SIGNAL CORPS' WORK IN EVENT OF WAR

One Feature of Military Service Not Generally Understood.

CAPTIVE BALLOONS SHOT DOWN

How the Signal Station at Fort Logan, Colo., Drills in Practical Field Work--Putting Up Telegraph Wires Against Time Across Ten or a Dozen Miles of Rough Country. Experiments with Captive Balloons and How to Disable Them.

From the San Francisco Call.

Uncle Sam has some little tricks up his sleeve, which in time of war could be brought into service at a moment's notice, and which would prove very annoying to an enemy. Comparatively little is known about the Signal Corps of the army and its important work. Aerial military maneuvers, photographing from great heights and distances, laying, equipping, and operating telegraph and telephone lines in time of battle at a rate as fast as a horse can travel, are interesting matters, and all of them are achieved by this branch of the service.

The Signal Corps on a peace footing consists of ten officers and a score or more of sergeants, together with small detachments of enlisted men detailed for this special service at the various posts on the frontier, where instruction in the work of the corps is given. Brigadier General A. W. Greely, of arctic fame, is in command of the corps, and has his headquarters at Washington. Too much credit cannot be given this thoroughly efficient officer, who is to a large degree responsible for the perfection in all branches of the work that obtains today. The largest school of instruction at present is at Fort Logan, Colorado. Captain W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer of the department of the Colorado, is in charge, and has in his detachment three sergeants and eighteen detailed enlisted men.

In the present day, owing to the rapid advance made in modern firearms, the necessity has arisen for a means of instant communication from one part of a battlefield to another. For the transmission of orders, instruction, reports, etc., nothing is so swift as electricity. The aerial exploits of some of these men outrival the wildest dreams of old-time aeronauts—for a balloon train is now part of the field equipment of the modern United States army.

WORK IN THE FIELD.

Supposing that a state of actual warfare exists, we will go with the signal men into the field and see how the field telegraph and telephone lines are put up and operated. The telegraph train consists of three wagons, of the usual army type, built for rough, hard service. The electrical batteries are securely packed in wooden bins or cells in one of these wagons, to prevent their toppling over, in transit. Another compartment in this same wagon provides safe storage for the telegraph instruments and necessary supplies.

The second wagon is known as the wire wagon. It carries a supply of ordinary galvanized telegraph wire, sufficient to erect a line ten or a dozen miles in length. This wire is carried upon reels which pay it out automatically, once the line has been started. The third wagon carries the slender poles or lances, together with the necessary insulators to support the wire and tools for setting the lances in the ground.

The wagon train jogs along at a fair rate of speed, after leaving the post, and no one knows, except the officer in command, just where or when the line is to be put up. The order for "double time" was given, and after the man had trotted a short distance the order to halt was sounded. The officer in command had selected his imaginary line, and directed the battery wagon to be placed in a certain position, when halted. The men ran to the wire wagon and swarmed over it; others of them attacked the pole or lance truck and in an instant a stream of poles was issuing from that wagon that could only be approached by an army of circus employes dismantling a big tent. The general direction of the line was indicated by the officer and the men set to work. Two of them, armed with huge crowbars, trotted off in the direction the line was to take. One of them halted at about fifty or sixty yards from the battery wagon and thrust the sharpened end of the steel bar into the ground. The other passed him and went twice as far, when he, too, thrust the sharp instrument into the yielding soil. The first man had now run around him, and his place, where he had dug the first hole, was taken by a group of men armed with one of the lances, an insulator and the end of the wire, which was now spinning out of the rear end of the wire wagon. In less time than it takes to tell it, the lance or pole was set, the insulator was in position, and the wire was attached. The men were already at the second station, where a pole was going up, before I had time to make a photograph. The men with the crowbars were now far away and going farther all the time. That row of bristling poles seemed to grow like magic, and one could almost see them run. In an incredibly short space of time—but little longer than it would have taken me to walk to the edge of the timber—the line had disappeared among the trees. While I was wondering what would be done next, the instrument in the battery wagon began to tick and a message came in over the newly constructed line, asking for further instructions. Orders were flashed back and the line was continued all the way to the foothills.

WITH THE BALLOON TRAIN.

Military ballooning has also advanced to such a state of perfection during the past few years that it will be perfectly within the range of possibility, in case of war, to accurately photograph an enemy's position, obtain accurate maps of his fortifications, etc., without sending any one within his lines. The balloon service as it has been conducted at Fort Logan, proves this conclusively. To the uninitiated it would seem out of the question to transport a balloon with an army and to send it up for observation purposes at any time or at any place. Yet the difficulties that naturally surround this problem have all been overcome, and today there is at Fort Logan a fully equipped balloon field train, ready for service at any moment.

