

WASHINGTON.

ALCOHOLIC BITTERS NOT TO ESCAPE PROPER TAXATION.

Notice of the Expiration of the Fisheries Treaty Given—Juryman Vernon Falls Into a Fortune—How a Young Lady Clerk Expands Her Income—The Louisiana Lottery Excluded from the Mails—General Departmental Gossip.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The various alcoholic decoctions passing under the name of bitters, which have heretofore paid only a stamp tax as proprietary medicines, are not to be relieved entirely of tax, as has been supposed. Many of these decoctions, although nominally classified as medicines, are known to be consumed largely as beverages, and are kept on sale in bar rooms. It is understood that collectors of internal revenue will be instructed to make investigation as to the manner of sale of all such articles in their respective localities, and where they are found to be used as beverages to regard them as a compound liquor, and collect the tax accordingly. These compounds are now dealt in without question in localities where prohibition is in force.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

In accordance with the resolution of congress of March 3, 1883, directing the president to notify the British government of the termination of certain articles of the treaty of May 8, 1871, relating to the fishery question, the British government has been notified through Mr. Lowell, the American minister at London, and these articles will consequently terminate on the 2d of July, 1885.

COME INTO A FORTUNE.

The star route juror Vernon, who fell in what was called a fit in the court room, is said to have fallen heir to an estate of \$65,000 through the death of his brother in Arizona. It is not ascertained that any of the other star route jurors have fallen heir to fortunes, although one or two jurors are said to be building houses.

A FAMOUS LADY CLERK.

There is a young lady in one of the departments whose nerve and thorough familiarity with the various sporting games is truly remarkable. In addition she is quite pretty, and being, but twenty, has a score of admiring followers. Her apartments are elegantly fitted out and among the adornments can be noticed a beautifully carved walnut table which is mainly used for the dispensation of the pleasure obtainable at a faro game. Her levees are held twice each week, on which occasion the chief pastime is an indulgence in that most fascinating of all sports, the law being so stringent at present and she a pensioner on Uncle Sam's bounty it requires great secrecy and a limited number of invited guests. Each person asked is required to respond by note signifying acceptance or expressing inability to attend. When the party is collected the usual preparations for opening the game, such as procuring and arranging the layout, cards, dice, etc., are made and the fair hostess, assuming her position behind the table, the fun begins. Her manipulation of the cards would do credit to any professional and the alertness with which she pays and takes is a treat to those acquainted with the difficulties of the performance. A female assistant aids her in her duties and dispenses cooling draughts to the players, feverish with excitement. The limit is \$10 to "doubles," and half that sum to "cases," being half of the amount allowed by the large banks throughout the country, and a sum at which \$1,000 can be won or lost in an evening's play with ease. Quite a number of the visitors are of course ladies, and the manner in which they bet their monthly earnings suggests an abundance in reserve. This young lady is known to have won several hundred dollars in an evening's play and frequently to have lost as much. Besides this she understands what are known as short cards, such games as euchre, seven-up, casino, etc., and will readily wager almost any sum on her skill. She is a good judge of horses, also, at the late races here having backed her judgment and won nearly every race she bet on. She spends her money very lavishly, always being surrounded by a host of friends ever ready to enjoy her hospitality and witticisms.

THE SENATE RULES.

There will be a rattling among the dry bones of the senate if the revision of the rules of that body, which has just been prepared to be submitted to the committee on rules, at Bar Harbor, Maine, next week, shall be adopted. The scheme involves the previous question, the destruction in part of the principle of seniority of committee service, which helps to perpetuate the senate oligarchy, and to give inferior men great advantage, the adoption of something like system in the treatment of public business, the limitation of service on important committees, the driving of lobbyists from the floor, and other important reforms. Several members of the senate committees on rules will meet in New York to-morrow, and from there will proceed direct to Bar Harbor, to commence the revision of the rules. Charles B. Reade, the clerk of the committee, has greatly facilitated the committee's labors by preparing a preliminary revision. This embraces in parallel columns the existing rules and the proposed new rules. The latter embody the amendments made since the last revision in 1877 with suggestions which have come from different members of the committee and other senators. This preparatory draft also includes a proposed code of joint rules, together with a history of all joint rules from the first congress to the end of the Forty-third congress, since which there have been no joint rules. The journal clerk of the house, Mr. Harry Smith, has co-operated with Mr. Reade in preparing the joint rules. In the latter no provision is made for the counting of the electoral vote, it being assumed that congress will by statute provide the machinery for that.

