# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## The News from All Parts of the World.

ABROAD.

Yellow fever is epidemic on the Isthmus of Panama—about 50 deaths occurring daily.——The English blockading fleet has left Greek waters.——Rumors are current of another uprising of Indians in the near future in the Northwestern Territory. The plan is said to be to attack McLeod, Calgary and Regina first.——A meeting, which is supposed to have great political significance, has been arranged between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany, to take place at one of the German Spas early next Autumn. It is thought not improbable that the Czar will attempt to get Germany to agree to his favorite project of war in the Balkans, and Austria is considerably exercised over this idea. All leaves of absence of officers in the Austrian army have been revoked, and great military activity exists throughout the country.——Mr. Pendleton, U. S. Minister at Berlin, is coming home on leave of absence.——The Orange workmen employed at the Queen's Island ship yards, Belfast, Ireland, attacked the laborers employed by the Harbor Commissioners and drove them into the water. Six were removed to hospitals. One is still missing, and it is believed he was drowned. The Orangemen made the assault because the laborers, it was alleged, had previously attacked some loyalists for aspersing the home rule movement.——The Highland Reform League, at a meeting held at Glasgow last week, adopted resolutions favoring home rule for Scotland and the establishment of a separate Scotch Legislature.——The Shah of Persia has refused the proposal from Turkey to join the Universal Musselman Alliance.——The Gladstone Irish Home Rule bill has been defeated.——The Bonapartist Princes have been expelled from France.——It is rumored that a Carlists war is brewing in France.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

C. E. Pressley, proprietor of the Magnolia House, Pine Bluff, Ark., who, a few months ago, shot and killed Frank Brigham, a guest of his house, was sentenced on the 1st to be hanged on the 27th.——One of the men who blew open the County Treasurer's safe at Perryville, Mo., and stole $6,000 of the County funds, was arrested at Grand Tower, and $1,326 of the stolen money found on his person.——While repairing a pump at the Leadville coal shaft at Youngstown, O., on the 1st, William Morriss fell to the bottom of the shaft, which is nearly 200 feet deep. In the descent he struck the timbers, breaking his neck.——Patrick Crowley, of Peabody, Mass., was arrested last week for the murder of his wife. It is alleged that he choked her and broke her neck.——Mart Buzzard, a member of the notorious Welsh Mountain gang, was captured in Salisbury Township, Pa., last week, on a charge of larceny. At present four of the family are in jail—Abe and Ike in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Joe and Mart in the County jail.——At midnight on the 1st the house of Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, near Limestone, N. Y., was discovered to be in flames. Nothing could be done to extinguish the fire, and when it burned out the woman's charred body was found in the cellar. She was living alone and was 67 years of age. It is thought the fire caught from a defective stovepipe.——An explosion of the boiler in the International Railway shops at Galveston, Tex., inflicted a great amount of damage. In addition to the loss on the building five locomotives were badly damaged. Several workmen were fatally injured.——Andrew Dunham, a farm hand, shot and seriously hurt the wife of his employer, near Elmira, N. Y., on the 3d, and then killed himself. The first shot was supposed to have been accidental, as he had always borne an excellent reputation.——Daniel Allen and Mrs. Wright have been arrested for the poisoning of the latter's husband. Allen was also slowly poisoning his wife with the intention of marrying Mrs. Wright when the fiendish work was consummated.——Charles A. Buddensiek, the New York builder of mud houses, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and fined $500 for manslaughter, has been removed from the Tombs, where he had been confined, and taken to Sing Sing State Prison.——Edward Eisslefitt, a Philadelphia shoemaker, aged 65 years, committed suicide on the 2d by drinking half a pint of sulphuric acid, cutting his throat and stabbing himself in the breast.——James Downing, a notorious desperado, made an ineffectual attempt to escape from the Essex County (Pa.) jail last week. He probably fatally injured one of the wardens.——Frederick Reaber, of Schenectady, N. Y., took a large dose of strychnine on the 2d inst., and then shot himself with a revolver.——Last week Jacob Rosenthal, of Baltimore, poured vitrol into the ear of Louis Goldstein while the latter was sleeping. The injured man will probably die.——Near Tyro Shops, Davidson Co., N. C., Friday night last, while A. J. McBride and wife were eating supper they were murdered in their seats and the house robbed and burned, together with their bodies. Mr. McBride had stated that he had $200 on hand, which is supposed to have been the cause of the murder. Alfred Long and Walter Womack, his brothers-in-law, both colored, have been arrested.——By the upsetting of a sailboat in the Merrimac River, near North Chelmsford, Mass., on Sunday last, six young men were precipitated into the water. All were rescued with the exception of one, and while an endeavor was being made to find his body a boy was drowned.——A still of the Philadelphia Refining Co., at Point Breeze, containing 1,500 barrels of "white" oil, exploded Sunday last, and the contents were consumed, entailing a loss of $4,000.——Last Friday, at Bridgeport, Conn., Charles W. Whipple shot and killed William H. Adams, on account of the attentions the latter paid to his wife.——Mrs. O. Stephenson and Mrs. Archibald Strauss, of Litchfield, Ill., quarreled on the 4th while their husbands were absent. On Mr. Strauss's return home his wife told him of the quarrel. Strauss went to the Archibald house and accused Mrs. Archibald of insulting his wife. The latter seized a gun, and, declaring she would kill Strauss, discharged the weapon with fatal effect. The woman was arrested.——Butler Ross, colored, aged eight years, was the nurse for Mr. Jordan Wilson, of Ellaville, Ga. For some misdemeanor Wilson found it necessary to chastise Ross. The boy then went into the house and set fire to the crib in which the baby was sleeping and burned it to death. The boy was arrested, but was released, owing to his age.——Judge Joseph Hunolt, a prominent resident of Shelbina, Mo., was found on Friday night last lying in the road near his home with two gashes in his throat and three pistol-shot wounds in his body. It is not known whether the crime was committed for malice or money.——Ben. Mason and Geo. Scott, both farmers, met on the public road near Hynesboro, Ill., on the 6th inst., and opened fire on each other with revolvers. Both were in wagons. Scott fired three times and each shot hit. Mason was fatally injured, but Scott escaped unhurt. The difficulty arose over a horse trade.——Mrs. Louisa Taylor, a young married woman, of Charleston, Md., committed suicide by taking strychnine last week. She also gave a large dose to her five-year-old daughter, whose life, however, was saved by the timely administration of emetics.

