no doubt become law. The following is an abstract of the most important provisions of the bill, giving items and rates, and contains nearly everything save details of administrative features. It provides that the act shall take effect on the day succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specially provided for:

A tax of two dollars on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional parts of a barrel, with a discount of 7½ per cent on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax.

Special Taxes from July 1.

be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

3. Pawnbrokers, \$20.

4. Commercial brokers, \$20.

5. Custom house brokers, \$10.

6. Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, \$100. This does not include halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations.

7. Circuses, \$100. No special tax paid in one state is to exempt exhibitions from the tax in another state, though but one special tax is to be imposed for exhibitions within any one state.

8. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, not enumerated here, \$10.

9. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff.

Tobacco, Cigars. Cigarettes and Snuff.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuft.

In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuft, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer, \$3.60 per thousand on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand; \$1 per thousand on cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand; \$3.60 per thousand on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, and \$1.50 per thousand on cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, provided that in lieu of the two, three and four ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof, containing 1 2-3 ounces, 2½ ounces and 3 1-3 ounces respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

Insurance.

Insurance. LIFE—On each policy for each \$100, 10 cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or weekly plan, 40 per cent, of the amount of the first weekly premium is charged. Fraternal beneficiary societies and orders, farmers' purely local cooperative companies, employes' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local cooperative plan, "organized and conducted solely by the members thereof, for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit," are exempted.

profit," are exempted.

MARINE, INLAND, FIRE—On each policy one-half of one cent on each dollar.

Cooperative and mutual companies are ex-

Each policy and each bond for the performance of the duties of any office or position or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity of bonds or other guaranteeing the validity of bonds or other obligations issued by any state, county, municipal or other public body, or guar-anteeing titles to real estate or mercan-tile credits executed or guaranteed by any surety company upon the amount of pre-mium charged, one-half of one cent on each

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: Upon every packet, box, bottle, bot or phial, or other inclosure, containing Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: Upon every packet, box, bottle, pot or phial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, linaments, salves, olitments, pastes, drops, waters (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters, essences, spirits, oils and all medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale by any person wherein the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula or any exclusive right where such packet, etc., does not exceed at the retail price five cents, one-eighth of one cent tax; when the retail price is between 5 and 10 cents, one-fourth of one cent; between 15 and 25 cents, five-eighths of a cent, and for each additional 25 cents in value, five-eighths of a cent, and for each additional 25 cents in value, five-eighths to the hair, mouth or skin or otherwise used, where the packet, box, bottle, etc., does not exceed at the retail price 5 cents, one-eighth of one cent tax; when the price is between 5 and 10 cents, one-eighth of one cent tax; when the price is between 6 and 15 cents, three-eighth of one cent tax; when the price is between 10 and 15 cents, three-eighth of a cent; between 15 and 25 cents, five-eighths of a cent; each additional 25 cents in value, five-eighths of a cent; setween 18 and 5 cents, three-eighth of one cent tax. Chewing gum, each package of not more than 31 retail value, four cents, sand for each additional dollar 4 cents. Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent; more than 1 pint, 2 cents.

Inheritance Tax.

A tax on inheritances and legacies exceeding \$10,000 in personal property is provided as follows: On sums between \$10,000 and \$25,000—first, on benefits to the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister of the deceased, at the rate of 75 cents for every \$100; second, to the descendant of a brother or sister, at the rate of \$1.50 for every \$100; second, to the descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, at the rate of \$3 for every \$100; fourth, to the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, at the grandfather or grandmother, at or every \$100; fifth, to those of any other degree of collateral consanguinity or strangers in blood or a body politic or corporate, at the rate of \$5 for every \$100. All legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any state or territory, to husband or wife are exempted from 120,000 and \$100,000, the rates of tax are to be multiplied by 1½; on those ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000 and \$100,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; on those ranging from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; and or those above \$1,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; and or those above \$1,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; and or those above \$1,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; and or those above \$1,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; and or those above \$1,000,000, the rates are to be multiplied by 2; or those the tax shall be satisfied before the legatee is paid.

