ONE WHO SAW IT.

Inside and Outside Facts About Battle of Santiago.

PRESS AGENT GRAHAM,

Reveals the True Inwardness of the Persecution of Schley and Shows Up the Intriguers.

In connection with the controversy over Admiral Schley's actions during the naval battle off Santiaga, opened afresh by the charge of cowardice made by Maclay, author of the Naval Academy text book, the Cincinnati Enquirer asked George E. Graham to furnish an unbiased account of the battle. During the Santiago naval campaign Mr. Graham was correspondent of the Associated Press, noted for its impartiality and faithfulness in giving facts. When Admiral Sampson, on the New York, left the squadron Mr. Graham hastened to the Brooklyn. During the battle he stood on the bridge beside Capt. Cook and Admiral Schley, and was the only civilian spectator to witness every movement and know of every order issued by the Admiral.

Mr. Graham give the following circumstantial story over his signature:

THE REAL DEFAMERS

"It has been and is still hard for me to believe that Historian Maclay wrote his attack upon Rear Admiral Schley except by instigation and at the urging of the navy department clique. He is in close touch with those who have provided the press and the civilian head of the department with the material that has been intended, dire failure as it has been, to change the public view of Admiral Sehley's character as an officer and man.

"At least Maclay is honest in one thing. He has dared to do openly what these sneaks of the naval clique have not had the moral courage to do. When has Capt. Chadwick, Sampson's flag officer, dared to assert that Schley was a coward? When has he dared to do otherwise than convey the material to a New York journal for publication? Did Robley Evans, he of the fighting cognomen, first person the autobiography he wrote? Did Sigsbee dare to do it except to stultify himself by denying conditions which he had previously detailed in his reports to the department?

EXPURGATED REPORTS.

"Maclay, it is asserted, wrote his criticism from naval reports. What naval reports? The expurgated things that have been foisted upon the publicor, or the real reports of commanding officers? I have in my possession the report of the battle of Santiago written by two officers of the converted yacht called the Vixen. It is signed by Lieut. Alexander Sharpe, and it was his account of the fight as he saw it at short range, the only naval eyewitness not engaged in fighting. I placed it alongside the navy department's book purporting to print it, and I find it has been expurgated so as to give but little credit to the Brooklyn, and so as not to disclose the real position of Sampson's ship, the New York. Is that the way history is made, and is Maclay to be followed boldly following the example of him? Let me be as bold as Maclay. If 'coward' is to be the word let us draw the line sharply. I have supreme confidence in our navy. I don't believe a coward would stay in it a year. There are none in it now. There are men with unearned fighting sobriquets. There was one with us. His name was Evans. His ship was never closer to the enemy than one mile. It was not hit, but 'Fighting Bob' crawled into the conning tower and watched the fight from a 6 inch by 1 inch slit.

"Schley was on the deck of the Brooklyn. Capt. Cook was near. A man's lifeblood splashed their clothes. The ship quivered under fire. Still they stood there. Capt. Clark, on the Oregon, was on his bridge. Capt. Phillips, of the Texas, stayed on his bridge until part of it was shot away. And when it was over Evans had the largest story to tell, a story he would not like to see now because of its gross inaccuracy. And, pray, who was the coward?

SAMPSON TO BLAME.

"The history of the battle of Santiago told exactly as it occurred, it seems to me, is an absolute condemnation of Admiral Sampson's vaunted ability and a tribute to Schley and his officers. The happenings of the twenty-hours preceding the battle will go far, I think, to demonstrate that Sampson was reprehensible for deliberately weakening the line of battle and deserting the line himself when he knew that the first time in several weeks, or since the establishment of the blockade, extremely suspicious movements were going on in the harbor.

"On the afternoon of July 2 it was noticed from all the ships that movements were occurring in the harbor, there being visible distinct columns of smoke, conceded by practical men to be from war ships.

"That Sampson himself recognized this is evident from the fact that he sent the Vixen around to the different ships of the squadron to announce to them that he considered the movements inside to be suspicious, and that he desired a close watch kept.

SAMPSON DESERTS THE FLEET.

"The next morning at daybreak the columns of smoke were seen again, and it was noticed by an officer on watch on the Brooklyn that they were nearer the entrance, and it was, therefore, surprising to everybody when, acting under orders; the Massachusetts, one of the heaviest battle ships of the line, and the Newark, a protected cruiser, carrying Commodore Watson's flag, left the line for Guantanamo for coal.