INDUSTRIAL.

It is reported that an English syndicate has under consideration the building of the Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal.——The business failures occurring throughout the country during the seven days ending Saturday last number for the United States 240, and for Canada 27, or a total of 267, as compared with a total of 161 last week and 167 the week previous to the last.——The demands of the 600 brickmakers of Allegany County, Pa., for an advance in wages of 20 per cent. have been granted and the threatened strike averted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge T. W. Hooper, of Claredon, Monroe Co., Ark., was sentenced to the penitentiary last week for two years, for having issued some $5,000 spurious County scrip during his term as Judge of Monroe County last Fall.——The wife of Senator Leland Stanford, of California, on her recent birthday gave the kindergartens of San Francisco a donation of $5,000. She had previously donated a similar sum to these institutions.——Mrs. Belle Virgin, of Washington, Ga., is the owner of the camp chest used by Mr. Jefferson Davis while visiting the Confederate armies. It was given to her father, Maj. John B. Weems, by Col. J. Taylor Wood, of Mr. Davis's staff.——The Grand Jury in Chicago has found 34 additional indictments against Anarchists. Neebe, the manager of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, is under indictment for murder.——J. B. Fennimore died in Odessa, Del., last week, his 83 birthday, after a brief illness. He was born in Philadelphia and, 40 years ago, purchased a farm near Odessa, on which he planted 3,000 peach trees. He was the first farmer south of Delaware City to engage in peach culture, and out of it he realized a fortune.——Dick Lacouse, charged with an attempt to kill Maud Edson, his mistress, in Gloucester, Mass., has been rearrested near Galveston, Texas. About a month ago he was arrested at Galveston and the detectives started with him for New York on a steamer. When 11 miles off Newport News on the night of May 8, Lacouse disappeared, and it was thought he had been drowned. Lacouse says he jumped overboard and swam ashore in five hours. His last arrest was caused by the Edson woman, who had followed him to Texas and revealed his hiding place to the police.——In the court-room at Lancaster, Pa., on the 2d, Mahlon Walton, whose daughter Bertha, 16 years old, was prosecuting Charles Carroll for assault, was about to take the witness stand he was stricken dumb with paralysis, and the physician who was summoned says he cannot recover.——Jefferson Davis was hung in effigy last week by some excited inhabitants of Tiffin, O.——A beautiful bronze statute of Garfield, completed months ago for the city of Cincinnati, still lies in the Government building in that city for lack of the necessary funds to erect the pedestal.——Thomas J. Cluverius, the young lawyer under sentence of death for the murder of his cousin in Richmond, Va., last week revealed to the jail authorities a plot of the prisoners to attack the warden and escape. For this he was rewarded with more comfortable quarters.——Dr. J. Milton Bowers, who has been on trial in San Francisco, Cal., during the past six weeks for the murder of his wife by slowly poisoning her with phosphorous, was convicted on Saturday last and sentenced to be hanged.——The trial of Maxwell, the alleged murderer of C. Arthur Preller in a St. Louis hotel sometime ago, ended on Saturday last with a verdict of murder in the first degree. When the verdict was announced the prisoner turned deathly pale, but when the court adjourned he lighted a cigaret and said: "Oh, well, what's the odds. It will be a year at least before my case can be heard by the Supreme Court, and my counselors assure me that I will get a new trial." When he reached the jail he called for his dinner, and after eating a hearty repast lay down on his bunk and read the "Old Curiosity Shop."——The United States Grand Jury at Seattle, Wash. Ter., has found indictments against 10 of the leaders in the recent anti-Chinese riots.——The miners who have had the matter of the recovery of the bodies of the 26 victims of the Nanticoke disaster under consideration held a final meeting on Saturday last. No further steps will be taken in regard to enforcing the company to search for the buried miners, and the whole matter will be allowed to die out, as it is thought impossible to reach the bodies without further loss of life.——Wesley Honesty and Tabby Banks (colored) were hung at Winchester, Va., for the murder of Jos. McFaul (white).——Isaac Horovalch left Potlava, Russia, in 1881, with a valuable violin belonging to Solomon Finkelstein. A few days ago Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, received a communication from Finkelstein, saying Horovalch was in Chicago. The detectives found him, and he surrendered the violin, which he said he had only borrowed.——Jim Baxter (colored) was hanged at Lebanon, Tenn., on Friday last, for the murder of Mrs. Lane, who identified him before her death as her assailant. His last utterance was: "I did not kill Mrs. Lane; dat's de God's truf."