The revision which has been prepared to be submitted to the committee contains a

number of new rules, some of them of great importance. If the revision should be adopted as it stands the business of the senate would be greatly facilitated. One of the new rules gives the president pro tempore the power to designate for a day a presiding officer. The Anthony rule as to morning business, which has been a standing order of the senate for several congresses, is made a permanent rule. The Edwards proposition, which is that after the morning business shall have been considered under the Anthony rule, the regular order of business of daily session shall be the calendar, is also made a new rule. The adoption of the rule would prevent the ceaseless wrangles over the order of business. This rule proceeds upon the reasonable presumption that, as all matters coming from committees go regularly to the calendar, it is entirely proper that the calendar should be the regular order for each day's session. The adoption of this rule would not interfere with the consideration of appropriation and revenue bills, or of other measures of public importance which might be made special orders.

As to the important feature of the amendment of appropriation bills, the present rules have been incorporated in the revision without material change, but the suggestion is made that the proper place to regulate the matter of legislation upon appropriation bills is in a code of joint rules governing both houses. Such a rule would place the senate upon an equal footing with the house. Another new rule is one which proposes that an amendment may be laid upon the table without prejudice to the bill. This proposed rule exists in the same form in both houses. This proposition is at variance with the general rule of parliamentary law, which is that an amendment laid upon the table carries with it the pending measure. The rule proposes to extend to all bills the same privilege which now exists as to appropriation bills.

Another new rule proposes the introduction of the previous question where demanded by a majority of a quorum. The previous question was incorporated in the first code of rules adopted by the senate in 1879. It was dropped in the revision of 1880, and has not been admitted in the senate since then. Propositions to again recognize the previous question were made by Douglas in 1850, by Hale in 1862, and by Wright, of Iowa, in 1873, but they were all indefinitely postponed. That will doubtless be the fate of the present proposition, although it is deemed probable that the committee on rules will recommend it. Another change in the traditions of the senate is the rule which proposes that the committee shall be created for an entire congress, and not for each session, as at present. There is still another new rule which strikes a very serious blow at the traditions of the senate and which, if adopted, would help to break down the autocracy of which new senators so much complain. The rule proposes that no senator, except by special resolution of the senate, shall be a member of more than one of the following committees: The committee on the judiciary, on appropriations, on finance and on commerce. It is proposed to create several new standing committees, among them a committee on epidemic diseases, one on the several branches of the civil service, and one on the expenditures of public money, which shall have charge of all investigations into expenditures. The commerce committee is divided into two committees, the committee on commerce proper to have charge of subjects relating to commerce, to shipping, to the merchant marine, and to the life saving service and lighthouses and a committee on internal improvements, to which shall be referred the river and harbor bill.

The rule as to admissions to the privileges of the floor so that no one shall be admitted as a private secretary unless he is actually performing the duties of such secretary. A still stronger provision is added to the effect that no person shall be deemed in order to admit any person whatever within the doors of the senate to present any petition or to address the senate, except as counsel in a case of contempt or impeachment. The entire control of the senate wing of the capitol is taken from the presiding officer and transferred to the committee on rules. This strips the vice president of all the patronage he has and the disposition of the senate restaurant.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY BARRED FROM THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The following is the decision of Postmaster General Gresham in the Louisiana lottery case: I have carefully considered Postmaster General Key's order touching money orders and registered letters of a character which he specifically describes. In view of the subsequent action of the department and the conflicting views to which it has given rise, I have deemed it my duty to make the following ruling:

