# The Mysteries of Photography.

## Not So Very Wonderful When You Know How They Are Done.

[Copyrighted by E. J. McCarthy.]

[illegible] not like Dixon's kind but some [illegible] looked like the good old-fashioned sort [illegible] a number of years ago in da[illegible] and tintype plates exhibited [illegible] certain photographers in New York, [illegible] and elsewhere. These ghosts [illegible] were occasionally visible in photographic prints of the modern kind, [illegible] the liveliest curiosity for a time. [illegible] they were unscrupulously ad[illegible] as visitors from the spirit land. [illegible] is comparatively recent times it has [illegible] claimed that the camera has photographed shadowy images invisible to the [illegible] eye.

[illegible] ghost pictures generally took the [illegible] of a figure of hazy and transparent [illegible] hovering near a seated figure, or [illegible] a standing figure that might or [illegible] not be in a conscious attitude. The [illegible] figure occasionally exhibited re[illegible] of the ghost, appealingly holding [illegible] hand, or starting back in alarm. [illegible] these figures were most fre[illegible] offered as a pleasantry and often [illegible] to carry out personal jokes [illegible] kind or another, they frequently [illegible] upon the credulous, especially [illegible] had a leaning toward spiritual[illegible] beliefs. In fact, "mediums" were [illegible] with a crowd of spirit faces [illegible] about them.

[illegible] simple secret for a ghost picture is [illegible] the person performing the part of [illegible] takes his (or her) place in the [illegible] with the sitter, who is to appear. We will suppose that the camera [illegible] remain open for five seconds (in [illegible] it was likely to be forty or [illegible] in order to perfect the image of the [illegible] figure. At the end of an exposure [illegible] two seconds the camera opera[illegible] closed the "natural" figure begins [illegible] to move; the "ghost" figure [illegible] out of the scene, and the camera [illegible] again for the remainder of the [illegible] period. Thus then the ghost [illegible] a one or two seconds' impres[illegible] the plate, and the natural figure [illegible] a normal impression of five seconds. [illegible] is also that such of the ac[illegible] background, etc., as were ob[illegible] by the dimensions of the ghost [illegible] during the two seconds, are photo[illegible] during the remaining three seconds [illegible] takes place through the ghostly [illegible] quite after the authentic habit [illegible] in the case of apparitions. [illegible] for the old spirits [illegible] the modern photographic sleight-[illegible] man thinks he has a trick worth [illegible] of the "What," says the camera [illegible] today, "do you say to this?" [illegible] under your eyes a photograph [illegible] shaking hands with himself and [illegible] himself from a [illegible] position in the middle of the scene—[illegible] years, all of the same person! Or, [illegible] shows you the picture of an [illegible] carrying himself on stairs. [illegible] simply waits for your ex[illegible] of amusement. If you are poli[illegible] a disappointed. If you are not and [illegible] ask a question revealing your [illegible] he is delighted.

[illegible] modern photographic "mystery" [illegible] recently has thickened considerably. [illegible] let us look at some of the phases [illegible] modern mysteries. [illegible] for example, is Colonel Pennington [illegible] picture of himself seated at a table [illegible] quietly playing chess, while at [illegible] side of the table, between the figures [illegible] Colonel Pennington again, look[illegible] at the same. Four persons each other [illegible] the table and in every other respect [illegible] seems to represent one in [illegible] three figures are present at the [illegible]

[illegible] another picture called "Gentlemen of the Jury," in which a middle-aged [illegible] man of serious mien is seen in the [illegible] of a lawyer addressing a jury. [illegible] twelve heads of the jury are before [illegible] and a figure midway between the [illegible] and the jury appears in the atti[illegible] the stenographer taking down the [illegible] the juryman exhibit various ex[illegible] from amusement and excitement [illegible] the speaker is intent on his "ob[illegible] Reference. The stenographer [illegible] the speaker is intent on his "ob[illegible] or something to that [illegible] There are fourteen heads in [illegible] and they are all portraits of [illegible] the same person. The speaker is talking to himself, the stenographer is writing down his own speech.

Curious in a different way is the picture of a man in his shirt sleeves, kneeling and holding aloft two chairs on which he again appears, with elbows resting on one chair and feet on another. The absence of every effect of foreshortening in the lower figure serves to accentuate rather than destroy the mystery of the illusion.

In another single figure photograph we are startled by the attitude of a man armed with bottle and wine glass, who appears to be poised head downward, his smooth cranium resting on another wine glass which is supported in a plate resting on a box. The draping of the clothes suggests the actuality of the inverted position, and the realism of the background and surroundings cleverly support the first impression, that the figure was upside down when it was photographed.