The balloon train consists of three wagons, similar in construction to those described above, and which transport the field telegraph paraphernalia. The balloon itself, a huge affair, is placed in the forward end of the wagon. At the rear end there is a large reel, upon which are carried several thousand feet of stout cable. The middle compartment in the balloon wagon room is reserved for the basket and netting. In the second wagon are stored the hydrogen gas tubes, needed for inflating the airship. The tubes are constructed of steel, and are as light and strong as it is possible to make them. There is a generating plant for gas at Fort Logan, and it is there that the tubes are filled. They are shipped in such quantities as may be needed, to various points throughout the country. A supply sufficient for several inflations can be carried with the field train, and if larger supplies are needed additional wagons are pressed into service.

The balloon itself is constructed of the finest and most costly material, gold beater's skin being used for this purpose. The heavy wagon is of sufficient weight to hold the balloon captive, and if a change of base is necessary during an ascension the wagon has simply to be moved in the desired direction. Telephonic communication is maintained through the cable which holds the balloon to the wagon.

As the members of the Signal Corps are also topographical engineers, it is a simple matter for them to prepare accurate maps of the country beneath them, while suspended out of harm's way above an enemy's camp. The adoption of teleophotographic lenses also gives them means by which as accurate photographs can be made as if the artist were actually in the fortifications.

BALLOONS AS TARGETS.

Statistics show that it is almost impossible to hit a captive balloon with musketry fire when at an elevation of 2,000 feet. The balloon is kept moving almost incessantly, and in that lies a great measure of its safety. Nearly all the standing armies of the world are now equipped with balloon corps, and the value of this sort of aerial surveying, in time of war, is incalculable, at least, it is so admitted by the military experts, and they ought to know.

The balloon corps of the German army is said to be the equal, if not the superior, to any in the world. It is kept in constant practice and experiments are made nearly every day in the year.

The latest series of experiments recently took place at Interbock, about ten miles from Berlin, and were to test the sustaining qualities of a balloon when riddled with heavy projectiles.

Results showed that at a distance of 2,600 feet above the earth an infantry fire from either muskets or rifles had little effect upon the balloon. The atmospheric pressure being about the equal of the gas pressure had the effect of keeping the perforations closed so that the balloon kept afloat the same as if nothing had happened.

The fire of an artillery battery, however, at a distance of 4,300 yards, soon brought the balloon to the ground, the shells tearing large holes in the covering and making it evident that a captive balloon to be of service near a fortification would have to be kept in constant and rapid motion.

Whether or not experiment have been made in the use of explosives dropped from ballons. I have not been able to learn, but from what one can see of the use of these aerial monsters at Fort Logan it would not be strange if the wildest dreams of moderns may soon be realized and the terrible death-dealing airship may soon evolve, as did the Holland submarine boat, from Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

STILL ANOTHER VARIATION.

The Course of a Virginia Enoch Arden Set Forth in an Old Document.

From the Washington Star.

Probably the most novel divorce proceedings ever entered upon record in West Virginia or any other state were unearthed from among old county documents in the clerk's office at Romney, Hampshire county, W. Va. The papers may be seen at any time, duly recorded, and are in effect as follows:

"To all whom these presents may come or concern:

"Whereas my wife hath some time ago left me and intermarried with J. K., I do hereby certify that I do fully acquit and discharge the said J. K., from all trouble or damages, and I do consent that they dwell together as husband and wife for the future without any interruption from me.

"Given under my hand and seal the 6th day of February, 1767.

The story leading up to the filing of the above divorce proceedings teems with romance.

In 1757 Colston, with a party of young planters, left the South Branch Valley of the Potomac river and went as far west as the Ohio river, with two objects in view. One was to secure a consignment of furs to take down the Potomac by boat to Alexandria, Va., and the other to examine the valleys west of the Alleghanies with a view of taking settlers there for settlement.

While thus engaged the party was captured by the Indians and all were killed except young Colston, who was saved on account of his light hair and blue eyes. He was made a captive for seven years, but finally managed to escape and worked his way home, to find that his wife, having given him up for dead, had married again. Then it was that he consulted a lawyer, who drew up the divorce and had it recorded.