But decidedly more surprising were the future events. At 9 o'clock, while Capt. Phillip and Admiral Schley were discussing the suspicious movements, through the medium of signal flags. Sampson suddenly signalled, "Disregard the movements of the commander-in-chief," and moved away from the line with the New York. The New York was the only other ship, beside the Brooklyn, in the line with the accredited speed of the Spanish ship, and there were present the Gloucester and the Vixen, two converted yachts, either one of which would have made a special dispatch boat, without weakening the line.

SCHLEY IN COMMAND.

When the battle call was sounded Admiral Schley made the signal, "The enemy is escaping," and then, determining that the New York was out of sight, made the signal, "Ships close in."

With a good, strong pair of field glasses, and standing upon the exceptionally high bridge of the Brooklyn, I looked for Sampson and the New York, but he was out of sight. We never saw him again until one long hour after the surrender of the Colon.

It is claimed that the Brooklyn ran from the enemy during the fight, and that in that movement Schley displayed cowardice. At the outset let me say that the movement of the ship showed the greatest good judgement, and probably saved the cruiser from being sunk or disabled. When the enemy was sighted coming out the Brooklyn moved straight for the entrance at the rate of about seven knots an hour and continually increasing her speed.

THAT FAMOUS LOOP.

"The ships of the enemy were moving out toward us at the rate of about 11 knots an hour, and the distance to travers was only five miles. We had opened fire with our port battery, the guns being trained almost directly forward. The turning circle of the Brooklyn is 1,000 yards, and if we had turned in toward the shore that would have allowed the Viscaya to have gone between us and the Texas, and would have opened our unprotected side to the concentrated fire of the Spanish vessels, and also have intercepted the fire of our own ships. I stood on the top of the forward eight inch turret looking directly over the bow, and I know that we were never near enough to the Texas to hurt her, and we did not block her fire for an instant.

"If Capt Phillip backed his engines when he saw us turning it was because through the smoke he could not quite tell how we were moving, and he knew that he had to follow the motions of our ship, and not do as he pleased. The flag ship always has the right of way. Up to the time we turned we had been hit only twice. After we turned we were hit 27 times by projectiles and 15 times by flying pieces, and after we turned we left the marks of five-inch shells upon every Spanish ship.

EULATE'S TRIBUTE

"To those who criticise Schley's turn, on the ground of cowardice, I commend the statement of Capt Eulate, of the Viscaya: 'If the Brooklyn had not made that beautiful manoeuvre in turning I could have rammed and sunk her.'

"To those who criticise on the ground that the Texas was stopped for a minute or so, let me say that a little later the Oregon crossed the bow of the Texas and blanked her fire for ten minutes, but certainly no one will say that the Oregon, in view of her splendid fight and chase, was not justified.

"When the battle was over Schley thanked his men and signalled his thanks to every commander under him. When Sampson arrived he offered no congratulations to any man or any officer, although he did condescend to offer congratulation to the public for the splendid manner in which the fight that he did not take part in was conducted.

"Let me close with, perhaps, a new statement. The men who are responsible for these vicious attacks are Capt F E Chadwick, who commanded the New York the day of the fight she failed to get in; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the only captain in the fight who hid in the conning tower; Rear Admiral Crowninshield, of the bureau of navigation, and indirectly, because he dare not come in the open, Rear Admiral Wm P. Sampson, who should be Court-martialed for his action before Santiago, July 3, 1898, in weakening our battle line.

"George E Graham."

Time Wasted.

Two of our prominent citizens who live within a thousand miles of where the writer is domiciled met in the public road the other day, when the following conversation occurred:

"What's the news?"

"They've captured Aguinaldo."

"Captured who?"

"Aguinaldo."

"What's he been doing?"

"Killing folks."

(Excitedly) "Who has he killed?"

"Oh, lots of people."

"Where is the scoundrel?"

"He's in jail."

(More excited) "Let's get a crowd and lynch him."

"It would be too expensive."

"Expensive! What's going to make it expensive?"

"He's too far off."

"Why, ain't he in Moultrie jail?"

"Not a bit of it."

"Well, where is he, then?"

"He's in jail at Manila."

"You mean Camilla, don't you?"

"No, I mean what I say."

"How far is it?"

"About eight thousand miles."

