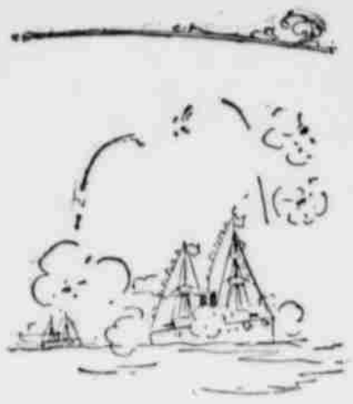


Guard American Statesmen.

Exceeding care is taken by the members of the Senate to prevent some crank from attempting to wipe that body out of existence at one fell swoop. The doorkeepers have special instructions on this point. Every person who enters the public galleries is closely scrutinized. Visitors can carry no packages whatever, because it is feared the bundles may contain bombs or other infernal machines which could be hurled with deadly effect into the chamber.

During the recent rush of visitors to Washington the guards had lively experiences with the amateur photographers. Every day dozens of tourists were barred out because they had their cameras with them. The guards admit that the Senators have no objection to having their pictures taken, but they say there is danger of some dangerous missile being concealed in the cameras, so they cannot take the risk of permitting them in the galleries. As the guards refuse to be responsible for packages left with them the fears of the senators result in cutting down their audiences. During a recent exciting and prolonged session of the Senate several young women who did not wish to miss any of the interesting debate sent out for some luncheon. The guard stopped the messenger on his return. He explained that the package contained things which were dangerous only when taken internally, but the doorkeeper was obdurate. The young women were forced to give up their desirable seats and eat their lunch in the corridor. On another occasion a well-known congressman attempted to enter the Senate gallery with a suspicious-looking bulge to his coat and he was made to show what he carried in his pocket. It was a bottle of ink which he had just purchased in the Senate stationery-room.

Dramatic Oath-Taking.

At a memorable gathering, attended by Henry III., the prelates and barons of England, each bearing a lighted taper, encircled the king while the curse of heaven was invoked by the archbishop of Canterbury on those who in future should in any respect violate the two charters (the Magna Charta and the Charta de Foresta). Hands were lifted in air and brows bared, and "the tapers were then extinguished and thrown, stinking and smoking, on the ground and the dire malediction uttered that the souls of every one who infringed the charters 'might thus be extinguished and stink and smoke in hell.'" Weirdly impressive in its rude fervor, the episode was made additionally striking by the action of the king, who closed the ceremony by declaring these words: "So may God help me, I will inviolably observe all these things, as I am a man and a Christian, a knight and a crowned and anointed king."

George Washington's Religion.

A New York Tribune correspondent writing from Washington arrays all the historical evidence at hand and concludes that the first president was not a communicant of any religious body. A leading quotation, that from Robert Dale Owen, seems to convey the spirit of the whole communication: "When I spoke of Washington's deathbed, I had the account of an eyewitness lying before me. And most strongly does that corroborate my opinion that Washington's religion was of the most liberal stamp. No clergyman around his deathbed. No protestations that in the dying hour religion afforded him aid. No praying. No repeating of texts. No asking for a Bible to read a chapter. The Father of His Country died the death of a patriot; he died as he had lived, in dignity and peace; but he left behind him not one word to warrant the belief that he was other than a sincere Deist."

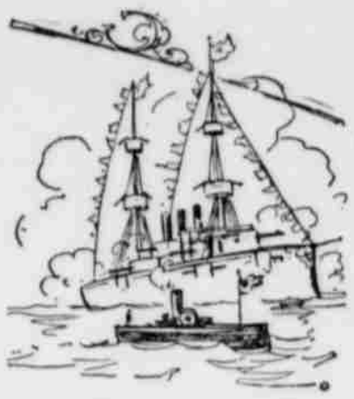
The Point at Issue.

A witness, who had given his evidence in such a way as to satisfy everybody in court that he was committing perjury, being cautioned by Justice ——, said at last: "My lord, you may believe me or not, but I have stated not a word that is false, for I have been wedded to truth from my infancy."