Striking and grotesque is the picture showing a young man "helping himself saw himself in half." Two figures hold a double-handed saw and the one to the right looks down in apparent dismay at the shocking sight of a severed body, the upper part of the trunk resting on a stool where it is assumed to have been placed as if for an execution, the lower part of the trunk and the legs lying on the floor. The faces of the two are obviously the same. Unfortunately for the perfection of the somewhat ghastly illusion, there are two right arms, or at least one right arm and a pair.

How are these things done? A person can not be in two or more places at the same time. Three methods of producing these illusions are illustrated by the accompanying pictures, which are faithfully drawn from the original photographic prints. The first is shown in Colonel Pennington's picture, made by himself. These three figures were made on one plate while it rested within the camera. While the image of one figure was being impressed on the negative plate, the plate was screened from the action of the light in those parts of its surface which were reserved for the other figures. The trouble in such a matter is to prevent the showing of the line of demarkation between the three separately exposed areas of the plate.

Generally this line, not necessarily a sharp one, and perfectly, one that is not sharp, is made to fall in a fold of drapery, to follow some dark line where it will be unnoticed, or to cross some dark field in the plate. Every precaution has been carefully observed in the Pennington plate, in the original print from which there are only nine of two points where the experienced eye may detect the method of procedure.

"Gentlemen of the jury" is a simpler matter, consisting of keeping a background so dark that the plate will not be affected by it. This a slight object in any part of the dark area will affect the sensitive plate in the camera without altering the condition of other parts of the plate, and by moving the illuminated object from one point to another, fresh images are produced on the plate, each being affected by the taking of subsequent images on adjacent parts of the plate film. Special measures have been taken in this instance to clear the plate between the images. The dark background is familiar in scientific photography, especially in the study of animal locomotion. Photographs of jumping and running are made by the use of a camera to which is fixed a rotary exposing apparatus. The rotary "exposer" is perforated with two or more openings, during each passage of which across the lens-opening as the exposure is made in the sitter, from ten to twenty distinct photographs of a jump are taken on one plate. Naturally the figures overlap each other, but there is an authentic record of the position of the figure at each stage of the movement and the relation of this position to all the others.

The processes here sketched belong to the order of "freak" photographs that are considered the most legitimate by the photographic "sharps." There are many variations on the method. Thus a boy seated on a bench leans, in one exposure, to the right, in another to the left, giving him the appearance in the final image of a being with two legs but with two pairs of legs, two heads and four arms. But these are the commonplaces of the comic processes.

A form of "freak" which the sharps regard as much less scientific is illustrated in the other examples above mentioned. The figures holding aloft the two chairs and duplicate more in another attitude is an [illegible] of double printing so cleverly done as almost to defy detection. The figures are separately photographed and in the first printing a space is reserved on the paper by placing a mask precisely corresponding to the figure and accessories that are afterward to be printed in. In the second negative everything is masked out save the feature that is to be printed within the space left by the first mask. Such printing has to be very prettily done to deceive the eye into thinking that the whole is an ordinary photographic print and in the present instance the closest scrutiny is required to reveal the functions.

The gentleman of the bottle and glass is another case of double printing. In photographing the figure right side up the trousers are pulled up, the flaps of the coat similarly treated, the bottle and glass pointed down, the heels lifted and the shoulders drawn up, to add to the illusion where the figure is inverted. A print being taken from the photograph of the figure, this is neatly cut out and laid on a negative containing the background, so that when the print is made a white masked spot remains in the middle. As in the previous case, the negative containing the figure is now masked so as to print the figure only. The sheet containing the background is now placed under the masked negative containing the figure, and the latter is thus printed in the inverted position within the white space left by the first mask.

But for the error as to the arm, the saw "freak" is well done, the detail of the illusion being skillfully wrought out. The two standing figures are easily made on one negative by the process mentioned—excluding one part of the negative from the action of the lens while the other is being exposed. The other figure is photographed separately—on another plate; the print containing the standing figure is soaked to receive the two halves of the seated figure and these are then printed in, just as a printer runs his sheet through his press twice to print two colors.