Certificates of Indebtedness. Inheritance Tax.

ried before the legatee is paid.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent, such sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, each certificate is made payable at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe; provided that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000.

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, each \$100 of face value or fraction. organization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memorandum of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each \$100 of face value or fraction 2 cents. In case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there to sell or where the transler is blank there of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller shall be made and removandum of such shall be made and delivered by the seller husbe to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed. Penalty, a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000, and is hoped imprisonment for six months or both.

Upon each sale, or agreement to sell, any strength.

HOUSE AGREES TO-IT.

Adopts the Compromise War Revenue Measure.

Adopts the Compromise War Revenue Measure.

The Bill Almost Certain to Become a Law—An Abstract of Its Most Important Features of Taxation.

Washington, June 10.—The house agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill. Vote, 154 to 107. The republicans who voted against the adoption of the conference report on the war revenue bill are: Brewster, Henry (Conn.), Hill, Littauer, McIntire. The democrats who voted for the report were: Cummings, Driggs, Flitzgerald, McAleer, McClellan.

Abstract of the Bill.

The war revenue bill as agreed upon by the conference of the house and senate will no doubt become law. The following is an abstract of the most important provisions of the same for a sum not exceeding tiol, 2 cents. Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter of the most important provisions as otherwise specially provided for:

A tax of two dollars on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermence of the content of the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or sused by any sum of money of the care of the most important provisions as a the shall take effect on the day succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specially provided for:

A tax of two dollars on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermence of the most important provisions and the act of the payment of any goods or merchandise to exported to any foreign port or place, 10 cents. A tax of one cent is imposed for each addition and on all transfers thereof, on each addition and on all transfers thereof, on each addition and on all transfers thereof, on each addition and on a second and a second addition and on the result of the most imposed for a stored in warehouse, or report of the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or persons, companies or corporations a

The Bond Section.

lons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional parts of a barrel, with a discount of 7½ per cent on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax.

Special Taxes from July 1.

1. Bankers employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000, for every additional thousand dollars, \$2, surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax to be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Savings banks having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do no other business of banking, are not subject to this tax.

2. Brokers, \$50, but any person having paid the special taxes as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

3. Pawnbrokers, \$20.

Proxy for voting at any election for of-ficers of any incorporated company, except religious, charitable or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

Power of attorney, 25 cents; not to apply to the collection of ex-soldiers' claims against the government on account of the military or naval service.

Protests of notes, bills of exchange, ac-ceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, 25 cents. Warehouse receipts, 25 cents. The stamp duties on manifests, bills of lading and passage tickets do not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying be-tween ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

Compromise on Silver Coinage, Proxy for voting at any election for of-

Compromise on Silver Coinage, The senate recedes from its coinage of the silver seigniorage amendment and a substitute is agreed to simply authorizing and directing the coinage of not less than one and one-half million silver dollars per month from the silver bullion held in the treasury; such silver dollars to be applied as provided by the act of July 14, 1890.

HAVING TROUBLE AGAIN. Difficulties Between China and Japan Arise-The Latter's Consulate at Shashi Burned.

Vancouver, B. C., June 10. - Oriental advices are to the effect that China and Japan are having trouble again. Complications have occurred in China one after another and now the Japanese consulate at Shashi has been burned down. The Chinese indemnity has been wholly paid. Wei-Hai-Wei is evacuated and Japan has assurance from China that no part of the province of Fukien shall be leased or ceded to any foreign country. The obligations of the Shimonosky treaty have thus been fully discharged by China and now a new complication has arisen. It seems that rioters at Shashi raided the Japanese consulate, set fire to the building and also CASUALTY, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE destroyed all foreign residences along ficials who were recently discharged from the service. On receipt of the news of the riot the minister of the navy issued instructions to the commanders of the cruiser Takao at Shanghai and the gunboat Mava at Saseho, to immediately proceed to the scene of the disturbance for the protection of the Japanese residents.

HEAVY TEA IMPORTATIONS.