Colston did not visit his wife, but returned to the Indians from whom he had escaped, and two years later married the daughter of a Pottawattomie chieftain. As a result of the marriage, it is said, sprang the great Simon Pokagon, who had spent his life or a greater part of it in a fruitless effort to secure from the government pay for the land on which the city of Chicago now stands.

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Sunday School Lesson for April 3.

The Woman of Canaan.

Matt. XV, 21-31.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Herod's comment concerning Jesus (Chap. xiv, 2), induced the latter to retire into a desert place, where He fed the multitude. Crossing the sea He walked on the water and stilled the tempest. On arriving in Gennesaret He healed many diseases. Returning to Capernaum He was sought by multitudes of curious people who had heard of His miracles. To them He delivered a discourse (John vi, 22-71), in which He exposed their mercenary spirit, exhorted them to seek the bread of life, showed His care for His disciples, and offered Himself as able to supply the need of all. Then followed another encounter with the scribes and Pharisees. They criticised Him for disregarding the tradition of the elders on the subject of ablutions (Chap. xv, 2), and He called them hypocrites, and declared that a man is not defiled by anything outward but by inward states. After this interview Jesus sought rest. Surrounded by powerful and exasperated enemies, obnoxious to the courtiers of the king, dogged by the open hatred and secret conspiracies of spies, feeling that the people did not understand Him, and knowing that His death had already been determined, He resolved to retire for a time from public life.

RETREAT.—Journeying in a northwesterly direction Jesus turned His back upon His native land into the borders (the coasts) of Tyre and Sidon (verse 21). These ancient cities were renowned as the most important sea ports of the Mediterranean. Tyre was the capital of King Hiram (I Kings ix, 12), whose skilled workmen prepared timber for the temple at Jerusalem in the time of David. For many centuries it was famous for commerce and bore the title "Queen of the Sea.' Sidon, written also Zidon (Josh. xi, 8), was the metropolis of a district which seems to have embraced several states. The people were noted for their luxurious living, for their manufactures and arts (Ezra iii, 7). Homer speaks of the Zidonian bowl bestowed by Achilles as a prize and of a beautiful robe offered to Minerva, the handiwork of Zidonian women. Pliny and others mention the merchants of Zidon, and describe their wealth. It was in that region that Jesus sought repose. Removed from the jealousy and hatred, the hypocrisy and bigotry of the Jews He would enjoy among heathen strangers communion with disciples and gain refreshment for future service.

SUPPLIANT.—But He could not be concealed. His fame had gone abroad, beyond the confines of His own country, even into other lands (Matt. iv, 24). His mighty deeds had awakened hope in the hearts of the suffering and sorrowing everywhere, and they waited only for an opportunity to seek His aid. While the little band, the Master and the twelve were passing along the way, a passionate cry was heard. It was the voice of a woman, a resident in those parts. "Have mercy on me," she pleaded, knowing that she could expect no favor except as a gratuity (verse 22). She had been well instructed, for she added, "O Lord, thou son of David," a form of address appropriate only to the Messiah. "My daughter is vexed with the devil," she continued. During our Lord's ministry demons took possession of people and controlled their actions in a distressing way (Luke viii, 2), as if to dispute His authority and test His power, presenting phenomena never witnessed before or since. These words, uttered by a distressed mother, were enough to move the hardest heart.

REJECTION.—Jesus paid no attention to the pleader, but moved along the highway in silence. In like manner but with different motive He received the words of Pilate (Matt. xxvi, 63). Nothing can be more discouraging than apparent indifference, and yet the Syro-Phenecian woman did not abandon her case. She turned to the disciples, with entreaty, hoping to secure their intercession. But they were unsympathetic, and being annoyed by her repeated cries, besought Jesus to send her away (verse 23). They cared more for their comfort than for her trouble, and desired to be rid of her by any method. Their selfishness, however, relieved the situation somewhat, for Jesus spoke, declaring to them that He was sent only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel (verse 24). That was a complete rejection of the suppliant as beyond the limits of our Saviour's ministry. If the disciples had not previously understood the limitation (John i, 11), they certainly did afterward, and made it the basis of important teaching (Rom. xv, 8), they were also confined in the same way during His life time (Matt. x, 5).