A form of photographic novelty that is something more than a "freak," and that promises to come into fashion as a portrait sensation, is shown in the product of the "photo-multigraph," which gives five portraits of one person at one time. The result is a right and left profile, a right and a left three-quarter view, and a "rear elevation" affording an opportunity to see all the phases of an individual's head. There is as wide a variation in many cases between the right and left side of the face, and consequently in the appearance of the profiles and three-quarter views, that the value of a photo-multigraph becomes quickly apparent. Indeed, this is a kind of composite photograph.

A hint as to the method of making the photo-multigraph is offered by the appearance in the negative of a lens down the middle of the picture. This line tells the story of combination mirrors, which are the means of repeating the face as one sees it in a French folding toilet glass. The accompanying example is by Roger A. Whitmore of Philadelphia.

The photographing of several views of a figure is not new. Forty or fifty years ago photography was used to present studies of sculpture in this way. But the use of mirrors for commercial photographing as in the "photo-multigraph" is new enough to be a profitable novelty to its inventor.

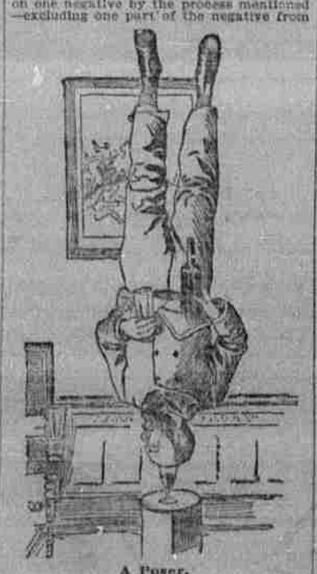
Photography is an energetic science. It has shown us the inner surface of thunder clouds in action. It has shown us the heart of a coal mine. The camera gets into the riveting of ships, and into the entrails of the human subject. It registers vibrations in the vocal cords of the human throat. It is reporting for sale by Alexander, Darling & Co., 903 Texas avenue, and is the best and cheapest addition to the city of Houston.

We can build you a house and let you pay for it in small monthly payments in Brunner addition, the highest and best drained addition to the city of Houston. Alexander, Darling & Co., Capitol Hotel building, 903 Texas avenue.

THE WEATHER TOMORROW may be stormy or clear, but it's all one to the smoker of Old Dominion Cigarettes. Photograph in each package.

Colonel Pennington Playing Chess With Himself and Looking

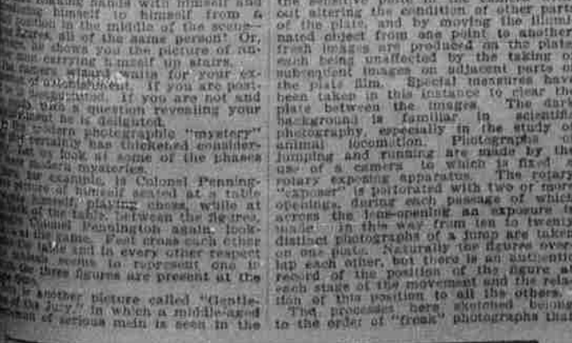
"Gentlemen of the Jury."



A Poser.

Saving Himself in Two.

Self-Support.



Multi-Photograph of Mr. Ranger.

# THE BERLIN BUDGET

### PASSAGE OF THE JESUIT BILL THE SENSATION.

### The Sub-Committee of the Reichstag Reports Favorably on the Spanish Treaty—Composition of the New French Cabinet.

Berlin, December 1.—(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)—The vote of the reichstag in favor of readmitting the Jesuit fathers into Germany is the sensation of the week, not only in Germany, but throughout the Catholic world. Never perhaps since Bismarck resigned the chancellorship has his absence from the reichstag been so noticeably marked as yesterday. A previous concession had been obtained by the center party with so little accompaniment of heated debate and political intrigue. In the Kultur Kampf struggle Bismarck always poured full vials of his wrath upon the Jesuits and so earned for himself the opposition of German Catholics as a whole. Since that time the pope and the emperor have become reconciled and the position has much changed, though according to the calculations of the newspapers, the bill ought to have been rejected. Their anticipations were falsified by the votes of indifferent members who believe that there is nothing to be feared from the interference of the vatican in political affairs.

The reichstag committee to which the commercial treaties were referred today approved the Spanish treaty by a vote of 15 to 6. The majority was unexpectedly large and insures the adoption of the Servian treaty. The fate of the Roumanian treaty is still doubtful. The committee strongly advised the government to make concession to Cuba to Porto Rico, on account of the American reciprocity treaty giving them advantages in iron and manufactured goods and making competition upon the part of Germany almost impossible.