Merchants Hurrying Shipments to This Country to Escape the

Tacoma, Wash., June 10.-It is reported here that importers are making a quiet and extraordinary effort to hurry all the tea possible into America before the prospective war duty shall become effective, and that probably at least four of the Northern Pacific Steamship company's fleet of tea steamers would arrive here this month, an exceptionally large number. In view of the fact of the government's seizing these steamers for use as transports, it is inferred that the vessels may be loaded with tea at the nearest available point and rushed to Tacoma before July 1, saving thousands of dollars' duty, which would go to Uncle Sam after the war revenue law became operative, and at the same time hurry the boats along for

service in embarking troops to Manila. The Olympia is due here June 19 and the Arizona July 7. The Columbia is in Japanese waters and the Tacoma will be due in Yokahama in a day or two and could be returned here in a very short time. Pacific coast officials here can say nothing about such a move, claiming that arrangements for freight coming this way are made in the Asiatic

ports. CONVENIENT FOR SOLDIERS.

Postal Money Order Offices Established at Camp Alger and at Chickamauga.

Washington, June 10. - For the convenience of the troops at Camp Alger, near Falls Church Va., the post office depart ment has opened there a money order office as a branch of the Washington (D. C.) office, to be known as Camp Alger postal station, Washington. A money order office has also been opened at Chickamauga Park as a branch of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) office, to be known as Chickamauga Park postal station, Chattanooga, Tenn., so that the soldiers may receive payment of money orders within the lines of the encampment. Persons desiring to send money orders to soldiers at these camps should re-

quest that they be drawn as above. Mrs. Day Out of the Hospital. Cleveland, O., June 10 .- Mrs. William R. Day, wife of the secretary of state, has so far recovered her health as to be able to leave the Cleveland General hospital, where she underwent a dangerous operation and has been under treatment for the past six weeks. Mrs. Day has returned to her home in Canton. She will not go to Washington to join her husband for the present, but will seek a quiet summer residence, where it is hoped she will fully regain her lost

A THEATER TYRANT.

Queer Title Bestowed on the Reigning Princess of Waldeck.

Amusing Picture of Art and Dramatic Life in the Capital of One of Germany's Duodecimal States.

[Special Berlin Letter.] One of the most interesting and peuliar features of German life is the society and the manners in the 'residences" of duodecimal states. It is there, in fact, where alone in the young and pushing empire the Germany of 50 and 80 years ago still solemnly survives. Of course, it has always been the case in Germany that its art and literary life has been highly decentralized. The classical period of German literature, with its Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland and Lessing, all enjoying the mild impetus of patronage exerted by small courts and enlightened rulers of petty states is in that respect strong hegemony which Berlin and server may notice.

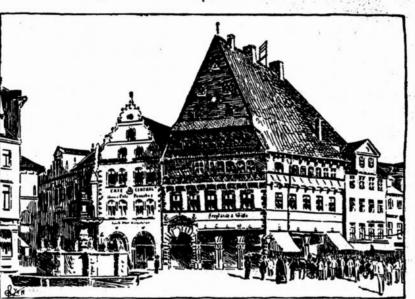
Germany furnish an exceptionally in- she styles them, in motherly fashion. teresting field for the observer. Many Let us attend the performance totained by the cold facts. There are sculptured on its outside walls. still, it should be remembered, some | On entering we notice an entire ab-20 such "residenz" towns in Germany. sence of boxes. But in the central part capitals of independent states so small of the first row of seats are four plushthat a good pedestrian can easily man- covered chairs, for the princess and her age to cross the territory of half a court ladies. The princess attends dozen of them in a single day, provided every performance at the theater. When he lays out his route accordingly. Their | she is indisposed, or when, which hap-

culprit after the performance invariably was taken in tow by the guards of the castle and hurried to prison, there to memorize more carefully during the next 24 hours.