"Get up, Jack!" As he moved off he was heard to ejaculate: "Got no time to talk with every fool I meet in the road. Eight thousand miles! Why, that's clean outside of Georgy, Aguinaldo? Don't believe there is such a man in the world. Never heard of such a place as Manhiler before. These fellows what don't do nothing but read newspapers are mighty smart. Get up, Jack! lost half an hour talking with that slophead when I ought to been home planting taters."—Moultrie, Ga., Observer.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Soldier in Trouble.

Private R. L. Leverton, company D. Twenty-seventh regiment, stationed at Fort McPherson barracks at Atlanta Ga., has been placed under guard charged with setting fire Thursday night to the home of Juna Whitfield, a respectable woman living near the fort. A vacant house adjoining also was burned. No cause is assigned for the trouble. Leverton is held at the fort and the military officials are trying to find another soldier said to have been implicated. Arson is punishable by death in Georgia.

A man in Tennessee got four cords of wood, three gallons of honey and five coons from a single tree. "Take care of the forests if you want to get rich," comments the local paper which announces the man's good luck.

SOME GOOD ADVICE

An Article Every One Should Read and Remember

Stand by your friend, your home, your town, county and State. Patronize home dealers. Don't send your money away to some mail order house just because it happens to be the cheapest supply house on earth; there are five hundred more of that kind in the United States; but spend it with your home merchant, who is your friend, and in the long run sells you your goods just as cheap. When you spend a dollar with your home merchant, you know what you are getting, and you are dealing with one who has stood by you when you needed help, and still stands by you in sickness, when the crops fail, when out of work, and when the icy hand of death creeps into the home and claims one of your loved ones. Stand by your merchant, for he is an integral part of the community, lending his aid to public enterprises and charitable, as well as helping to bear the burden of taxation. Who has done more for you, for your town, your county, and all your public enterprises, than your home merchant? Who has helped more people, been worse imposed upon, and more abused than your home merchant? The real facts are, he is one of you, eating your chickens, butter, fruits, vegetables and other things that would prove a loss to you if it were not for him. How is it with the big mail order man? He has nothing in common with you; no interest in you, your town or county, other than securing your trade—cash in advance.

Ah, my brother, turn the tables and let your merchant send his money away, and buy all he consumes, and let your produce and other barter rot on your hands, what would you say? Let's look fairly at both sides. If you want anything your merchant hasn't got, he will gladly order it for you, and the little profit he makes, you will get back in some way. He has to eat and have work done, all of which he pays out of the little profits he makes in selling his goods. How about the money you send off? You never see it again, and if you were really in need and should make known your wants to Mr. Outsider, he would say, "NO; I have as much of that kind of business as I can attend nearer home." Does your home merchant deny you when in distress? Be honest. Isn't your name on merchants' books all over this county for goods you have worn out and provisions you have eaten? Has Mr. Outsider ever sold you anything on a credit? Do you believe he will do it? No, you know better than to ask it. These are everyday, common-sense questions, staring you in the face, and an honest answer from you will put you on our side of the question.

Come up squarely and fairly and be a pillar in the church and a rafter in society. Pay your honest debts, even if you have to suffer to do it. The only difference that we can see in not paying your honest debts (when you can) and stealing, one is a broad, open, daylight, face-to-face stealing, and the other is a sly, don't-want-to-be caught-at it stealing. Just stop and think before you begin to get mad. Isn't it so? In the light of justice, answer the question, and then read on. If I were to buy your goods and hide behind the homestead act and not pay, you, what would you call me? Oh, my brother, as sure as God is the Judge, we need waking up along these lines. A thief is a thief, catch him where and when you will. If you get another man's property and plan ways to beat him by hiding behind the puny arm of the law, you are a thief.