The stage coach plying with mails and passengers between the villages of Colberg and Lowenberg, Silesia, was attacked yesterday by a band of highwaymen, who forced the letter box and made off with a large sum of money.

### The French Cabinet.

Paris, December 1.—The new French cabinet of ministers was presented to the president this afternoon. The names are as follows:

Premier and foreign affairs, Casimir Perier; interior, Raynal; finance, Burdeau; education, Spuller; justice, Dubosc; commerce, Marty; war, General Mercier; works, Jonnart; husbandry, Viger; colonies, Delcasse; marine, Admiral Lefevre.

Casimir Perier's announcement of the policy of the new cabinet will be submitted at a special meeting of ministers tomorrow and presented to the chamber of deputies on Monday.

### Earl of Warwick.

London, December 2.—The Earl of Warwick died today at Warwick castle. The most marked effect of the death is the fact that Lady Brooke, a great favorite of the Prince of Wales, became the Countess Warwick, as her husband, Lord Brooke, was the oldest son of the late earl. Lord Brooke also succeeds to the income of the Warwick estates.

### A Serious Encounter.

Vienna, December 2.—A serious encounter occurred in a coffee house in Buda Pesth Thursday, between citizens and officers, the former demanding that a gypsy band play the "Kossuth" song, and the officers objecting. The row developed into a riot. A number of persons were injured.

### Influenza Raging.

Vienna, December 2.—The influenza is spreading very rapidly. The president and vice president of the telegraph are prostrated by the disease. Theaters and concerts were hastily closed. One-half of the government officers are deprived of their duty.

### New Railway Opened.

Ismailia, December 2.—The khedive of Egypt has arrived here and opened a new railway, connecting Ismailia with the port. The railroad joins the headquarters of the Suez canal (Ismailia) with the Mediterranean entrance of the canal.

### Insurgents Gaining Ground.

Rio de Janeiro, December 2.—The rebel force, Villagagnon, has been almost entirely destroyed by the fire of the forts Santa Cruz and San Juan. It is reported that the insurgents are gaining ground in the province of St. Paul.

### Wanted in America.

Southampton, December 2.—The steamship New York sailed at noon today for New York, having on board in the custody of United States officers Philip Reiley and Frank Flora, charged with robbing the bank of Minneapolis of $90,[illegible]

### Restored to Their People.

Cape Town, December 2.—A dispatch from Fort Victoria says a force of volunteers sent to liberate a number of women and children that the Matabeles had abducted from Perla, restored them to their people without enforcing any loss.

### They Were Retaching.

Milan, December 2.—It transpires that the emigrants killed in the recent accident to the express train running between this place and Venice were returning from the United States.

### Cholera Record.

Rome, December 2.—The wife of one of the official messengers of the royal police has been attacked with cholera and the whole family has been sent to the hospital.

### Searching for Anarchists.

Vienna, December 2.—An exchange of visits between France and Spain in regard to the anarchists, it is said, is likely to be extended soon to other powers.

### Two More Dynamiters Arrested.

London, December 2.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says two German tramps have been arrested near Orleans in connection with the dynamite outrages.

### Coming Back Home.

Rome, December 2.—Chauncey M. Depew has started for France and will return to the United States immediately.

## QUINLAN VS. CENTRAL.

### Test of the Decision in an Important Land Case.

Austin, Texas, December 1.—Following is the full text of the decision in the Quinlan land case, as handed down by the court of civil appeals:

W. J. Quinlan, appellant, No. 28, vs. the Houston and Texas Central Railway company, appellee; appeal from Travis county.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

This suit was filed by appellee against the appellant in trespass to try title in Donley county and by agreement of parties the venue was changed to Travis county.

On May 16, 1881, the Houston and Texas Central Railway company filed its second amended original petition, in which it set up that on January 16, 1881, it owned in possession of the following land in Childress county, in block 24 of surveys in said county, made by virtue of the following scrip issued to the Waco and Northwestern Railroad company:

Survey No. 778, surveyed by land scrip No. 29-[illegible]

Survey No. 725, surveyed by land scrip No. 2-[illegible]

Survey No. 723, surveyed by land scrip No. 2-[illegible]

Survey No. 739, surveyed by land scrip No. 2-[illegible]

Survey No. 705, surveyed by land scrip No. 2-[illegible]

That there are two blocks of surveys in Childress county each designated as block 24, one made by virtue of Waco and Northwestern railroad scrip, in which plaintiff's said surveys are situated, the other block 24 being made by virtue of other scrip than the Waco and Northwestern Railroad company scrips, and being the one in which are situated the patented surveys of the defendant, which conflict with the lands owned by plaintiff.