The present sovereign is not quite so autocratic, and he has deputized his power over the court theaters, so to speak, to his consort, the princess. She is a very worthy lady, of an age when fair woman is apt to take an interest in other things besides the care of her offspring and of her charms. In a word. she is no longer young. But she shows a remarkably strong affection for all things connected with the theater. She has, it is true, two assistants, one being the so-called director, and the other being the "intendant," a gentleman who was once a warrior, but whose duties now consist in making two reports per diem to the princess, in which not only all the details of the theatrical management must be included, but also those of the domestic life of the flock under his care. The director is; as being of too plebeian extraction to ever become worthy of the aforesaid boon of "Courfahigkeit," never spoken to directly, but instead is the recipient of but typical. Even to-day, with all the frequent messages from the sovereign lady. In theatrical circles in Arolsen Prussia exert in the political life of the latter is familiarly referred to as the nation, the intellectual life of Ger- "Muttel," which is, perhaps, not quite many is by no means centralized in the as respectful as might be wished. But empire's capital, as any surface ob- she is certainly deserving of the title, inasmuch as she really looks after her The capitals of the smaller states of light-hearted "Comodiantenvolk," as

amusing illustrations of this can be night. It takes place in what is popugiven. One of the most amusing, to my larly known as the "Stall," because the thinking, are the theatrical conditions | theater building, as a matter of fact, in prevailing in the larger number of these | former days served as the stable for the ittle towns, whose pretensions are princely horses, still proclaimed, one usually the greater the less they are sus- might say, by the score of horses' heads

glory, it is true, is past. Their rulers pens even more rarely, there is any



THE MARKET SQUARE AT AROLSEN, THE CAPITAL OF WALDECK.

find a melancholy pleasure in maintaining a "court theater," in which drama, the august princess was responsible for ballet, opera, farces, etc., are usual ly performed the whole year through the deodorizing of it. For this purat prices which defy competition, and pose, I was informed, the essence of up in large part by the sovereign, his every half hour before the beginning of way or another dependent for their liv- tainly very perceptible all about the ing on the former. It will be admitted house. This precaution, it may be as that the conditions producing wellmeaning, enthusiastic listeners are very favorable, particularly when it is borne in mind that the whole art institution is maintained, to the tune of from 60 to 90 per cent., out of the private means of the sovereign himself. Criticism, under such circumstances, becomes almost a heinous offense—nay, worse, a species of ingratitude, and certainly no loyal subject of the prince or duke dreams of such a thing. Their "court theater"



PRINCESS OF WALDECK

s as sacred to them as the honor of

their families, if not more so. I will tell you about one of these court theaters. The town in question poasts of about 3,457 souls—court, military and officials included. It is situated in western Germany, and is the capital of the principality of Waldeck Its name is Arolsen, and it has a legis lative chamber of 15 members. For several generations the ruling princes. ave been patrons of the drama. The father of the present one particularly o. That was still in the days when the will of the sovereign was omnipotent, within his own bailiwick only, of course. He was so much interested in

his actors and actresses that he person ally looked after their little private affairs, and when he found that any one of them was an unusually well-deserv ing case he, or she, was accorded the priceless boon of "Courfahigkeit"-i. e., was permitted to appear at court on those elderly ladies of the court who tendent. therwise were fated to serve as "wall lecorations" during the court balls. It answered: 'Suppose I should be lost was his special hobby to see to it that at sea?" "-Chicago Post. all the mimic artists in his employ knew their parts thoroughly by heart. In this he was somewhat exacting, in fact, for whenever he noticed that any of the actors during the performance hawhawed or gave other evidences of hav-

feel and know that the big outside | court fete, no performance takes place. world looks on them as more or less in- The nobility of Arolsen and the rest of appropriate relics of the past, and their the principality (with its enormous claim to sovereignty is taken seriously population of 57,281 souls) have seats in by hardly anybody to-day except their the two next rows, and there has never court marshals, chamberlains and the other retinue of the pigmy courts. ther retinue of the pigmy courts.

belonging to the nobility was daring arrest. Secretary Welles, in an article enough to invade these sacred precincts. in the Galaxy, quotes Lincoln as saying enough to invade these sacred precincts.