### A Woman's Strange History.

Jennie Johnson, a woman about 30 years of age, was sentenced at Larned, Kan., last week to two years at hard labor in the penitentiary, having been convicted of the theft of two horses. Mrs. Johnson has a strange history. She was a Southern woman, born in Gwinnett County, Ga., and the daughter of wealthy parents. Their fortune was swept away during the war. When 15 years of age she joined an opera company, and attained considerable prominence on the stage. She married an actor named Johnson, and about five years ago they took up their residence in Fort Smith, Ark. Her husband got into a shooting scrape shortly after, and, receiving a fatal wound, confessed on his deathbed that he was a forger to the amount of about $4,000. Three years ago she moved with a family named Brocker to Comanche County, Kan., a County which at that time was very sparsely inhabited, and which borders on the Indian Territory. Mrs. Johnson bought a farm, cultivated it herself, and raised a good crop. She lived at that time with the Brocker family. During the Indian troubles two years ago, while Brocker was away, the house was attacked by a band of Indians, and had it not been for Mrs. Johnson the entire family would have been massacred. She made good use of the shotgun, rifle and ammunition in the house. Three lifeless redskins were found the next morning a short distance from the house.

### Herr Most Sent to the Penitentiary.

Herr Most, the Anarchist, who was a few weeks since arrested in a disreputable New York resort, was sentenced on the 1st inst. to the penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of $250. Schenck was sent to the penitentiary for nine months, but not fined. Recorder Smyth, in sentencing Most, expressed deep regret that the law did not permit him to impose a heavier sentence. His crimes, he said, deserved the punishment awarded to capital offenses. He also told him he was the greatest scoundrel he had ever seen at that bar. Braunschweig, the Recorder said, was almost equally guilty. Schenck, he thought, was a dupe of his companions, but he deserved punishment to warn him and others against following the teachings of such men as Most. Neither of the prisoners attempted to speak a word in court. After being sentenced Most, Braunschweig, and Schenck were returned to the Tombs, and thence transferred to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Most was put to work in the blacksmith shop, Braunschweig in the engine house, and Schenck in the shoe shop. The three prisoners broke down completely on being dressed in prison garb.

### Shot His Brother and Himself.

Frank and Charles Zabelle, brothers, aged 21 and 19 respectively, of Reading, Pa., went to their room after supper on the 4th. They there had some words, when Frank drew a revolver and commenced firing at his brother. One ball passed into his lungs, another into his stomach, and a third pierced the body above his heart. The wounded man fell, and Frank, putting the pistol to his mouth, pulled the trigger, the ball passing through his head. He fell over his brother, and both were found weltering in their blood. Charles had been engaged to a young lady in the neighborhood, and while lying dying she was brought to his bedside and the marriage ceremony performed, soon after which he breathed his last. Frank is still alive, but past all hope of recovery. The only explanation he gives of his deed is that he was mad and did not know what he was doing.

### Penitent Convicts.

At the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary on Sunday morning last a most interesting event occurred. It was the conferring of the rite of confirmation upon 117 convicts by Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of a large number of visitors, and occurred in the prison chapel. The chapel was nicely decorated with flowers for the occasion, and each convict was provided with a bunch of white flowers to pin upon his breast. The convict orchestra rendered some excellent music suitable to the occasion. Among those confirmed were some of the worst criminals in the West.

### Mrs. Garfield in Court.

Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, the widow of the late President Garfield, was in the court at Cleveland, O., last week, as defendant to a suit brought for damages by Thankful Tanner. In December, 1884, Mrs. Garfield was driving along the street in her carriage, when the horse ran over Mrs. Tanner. She was bruised and scratched somewhat, and Mrs. Garfield handed her some money, with the request that she call at her residence if she needed more. Shortly afterward a petition was filed by Mrs. Tanner, in which she asked $25,000 damages. A jury has been secured, and the case will be tried this week.