Plaintiff set out in a trial amendment the survey No. ——, certificate No. ——, of the surveys in said block 24, Waco and Northwestern Railroad company, owned by it from survey No. 685 to 700, inclusive, and alleged that defendant's surveys conflicted with its said surveys on the western part of said block 24, Waco and Northwestern Railroad company.

Plaintiff asked judgment for the title and possession of said land and for a decree cancelling defendant's title as a cloud on plaintiff's title.

That the defendant unlawfully entered and dispossessed it, said railway, of said lands and withholds the possession thereof.

That the defendant Quinlan claims and asserts title to said lands by virtue of certain patents issued to and for a mistake issued to the defendant, and those under whom he claims said land.

That said patents are as follows: Patent No. 872, volume 21, issued to W. J. Quinlan and H. B. Darrow on the 6th of December, 1882, assignee of Adam Healy & Moulton scrip No. 155, and designated as block 24, survey 21. Patent No. 881, volume 21, issued to same parties on same day by virtue of A. B. & M. scrip No. 86, block 24, survey No. 45, Childress county. Patent 871, volume 21, A. B. & M. scrip No. 75, issued on same day to same parties, block 24, survey No. 43.

That the lands covered by each of said patents conflict with the lands owned by plaintiff as herein pleaded.

The Defendants Quinlan answered with a general denial—a plea of not guilty. He further set up by field notes the land sued for by said patents Nos. 872, volume 21, 871, volume 21, and 881, volume 21, and alleged that he was the owner of said lands, and disclaimed title to all other lands sued for in this case by plaintiff.

The case was tried before the judge without a jury, and a decree rendered for plaintiff adjudging to it the title and possession of the following lands in block 24, Waco and Northwestern Railroad company, in Childress county:

Survey 778, land scrip 2-[illegible]

Survey 725, land scrip 2-[illegible]

Survey 723, land scrip 2-[illegible]

Survey 739, land scrip 2-[illegible]

And the court further ordered that defendant's patents (describing the land by field notes) be canceled in so far as they conflict with the lands recovered by plaintiff or other lands owned by it in said block 24, Waco and Northwestern Railroad company.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

1st. That the appellee has shown a prima facie title to the lands in controversy and of the certificates by which they were located, and that said locations were legally made.

2d. The facts shown by the record, which is voluminous, justify the judgment of the court below in finding that the surveys of appellant conflict with the locations and surveys of the appellee and that appellee's surveys and locations were made prior to those of the appellant.

3rd. There is an agreement in the record, signed by the attorneys of both parties, to the effect that the appellant admits the validity of the certificates by virtue of which the land was located. This agreement was afterwards so far modified as to allow the appellant to attack the validity of the certificates.

OPINION.

1. The eighth and ninth assignments of errors complain of the judgment of the court in determining that the land in controversy is covered by the locations made by the appellee.

The facts show that appellee's locations were made prior to those of appellant and the evidence warrants the judgment of the court in determining that a conflict exists between such prior locations and those subsequently made by appellant.

2. It is contended by appellant, in his second assignment of error, that the certificates by which the appellee located the land are void and were issued without authority of law, for the reason that they were earned by a construction of the road after the constitution of 1869 went into effect and at a time when there was in existence no provision of law that authorized the granting as donation by the State of lands, or land certificates, to railroads for the construction of roads, and further, that, as the certificates are claimed to be earned under the act of 1854, granting to the railroads sixteen sections of land for each mile constructed, at the time they were earned the law of 1854 had expired by its terms limiting it to an existence of only ten years from its passage.

The Waco Tap railway was chartered the 5th day of November, 1869, by an act of the legislature of this state, and by a provision therein there were extended to it all the advantages, rights and privileges conferred by the law of 1854 donating lands to railroads. August 6, 1870, the legislature amended said act of incorporation, and the name of said corporation was changed to that of the Waco and Northwestern Railroad company. The legislature of the state, by act of May 24, 1873, merged the Waco and Northwestern railway into the Houston and Texas Central Railway company.

We think that the question as to the continuance in operation of the act of 1854 beyond the adoption of the constitution of 1869 is settled by the cases of Railway vs. Commissioners, 24 Texas, 581; Railway vs. State, 41 Texas, 67; Railway vs. State of Texas, 41 Texas, 354, and Davis vs. Gray, 46 Texas, 90.