We are not after the poor, poverty-stricken, down-trodden laborer, who has perhaps some excuse for dodging his obligations, but we are after the man who wears tailor made clothes, tooth pick shoes, standing collars, smokes from three to ten cigars a day, goes on excursions, goes to theaters and shows, sends his children to dancing schools, pays for having them taught to dance, and owes the poor grocery man for the meat and bread that have kept his children alive, and the dry goods man for the clothes they have worn out, and the poor furniture man for the beds on which they sleep; and, if perchance one has died, the undertaker for the coffin in which the loved one sleeps. If you are a church member and running on these lines, your influence for good isn't worth the snap of your finger, and you had better repent or pull out. If you are a sinner out of the church and catering to these things because some sinner in the church is guilty, for God's sake call a halt, retrace your steps and follow some honest man's example. If you have gone to a friend and persuaded him to go your security for money or for goods, and, through mismanagement or extravagance, caused this friend to have to pay your debt, do you feel easy spending money for things you could do without? The very clatter of the hoofs of that horse, the rattle of the wheels of that buggy, the licks of the hammer that drove the nails in the construction of that law-allowed homestead, that downy bed, that book-case, that wonderful library you are piling away in that book-case for your children to read; yes, it may be the children themselves will all roll over you like mounthins of iron to sink you down, down, in the flames of perdition, unless you repent and settle this side of eternity. You can't hide behind the homestead act nor the bankrupt law and stand acquitted in the sight of God and honest people.

If you can and don't, or won't straighten up, even if it calls for real self-denial, you are dishonest, and you would say the same thing about your fellowman should he treat you likewise.

If you practice such ways, you will be found out, and your abominable hypocrisy will be hooted and hissed at by all honest people. If you are in debt and can't pay, go and tell your friend that you can't pay, give him your note, promise him to do the best you can, and then do it; and if you have money to spend, go and spend it with him. Show him that you appreciate his kindness and help. Did you ever stop to think that that friend did not have to go your security, did not have to sell you those goods on a credit? You were the party being benefitted, you were the beggar when you wanted these favors. Now you have turned your back upon him, and like a sneaking cur, dodge him and say ugly things about him. Are you not ashamed of your wicked self? Some who read this will be guilty, and we are fearful you will not profit by what you read. If you don't, you are a dishonest man or woman, and you would say the same of any one else who would thus treat you.

When are you going to straighten up? You must do it this side of death, for the grave shuts off all opportunities. If we go to the judgment crooked and dishonest, we will have to wear that garb through the scorching fires of eternity. As Josh Billings would say, "Advice is like castor oil, easy to give, but hard to take." For you own good, Bud, Sis, you had better take it.

OLD TRUTH.

THE COTTON CROP.

Some Improvement in all But Two of the States.

With the occurrence of rain where drought previously prevailed, except in Tennessee and Arkansas, where it continues dry, and with generally dry weather where heretofore there has been an excess of precipitation, there has been a decided improvement in the condition of cotton during the past week. Picking has begun in Texas, and bolls are beginning to open in certain localities throughout the Atlantic States. As compared with reports of previous years, there is less shedding than usual, but the plants are smaller.

Over the central portion of the belt the cotton crop is exceptionally promising. If cotton continues to improve during the critical month of August, or even holds its present condition, the yield will be equal to or above the average, over the whole belt.

In North Carolina, very favorable weather conditions prevailed generally throughout the State. The influence of the hot, dry weather was immediately apparent in the improved condition of cotton, especiallp where it had received good cultivation; laying by cotton is under way. In some places cotton has too much weed, in orthers it is very small, and generally it is not fruiting very rapidly; in some northern counties it is only just beginning to bloom, the bolls do not seem to be maturing very well; complaints of lice on cotton are very few.

In South Carolina, cotton improved steadily throughout the State, and in most places is fruiting well, especially on stiff, clayey or red lands, while on white or sandy lands the improvement is less pronounced. Most cotton remains small and late, but is green and growing. Some fields are still grassy. Lice are reported from a few localities, but have done no great damage. Caterpillars infest cotton in Orangeburg county. Open bolls are reported from Hampton county. Sea island is in good condition, with the exception of blight in spots. Laying by cotton is nearing completion.

In Georgia, the weather of the past week was generally favorable to growing crops, although partial drought prevails over limited areas in the southern portions of the State. In the majority of the counties the rainfall was sufficient for present needs. Reports on the cotton crop are of a more encouraging character than for some time past. In a few southern sections the crop is suffering for moisture and is scalded, wilted, and blooming at the top from the effects of the drought. Elsewhere the plants have taken on a vigorous growth and are fruiting and bolling heavily. Some bolls are opening in early fields.

In Florida, rainfall has been generally local over norther and central portions. The distribution was more general in the northern and over portions of the western district. In sections of Suwanee county no rain has fallen during the last four weeks: adjoining sections report ample precipitation. Cotton advanced during the week, although there is complaint of rust and shedding where precipitation was excessive. It is being well cultivated.