### $150 Apiece for Apache Heads.

Capt. Pierce, of the San Carlos reservation, has offered the Indians settled in the San Pedro Valley, under Eokiminzin, a reward of $150 for the head of each hostile Indian they may kill. This is done to induce them to fight against the hostiles, instead of joining them, as it has been feared they would do. Capt. Pierce states that none of the Indian scouts discharged by Gen. Crook have reached the reservation.

### The 15th Mass. Visits Gettysburg, Antietam and Ball's Bluff.

One hundred and fifty veterans and guests of the 15th Mass., mostly from Worcester, arrived at Gettysburg on the 1st inst. by special train, and on the following morning dedicated their imposing monument on Round Top avenue at the clump of trees. It is of Quincy granite, eight feet high, highly polished, with Italian marble bas relief of a private soldier at a ready. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. C. M. Palmer, followed by singing "America." Ex-Attorney-General Charles Devens delivered an oration, and was followed by Gen. John W. Kimball, of Fitchburg; Col. George C. Joslin, of Boston, and Col. Charles Philbrick, of Lawrence, all former commanders of the regiment. The party then took in the battlefield under Guide Holtzworth, and returned to the monument which marks the spot where Col. George H. Ward received six wounds while leading the regiment near the Emmittsburg road. The monument is of Quincy granite, 10 feet high, with inlaid marble medallion likeness of Col. Ward. Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, of Worcester, made the address at this point, followed by brief remarks by Congressman W. W. Rice and Maj. Church Howe, Speaker of the Nebraska State Senate. Gen. Devens formally turned over both monuments to the Memorial Association, Secretary Krauth receiving them. The party on the following day proceeded to Sharpsburg and visited the famous field of Antietam, after which they proceeded to Washington. Ball's Bluff was visited on Sunday, and on Monday many of the excursionists returned home, while some visited Richmond and battlefields in the vicinity.

### Rich Find of Silver in New Mexico.

A remarkably rich deposit of silver ore has just been discovered in Southwestern New Mexico. Last month while an Italian miner was at work in the tunnel of Messrs. Rouchaner & Campfield, his drill suddenly struck something very soft. Campfield had promised the Italian a new suit of clothes if he "struck it rich." From that day the miner seemed beside himself with anxiety to make the find. Hastily withdrawing the drill he loaded and blasted away the rock, uncovering perhaps the richest body of ore ever found in New Mexico. Picking up a lump of the precious ore the now frantic Italian rushed out of the tunnel to a room where Campfield was asleep. Shaking him violently, he cried: "You no more sleep; you very rich; but I must have fine suit glose." He got his clothes. The ore averages over $1,000 per ton. A drift has been run along the border of the ore for a distance of 130 feet, exposing the deposit over 12 feet high and six feet thick the entire length of the drift. How much further it extends is not yet known. There is something like $8,000,000 worth of ore in sight. Six carloads have already been shipped to the smelter. This shipment will net $100,000. It costs $7 per ton to haul the ore to the railroad. The discovery has caused tremendous excitement in the vicinity of Kingston. It is believed when the extent of the discovery becomes known in Colorado there will be a grand rush for the new silver mines, as it is comparatively a virgin section, there being many claims open to location.

### Crop Reports.

The *Farmers' Review* reports that the weather conditions have continued unfavorable in the Spring-wheat belt for the growing grain. In many sections of Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Dakota considerable damage has already resulted from lack of rain, and the drought is still unbroken.

Reports from Minnesota indicate that the average condition of the growing Spring wheat has been lowered from 10 to 15 per cent. during the first 15 days. The need of rain is indicated from nearly all portions of Kansas. In Nebraska and Iowa the continued dry spell has already caused considerable injury, but from a majority of the Counties the outlook is still reported good for an average yield of wheat. In Henry and Johnson Counties, in Iowa, vast quantities of grasshoppers have appeared. The same report comes from Lake County, Ind.

The general outlook for Winter wheat has not been changed from the last report. In portions of Missouri an unusually large yield is assured. Similar reports come from Indiana and Ohio. Michigan will not produce more than 65 or 70 per cent. of last year's yield.

### A Great French Steamship.

The new steel steamship La Champagne, which arrived at New York from Havre last week, made the trip in nine days, including a delay of 14 hours in mid-ocean, caused by the new machinery getting out of gear. She traveled over the southerly or longest course. It was her first voyage. La Champagne is one of a fleet of four brand-new ships built in France, which the Compagne Transatlantique is to run between the ports of Havre and New York. She registers 7,092 tons. In her trial trip for the French Government she made 18 9-10 knots an hour. Her cabins and saloons are elegantly decorated. She is equipped with 630 electric lights. She is certified to carry 300 first-class, 75 second cabin and 900 steerage passengers. Her officers and crew number 270. The steamship's cost was more than $1,570,000.