The points presented in this appeal, attacking the validity of the act of 1869, repealing also the act of 1854 donating lands to railways, were passed upon by the court in the case first named; and the construction there adopted is recognized by the other cases cited.

The vested property rights that have grown up under such decisions, we would not feel authorized to disturb them, even if we were disposed to differ with the courts upon their correctness, after the facts passed upon. But even upon principle we are not prepared to say that the decisions were erroneously decided.

3. The agreement that is a part of the record places upon the appellant the burden of proving the facts that show the invalidity of the certificates by virtue of which the appellant claims these lands. We do not think this has been done. The road in question was chartered in 1869, and it is fairly inferred from the record that it was in a position to earn the certificates prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1869. It may be inferred that prior to that time the road did not have in operation any given number of miles of railway, but it can not be inferred, as we have said, that it had not commenced and performed work and labor in the construction of the road, to enable their charter owners to claim all earnings of these certificates prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1869. Whatever may be the effect of the purpose intended by that provision of the constitution of 1869 inhibiting the legislature from granting lands to railways, we think the purpose thus was to cut off and to deprive railways of land certificates which they had earned by reason of work done in the construction of their roads prior to the adoption of the constitution, that was permitted by the laws in force at that time. If the railway, in an attempt to acquire the earnings, had, in good faith, under the terms of its charter, commenced the construction of its railway, although it may not have actually had in running order and operation any number of miles of its track prior to the adoption of 1869, we believe, that as to the work and construction so done, it was a vested right looking towards the earning of the certificates that could not be cut off by the constitution.

The law of 1854 donating lands to railways may have been timely and purely gratuitous—a question which we do not undertake to decide—and the State may have reserved the right to repeal or withdraw its bounties at any time, but when a road which, by virtue of its charter, is granted the benefits of this law, undertakes to work and labor and the expenditure of its capital and the earning of the benefits and rights conferred by the law in the thing donated, it then partakes of a contract to the effect required by reason of the work and labor, which the State ought not to be permitted, by legislation or otherwise, to impair.

The authority for the issuance of the certificates by the officers charged with this duty and the legality of their issuance ought to be presumed in the absence of any showing to the contrary.

We do not believe that the evidence in the record shows that these certificates are invalid.

4. The validity of these locations as being made by the proper surveyor and the legality of the title of the appellee to these certificates we regard as settled in favor of appellee by the cases of Kimmarle vs. Houston and Texas Central Railway company et al, 12 S. W. Rep. 404, and Shirley vs. Waco Tap Railway company, 10 S. W. Rep. 344.

The judgment of the court below is affirmed. Affirmed. Fisher, chief justice.

Associate Justice Key did not sit in this case.

## AN INCIDENT OF GETTYSBURG.

### And Its Pleasant Sequel in Washington Eleven Years Later.

The advance of the Confederate line of battle commenced early on the morning of July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, says a writer in the New Haven Evening Register. The infantry division commanded by Major General John B. Gordon of Georgia was among the first to attack. Its objective point was the left or the second corps of the Union army. The daring commander of that corps occupied a position so far advanced beyond the main line of the Federal army that, while it invited attack, it placed him beyond the reach of ready support when the crisis of battle came to him in the rush of charging lines more extended than his own. The Confederate advance was steady, and it was bravely met by the Union troops who for the first time found themselves engaged in battle on the soil of the North, which until then had been virgin to the war. It was "a far cry" from Richmond to Gettysburg, yet Lee was in their front, and they seemed resolved to welcome their Southern visitors "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." But the Federal ranks reeled in air, and, being turned, its line was badly broken, and, despite its bravely resolute defense against the well ordered attack of the Confederate veterans, it was forced to fall back.

Gordon's division was in motion at a doubletquick to seize and hold vantage ground in his front, from which the opposing line had retreated, when he saw directly in his path the apparently dead body of a Union officer. He checked his horse, and then observed, from the motion of the eyes and lips, that the officer was still living. He at once dismounted, and, seeing that the head of his wounded foeman was lying in a depression in the ground, placed under it a nearby knapsack. While raising him at the shoulders for that purpose he saw that the blood was trickling from a bullet hole in the back, and then knew that the officer had been shot through the breast. He then gave him a drink from a brandy flask and water, and as he revived said, bending over him:

"I am sorry to see you in this condition. I am General Gordon. Please tell me who you are. I wish to aid you all I can."