IMPORTUNITY.—The Master and His disciples moved on and entered into a house, where they hoped to be alone unknown (Mark vii, 24). But in a short time the woman was there. Breaking through all conventional barriers she prostrated herself at the feet of Jesus, assuming the attitude of an humble inferior, and cried out, "Lord, help me" (verse 25). The Saviour's reply appears cold and severe, "It is not meet to take the children's bread," meaning the good things that belong to the Jews, "and cast it to the dogs" (verse 26), meaning the Gentiles, as they were popularly designated (Matt. vii, 6). Thus He held the same position as when He replied to the disciples by the way. What before He claimed to be unlawful because of His mission, He now urges as improper. The two sentences are two sides of one great truth—the first offer of the Gospel was to be made to the children of Abraham (Acts iii 26). The woman was not offended at the title applied to her, neither disheartened by the rejection. Confessing herself as outside the covenant she takes up the figure used by Christ, and renews her plea, "the dogs eat the crumbs" (verse 26), he would deprive the children of nothing. She only sought the fragments which they did not need. It was a beautiful sally of wit.

REWARD.—The suit was at last gained. Jesus could no longer withhold His power. Instantly He wrought in the distant heathen home, commanding the demon to release his grasp upon the daughter (Mark vii, 29-30). Turning to the mother He changed His style of speech. "O woman," He said, as if astonished and pleased, "great is thy faith" (verse 28). It is probable that His former words, apparently unkind, were intended to bring out the exhibition which He now commends. There were several admirable elements in her faith. She believed that Jesus was Lord and Christ, a belief that came very slowly into the minds of the apostles (Matt. xvi, 16). She believed that He was able to relieve her daughter, that He had power over evil spirits. She believed that, although a Jew with a mission only to Jews, He might do good to Gentiles. She believed all this so firmly that, although rejected four times, she still pleaded her case, humbling herself in the last instance to the lowest place to accept the least gift. Here was an overcoming faith (I John v, 4). It is no wonder that Jesus said unto her, "be it done unto thee as thou wilt," granting her full desire.

RETURN.—This incident defeated the purpose of the visit into these regions. Having wrought one cure Jesus could not escape from the distressed people, who, learning what had been done, would quickly gather about Him. To remain would be to transfer His ministry from Jews to Gentiles, to begin among the latter what was reserved for the apostles in later years (Matt. xxviii, 19). Retiring therefore from the place Jesus and His disciples traveled southeasterly and came again to the sea of Galilee (verse 29). They did not enter into any of the cities formerly visited, but passed through Decapolis (Mark vii, 31), a section of country inhabited chiefly by heathen, showing a purpose to avoid the Jews. Ascending a hill and finding a retired spot He sat down, an attitude assumed by the teacher (Matt. v, 1), gathered His disciples about Him, and proceeded to instruct them. No record is left of the lesson given that day in that mountain school. Neither is one able to conjecture why the sacred penman passed the occasion by in silence. It was one of the many precious seasons when great truths were unfolded to dull hearers.

HEALING.—The great teacher and His pupils were not permitted to remain long in their retirement. Their presence in the mountain became known and many of the people gathered unto Him bringing "the lame, blind, dumb, maimed and others" (verse 30), and cast them down at the feet of Jesus. It was a motley company of the unfortunate. Then, as now, men were more concerned about their physical than their spiritual needs, they scarcely knew that their souls were in a pitiful state (Rev. iii, 17). And Jesus, who came into this world to destroy sin and promote righteousness (Matt. i, 21), moved to compassion, put forth His power to heal. The people were Jews, and so there was no limit upon His ministry. So numerous and great were His cures that the people wondered (verse 31). It was a marvelous spectacle. The lame walked. The blind could see. The dumb could speak. Many voices broke forth in loud acclaim, giving glory to the God of Israel for these miracles. The mountain echoed and re-echoed with the shouts of rejoicing of many hearts.

CONCLUSION.—Our lesson brings into special prominence the humanitarian side of Christ's ministry. What He taught in the house and on the mountain is unrecorded. What He did for the relief of the little girl and of the multitudes is a matter of history. The lesson is a promise of the Gospel's largest mission. The Syro-Phenecian woman is only the first in a great host in all lands who shall cry for mercy, and who shall find it and be delivered from the power of Satan. It is quite probable that Jesus made this trip at this time to instruct His disciples on this point. His first word, "I am not sent," might be contrasted with a later word, "Ye are sent." They needed to know the limits put upon Him to appreciate the largeness of their work. The lesson reveals the secret of all rightful approach to Christ, the mode of obtaining a blessing, the way of release from sin and Satan. Faith is that one condition, prescribed many times, without which man cannot be acceptable to God (Heb. xi, 6), with which he cannot fail. To him who truly believes comes the word, "Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Tucked Parasols—Black Spangled Nets. Spangled Bodices—Easter Dresses. Easter Millinery.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, April 1.—The parasol which can be made to do duty with various costumes is the one selected by persons of moderate means—a sort of non-committal affair, and this grade is peculiarly acceptable this season, coming in all plain colors with a border of a lighter or darker shade of the same color, with a row of hemstitching between. The "canopy top" is a new shape, but not an all-absorbing one. Great popularity is predicted for large, coaching parasols in plain colors, with heavy-locking sticks, and ribbon bows on the handles. A contrasting band at the edge, and another near the top composed of four or five tucks; or a cluster of tucks near the edge, or clusters throughout in plain-silk parasols, indicate the widespread fancy for this trimming.