before an appreciative audience made lavender was used in generous doses court and all the citizens who are in one | the performance. The odor was cerwell to inform the reader, is due to the fact that the major portion of the audience is of the agricultural persuasion, wholly or in part, and that experience had taught their sovereign lady that some such disinfectant is required to overcome the rather strong effluvia brought along from stable and barn. It excited my curiosity, therefore, when I noticed all at once the princess perceptibly sniffing the air. This was an instantaneous signal for the court ladies first, and next by the whole audience, to follow the example thus set by the noble lady. Everybody sniffed. At last, too, the actors on the stage sniffed. Even the prompter in his box sniffed. He could not be seen, but he evidently considered it his duty to be heard sniffing. And then suddenly the culprit was discovered, and with a few words of improvised excuse, he hurriedly was hustled off the stage. The unhappy man had washed his gloves-for he represented a haughty nobleman in the play that night-in benzine. Hence the unbearable odor. A minute later he reappeared on the stage-gloveless, and continued his part, but in rather abashed fashion. What became of the gloves I never learned. For the rest of the evening lavender "had it," so to

I heard from a well-informed citizen of Arolsen that beside the drama, the opera is also indulged in at the "Stall," and that the personnel at the moment consisted of a "heroic tenor," now without voice, but once of great attainments; of a baritone, who when not suffering from a chronic eatarrhwhich, in fact, had cut short his career on a non-important stage-was very good indeed; and of a cantatrice who had lost her birth certificate at the very same time she had lost her voice. Beside these, there was the veteran actor for comic parts, who bellowed bass parts, and the "youthful lover" had only en engaged because he could also help out with the tenor parts, and a very ancient lady occasionally sang alto parts, even such as Ortrud in "Lobengrin." All of which was interesting.

A SPECTATOR. Cautious Man. "Were you able to sell old Billions a lot?" asked the superintendent of the

emetery. The agent shook his head "He was afraid he might not get the full value of it," he explained.

"But, hang it all, a man has got to stated occasions and to dance with all die some time!" exclaimed the superin-"That's what I told him, but he only

> Driven to It. "Her father says positively that I

an't marry her." "What are you going to do?" "There's nothing left now but to ask ing memorized but imperfectly that the girl."-London Graphic.

ALL HAVE HISTORIES.

The Civilians Recently Appointed Generals of Volunteers.

James H. Wilson, One of the New Commanders, Directed the Soldiers Who Captured President Jefferson Davis.

[Special Washington Letter.] Each of the civilians recently appointed to the position of major general of volunteers has a history, military as well as civil. Two of them were confederate leaders and two of them were union generals in the civil war. A momentous event in our national

of Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, the solcapture of Jefferson Davis at the close of the irrepressible conflict between the sections. One of the veterans who knew him

well in the days of his prime and prowess informs the writer that Gen. Wilson stood in high favor with Gen. Grant, who regarded him as a most brilliant and reliable cavalry officer; a soldier always ready to fight. Gen. Sheridan said of him that "Wilson may be a little ahead of the time, but never behind time in carrying out specific Naturally as brave as Kilpatrick or

Pleasanton, and as dashing as Custer, he was highly esteemed at headquarters in the field on account of his valuable suggestiveness and ready ability in separating the wheat from the chaff in any military proposition. Wilson was the capturer of Jefferson Davis, and his raid through the central south in pursuit of the president of the confederacy was one of the notable events of the war. After the suppression of the rebellion Gen. Wilson resigned his position in the regular army and engaged in railroad business. He finally became president of the New York & New England Railroad company, and subsequently lived quietly in Wilmington, Del. President Cleveland brought him again to public view when he appointed him a member of the board of visitors

to the military academy at West Point. The capture of Jefferson Davis was brought about by the activity and energy of Gen. Wilson, and the determination of character with which he imbued the officers and men under-his lived Mr. Davis would never have been captured. This fact is well known, and is made apparent in the memoirs of Grant, Sherman and others. In his book on Lincoln a very significant paragraph is published by Col. A. K. McClure, as follows:

"He intimated to Sherman very broadly that he desired Jefferson Davis to escape from the country. Sherman in his memoirs repeats a story told by Lincoln to him illustrative of his wish that Davis should escape 'unbeknown to him,' and, discussing the same subject in the white house in the presence of Gov. Curtin, Col. Forney, several others and myself, he told the same story to illustrate the same point, obviously intending to convey very clearly his wish that the southern leaders should escape from the land and save him the grave complications which must follow their But I almost forgot to mention that on this subject: 'No one need expect he would take any part in hanging or