"Yes, sir," said Justice——; "but the question is how long have you been a widower."

Electric Light Not Harmful.

A Russian specialist has decided that, contrary to the general opinion, electric light plays less havoc with the eyes than other forms of artificial light. He bases his deductions on the fact that disease and damage to the eye are proportioned to the frequency of the closure of the lids. He found that the lids close in a minute 6.8 times with candle light, 2.8 times with gas light, 2.2 times with sun light and 1.9 times with electric light.



Land Stolen by the Sea.

The Strand Magazine describes the steady and disastrous eating away of the coast line of England by the encroaching sea, and it is stated that the annual loss of area by coast erosion in England alone is probably not less than 2,000 acres.

On the other hand, marsh lands have been drained and other lands reclaimed, but these areas are insignificant as compared with those which have been lost.

Parts of the lost lands were low-lying, protected by dikes or levees, which were eventually breached; other parts were washed away by floods and storms; but in many cases the sea is eating its way into tall cliffs, demolishing numerous towns and villages.

The line of anchorage for ships off Selsey, in Sussex, is still called "The Park," having been a royal deer park in the reign of Henry VIII., while the treacherous shoals known as the Goodwin sands formed in early days the estate of Earl Goodwin.

On the Yorkshire coast there are 12 buried towns and villages, and in Suffolk there are five. Submerged forests may be seen at low tide off Boxhill and Wirral, and their remains have been found at numerous points along the coast.

Southwest from Lands End, toward the Scilly islands, a peninsula of about 227 square miles has been carried away; and below the sand beach is a deposit of black mold containing indications of trees and deer.

At Wirral is Leasowes castle, now on the edge of the cliff, but fifty years ago it was half a mile from the sea. Many historical towns, such as Ravensburg (mentioned by Shakspere), where Henry IV landed in 1399, and Edward IV in 1471, have now entirely disappeared.

At Reculver the cliffs were gradually eroded until a church, originally two miles inland, was partly wrecked; this church, however, had two spires, forming a striking landmark for sailors, and the trinity board (in charge of the lighthouse work) therefore had a sea wall built to prevent the destruction of the towers.

To Build a Chinese Cemetery.

A Philadelphia attorney has purchased a farm of forty-eight acres in Bensalem township for a syndicate, which purposes to establish a Chinese cemetery. It will be the only cemetery of its kind east of the Rocky Mountains. Its projectors say that it will have one or more temples, and be laid out in every way to conform to Chinese customs. The principal pagoda will be nine stories high, and from the balconies will hang bells, which are to be rung at stated hours of the day and night—certain ones to keep the evil spirits away and others to guide the good spirits. The Chinese have been trying for a long time to obtain a tract of land on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, between New York and Philadelphia, for a cemetery.

Edward Kemeys in Washington.

Edward Kemeys, a sculptor, well known for his reproductions of animals, and his wife, who is also a worker in the same field, after a winter spent in studying the Indians and wild game of New Mexico, have settled down in Washington, where the Zoological park offers them plenty of material. At present Mr. Kemeys is at work upon a series of bronzes ordered by Chicago for her public buildings, representing the important animals of America. His chief work heretofore has been bought by Chicago, which city is especially proud of the lions that guard the entrance of the Art Institute. They are nine feet high—the largest in the world, with the exception of those by Landseer in London.

Pat's Test.

A good story is told of an Irishman, more patriotic than clever, who enlisted in one of the smart cavalry regiments. The fencing instructor had experienced rather a difficult job in the matter of explaining to him the various ways of using the sword. "Now," he said, "how would you use the sword if your opponent feinted?" "Bedad," said Pat, with gleaming eyes, "I'd just tickle him with the point to see if he was shamming."

His Editorial Message.

When Martin Baddles went North, with a grip full of poems, the janitors and editorial attendants, suspecting his purpose, turned him down.

At one office he displayed his wares to one of the editorial guards, who said:

"The editor won't talk to you about manuscript—he's full."