The postmaster general here quotes the order of Key to the postmaster of New Orleans, forbidding the payment of postage orders drawn to the order of Dauphin, and directing the return of all registered letters sent to the same address, and continues as follows: There can be no doubt that this order was clearly justified by the provisions of sections 3329 and 4041 of the revised statutes. It expressly recites that the evidence which authorized the postmaster general to act in the premises was satisfactory to him. His action was therefore conclusive upon his subordinates and other departments of the government so long as the statutes remained in force. The only question in connection with it which could be judicially examined relates to the power of congress to confer upon him the authority under which he acted. The doctrine is now settled that the courts will not interfere by mandamus or injunction with an executive department in the discharge of its duties unless they are of a character purely ministerial, and involve no exercise of discretion or judgment. A subsequent order of Postmaster General Key is in these words:

P. O. DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27, 1880.—Sir: On the 13th of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding the payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, and to return all registered letters to him to the postmaster at whose offices they were mailed. This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the supreme court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate from the governor and state officers of the state of Louisiana that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that state, and other evidence, and not being satisfied, from the evidence submitted to me,

that said Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretensions and promises I hereby authorize the suspension of the order of November 13, 1879, so far as relates to said Dauphin until the cases shall have been heard and determined by the supreme court of the United States. [Signed] D. M. Key, Postmaster General.

To the postmaster of New Orleans. It appears by the recitals that a suit had been brought to enjoin the execution of the first order, and that the complainant had appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States. The decree, therefore, of the court in the original jurisdiction was adverse to him and the postmaster general consented to a temporary suspension of that order until the case should have been heard and determined by the tribunal of last resort. The previous order was not revoked or cancelled.

If such had been the intention of the postmaster general it would have been expressly declared. It was simply in effect provided that during the pending of the appeal the execution of the preceding order should be suspended. The dismissal of the appeal therefore in vacation by appellant's counsel, with the consent of the solicitor general put an end to the suspension and restored the binding effect of that order. It has been strenuously insisted that the original order was not to be enforced until the case to which the second order refers should have been actually determined by the supreme court.

I cannot acquiesce in this view, inasmuch as complainants could at any time by dismissing his appeal withdraw the case from the determination of the court. The second order would thus at the option of the complainant have the effect of absolute revocation of the preceding order, while a mere suspension of it was obviously intended. There is no difference between perpetual suspension and revocation. The court, indeed, only question in the case, was the constitutional power of congress to enact the statute. Upon that question I have no doubt the supreme court affirmed the constitutionality of the act which declared "no letter or circular concerning lotteries, so called gift concerns, or other similar enterprises, shall be carried in the mail." In view of this decision that the constitutionality of the act is applicable to this case can not be seriously questioned. I have confined myself to matters as they appear from the records of the department. Something was stated by the counsel representing the parties in interest as to verbal agreements or understandings, but I have not felt at liberty to consider any other facts than such as the department records establish. The first order will therefore be executed as if the second had not been entered.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED.

The British government have been notified in accordance with a resolution of congress, that certain articles of the treaty of May, 1881, relating to the fishery question terminate July 2, 1885.

HOW THE CAPTURED APACHES ARE TO BE DEALT WITH.

Secretary Teller, Secretary Lincoln, General Crook and Price, commissioner of Indian affairs, had a conference at the war department this afternoon in regard to the disposition of the captured Apache Indians, when the following agreement was arrived at:

Memorandum of result of conference between the secretary of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs, secretary of war and Brigadier General Crook, July 7, 1883. In view of the difficulties encountered in making satisfactory disposition of the Apache Indians recently captured by Gen. Crook, under the existing methods of administration, it is determined by the secretary of war and secretary of the interior, after consideration, that the Apache Indians recently captured by Gen. Crook and all such as may be hereafter captured, or may surrender themselves to him, shall be kept under the control of the war department, at such points on the San Carlos reservation as may be determined by the war department, but not at the agency, without the consent of the Indian agent, and are to be fed and cared for by the war department until further orders. For the greater security of the people of Arizona, and to secure peace, the war department shall be entrusted with the police control of all Indians on the San Carlos reservation, and charged with the duty of keeping peace on the reservation, and preventing the Indians from leaving it except with the consent of Gen. Crook, or an officer authorized to act under him. The war department shall protect the Indian agent in the discharge of his duties as agent, which shall include the ordinary duties of Indian agent, which shall remain as heretofore, except as to keeping peace, administering justice and punishing refractory Indians, all of which shall be done by the war department as above stated. (Signed.)