The answer came in feeble tones: "Thank you, general. I am Brigadier General Barlow, of New York. You can do nothing more for me; I am dying." Then, after a pause, he said: "Yes, you can: my wife is at the headquarters of General Meade. If you survive the battle please let her know that I died doing my duty."

General Gordon replied: "Your message, if I live, shall surely be given to your wife. Can I do nothing more for you?"

After a brief pause General Barlow responded: "May God bless you. Only one thing more. Feel in the breast pocket of my coat—the left breast—and take out a packet of letters." As General Gordon unbuttoned the blood-soaked coat and took out the packet the seemingly dying soldier said: "Now please take out one and read it to me. They are from my wife. I wish that her words shall be the last I hear in this world."

Resting on one knee at his side, General Gordon, in clear tones, but with tearful eyes, read the letter. It was the missive of a noble woman to her worthy husband, whom she knew to be in daily peril of his life, and with pious fervor breathed a prayer for his safety and commended him to the care of the God of battles. As the reading of the letter ended, General Barlow said: "Thank you. Now please tear them all up. I would not have them read by others."

General Gordon tore them into fragments and scattered them on the field, "sped away and blade thick with steel." Then, pressing General Barlow's hand, General Gordon bade him good-by, and mounting his horse, quickly joined his command.

He hastily penned a note on the pommel of his saddle, giving General Barlow's message to his wife, but stated that he was still living, though seriously wounded, and informing her where he lay. Addressing the note to "Mrs. General Barlow, at General Meade's headquarters," he handed it to one of his staff, and told him to place a white handkerchief upon his sword, and ride in a gallop toward the enemy's line and deliver the note to Mrs. Barlow. The officer promptly obeyed the order. He was not fired upon, and on being met by a Union officer, who advanced for that purpose, the note was received and read, with the assurance that it should be delivered instantly.

Let us now turn from Gettysburg to the capital at Washington, where, eleven years later, General Gordon held with honor, as now, a seat as senator of the United States, and was present at a dinner party given by Orlando B. Potter, a representative in congress from the state of New York. Upon Mr. Potter's introduction to him a gentleman with the title of General Barlow, General Gordon remarked:

"Are you a relative of the General Barlow, a gallant soldier, who was killed at Gettysburg?"

The answer was: "I am the General Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg, and you are the General Gordon who succored me!"

The meeting was worthy of two such brave men—every inch American soldiers.

I should add that on receiving her husband's note, which had been speedily delivered, Mrs. Barlow hastened to the field, though not without danger to her person, for the battle was still in progress. She soon found her husband and had him borne to where he could receive surgical assistance.

Through her devoted ministrations, he was enabled to resume his command of the "Excelsior Brigade" and add to the splendid reputation which it had achieved under General Sickles, its first commander.

"Will you marry me, sweet,
When the year grows gray?"
She blushingly answered,
"George, don't ask me;
I will if you're willing
To give me away."
And—
The old man was.
—Chicago Dispatch.

A robber he tackled the fast express,
In a manner to force and hold—
Put in the short space of a moment or less
He was twenty a harp of gold.
—Buffalo Express.

If every man were but as big
As he assumes to be
The half would soon be crowded off
And drop into the sea.
—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

After the ball was over
He gloomily sat by the fire,
Thinking how he would pay
For the flowers next day,
And settle the carriage hire.
—Buffalo Courier.

# THE BREAKERS AHEAD.

### MATTERS THAT PERPLEX THE TARIFF REFORMERS.

### Congressmen From Some of the States That Produce Sugar Expected to Oppose the Abolition of the Duty.

Washington, December 2.—The trend of all the conversation of politics interested in sugar is indicative of a severe struggle over the sugar schedule when the tariff bill shall reach the senate. It is felt in the house, the Southern senator whose constituents are largely interested said today: "There are no doubts that the senators from all the sugar South and West, which are producing the sugar in either cane or beet, are fairly under the bounty system. Would only to oppose the change proposed in the Wilson bill. The states, especially mentioned are Louisiana, California, Kansas and Nebraska. All except Louisiana are extremely anxious for a bounty. The change in the Wilson bill for a gradual reduction of the bounty is characterized as a scheme for killing them by slow degrees, as it would be impossible for the industry to survive against importations and domestic competition without some stimulus or the hand of the government. But they did not ask for protection as demanded by the republican party, but would be satisfied with application of democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue and accordingly to his bias, the duty ought to be at the events per pound upon raw and 1½ cents upon sugar refined above 16 Dutch standard. With a tariff upon this schedule it would be possible for sugar planters to survive against the foreign product and the discriminations of the American manufacturers."