### Seven Settlers Slaughtered.

On the 28th ult., at Carr's Ranch, on Coney River, in the Cherokee Nation, Dr. George W. Pyle, his wife, two children and a hired man were all murdered and left for dead in their own house. Mrs. Pyle and the hired man were alive when found, though unconscious and in all probability fatally injured. The fiendish work appears to have been done with an ax or some sharp instrument. About half a mile from where Mr. Pyle lived a widow and her son were found killed in their house, also with an ax, on the same night. No cause can at present be assigned for this horrible tragedy, and no clew has yet been discovered as to the perpetrators.

### A North Carolina Town's Rapid Growth.

The population of Durham, N. C., in 1870, was 256, all told; in 1885 it was 5,767. The property assessed for taxation amounted in 1870 to $50,000; in 1880 to $984,000; in 1885 to $3,286,000. The amount invested in manufactures in 1870 was $25,000; in 1885, $2,170,000, showing an increase of $2,145,000 in 15 years. There are 23 factories, with an annual value of products amounting to $3,088,000. In these factories are employed 1,047 whites and 468 blacks, whose wages average $5.25 per week, but this does not include managers, foremen, engineers, machinists or clerks.

### Startled Into a Fatal Leap.

A party of young women on the 2d climbed to the top of the fire-bell tower, 60 feet high, at Aspento, Colo., to obtain a view of the city. Miss Stewart, who was leaning against a corner post at the edge when the janitor pulled the bell rope to call a meeting of the fire company, was so startled by the sudden clang of the great bell that she leaped from the tower, crashing down upon the pavement. Both her legs were crushed, her left arm was broken, and five ribs on the right side were broken and torn loose from the spine. She was alive when picked up, but there is no hope of her recovery.

### He Preferred the Prison.

Warden McComb, of the California State Prison, at Fulsom, Cal., has been planning extensive improvements in the prison grounds, and has had the hearty co-operation of Harry, the convict gardener. At the hight of the work Harry's term expired, and although he begged hard to stay, he was sent to San Francisco a free man. Within 10 days a deputy sheriff brought Harry back. "I've come to stay this time, General," he shouted gleefully; "they ain't smart enough to keep me away from the garden." He pleaded guilty to thefts enough to get a very long sentence within his beloved prison-walls.

### Dom Pedro's Son in New York.

The Brazilian training vessel Almirante Borroso arrived at New York on Sunday last. She has on board the son of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The Prince, whose full name is Dom Augusto Leopoldo, is the guest of the Brazilian Consul. He is a tall, awkward stripling of 19. He has a frank, boyish face, which is bronzed from his voyage. The young man is a midshipman on the huge vessel, and enjoys no more privileges than any of the other young men on board.

### A Genuine War-Horse.

[*Milfred (Pa.) Dispatch.*]

Gen. Kilpatrick's old war-horse, "Spot," is to figure in the Port Jervis celebration of the 5th of July. It is said that this horse passed unscathed through all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and so marched with Sherman to the sea, a fact that might be held to indicate that his rider managed to keep him out of danger with remarkable skill and success, if the world had not been often told that Kilpatrick was a very brave man.

### Chicago's First Trader.

Gordon S. Hubbard, who recently died in Chicago at the age of 85 years, was the first trader at that point who furnished the Indians with supplies. He was Chicago's first pork packer; built the Chicago warehouse; raised Perry's famous flagship from Lake Erie, and with it and three other vessels founded the Eagle Line, the beginning of Western lake commerce. Half a century ago, as agent of the American Fur Company, he made the trip between Mackinac and Ft. Dearborn 26 times in an open boat.

### The Markets.

There has been little change in the price of wheat during the past week. In Chicago this staple brought 77 for June; July, 78⅞, and August, 79½. Corn: cash, 35⅞; June, 35⅝; July, 36⅞, and August, 37⅞. Oats: cash, 27; June, 27; July, 29, and August, 26⅞. Rye, 56⅞. Barley, 53. Lard: cash, $6.10; July, $6.25, and August, $6.27½.

Cattle: Shipping steers, $4.40 and $5.60; stockers and feeders, $2.75 and $4.70; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 and $2.75; bulk, $2.60 and $3; Texans, $3 and $3.75. Hogs, rough and mixed, $3.85 and $4.20; packing and shipping, $4 and $4.30; light, $3.90 and $4.27½; skips, $2.75 and $3.75. Sheep: natives, $2 and $4.30.

### Death of John Kelly.

John Kelly, the Tammany chieftain, who for so long a time has played a conspicuous part in New York Democratic politics, died in that city on the evening of the 1st inst.

