

MISS ESPERANZA O'SHEA.

AN INTERNATIONAL ROMANCE.

It was just on the stroke of nine. The lower balcony of the Casino was crowded, and even on the broad stretch of stone pavement the chairs were so close together that to pick his way, positively mindful of women's trains and men's feet...

with her eyes full of a childish and pathetically candid eye. "Don't seem to me, Espy," said her father, suddenly, "as if you were having such a rattling good time..."

all, ivory-pale, velvet-eyed girl with a thick coat of smooth, uncurled dark hair, and a stately carriage, such as command the admiration of the very foreign and picturesque. She looked like Dona Sol or Elvira—all she wanted was the warm dusky glow of a chere, a black curl on her temple, a red rose in her hair...

The elaborating process did not finish at Paris. Mrs. O'Shea took her family and her governess to the Riviera, and she and her governess, who, in some embarrassment called herself "a companion," they studied art in Italy and worked in Germany...

As the immortal Begun would say, the O'Sheas were "hooked up" in New-York. Our patriotic metropolis is always glad to know any one who has met with the approval of the elite monarchies. It had heard of the foreign girl and it immediately proceeded to light its taper and to illuminate the same. Miss O'Shea was pronounced a very wonderful young woman, perfect in her style, distinctive, singularly simple, sweet and fine, and true...

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FISHING FOR BANANAS.

HOW EAST-SIDE BOYS GET THEIR FRUIT—ONE OF THE ODD SIGHTS OF THE RIVER FRONT.

When a boy wants a thing and wants it enough to make an effort for it, he usually gets it. When a New-York boy wants a thing he leaves the usually out-slimp gets it. And New-York boys like fruit, and simply it, they want it, and wanting it, they get it.

There are ways and ways of getting it, they get it. They have a boy of the east side, whose home is the former combinations of beehive and pigeon called tenement houses, which have a peculiar to themselves, which has the merit of being cheap, simple and limited as to results only by the dexterity of the boy who is "working the snap." The pier at Old Slip on the East River front, affords examples of this way of obtaining fruit. There the small but swift-sailing Norwegian steamers land when they come up from Barcelona with their holds packed full of green bananas.

When he is small, he is not to marry him. This most difficult task was accomplished with truly graceful and admirable aplomb. Beverwyk Van Duyvel proposed as he did not want to marry her, but she was the descendant of the lovely Dutchman was much more self-possessed and agreeable than the descendant of the Missions King. Miss O'Shea, in her own way, was a very peculiar to kings but is not accounted charming in beautiful young Californians. Then, as Van Duyvel attempted to take the young lady and press her to his arms, she abruptly withdrew her hand, and fixing on him a pair of dark angry eyes, said: "I will send you your answer to-morrow. And without saying a word to my father, I will tell him to get away from my house, leaving him to follow with his eyes her graceful figure as she passed down the long rooms, and to sit silent, obediently, with his gloves through his hand, in passing indignation."

THE ADDRESS OF JOHN P. BALDWIN BEFORE THE MASONIC VETERANS' ASSOCIATION OF THIS CITY, ON JUNE 11, UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF A HISTORIC GAVEL TO THE ASSOCIATION, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM BY JEROME BUCK. THE STORY OF THIS PIECE OF WOOD, THIS emblem of authority, is an interesting one, as it is a part of the story of the United States. It was first used by the British in the capture of the frigate Niagara, which was captured by the American frigate Essex on September 10, 1813. The British fleet was under command of the heroic Admiral Barclay, and the American fleet consisted of two brigs and three gunboats. It will be recalled by those who have read the history of this famous battle on Lake Erie, that the capture of the Niagara was the result of the gallant action of the American frigates Essex and Niagara, which were commanded by Commodore Oliver H. Perry. When he unfurled the motto—"Don't give up the ship!" at the masthead of this temporary flag-ship just before the fight with the British squadron on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813. The British fleet was under command of the heroic Admiral Barclay, and the American fleet consisted of two brigs and three gunboats. It will be recalled by those who have read the history of this famous battle on Lake Erie, that the capture of the Niagara was the result of the gallant action of the American frigates Essex and Niagara, which were commanded by Commodore Oliver H. Perry. When he unfurled the motto—"Don't give up the ship!" at the masthead of this temporary flag-ship just before the fight with the British squadron on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813.

At the seat of this Biological Institute, the Medical Ministry of Ecclesiastical, Educational and Prudential Affairs, the extraordinary and prodigious observations of the natural history of the sea, the appearance of large shoals of fishes, and so on. A third is the investigation of the drifting living organisms of the sea; a fourth, the investigation of the geology, flora, and fauna of Heligoland; a fifth, the establishment of a collection of the flora and fauna of Heligoland and the North sea, accessible to the public and to the scientific community. The Institute is not altogether unlike the United States institutions at Wood's Hole and elsewhere. Its object is twofold: to study the flora and fauna of the North sea, and to foster the fishing industries of Germany. Professor Hesse, the head of the Institute, has been known by his writings on the North sea, and he has an able staff of assistants, including one Herr von Hesse, a master-fisherman from Selt, who will do the fishing and dredging for the Institute. There are being constructed laboratories for the use of scientific investigators; and also a series of aquaria, for purposes of fish-breeding and observation. The master-fisherman and his crew, with their fleet of boats, will pursue the necessary investigations in the North sea, and the Institute will be used for purposes of research. The Institute is not altogether unlike the United States institutions at Wood's Hole and elsewhere. Its object is twofold: to study the flora and fauna of the North sea, and to foster the fishing industries of Germany. Professor Hesse, the head of the Institute, has been known by his writings on the North sea, and he has an able staff of assistants, including one Herr von Hesse, a master-fisherman from Selt, who will do the fishing and dredging for the Institute. There are being constructed laboratories for the use of scientific investigators; and also a series of aquaria, for purposes of fish-breeding and observation. The master-fisherman and his crew, with their fleet of boats, will pursue the necessary investigations in the North sea, and the Institute will be used for purposes of research.

HELIGOLAND.

THE SITE OF A GREAT MARINE OBSERVATORY.

What will be done with it was a question widely asked at the time when the German Empire seemed from England the coast of Heligoland. Various conjectural answers were given; offense, perhaps, that it would be elaborately fortified and turned into a "cathedral of the North." But a more practical idea is now given, and it appears that the quiet little island is to be used, at least in part, for more peaceful purposes.

HISTORY OF A PIECE OF WOOD.

The address of John P. Baldwin before the Masonic Veterans' Association of this city, on June 11, upon the occasion of the presentation of a historic gavel to the association, has been published in pamphlet form by Jerome Buck. The story of this piece of wood, this emblem of authority, is an interesting one, as it is a part of the story of the United States. It was first used by the British in the capture of the frigate Niagara, which was captured by the American frigate Essex on September 10, 1813. The British fleet was under command of the heroic Admiral Barclay, and the American fleet consisted of two brigs and three gunboats. It will be recalled by those who have read the history of this famous battle on Lake Erie, that the capture of the Niagara was the result of the gallant action of the American frigates Essex and Niagara, which were commanded by Commodore Oliver H. Perry. When he unfurled the motto—"Don't give up the ship!" at the masthead of this temporary flag-ship just before the fight with the British squadron on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813.