"All right," said Baddles, as he packed his grip again, "tell him I'll call around when he's sober."—Atlanta Constitution.

Ceremonies Grace Weddings.

Few brides would care to follow a custom traditional in some rural districts of Northumberland, in England. There, when a woman marries, her grave clothes are considered quite as essential a part of her trousseau as her wedding gown. Safely wrapped away with lavender and all kinds of sweet-smelling herbs, they are taken out from time to time and carefully aired and inspected. Indeed, these grewsomely suggestive garments seem to have a special value, for their owner, in moments of gloom and depression, often finds comfort in trying on her shroud and reflecting upon the pleasing effect it will produce when her turn comes to be "viewed" by her mourning neighbors and acquaintances.

A Story of Holland House.

The place now belongs to the fifth Earl of Ilchester, a lineal descendant of the famous politician Fox, afterward Lord Holland, and Lord Ilchester, who owns over thirty-two thousand acres in other parts of the country, has ample means for "keeping up" Holland House. Holland House, too, has its ghost story. The beautiful Lady Diana Rich, daughter of the Earl of Holland from whom the house took its name, was once walking in the garden before dinner, when she met her own apparition, "as if in a looking glass." A month later this lady succumbed to smallpox, and her sister, also, it is said, saw an apparition just before her death.—Cassell's Magazine.

The Mayor Went Wrong.

Albert A. Ames, mayor of Minneapolis, has been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of offering a bribe. The charge is that the mayor endeavored to have his secretary, Thomas R. Brown, appointed sheriff by the county commissioners, when it became evident that Philip Megarden would be removed from the office by the governor for misfeasance.

In attempting to carry out this plan he is alleged to have offered to so arrange matters that the $20,000 annual income of the sheriff's office should be equally divided between Brown and the three county commissioners who were to vote for him, forming a majority of the board.

Ames has been mayor of Minneapolis four times, having been elected thrice as a Democrat and again in November, 1900, after having been out of office for some years, as a Republican. He is a veteran of the civil war, in which he served as surgeon, and is a G. A. R. man. He is known as the "wide open mayor." Ames was once the Democratic candidate for governor and came within 2,500 votes of being elected.

Reichtin Confessed.

Henry Reichtin, disbursing officer of the department of justice, has been arrested on the charge of misappropriating $7,000 of government funds. He confessed to the shortage. Reichtin is from Cincinnati. Information received by Attorney-General Knox some time ago led to a suspicion that something was wrong with Reichtin's books, and the arrest followed an examination of the books under the direction of Comptroller of the Currency Tracewell.

Marshall county, Kentucky, citizens fired a fusillade of bullets into a mormon meeting. Hardy Lamb was shot in the leg. The mormons returned the fire and more bloodshed is feared.

BASE BALL.

Below we publish the standing of the American and National league clubs up to and including the games played on Monday, June 23, 1902.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Chicago	31	18	.633
Boston	29	24	.547
St. Louis	25	24	.521
Philadelphia	25	24	.521
Detroit	24	27	.471
Baltimore	21	28	.429
Washington	24	29	.453
Cleveland	24	32	.429

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg	34	12	.739
Brooklyn	30	24	.556
Chicago	28	22	.560
Boston	24	24	.500
Philadelphia	22	31	.415
Cincinnati	21	30	.412
New York	29	30	.400
St. Louis	23	31	.426

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT.

WONDERLAND—Afternoons at 2 and 4, 10c, 15c and 25c. Eve. at 7:30 and 9 15, 10c, 20c and 25c.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit, Cattle—Steers, $3@6 85, good to choice butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, $5 75@6 85; light to good, $4 75@5 75; mixed butcher and fat cows, $2 50@4 25; canners and common to fair butcher bulls, $2 50@$3 00; good shippers' bulls, $4 00@4 25; feeders and stockers, $3 25@3 60. Veal Calves—Steady, $4 50@7 00. Milch Cows and Springers—Steady, $30 to $50.