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War. H. M. TELLER, Secretary of the Interior.

THE HITZ CASE.

The criminal court to-day heard an argument in the Hitz case involving a point that will affect the pending case against ex-Senator Kellogg, which had been postponed in order to allow its disposition, as in the Kellogg case, the indictment had been filed in the Hitz case, but they are based upon decimetrically opposite grounds, so that if the court should decide in favor of the government in the Hitz case, and hold the point to be material, it might result in the failure of the indictment in the Kellogg case. The point in question is whether the court committed an error in filling vacancies in the grand jury that returned these indictments in these cases from the box instead of summoning talesmen. After hearing a long argument Judge Wylie reserved his decision until Saturday next.

AN AGREEMENT WITH CHIEF MOSES. Chief Moses and other Indian chiefs had another conference with Secretary Teller to-day, who agreed to furnish supplies of various kinds and to give Moses \$500 per annum, provided he keeps his agreement concerning the relinquishment of the reservation. The secretary also agreed to build a school house and grist mill. The agreement is conditional upon congress appropriating a sufficient amount for the purposes named.

TREATY CONCLUDED.

The department of state is in receipt of a dispatch from the newly accredited minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Corea, Lucius H. Foot, announcing that exchange of ratifications of treaty, amity and friendship are concluded between the United States and Corea.

THE NICKERSON WIVES.

In the equity court, the case of Emma C. D. Nickerson vs. Major Azor H. Nickerson, Lena Diller Carter Nickerson and Wm. B. Matthers came on for a hearing

before Justice James. The suit was brought for the appointment of a receiver to take rents of a house on Dupont circle, and an injunction to enjoin the sale or further disposition of the property pending a hearing of the bill. A temporary restraining order has been issued and the motion was whether this be dissolved or made perpetual. In answer to the original bill, Mrs. Lena Diller Carter Nickerson put in a voluminous answer accompanied by supporting affidavits. She absolutely denies the charge of adultery and claims to have suffered more by Nickerson's deceit than the original Mrs. Nickerson. The Dupont circle house, decided her by Nickerson, she considers legally her own, for she says that when the property was given her the first Mrs. Nickerson was not the lawful wife of the major. The case was adjourned until Monday.

A WORTHY APPOINTMENT.

Miss Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., whose services during the war on behalf of the union cause and in aid of the union soldiers in Libby prison gave her some prominence, has been tendered a first class clerkship in the post office department by Postmaster General Gresham, on recommendation of Gen. Grant. Miss Van Lew was postmistress of Richmond during President Grant's administration.

CASUALTIES.

FIRE AGAIN AT RED WING.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] RED WING, July 8.—The building owned by G. C. Coyel, on the corner of Broadway and Main streets, and which narrowly escaped destruction at the Opera house fire last spring, caught fire in the basement at 9:30 on Saturday evening, and before the firemen could get a stream on it, had its inside completely gutted. It was occupied by Fred Little, grocer, whose loss is \$4,000; the I. O. O. F. hall, \$500; Anton Pintel, household goods, \$500, while Mr. Coyel's loss on the building, which was a brick structure, is \$12,000, which was insured for \$8,000. Several persons rooming in the building also met with greater or lesser losses. Owing to an inadequate supply of water it was with great exertion that the adjoining buildings were saved. The fire was caused by Mr. Little's falling down the stairs into the oil room, breaking a lighted lamp in his hands, which fired the basement in an instant, barely giving him time to escape being immolated.