ROWS OF NARROW SATIN RIBBON

is one or two colors as well, completely covering the parasol, or a similar border around the edge are novelties, and as the ribbon is put on just full enough to wave a little, the effect is quite attractive. On plaided parasols, with brocade figures over the plaids, such a border is also used, of course combining the two most prominent colors. As a result of the partiality for white and black, many parasols on that order are shown, and numberless varieties of white, ruffled chiffon or white silk both plain or with knotted fringe please those who purchase a parasol for every costume. Duchesse and point lace always remain in style for the fortunate few who can purchase such costly accessories, and plainer but very attractive white parasols have rows of fine white lace insertion around the edge.

BLACK SPANGLED NETS

are as handsome as grenadines, and at a casual glance they may appear heavy, but spangles are so light and the foundation so strong that they will stand a great deal of wear. They are shown in circular skirts less than five yards wide, sometimes in "all over" designs above a border, then again elaborate designs are on the front breadth only, while the back is comparatively plain. A favorite and expensive figure, is a festoon effect at the front, and large figures at each side. These, however, are conspicuous, and a fine "all over" pattern is preferable. A corsage piece to match the skirt comes with the most expensive grades, but that is not a necessity.

A PRETTY SKIRT

may be had for about $20, and any one with taste and ingenuity can spangle a bodice in harmony, or they can be bought for $5, always with square or round neck. Black taffeta silk is the proper lining, and made-up net dresses begin at $125. Expense is diminished by having the spangled net reach only to the top of a deep Spanish flounce of black lace; or another expedient is to have a ruffled Brussels net lower skirt and back, with a spangled net "apron front." Such costumes, however, never look like the genuine thing.

AMONG NEW EASTER GOWNS,

the tailor-made are conspicuous from their elegant simplicity; one of gray broadcloth having a triple skirt with the edges falling about six inches apart and finished by stitching. The skirt is really open a little at the left side, but folds over and is tdged with the stitching. A blazer jacket has revers slashed at the shoulder with Medici collar at the back, both faced with white satin, upon which rows of narrow crimson velvet are run, and full front of shirred, white Liberty silk. A second imported suiting of light brown covert cloth, with the narrow brown satin bands stitched on the plain skirt, near the lower edge, and similar bands form a very small "apron front," and also trim the blazer jacket and cuffs. Revers and high collar are faced with standing tucks of white satin, between which, narrow black velvet is run. A tucked, blue silk front affords contrast, and a tucked white lace cravat edged by wide lace gives completion.

A THIRD HANDSOME SUIT

of pinkish-gray drap d'ete, has a flat ornamentation of the material, cut into bow-knot and looped designs, edged with white satin, and stitched on, coming down from the waist on the right side, and carried around the skirt, about half-way down, disappearing under a fold at the left sid. The waist is blouse front, with loops at the centre, matching those on the skirt, and a cluster of tucks is on the right side. A round, tucked chiffon yoke and collar of satin and lace imparts the necessary finish.

FLOWERS IN MILLINERY

are being carried to such an extreme, that soft veilings and gauzes or chiffon is draped over roses, or forms a large part of the hat, sometimes wreathed around the front so heavily as to remind one of Othello's turban. Another departure is beaded taffeta silk laid around the crown in soft folds, one shade coming above the other, and three ends may stand upright at one side with a few flowers at the base, and black dotted veilings knotted carelessly at the back and one side. A very striking hat is of the bright-yellow straw, veiled entirely in white gauze dotted with black velvet, and a black jetted bird is perched at one side of the crown. At the back, under the brim, are two clusters of white crushed roses. Another peculiar hat is of white chiffon with a delicate, black straw design woven in it, (an ordinary black straw hat the foundation) composed of soft curves and folds, with one superb, yellow ostrich feather at one side of the crown.