### Rev. Sam Jones's Eccentricities.

[*From a Sermon at Baltimore.*]

Now, don't bother yourselves about my eccentricities. They are not natural. They are all artificial. I put 'em on merely to attract you here. Just look around and see what a crowd you make. [Laughter.] A good but tedious preacher, who could not draw large congregations, was advised that if he would announce that there would be earthen dogs in the pews next Sunday thousands of curious persons would come to see the poodles. [Laughter.] Another preacher advertised that he would kick the panel out of the pulpit. [Laughter.] The church was thronged and there were 5,000 outside trying to get in. After he had got as many in the church as the building would hold he kicked the panel out as promised and then preached an earnest sermon. Thank God, the good man had a panel to kick! [Laughter.] I have heard that some people say they won't come to hear me because they don't like my style and methods, and do not wish to encourage me. Now, my friends, I don't want encouragement. I was doing well before I came here, and I reckon I'll get along when I leave. [Laughter and applause.] I shall continue to get three square meals a day and tolerably good clothes, and that's about all you'll have. A preacher said to me, "Mr. Jones, I prayed God to change your methods, and a voice seemed to say to me that if you were changed you would be as dull as I am." [Laughter.] May the Lord help every man to preach the Gospel as he thinks best. I am ready to change my methods just as soon as somebody shows me a style by which I can catch more fish. [Laughter.] But before I swap my hook and line for somebody else's, let me see how many fish he has on his string. [Laughter.]

### The Little Tots.

At an infant class in an Elmira school the other day the teacher, while talking about cyclones and hurricanes (not the hurry canes used by some teachers) asked how many had ever seen the wind. There being no answer, the next question was, how many of you see me? when all hands were raised. She then asked why can you see me while you cannot see the wind? Silence brooded o'er the scene for a moment, when a little four-years-old boy raised his hand, and being recognized by the teacher, innocently answered, "Because you are not all wind."

A little girl who realized that her three-months-old baby brother was bald and toothless, and believing in the efficacy of prayer, added this request to her "Now I lay me down," etc., the other night: "Oh, Lord, bless little Percy and do give him some hair and some teeth."

A Kingston family moved from their house a month ago, and recently, says the *Freeman*, the little girl of the family and her mother went to call on the lady who occupied the house they had vacated. While there the child saw a very small baby that had arrived but a few days before. She looked at it carefully, and then said: "Mamma, we moved too soon; we'd have got that baby if we had stayed here."

Mrs. Goilemame, with her three children, has just made the journey from Hamburg to San Jose, Cal. While they were journeying through Nebraska one of the little ones fell from the car window when the train was at full speed. The train was stopped after some delay, and the frantic mother and others hurried back to pick up the mangled remains. They found the youngster quite unhurt, playing with pebbles alongside of the track.

### A Holy City.

Pagan, one of the ancient capitals of Burmah, is in many respects the most remarkable religious city in the world. Jerusalem, Benares, Rome, Kieff—none of them can boast the multitude of temples and the lavishness of design and ornament that make marvelous this deserted capital on the Irrawaddy. Deserted it practically is, for the flimsy huts that stand by the river are inhabited by pagoda slaves and men condemned to perpetual beggary. For eight miles along the river bank, and extending to a depth of about two miles inland, the whole space is thickly studded with pagodas of all sizes and shapes, and the very ground is so thickly covered with crumbling remnants of vanished shrines that, according to the popular saying, you cannot move a foot or hand without touching a sacred thing.

### Derivation of Words.

The derivation of a number of popular words or phrases is curious to say the least. The word "pamphlet" comes from Paphilla, "Punch and Judy" from Pontius and Judas, "Bigot" from Visigotha, "Humbug" from Hamburg. It was a piece of Hamburg news not accepted. "Tabbyest" is from Atabe, a street in Bagdad, where silken stuffs called Atabe, or Taffety, were sold. These goods have wavy markings, like a cat's coat. "Old Scratch" comes from the demon Scrati, who still survives in the superstitions of Northern Europe. "Old Nick" is from the demon Nikar, a dangerous water demon of Scandinavian legends.

### A Mayday Fancy.

[*Tid Bits.*]

If Nova Scotia wants to break away from the Canadian federation for good, we have no doubt she can move into New Jersey, by giving that State a few hours' notice. Nova Scotia at last recognizes that it is cheaper to move than to pay rent.

### He Lost His Baggage.

To THE EDITOR: While crossing the gulf of Mexico to the State of Texas on the steamship Gen. McClellan my baggage was lost or stolen. This has always been a mystery to me, as I placed my bundle between decks of the vessel in charge of a member of Co. H, 23d Ky. The only explanation I could get from my man was that the 31st Ind. had passed through the deck to their quarters just beyond us, and he had not seen my bundle since. From the knowledge I had of the 31st Ind. (having been with them on many a march through Tennessee) I never could suspect any of that brave old regiment of getting away with my baggage. I had known them while out foraging to confiscate such small items as a cotton plantation, a herd of hogs or a few countyseats, but I never actually knew them to steal; I therefore have kept quiet for 21 years. What I request through your columns is that any comrade who knows of the fate of my knapsack will return my commission as First Lieutenant of Co. C, 23d Ky. and my discharge as First Sergeant of Co. H, 23d Ky. These papers are of vast importance to me and of no consequence to another. I will pay anything in reason for the return of the above papers.—A. BRANDLEY, 23d Ky., Frisco, Kan.