In Alabama, conditions were generally favorable, except in northern counties where hot and dry weather prevailed; in middle and southern counties showers fell on several days, being copious in some places, and rather excessive in extreme southwestern counties, particularly so at Mobile. A general rain would be beneficial. Cotton is clean and generally healthy, and, while small, is now making good growth and fruiting satisfactorly; there are a few scattered reports of rust, mostly in southern counties; some cotton continues to die from 'black root" or "root rot" in southeast portions of the State, but damage from the causes is or a local nature as yet.

In Mississippi, except in the northern portion of the State, the week was quite favorable for all crops. Where goods rains have fallen cotton has made a very rapid growth and is fruiting well. A little shedding is reported from some sections. In the northern counties lowland cotton is doing fairly well, but on uplands it continues to show the ill effects of dry weather by blooming to the top.

In Louisiana, plentiful showers and seasonable temperatures have prevailed generally throughout the State during the week just ended. In many places, especially in the southern parishes, more rain fell than was needed, and more, in fact, than is good for the staple crops where the land is not well drained. Cotton is reported doing well in all sections, except in a few instances where the rainfall was excessive. Old cotton shows singns of a second growth, which it is thought will cause some shedding, but the increased size of the stalk, it is anticipated, will compensate for any loss from that cause. Young cotton is making good and rapid growth and fruiting nicely.

In Tennessee, the disastrous drought which was prevailing over the greater portion of the State at the last report has continued during the past week with increased intensity, except in two or three counties in the eastern portion, where good local rains brought relief. Generally, however, conditions are fast approaching the serious stage—and this is especially true as to the western division, and portions of the middle division—where the later crops that have, up to the last week, been holding up fairly well, are now beginning to show signs of rapid deterioration, and unless relief comes very soon they will prove entire failures. Cotton, which has stood the drought fairly well, and although small, has been fruiting satisfactorily, is now beginning to shed its forms.

In Texas, the weather conditions during the past week have been generally favorable to all agricultural interests. The long continued drought has been either partially or completely broken in portions of the State. A great many localities still need moisture, but even where no rain occurred the prevailing cloudy and damp conditions have afforded at least temporary relief. The outlook for cotton is improved, although reports from districts where the rainfall was insufficient indicate that many fields are still in a precarious condition. This crop, even under the most favorable conditions, is below the average, but it is fruiting well, and where sufficient rain fell is rapidly catching up with the seasons. A few complaints of shedding are received, and in some sections it is blooming to the top. Cotton has begun to open rapidly in the south and southwest, and some picking has been done in these sections. The corn crop in Texas is about made, and excepting the late planted, was not benefited by the recent rains.

In Arkansas, the temperature continues high. Local showers occurred throughout the State, but as a rule they were of very little benefit to corn and cotton. Cotton is being injured by the dry weather. In most sections it is blooming at the top and squares falling off, and the plant is very small.

In Oklahoma and Indian Territory, heavy rains occurred mostly over the cotton belt, and as a consequence the crop is now in fair condition and looking much better, especially so over the Indian Territory and the southern of Oklahoma counties.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Report Showing Receipts from All Sources.

The annual preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $306,071,669 an increase of $11,555,561 over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year will approximate $4,737,192 and the percentage of cost of collection, predicted on these figures will be 1 55 a reduction of 03 in the percentage of cost of collection as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the percentage of cost was 1.58.

Receipts were in part as follows:

Spirits, $116,027,973; tobacco, $62,918,907; fermented liquors, $75,699,907; schedules A and B (proprietary and documentary stamps), $39,241,036.

The quanties of distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year are as follows: Spirits distilled from materials other than fruit gallons, 99,267,732, increase, 5,766,892.

Fermented liquors, barrels, 40,517,078 increase 11,86,229. Cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 number 5,770,934,369, increase 454,669,808 cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000 number 684,504,050, increase 70,670,230. Cigarettes weighing not more three pounds per 1,000, number 2,271,626, decrease 363,828,767; cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, number 5,447,192, increase 998,800. Snuff, pounds, 16,691,844, increase 1,774,426. Tobacco, chewing and smoking, pounds, 294,101,715, increase 15,124,680.

Collection in southern States: Alabama $573,254; Florida $804,708; Georgia $924,379; Kentucky $25,181,305; Louisiana and Mississippi $2,399,981; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia $9,630,133 North Carolina $7,126,749; South Carolina $310,590; Tennessee, $2,406,180; Virginia $5,623,608.