STORM ON LAKE WINNEBAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, July 8.—A tornado swept over Lake Winnebago last evening, in several instances occasioning waterspouts. Two storm clouds, one from the north and the other from the west, collided above the village of Taycheedah, three miles north east of Fond du Lac. The full force of the wind was not felt on terra firma, still many trees were uprooted and a number of chimneys blown from buildings. No casualties occurred. In the towns of Empire, Calumet, Forest, Marshfield and Eldorado heavy rains followed the wind, flooded the lowlands and inflicted severe damage on growing crops. In Fond du Lac the rain fell flooded the eastern part of the city and many cellars were filled. No estimate has been attempted of the damage done.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—August Ehlers and child were in a small boat on the river taking shelter on a bank and were struck by a falling tree, during a cyclone and killed. The mother was dangerously injured.

DROWNED.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—Mrs. Albertie Kohlmar, eighteen, and Mary Donlen, fifteen, were drowned in the river by the upsetting of the boat.

VESSEL ASHORE.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—An unknown three-and-a-half-ton schooner on north Manitowish Island Saturday morning by Capt. Lisk, of the Narragansett, which arrived to-day. She was headed on, and is supposed to be grain or ore laden for below. It is conjectured that she struck during the fog Friday night.

FOOLING WITH A GUN.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., July 8.—Last night Nimrod Long, a young man, while fooling with an old gun shot his cousin, Nimrod Briggs, killing him instantly. The cap on the gun was corroded and Long thought there was no charge in it.

FIRES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—The roof and upper floors of the three-story building No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, occupied by Schropshire & Co., wines and liquors, burned. Loss estimated at \$20,000; insured in local companies. Moffatt's candy factory and Hartwell & Chambers, wholesale grocers, were damaged by water; fully insured.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—A fire to-day in Waggoner's millinery store caused a loss of \$2,500; covered by insurance, in the North American and Buffalo insurance companies.

BOSTON, July 8.—The Glendon company, by fire to-night, lost \$5,000 worth of lumber; the Boston Color company, adjoining, \$15,000. The fire at the beginning promised to be serious.

STOLEN BONDS TURNING UP.

NEW YORK, July 7.—In 1878, John and Elizabeth King, pickle dealers on Vesey street, were robbed of over \$38,000 in United States bonds, in gold and greenbacks, which they kept in their store. All efforts to recover the property failed until lately. The two old people died and their son and daughter pursued the search and a few days ago were notified by the United States treasury at Washington that one of the four per cent. stolen bonds of \$1,000 had been received there. They came in other notices from the treasury that all the bonds had been passed through the hands of New York bankers. The matter has been placed in the hands of a lawyer, who will carry it into court to recover the bonds. From evidence so far it appears that as soon as they divided the money the bonds were disposed of in bulk at one place in this city, which forwarded them immediately to a house in London. The man who sold the bonds and acted as the real thief is now under constant surveillance, while his confederates are spotted, so as to be taken at a moment's notice.

Ocean Steamships.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Arrived: The Egypt and Winchester from Liverpool, and the Leerdam from Amsterdam.

LONDON, July 8.—The Bernard Hall from New Orleans, Westphalia, Germanic and Egbert from New York, and Buenos Ayres from Montreal, have arrived out.

RATIFICATION RALLY.

JUDGE HOADLY ARRAIGNS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF OHIO FOR FALSE PRETENSES.

He Announces their Famous "Achievements of the Past" as "President Stealing," "Whisky Ring" and "Star Route Frauds"—Their Temperance Question Acrobaticism in Ohio.

HAMILTON, O., July 7.—Arrangements for an out-door meeting for the ratification of the nominations of the Democratic state convention to-night were interfered with by rain and the meeting was held in the German Society hall, which was insufficient to hold the crowd gathered from the city and brought in by special trains. General F. Vanderveer presided at the meeting and stated he had a dispatch from Senator Pendleton saying he could not be present on account of ill health.

Judge Hoadly was greeted with cheers when introduced and began by saying he was here as a representative of the old Democracy of Butler, as old as Jefferson, but so new that God willing it shall renew the offices of the state and nation. In paying a high personal compliment to his opponent, Judge Foster, he said the ticket was nominated to follow the old beaten paths. He was willing to be the butt of all personal attacks as to character and belief, but had no quarrel with the personnel of the opposite party, but would hold high conflict with the principles of the Republican party.