Sheep—Best Spring Lambs, $6 50@7 00; light to good mixed lots, $4 25@5 25; yearlings, $5 00@6 00; fair to good butcher sheep, $3 75@4 25; culls and common, $2 50@3 25.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $7 00@7 05; pigs and light yorkers, $6 75@6 95; roughs, $6 25@7 00; stags, one-third off.

Chicago, Cattle—Good to prime steers, $5 50@6; poor to medium, $3 75@5 40; stockers and feeders, $3 50@5 25; cows, $1 40@5 75; heifers, $2 00@5 25; canners, $1 40@2 00; bulls, $2 25@5 00; calves, $2 50@6; Texas fed steers, $4@6.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, $4@4 75; western sheep grazers, $2 50@4 75; native lambs clipped, $6@7; western lambs, $6@7.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $7 10@7 50; good to choice heavy, $7 45@7 65; rough heavy, $7 10@7 25; light, $6 95@7 25; bulk of sales, $7 15@7 40.

Buffalo, Cattle—Dull, unchanged; veals, strong and 25c higher.

Sheep—Spring lambs, $5 50@7; fair to good, $5 75@6 25; culls to common, $4@5; yearlings and wethers, $5@5 25. Sheep—Top mixed, $4 25@4 50; fair to good, $3 75@4; culls to common, $2@3 25.

Hogs—Heavy, $7 60@7 70; mixed, $7 65@7 75; pigs, $7 15@7 20; roughs, $6@6 10; stags, $5 50@6.

Grain.

Detroit, Wheat—No. 1 white, 83½c; No. 2 red, 2 cars at 80½c; July, 5,000 bu at 75½c, 2,000 bu at 76c; 10,000 bu at 75¾c, 5,000 bu at 75c; September, 5,000 bu at 75c, 6,000 bu at 75¼c, 2,000 bu at 75c, 2,000 bu at 75½c; No. 3 red, 77½c; mixed winter, 80½c per bu.

Corn—No. 3 mixed, 63½c; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars at 64½c per bu.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3 do, 2 cars at 46c; do August, 5,000 bu at 33½c; do September, 5,000 bu at 32c per bu.

Chicago, Wheat—No. 2, 74@74½c; No. 2 red, 79@80c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 63½c.

Oats—No. 2, 42@42½c; No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 3 white, 43@47½c.

Produce.

Butter—Creameries, extras, 21½@22c; firsts, 20@21c; fancy selected dairy, 18@19c; good to choice, 16@17c; bakers' grades, 14@15c.

Cheese—Choice state, October, 11@11½c per lb; new full cream, 9@10c; brick, 13@13½c per lb.

Eggs—Candled, fresh receipts, 18½@17c, at mark, 15@16c per doz.

Evaporated Apples—9½c per lb; sundried, 6@6c per lb.

Honey—No. 1 white, 13@14c; light amber, 10@11c; dark amber, 8@9c; extracted, 6@6½c per lb.

Onions—Southern, $1 25 per bu; Bermudas, $1 75@2 per crate.

Potatoes—Michigan, out of store, 70@75c per bu; new southern, $1 10@1 15 per bu.

Poultry—Broilers, 18@18c; live hens, 10c; old roosters, 6c; chickens, 10c; young ducks, 9@10c; young turkeys, 10c; geese, 7@8c per lb.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 8½@9c per lb; fair, 7@7½c per lb.

Tallow—No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c per lb.

Wool—Detroit buyers are paying the following prices: Medium and coarse unwashed, 15@16c; fine do, 13c; do bucks, 7c; unwashed tags, 5c per lb.

Charles H. Craffee, former insurance commissioner of Ohio, and who was committed to the county poorhouse a few weeks ago, died in St. Joseph Tuesday afternoon.

Except in a small portion of northeast Texas, the destruction of the state's corn crop from drought is complete. Only rains in the near future can save the cotton crop.

Clarence Gillespie, a young molder whose home is in Glasgow, Pa., died in Peru, Ind., from a bullet wound received Sunday from John Haynes, colored. A lynching is threatened by Gillespie's fellow employes.