To Die.

It is to bid the warning world good night,
To say good morning in brighter sphere;
To pass from darkness into eternal light,
To shed no more the burning, bitter tear.

It is to hear no music or lull at play,
To feel no touch of e'en a loving hand;
To know no longer weavy night or day,
To go with gladness to the better land.

It is to take no kiss that love may give,
To need no bread that yet this life may be;
To sink into the grave and still to live,
To lie in silence and a mystery.

It is to have our talents counted o'er,
To garner all that we have ever sowed:
To reach at last the solemn hopeful hour,
To cast aside for o'er life's heavy load.

It is to leave the flowers, the birds, the trees,
To behold no more land or sea, or sky;
To listen to no sound of voice or breeze,
To answer to no call, or morn or cry.

It is to look no more on gold or dross,
To rest beyond all hope or fear or pain;
To welcome the crown and blest the cross:
To lose all ties of earth and yet to gain.

It is to close the eyes in deepest sleep.

Chain of Collars.

A wholesale city house making collars has adopted a novel plan to increase sales on its goods. These manufacturers have retail agencies in first and second-class cities throughout the United States, through which their brands are marketed. The consumer pays $1.50 for one dozen collars in a box, and 35 cents additional for an "exchange ticket." The customer returns the dozen collars soiled with the ticket to any dealer who acts as agent for the producers, and gets a dozen new collars of any style desired, in exchange, by the payment of 35 cents on every dozen. If the original box is not returned five cents extra is charged the purchaser. The firm relaunders the collars and puts them in regular stock again and again, until wear shows.—N. Y. Herald.

Creey Soup.

Scrape some nice red carrots and boil them in well flavored broth till tender enough to press through a sieve. Mix enough broth with this puree to make it rather thinner than the soup should be when finished. In a small saucepan dissolve an ounce of butter, stir into it an ounce of flour, when blended add half a pint to the soup; stir till it is well boiled; then use it for thickening the soup, which also should be hot. Stir together till it boils up; add pepper and salt if required. Should any fat be on the surface draw the pan to the side of the fire, let it cool a little, tilt the pan toward you and skim it off. Serve with bread that has been dried in the oven till light brown and cut into small dice.—Washington Star.

Indian Hospitality.

How to stop the Indians of the South Dakota reservations from eating each other's food is an amusing but perplexing problem with which the Indian bureau is now dealing. It is an unwritten law of Indian hospitality that a guest may stay as long as he likes, and that as long as the guest remains the host must provide the food. It has become the custom among the Sioux, who have a feast with their two-weeks' ration as soon as they receive it from the government, to go to the more provident Indians and live on them until all their food is gone.—Indianapolis News.

Punished for Cause.

Church — I understand the jury stood eleven to one in favor of acquittal at first?

Gotham—That's right; we did.

"Well, how in the world did the 11 ever come around to think as the one man?"

"Well, you see, the fellow who was alone for conviction knew the prisoner pretty well, and he told us that the fellow had a lot of interesting children, and he was forever telling stories about their marvelous sayings, so we thought it wouldn't hurt to look him up for a few weeks."—Yonkers Statesman.

Story of a Coffin.

A poor widow in Koethen has been put in a quandary by a generous donor. He used to be a coffin manufacturer, and when he broke up his business he made her a present of a beautiful coffin. It was delivered, but the neighbors of the widow in the tenement house object to its presence. Now she will have to move, and she is short of funds. Nobody wants to buy the coffin, as the coffin manufacturer spoiled the market when he sold his goods at auction. The donor refuses to take his gift back.—Wiener Tageblatt.

Ah Sin's Ways.

To a Chinaman the idea that a judge should take bribes seems as natural as that a duck should take to the water. And yet the Chinaman will not, unless he knows he is on the right track, brutally push his bribe under the judge'S nose. Either he or one of his countrymen will from the judge's arrival have rendered him good service. Does the judge want a gardener or a cook? Ah Sin soon provides an excellent one who never asks for his wages. Have some visitors arrived at the alcaldia? Ah Sin sends in a dozen chickens, a turkey and the best fruits. Is it the judge's name day? The wily Celestial presents a few cases of wine and boxes of fine cigars. Is the roof of the alcaldia leaking? A couple of Chinese carpenters will set it right without sending in a bill for it. Then, having prepared the way, should Ah Sin be summoned before the alcalde, he may confidently hope that his patron will not hurriedly give judgment against him, and that he will probably get a full opportunity to present substantial reasons why the suit should be decided in his favor.—"Inhabitants of the Philippines."

