is too big, and they only nibble at it. They only break off a piece of it. They only taste it. They just dip into it. And then one angel exclaims: "Worthy is the lamb that was slain!" And another says: "Unsearchable!" And another says: "Past finding out!" And another says: "Hallelujah!" And then they all fill their cups of gold with the "new wine of the kingdom." Unlike the beakers of earth, which poison, these glow with immortal health, the wine pressed

from the grapes of the heavenly Eshcol, and they all drink to the memory of manger and cross, shattered sepulcher and Olivet ascension. Oh, that rapturous, inspiring, transporting theme of the world's ransom! That makes angels' food. The taking of that food gives stronger pulse to their gladness; adds several mornings of radiance to their foreheads; gives vaster circle to the sweep of their wings on mission intercession. Some of the crumbs of that angels' food fall all around our wilderness camp to-day, and we feel like crying with Paul: "Oh, the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!" or with expiring Stephen: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" or with many an enraptured soul: "None but Christ! None but Christ!" Pass around all these angles. Carry it through all these aisles. Climb with it through all these galleries. Take it among all the novels, as well as among all the palaces of the great town. Give all nations this smile another noon risen at midday. His presence enough to make a heaven if there were no other attraction—I say, when they meet together in the council chambers close to the throne—Ahl that will be regalement infinite. That will be a repeat-supper. That will be angels' food. And one of my exciting anticipations of Heaven is the prospect of seeing and talking with some of them. Why not? What did they come out for on the balcony on that Christmas night and sing for our world, if they did not want to be part of communication with us? I know the serenade was in Greek, but they knew that their words would be translated in all languages. If they thought themselves too good to have anything to do with us, they have dropped Christmas carols upon the shepherds, some of them as bad as any of us have ever been? Ay! If they sing for mortals, will they not sing for us when we become immortal?

Now, in the emerald palace of Heaven, let the cup-bearers and servants of the King remove this course from the banquet, and bring on another course of angels' food, which is celestialized music. You and I have seen at some concert or oratorio a whole assemblage to whom the music was a fest. Never anything that they took in at the lips of the mouth was so delightful to their taste as that which they look in at the lips of the ear. I have seen, and you have seen, people actually intoxicated with sweet sounds. Oratorios which are always celestialized music. And one of my exciting anticipations of Heaven is the prospect of seeing and talking with some of them. Why not? What did they come out for on the balcony on that Christmas night and sing for our world, if they did not want to be part of communication with us? I know the serenade was in Greek, but they knew that their words would be translated in all languages. If they thought themselves too good to have anything to do with us, they have dropped Christmas carols upon the shepherds, some of them as bad as any of us have ever been? Ay! If they sing for mortals, will they not sing for us when we become immortal?

Now, in the emerald palace of Heaven, let the cup-bearers and servants of the King remove this course from the banquet, and bring on another course of angels' food—the last course, and the best: the dessert; the culmination of the feast, which is Celestial Ju-bilance. You and I have known people who prided themselves on never getting excited. They have cultivated the phlegmatic. You never saw them cry you never heard them in a burst of laughter. They are in a non-tonous, and to me intolerable, I am afraid of a man or a woman that can not cry; I am afraid of a man or a woman who can not laugh. Christ says in the book of Revelation that such people are to Him nauseating, and cause regurgitation. (Revelation iii. 10.) Because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth." But the angels in Heaven have no stolidity, or unresponsiveness. There is one thing that agitates them into holy mirth. When that happens if their harp being up they take it down, and with deft fingers pull from among the strings a canticle. They run into their neighbors on the same golden street, and tell the good news. If Miriam has there symbols anything like those with which she performed on the banks of the Red sea, she claps them in triumph, and there is a festive table spread, and the best of the angels' food is set on it. When is it? It is when a man or a woman down in the world who was all wrong, by the grace of God, is made all right. (Luke xii. 10.) There's joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repents! Why are they so happily agitated? Because they know what a tremendous thing it is to turn clear around from the wrong road, and take the right road. It is because they know the difference between swine's trough with nothing but husks, and a king's banquet with angels' food. It is because they know the infinite, the everlasting difference between down and up. And then, their festivity is catching. If we hear the bells of a city ring, we say: "What is that for?" If we hear rolling out from an auditorium the sound of a full orchestra, we say: "What is happening here?" And when the angels of God on jubilation over a case of earthly acceptance, your friends in Heaven will say: "What now thing has happened?" Why full disposure? Why the fame from the oldest towers of eternity? The fact is, my friends, there are people in Heaven who would like to hear from you. Your children there are wondering when father and mother will come into the Kingdom, and with more glee than they ever danced in the hallway at your coming home at eventide, they will dance the floor of the heavenly man at the tidings of father and mother saved. Besides that, the old folks want to hear from you. They are standing at the head of the celestial stairs waiting for the news, that their prayers have been answered, and that you are coming on to take from their lips a kiss better than that which they now throw you. Calling you by your first name, as they always did, they are talking about you and saying, "There is our son," or, "There is our daughter down in that world of strings, guitars, and drums, and tambourines, and voices of fathers who are perfectly willing to refund money!" I would not give a public endorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. This is the happiness in No-To-Bac that I have known, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I have a desire to make known this wonderful remedy. The Sterling Drug Company, of New York and Chicago, say: "We don't claim to cure every case. That's Frank's talk, a lie; but we do guarantee that when you take No-To-Bac, and then use it, you are thousands of a thousand, I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the claim is not exaggerated, in a case of tobacco-sickness, just like in Cleveland, who have brought No-To-Bac from Hustler, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I have a desire to make known this wonderful remedy. The Sterling Drug Company, of New York and Chicago, say: "We don't claim to cure every case. That's Frank's talk, a lie; but we do guarantee that when you take No-To-Bac, and then use it, you are thousands of a thousand, I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. 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