Fannie Field.

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LIFE IN DAWSON CITY.

The Real El Dorado to Be Found in the Far North--A Straggling Collection of Log Huts and Tents--Old-Timers Have Got Used to Seventy Degrees Below Zero in Tents.

"The River Trip to the Klondike" is the title of an article in the March Century, written by John Sidney Webb. The author says: On the morning of August 17, at about four o'clock, broad daylight, we came up to that collection of forty large log cabins and five hundred tents, sprawled at the foot of Moose-skin mountain, named Dawson City. Helter-skelter, in a marsh, lies this collection of odds and ends of houses and habitations, the warehouses of the two companies cheek by jowl wth cabins and tents; a row of bar-rooms called Front street; the side streets deep in mud; the river-bank a mass of miners' boats, Indian canoes, and logs; the screeching of the sawmill; the dismal, tuneless scraping of the violin of the dance-halls, still wide open; the dogs everywhere, fighting and snarling; the men either "whooping it up" or working with the greatest rapidity to unload the precious freight we had brought—all of this rustling and hustling made the scene more like the outside of a circus-tent, including the smell of the sawdust, than anything else in the world.

This, then, is the real El Dorado! One wonders where they all live. One wonders, in amazement, where they are all going to live through the awful winter that is approaching. Here is the true pinch of the situation. It is not a question of food; it is a question of shelter. There are no logs fit to make a cabin to be found on the river within thirty miles of Dawson City. To wait for winter means that it will be too late to build a cabin, because the moss which is used to fill the chinks between the logs by that time will be frozen solid, and be useless unless thawed out over a fire, a very wearisome job. The old-timers have got used to 70 degrees below zero in tents; and even if the robe over them freezes solid, a match is smuggled from under the bedclothes, the fire somehow lighted in the sheet-iron stove, and there they lie until the stove is red-hot before they dare emerge from under the skin rugs. But how are the newcomers to survive the cruel exposure—the lawyers, clerks, doctors and mechanics?

Dawson City seems like a joke. Eighteen hundred and fifty miles from St. Michael Island—this is where they have gold, millions of gold, and nothing better than a muddy swamp to live in; gold dust and nuggets in profusion, and yet the negroes in the cabins of a Southern plantation live better than the richest man in the country. Our arrival at Dawson was at a very critical time. We had brought with us nearly four hundred tons of provisions, and this fact served to allay the anxious fears of many who were becoming panic-stricken at the idea that there would be a scarcity of food during the winter. No news had come to us by way of the ocean of later date than June 10, but newspapers had been received over the summit at Dawson of date as late as July 26; and so the report that crowds were swarming into the gold fields had reached them, but was news to us. The town was thoroughly scared, and was overrun with men who had come down from the diggings, often twenty and twenty-five miles, to make sure of their outfits for the winter, and so determined were they to procure them that they sat themselves down calmly in line, like men waiting to buy seats at a first-night performance, determined to wait until the goods were put up and set aside in their names.

An outfit for a miner means everything that he uses during the winter, and this, being reduced to its lowest terms, means bacon and beans. There are other things, of course, in tins and in gunny-sacks—flour, sugar, salt, pickles, dried fruits, dessicated potatoes—to suit the taste; but the work is done, and the gold is found and cleaned up, and miles and miles of the wilderness conquered, and cold weather and wintry winds withstood on bacon and beans. It is the easiest food to pack, the quickest to prepare, and the most lasting and sustaining. The miner usually reckons on getting his outfit in November, because he can carry on a sledge, after the snow has set in, four times as much as he can pack on his back, and if he is fortunate enough to have dogs he can draw much more.

Comparing Notes.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

"Very wet and sloppy under foot this morning."

"Not particularly. Out where I live it's worse than this twelve months in the year."

"Where do you live, if I may ask?"

"In a lighthouse."

THE NAME OF HER.

If we had the great O'Higgins
Spain would have to lave the diggins;
(So mind me when I'm tellin' of you this!)
With her min an' guns amazin'
It's the divil shed be raisin',
For she's Irish in the name of her—she is!

If we had the great O'Higgins
She'd be ruler av the diggins,
And her inimies would wake up stiff an' dead!
For the name av her betrays her,
An' it's fightin' that'll plaze her,
For she's Irish from her heels, sorr, to her head! —Atlanta Constitution.

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