Kissing Queen Victoria.

Apropos of presentations is an anecdote illustrating the queen's tact and kindness. An American debutante, who was both young and pretty, in making her court curtsey committed the error of kissing the queen. Instantly realizing her blunder, the poor girl nearly fainted, and hurried home in a most distressed state of mind. Next day the American minister was asked by her parents to present her apologies through the proper channels. Simultaneously there reached the legation a note for our minister from her majesty's secretary stating that, comprehending the young American's embarrassment, Victoria sent her an invitation to a state dinner. Needless to say that this kindness not only silenced adverse criticism but gave our fair countrywoman an open sesame to the London season.—Anglo-American.

Ideals.

Still they regarded the Armless Wonder distrustfully.

"The money all passed through your hands!" they insisted.

"Ah, yes," rejoined he. "But don't you see that I should have been false to my professional ideals had I permitted any of it to stick to my fingers?"

Hereupon, with these high assurances, they were content; all except the Circassian Princess, who had been reared upon a New England farm and had accordingly but an inadequate conception of genuine devotedness to art.—Detroit Journal.

Argon and Its Companions.

Since the discovery of that new constituent of the atmosphere, argon, a few years ago, four other previously unknown gases have been found, and Prof. Ramsay recently gave an account of their properties before the Royal society. They are helium, neon, krypton and xenon. Of these, xenon is the heaviest and helium the lightest. In the vacuum tube they are very beautiful, neon being extremely brilliant and of an orange-pink hue, whily krypton is pale violet and xenon sky-blue.—Youth's Companion.

"The Marriage Knot" Is Not a Myth.

How few of those that talk of the "marriage knot" realize that the knot was ever anything more than a mere figure of speech. Among the Babylonians, tying the knot was part of the marriage ceremony. There the priest took a thread of the garment of the bride and another from that of the bridegroom, and tied them into a knot, which he gave to the bride, thus symbolizing the binding nature of the union which now existed between herself and her husband.—N. Y. Herald.

Potato Biscuit.

Boil, peel and mash fine one quart of potatoes; rub them into one quart of sifted flour and one teaspoonful of salt; work in one teacupful of lard, then add enough sweet milk to make a moderately stiff dough; roll out to a quarter of an inch thick, cut into cakes and bake in a quick oven. Sprinkling sugar over the top is to many palates an improvement.—People's Home Journal.

Honest Labor.

"Look at those, these, them!" said Weary Watkins, proudly showing two dollars.

"I hope you ain't been working!" exclaimed his friend and partner, Hungry Higgins.

"No, not 'xackly; been posin' as a horrible example."

"Temperance spieler?"

"Naw. Soap fakir."—Indianapolis Press.

Lonesome.

When small Bobby had worn his first pair of trousers for half an hour he went to his mother and begged to have on his kilt again.

"What for?" she asked.

"Because," replied Bobby, "I feel so lonesome in pants."—Lewiston Journal.

The Usual Source.

Assistant Editor on London Comic Paper—Isn't this joke rather far-fetched?

Editor in Chief—Well, rather. The postal service brought it clear across the ocean in a Yankee paper.—Somerville Journal.

Naturally.

Hicks—See that woman there? She is a clairvoyant; travels all over the country giving seances.

Ricks—A circulating medium, I suppose.—Judge.

Mental Dyspepsia.

Envy is the dyspepsia of the mind. —Chicago Daily News.

A Remarkable Invalid.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says an invalid who has reached the remarkable age of 140 years is now lying in the hospital of Tomsk. He still remembers Catherine II., and talks of having buried his wife 100 years ago and his son 90 years back. His record was nearly approached by a Georgian, who died a few days ago in Tiflis at the age of 128 years.—Tit-Bits.

Chance for a Vacation.

"I fear," said the physician to Enpeck, as he came from the sick room, "that your wife's mind is entirely gone."

"Well," replied the other half, with a sigh of seeming relief, "I'm not at all surprised. She has been giving me a piece of it daily ever since we were married."—Chicago Daily News.

The Amiable Wife.

He had a fearful head the next morning, and his conscience smote him likewise.