He then proceeded to consider the Republican platform, saying he wished to avoid making a key note speech, as last year's effort in that direction by Governor Foster was disastrous. Taking the first declaration of achievements of the Republican platform he said the party had a habit of getting back of the future and to point with pride to the past. He had some knowledge of that past. He then proceeded to read a humorous paraphrase of the platform as it is to be written. He included among the achievements the theft of the presidency, the whisky ring, the star route frauds, the destruction of the navy and of the mercantile marine, the river and harbor stealings, etc. These furnished, he said, reasons why Chase and Greeley and thousands of good Republicans should leave the party.

To illustrate the difference between the two parties he referred to the four great political prosecutions since the war. The first was the impeachment of Johnson—it was malicious. The second, the whisky conspiracy, was a failure and the third has just come to naught. The fourth was not inaugurated by the Republicans and therefore a failure—the Tweed corruption in New York. This act of purification was done by Samuel J. Tilden of New York. The Republicans failed to punish their thieves, but the Democracy strangled them.

Referring to the tariff plank of the Republican platform, he said it was not in line to-night to discuss this, but would soon do so. He believed the Democratic view expressed in its platform was God's truth.

Speaking of the wool tariff plank he said it was singular that the Republican party condemned its own action. In this regard the confession that it was wrong in cutting down the wool tariff, was a good reason for the punishment of the Republican party. He dealt with this subject by ridiculing the declaration that the wool tariff should be restored at the first possible opportunity.

Passing to the resolution about the prison convict system, he said this was a rebellion of the Republican party against its own legislature. The abolition of prison convict labor was specifically defeated by the late Republican legislature.

In regard to the liquor traffic, and the endorsement of the Scott law, he said the platform approved of the Scott law as it is, starting with the proposition that that which is intrinsically wrong is not a subject of compromise, but when acting as a wrong, when abused, the duty of a citizen is to regulate it. Crime against women is wrong and deserves compromise in its treatment, but drinking a glass of wine, beer or whisky is wrong when it reaches to abuse and any effort to prohibit it is a revolution of private right and is wrong. If he believed with the prohibitionists that all alcohol is poison, that the Saviour converted water into poison at Cana, then he would go with the prohibitionist with all force to have prohibition. Believing that intemperance consists not in the use but in the abuse of alcohol, he believed in a graduated license system that should bear proportion to the amount of the traffic and to the amount of injury the traffic may do.

The Scott law makes no distinction, but says anyone may for \$200 make as many drinkards as he can, when license could be revoked in cases of abuse. It was his honest opinion that a bill that withdraws dram shops from the law is not a temperance measure. It will not reclaim one drunkard in the state. No man hated the abuses of intemperance more than he and no man in Ohio would go farther than he to protect citizens in the proper use of intoxicating liquor.

Referring to the first amendment submitted for the taxation of the liquor traffic he declared he could not understand its meaning. As to a prohibition amendment he argued that the decision of the supreme court makes such an amendment unnecessary as under that decision the legislature has already power to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors and to prove it, he read from the supreme court opinion in the Scott law decision, by partly reasoning that every fragment used with regard to sale applies to manufacture.

He charged the Republicans with trying to conciliate the temperance men by making them believe that taxation of saloons will reduce their number, and with trying to conciliate the prohibitionists by submitting a prohibition amendment on the other hand. The repeal of the dram shop law was an appeal to the liquor men. He declared the right principle for dealing with the liquor traffic to be the regulation of its abuses, and not the prohibition.

Believing in the principles of the old Jeffersonian Democracy, which shall control the new Democracy about to be ushered into power, he asked support for the Democratic state ticket. He was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address, and was followed by Hon. I. M. Jordan and others.

The Dead Preta e.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—A stream of people continued to flow all day through the cathedral residence to view the body of Arch-

bishop Purcell. Rain fell heavily at times in the forenoon, but still the throng pressed and filled the street, so as to render the passage of street cars very difficult. At times there was danger and fear of a crush and the aid of the city police was called. The procession through the dead chamber continued till late to-night. To-morrow the body will be placed on a catafalque in the cathedral. It has been decided to issue tickets of admission to the funeral Wednesday to prevent a crush.