### Johnny Crapeau Surprised.

When the South American Moxie was first introduced into Montreal, the physicians were incredulous of the reports from the United States that a simple food in the shape of a non-medicinal beverage could remove the appetite for liquors and restore helpless limbs. Soon a lady belonging to a wealthy family, who had been helpless a number of years, in spite of all the skill of both countries, was made able to walk and work, after taking it secretly for five weeks. It was a complete surprise to the citizens of Montreal. Probably no small matter has created so much interest before.

## THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

### A File-Closer Who Did Not See It Just as Gen. Leggett Did.

To THE EDITOR: Gen. Leggett's account of the battle at Atlanta on July 22, 1864, was misleading in some particulars. For the purpose of appearing more heroic he very distinctly conveys the idea that the Fifteenth Corps was routed on that day, and that he not only had the difficult task of holding his own line, but had to extend assistance to the Fifteenth Corps to enable it to maintain its position. Now, while I concede that the Seventeenth Corps did its whole duty on that occasion, and fought as gallantly as ever men did, I think that the Fifteenth Corps, instead of acting so shabbily as Leggett would have the reader infer, was entitled to some credit for its part in the fray.

As I was but a file-closer, my opportunities of observation were not so extensive as those of a General, but I remember very distinctly what I did see, and although I kept no diary, and have not in my possession any letters written about that time to enable me to refresh my memory, I think the following account of that battle will be found substantially correct as seen from our standpoint.

I was a member of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Corps. The brigade was composed, I believe, of the 27th and 29th Mo., the 26th Iowa and the 76th Ohio. The Third Brigade was composed of the 4th, 9th, 25th and 31st Iowa. The division was commanded by Gen. C. R. Woods. Gen. Walcutt, mentioned so favorably by Gen. Leggett, was commander of the Second Brigade.

On the morning of July 22 we found that the rebels had abandoned the line of works held by them on the previous day, and withdrawn to an interior line. The Fifteenth Corps advanced to the abandoned works and began the labor of changing their front to the rear. In the new alignment our division was the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, and connected with the left wing of the Twenty-third Corps. To the left of us, across a small valley, was our Second Division, under command of Gen. Morgan Smith. There was an open space between the two divisions about 200 yards wide, which was so exposed to a raking fire from the adjoining hills that no troops were placed there. The Second Division was so placed that the railroad from Atlanta to Augusta pierced its center, leaving one brigade on the north and one on the south side of the railroad. The railroad ran along the ridge and there was quite a deep cut, commencing several hundred yards in front of the line of the Second Division, and extending about 200 yards to its rear.

While the men were engaged in altering the abandoned works the battle began. Away off to our left and rear we could hear the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. Our reserves were hurried off to the assistance of the exposed left wing. So were those of the Second Division. This left but four brigades of the Fifteenth Corps along that front. We worked and listened to the angry roar which came up from the left wing. We realized that our boys were having rough work over there. At that time the quiet of our front was only broken at intervals by an occasional shot from the skirmish-line. About noon we heard that McPherson had fallen and Logan assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee. McPherson was a favorite with the men. They had confidence in his ability as a leader, they regarded him almost in the light of a personal friend. His death produced profound sorrow in the ranks, as well as at headquarters.

There was nothing like a battle on our front until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a strong force of rebels advanced on the position occupied by the Second Division. From our elevated ground we could see as far south as the railroad, and could see out to the front of the Second Division, a distance of about 100 yards, where the thickening brush prevented further view. The attacking column rushed up quite closely to the Second Division, but the boys of that command poured in such a volley as caused them to recoil. They fell back and formed their lines for a new attack. They altered their tactics, for the hot fire taught them that they could not budge that division by an attack in front. They put a brigade in column of fours and started them into the railroad cut. They had discovered that this cut was not properly guarded. At the same time the forces on each side were pushed forward and the battle was renewed, but our fellows soon checked the force in sight and drove them back.

Just as the Second Division was congratulating themselves on their successful defense of their position, the brigade in the cut (which seems to have passed unobserved) deployed from the cut and opened fire from the rear. It was a surprise. The officers and men did not understand what force it was, or where they came from. There were no reserves to engage them—only a thin line between the rebel forces. As soon as the fire from the rear had created a commotion, the rebels in front advanced again. Under such circumstances there was no alternative for the men but to fall off to the right and left of the line they had occupied.