"John," remarked his wife, meekly, "I want to apologize for a lie I told last night when you left. I said: 'You'll be home soon, John,' and you weren't."—Philadelphia Times.

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A Valuable Find.

Information received at Covelo, in Mendocino county, Cal., from Caspar, a seacoast town and post, 35 miles away, gives the particulars of a valuable find of ambergris afloat, discovered by a lumber steamer on her return from Skagway, Alaska. The name of the vessel is not given. A small lump of dirty, gray, greasy stuff was picked up by the crew six weeks ago after discharging a cargo of lumber at an Alaskan port. The lump weighed about 75 pounds, and when taken on board was found to be pure ambergris, more valuable than gold and worth $27,275. Ambergris is supposed to be a substance formed by a disease of the stomach or the gall ducts of the sperm whale. It is ejected by the animal and floats upon the water or is cast upon the shore and buried in the sand. It is used to fix valuable perfumes, and for that reason as well as for its rarity and the difficulty of encountering it its price ordinarily ranges from $370 to $400 a pound. Gold is worth about ten dollars an ounce and $256 a pound avoirdupois.—Kansas City Call.

The Pastor Bird.

The most entertaining resident of the zoo's birdhouse is a "pastor" bird from New Zealand. This bird has a dark-green plumage, relieved by a white feather growth at the throat greatly resembling a cravat, and with its sedate appearance very naturally suggests its name. But appearances are deceitful, for the bird has a song that seems to combine the musical features of a minstrel troupe. It whistles a couple of flute-like bars, gives utterance to a metallic speech that sounds very much like a tambourine, and winds up by manipulating its beak in a manner suggestive of a bones solo. After each musical performance the bird will do a couple of jig steps on the perch to further belie its sanctimonious appearance. The pastor likes to be noticed, and will go through its little act as long as an audience is on hand.—Philadelphia Record.

A Pair of Runaway Kites.

Two kites which were the leading members of a flight of five sent up last summer from the royal aeronautical observatory near Berlin broke away from their companions, and, dragging a long wire which touched the ground and extended two miles behind them, fled before the wind almost 100 miles before they were brought down to the earth. The resistance of the wire trailing over the land sufficed to keep the kites properly presented to the wind, and their lonely journey lasted through an entire night. When the kites started on their remarkable break for liberty they were at a height of more than 2½ miles.—Youth's Companion.

Hence Tommy Atkins.

Let it not be forgotten, however, that the "exquisite humor" displayed in the name Tommy Atkins belongs rather to the war office than to the public. That institution used to issue little pocket manuals, in which each soldier's name, age, date of enlistment, length of service, etc., were entered, and the method of filling in the form was explained by the use of a hypothetical name, not John Doe of the legal profession, but—Thomas Atkins. The books were first so called, and then the soldiers.—Academy.

Great Little Men.

The instances are certainly numerous in which the most successful leaders in the field have been far below the averages both in height and weight. Why, the "Little Corporal" himself would never have become a soldier maybe if his fate had depended on one of these war office boards, and it is a question whether the nation would now have been honoring "Little Bobs." It all seems so funny, the craze for bigness. — Army and Navy Gazette.

His Salary Inadequate.

"I should like a slight increase in my salary," remarked the sad-looking young bookkeeper. "I have a large family to support."

"Why, you've only been married two years," said his employer.

"I know that," was the reply, "but none of my wife's people have done anything since."—Philadelphia Record.

Industry.

"That young man is one of the most industrious people in the establishment," remarked the proprietor. "I never see him when he is not working hard."

"Yes," answered the manager. "He is always in a hurry to get through so that he can play golf."—Washington Star.

Taking No Chances.

Practical Father—Has that young man who wants to marry you any money?

Romantic Miss—Money! He gave me a cluster diamond ring studded with pearls.

"Yes, I know. Has he any money left?"—St. Louis Republic.

Canada's Wild Buffalo.

Canada still has a herd of wild buffalo. Traces of the existence of the animals were found in the woods at the west of Slave river. It was ascertained that the buffalo was being mercilessly hunted and destroyed by the Indians.—Indianapolis News.

Peculiar Tendencies.

"Do you feel nervous after you have had your dinner?"

"No; but I'm sometimes nervous until I know where my dinner is to come from."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Judging by the Others.

The Wife—The new cook is very tall, isn't she?

The Husband—Yes; but it isn't likely she'll stay long.—Town Topics.

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