Ancient History Modernized.

[Detroit Post.]

"Pa," asked Willie Jones, as he was studying his history lesson, "who was Helen of Troy?"

"Ask your ma," said Mr. Jones, who was not up in classic lore.

"Helen of Troy," said Mrs. Jones, who was sewing a new heel on the baby's shoe, "was a girl who used to live with us; she came from Troy, N. Y., and we found her in an intelligence office. She was the best girl I ever had before your father struck Bridget."

"Did Pa ever strike Bridget?" asked Willie pricking up his ears.

"I was speaking paragonically," said Mrs. Jones.

There was silence for a few moments, then Willie came to another epoch in history.

"Ma, who was Marc Antony?"

"An old colored man who lived with my pa. What does it say about him there?"

"It says his wife's name was Cleopatra." "The very same! Old Cleo used to wash for us. It's strange how they come to be in that book."

"History repeats itself," murmured Jones vaguely, while Willie looked at his ma with wonder and admiration that one so small could carry all she knew. Presently he found another question to ask.

"Say, ma, who was Julius Caesar?"

"Oh, he was one of the pagans of history," said Mrs. Jones, trying to thread the point of her needle.

"But what made him famous?" persisted Willie.

"Everything," answered Mrs. Jones complacently; "he was the one who said, 'Eat thou brute,' when his horse wouldn't take its oats. He dressed in a sheet and pillowcase uniform, and when his enemies surrounded him he shouted, 'Gimme liberty or gimme death,' and ran away."

"Bully for him!" remarked Willie, shutting up the book of history. "But, say, ma, how come you to know so much? Won't I lay over the other fellows to-morrow though?"

"I learned it at school," said Mrs. Jones, with an oblique glance at Mr. Jones, who was listening as grave as a statue. "I had superior advantages, and I paid attention and remembered what I heard."

"Well, I say, ma, who was Horace?" "Your pa will tell you about him, I am tired," said Mrs. Jones.

Then she listened with pride and approval while Mr. Jones informed his son that Horace was the author of the Tin Trumpet and a rare work on farming and the people's choice for a president, and only composed Latin verses to pass away the time and amuse himself.

Obituary.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 8.—John Denison Baldwin, Sr., editor and proprietor of the Worcester Spy, died suddenly this morning of congestion of the lungs. He was born in North Stonington, in 1809, was a member of the Chicago convention of 1860 and elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth congresses. He was the author of volumes entitled "Playmond Hill and other poems," and "Pre-historic Nations of Ancient America."

Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The ball game between the Louisville and the Athletics was stopped at the end of the fourth inning by rain. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of the Louisville.

The Hartford creditors of the late Cornelius J. Vanderbilt have been paid in full with interest from the proceeds of the sale of his residence and there is a surplus of several thousand dollars.

GO AND SEE THE

Art Exhibition!

MANNHEIMER BLOCK.

OPEN FROM

10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

EVENINGS FROM 8 TO 10.

Evening admission, 25c.

DRY GOODS.

MANNHEIMER BROS'

GREAT

CLEARING SALE

OF

SUMMER GOODS

WILL BE CONTINUED FOR

ONE WEEK LONGER

When our semi-annual Stock Taking occurs.

Desirous to Reduce the entire stock to the lowest possible limit before inventory, we have made our

FINAL REDUCTIONS,

and will continue to offer on MONDAY and the Balance of the Week,

REAL AND VERITABLE BARGAINS IN

Silks, Satins and Velvets, Foulards, Pongees, and Summer Silks, Ladies' and Children's Suits and Garments, Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Table Linens, Towels and White Goods, Laces, Neckwear and Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Gingham, Satines and Lawns, Parasols and Fans, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Goods.

Ladies looking for Bargains will find much to interest them, as Special and Liberal Concessions have again been made, looking toward the still further Reduction of our immense stock of new and desirable goods.

Mail Orders Receive Immediate and Careful Attention!

Third & Minnesota Sts.