De Gress's battery was north of the railroad and near the right of the Second Division. I remember that De Gress staid by his guns while the rebels were swarming all around him. When he saw he must abandon his guns he ran hastily from one to the other and spiked them with (as I understood) ordinary fence nails. He then mounted his horse and rode to the northeast. His conduct was most gallant. The rebels seem to have paid no attention to him until his horse had carried him out of their front, when they opened fire on him; but luckily he escaped unharmed, although it seemed a wonder that he was not killed.

Immediately on the breaking of the line of the Second Division the front of the First Division was changed to meet the altered condition of affairs. Our batteries opened fire on the rebels, who were trying to operate De Gress's guns against us. Our skirmishers also pushed forward and opened a hot fire on them. With our batteries and skirmishers pelting them, their condition was not one of repose. Although they had captured the works, they did not seem to be happy. They flitted about like a swarm of bees. No place of safety could be found.

As soon as the Second Division had got to the rear they were reformed. They were reinforced by a brigade from our Fourth Division. The word was then passed down the line to advance and retake the lost position. The charging column consisted of our brigade and the Iowa brigade of our division, the two routed brigades of the Second Division, and one brigade of the Fourth Division. As I was only a foot soldier, with but little spare time on my hands for observation, I must be excused for failing to observe and describe all that was worthy of mention. However, the Iowa brigade was on our right, and the brigade of the Fourth Division was on our left. There were two ridges between our position then and the lost works. At the command our men dashed forward. When we reached the crest of the first hill the rebels opened a hot fire. Without discharging a gun, our men increased their pace, and soon swept over the little hollow, up the second hill and down into the little canebrake at the foot, and only about 25 yards from the works. As we went down this last slope rifle-balls pattered around and among us like rain-drops, but as our pace had increased to a run, our position altered so rapidly that their shots did comparatively little execution.

Having reached the west side of the canebrake, the boys gave them a volley which caused them to feel an anxiety about their future welfare and almost checked their firing. A pause for a moment occurred while this volley was being delivered. It was the first shot fired on our side, except by our skirmishers. Before the fire was ended, Johnny Ricketts, of Co. G, 76th Ohio, closely followed by Capt. Wintrode, of Co. B, dashed into the space between the two forces, and, turning with his hat in hand and a bright smile on his face, beckoned us on. His voice was drowned by the roar of the guns, but his conduct said "follow me." It operated like an inspiration. With a cheer our men rushed up the bank and clambered into the works. The struggle was over in a moment, and the rebels in full retreat. The Iowa brigade had struck them on the flank. With the two brigades on front and side it was not human nature to stand, so such of the rebels as could get away broke for the rear. Quite a number of prisoners were taken, and many died on the spot—one of them with three of our boys' knapsacks fastened about him. He wanted all the plunder he could get, and got too much of it. He evidently was trying to disengage himself from them when he fell.

De Gress and his men had followed on the heels of our advance. In an incredibly short space of time the nails were removed, the guns whirled around, and compliments in the shape of shells sent to help expedite the movement of the rebels to the rear.

Thus was the line restored. So far as I know it was wholly the work of the Fifteenth Corps. If it received aid from any quarter we were unconscious of it, unless it was from a battery of the Twenty-third Corps. If any part of the corps (except two brigades of the Second Division) was driven out that day, our men were not aware of it. Those two brigades contained as good fighting material as any in the army. They were driven by a superior force, but were not disheartened. Every part of our attacking force did its duty without faltering. If one brigade or regiment accomplished more than another toward recovering the lost ground it was because the circumstances favored it more than others. The whole movement occupied but a few minutes. We dropped so suddenly on the enemy that they scarcely had time to reload. They got out of there as hastily as our fellows had done before. We drove them out; they manuvered our men out.

After the line was recovered it was again restored to the care and keeping of the Second Division. The rebels were not yet satisfied. They pushed their forces forward again in the hope of retaking the disputed field. At that time we were in the act of withdrawing to our original position on the north side of the valley before mentioned. As we were in the open field we drew their fire. More men were hurt while going back than in the advance. But the last effort of the rebels was not a success. They met with a hot reception at every point, and soon abandoned their effort. The battle was over, and victory had perched on our banners, although the effort had cost many lives.

The Seventeenth Corps was content with the laurels won on that day. We of the Fifteenth Corps would not deprive them of a single honor gained by their courage and steadfastness. We felt proud of them, and never withheld from them our meed of praise. On the other hand, I am sure they never blushed at being named in the same connection with the Fifteenth Corps. They never suspected what a shabby lot of fellows we were until they read Gen. Leggett's account of how bravely they held their own and magnificently extended assistance to us. I hope and believe that Leggett's account of the operations on other parts of the field were more reliable than his allusions to the Fifteenth Corps. Judge W. B. Woods, of the United States Supreme Court, commanded our regiment then, and I think he will say that no more than two brigades were driven. So will Gen. Morgan Smith and the others who saw what actually transpired on our part of the line. Our Fourth Division was off assisting the left wing, except the brigade above