### News to the Officials.

Washington, December 2.—"I must decline to express any opinion about the proposition, as I may be called to act officially in the matter," were the words used by a leading treasury official today when approached by a Associated Press reporter with the Denver dispatch saying that Governor Waite had arranged for the coinage of silver coin, upon which is to appear the Mexican mark as well as the Colorado coat of arms. All the officials of the department with whom the reporter talked declared the statement in the dispatch was news to them, as they had not heretofore heard anything of it.

The opinion was expressed that the plan was not a feasible one. Assuming that the coins were issued, it was pointed out that they would have a fluctuating value. Nobody would take them except for their bullion value and they would not have any circulation outside of Colorado.

### The Income Tax.

Washington, December 2.—The sub-committee of the ways and means committee on revenue took no action today on the income tax, all the members not being present. The uncertainty as to the amount of the deficit in the treasury and the possible difficulty of meeting the deficit have given rise to a discussion as to the wisdom of making the income tax general in character and applicable to all individual incomes in excess of $5000 per annum, instead of being restricted to corporations and successions, so at this time the income tax plan is still in a very indefinite condition.

### The Indians Quiet Again.

Washington, December 2.—General Miles reports to the war department that the arrival of troops at Cheyenne, Oklahoma, has quieted the Indians, who were rioting and seeking to take from jail and lynch a Texas ranger who killed an Indian. General Miles reports that they are now satisfied to let the law take its course.

### Against Tariff Reduction.

San Francisco, Cal., December 2.—The Wholesale Grocers' association of California passed resolutions denouncing the proposed reductions in the tariff on raisins, tea and prunes.

## THE RING.

### Corbett's Trainers.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 2.—Delaney and McVey, who will train Corbett for the coming fight, arrived in Jacksonville today. They state that Corbett will probably reach here about the 17th instant. When asked as to the location of the training quarters, Mr. Delaney said: "Nothing is settled."

## FOOTBALL.

### The Game Too Rough.

San Francisco, Cal., December 2.—The faculty of the University of California are considering an order prohibiting any more intercollegiate foot ball contests, because of the personal injuries that result from the game.

### Boston Wool Market.

Boston, December 2.—The incipient boom last week in the wool market received a rude shock in the shape of the new tariff bill. The occurrence of Thanksgiving see, operated to cut down sales and altogether there has been slight yielding all along the line. The attendance has not been large, manufacturers have to keep up with orders and a few who have made their appearance came more for curiosity than purchase. Prices on most wools have ruled silently enough not quite to the lowest levels. The action of the committee of three appointed in March 1, the best foot manifest earlier than was anticipated and the bulls are finding it hard to induce up material. Nels are numerous, however, that the bill will die in the senate.

Scourable kinds of wool are quite active in the sides of the storm. Quarter blood and low wools are now nearly on the free wool basis and this with the season make them destitute even yet. Sales for the week were quite large, but the most were made in the early days of the week. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quite steady, stocks gradually shipping down. There is no change in N.Y. No. 1 fleece, new today and quite steady. Michigan wool a shade less firm. Sales have been at 30 cents.

### Hawaiian Envoys.

Denver, Colo., December 2.—Your Sunday the supposed secret emissary of Queen Liliuokalani, the city hall. Governor Waite has refused to grant a requisition on political grounds, the papers not being regular in form.

J. H. Brown, alias James Van Orsdale, was released from custody this afternoon by writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hallett. Brown left Denver at 7 o'clock this evening for Salt Lake, where he is wanted charged with embezzling an amount of his poor health. Van Orsdale adheres to the story that he is an emissary from President Dole of Hawaii, with messages for Cleveland and Gresham. He will now proceed to Washington.

### Forger Bound Over.

Kalamazoo, Mich., December 2.—The examination of Stephen J. Dorrance, alias Louis Forest, the alleged forger, closed this afternoon. He was bound over in the sum of $500. The bail was not given.

### A Small Loss.

Navasota, Texas, December 2.—This morning at 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the Diamond saloon, operated by Sam Kelly, but before it got under good headway the Hooper arrived and put it out. Loss $50, with $150 insurance.

A number of exceedingly fine designs for the proposed high school building have been received from architects who are outside of Houston, and local architects are working on plans for the same building. They are due to be filed by tomorrow, December 4, in the office of the city secretary.

THE SILVER QUESTION is a small one, so far as Old Dominion Cigarettes are concerned. It costs the smallest silver coin we have to buy a pack. Photograph in each.