GEN. JAMES H. WILSON. (His Troopers Effected the Capture of Jefferson Davis.)

killing these men, even the worst of them. Frighten them out of the country; open the gates; let down the bars, scare them off. Enough lives have been sacrificed; we must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and

union." But Lincoln was not permitted to live, and other policies prevailed; policies which for a generation distracted our country. The tragedy in Ford's theater in Washington aroused all of never brought to trial. the malevolent passions of the people. They were clamorous for vengeance, demanding the lives of Mr. Davis, every member of his cabinet and all of his general officers.

It was known that Mr. Davis was traveling in a southwesterly direction, and under orders from Sherman two expeditions were sent out from Macon by Gen. James H. Wilson in pursuit one to scour the left, the other the right bank of the Ocmulgee river; one under command of the lieutenant colonel of the First Wisconsin cavalry, Henry Harnden, the other under con mand of Col. Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry. Harnden started on the 6th and Pritchard on the 7th of May, 1865. On the afternoon of May 9 these commands met at Abbeville, Ga. compared notes and continued the pursuit by different.routes.

It was learned along the lines of march that Mr. Davis and his party were encamped within a mile of Irwinville, and small detachments from each command sparred ahead of their comrades, all endeavoring to outride each other and have the glory of capturing the fugitive chieftain. The result was that in the early morning before the capture of Mr. Davis these federal troops fired into each other, causing the deaths of two men and the serious wounding of several others.

Col. Pritchard reached Irwinville after midnight of May 9 and found a negro boy who could guide him to the Davis camp. When within half a mile of the camp Pritchard sent one of his lieutenants, named Purinton, with 25 dismounted men, to go to the rear of the camp, with instructions to wait until break of day to make the capture.

Capt. Lawton, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, writing of the event, says: 'At daybreak the order was whispered along the line to make ready to enter | what I needed was the ace of diamonds the camp. Mounting their horses, the | -Judge.

men moved along at a walk until the tents came in sight, and then, at the word, dashed in. The camp was found pitched in both sides of the road. On the left aand as we entered were wagons, horses, tents and men; on the right were two wall tents, fronting from the road. All was quiet in the camp. We encountered no guards; if there were any, they must have been

asleep. The account of the final capture of the ex-president of the confederate states, which will live in history as authentic, is the statement published by Mr. Davis himself, which is as follows: "I stepped out of my wife's tent and saw some horsemen, whom I immedi-

ately recognized as cavalry, deploying around the encampment. I turned back and told my wife that these were not history is recalled by the appointment the expected marauders, but regular troopers. She implored me to leave her dier whose cavalry troopers effected the at once. I hesitated from unwillingness to do so, and lost a few precious moments before yielding to her importunity. My horse and arms were near the road on which I expected to leave, and down which the cavalry approached. It was, therefore, impracticable to reach them. I was compelled



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER. Ex-Confederate Leader in His New Suit of Blue.)

what was supposed to be my "raglan," thoughtfully threw over my head and egiments. shoulders a shawl. I had gone perhaps 15 or 20 yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, command. If Abraham Lincoln had and dropping the shawl and reglan from my shoulders advanced towards him. He leveled his carbine at me; but for the purpose of storing and hand-I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to that of other persons, and that, therenut my hand under his foot, tumble him fore, even though it was situated on put my hand under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his the way of the railroad, the commissaddle and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, when she saw the soldier aim the carbine at me ran forward and threw her arms around me. private elevators, it is also held that Success depended upon instantaneous action, and recognizing that the opportunity had been lost I turned back, and, the morning being damp and chilly, passed on to a fire beyond the tent."

That is the story of the capture, plainly stated, and with the candor of per- Cloquet, were sleeping in a tent on fect truthfulness. The official account forwarded to Gen. Wilson by Col. blew down a dry tamarack tree about Pritchard substantiates the narration a foot and a half through across published by Mr. Davis, although it the tent, pinning them all to the gives many details not found in the ground. Joseph Houle Jr., William story written by the ex-president of the Buttle and Charles Northrup, who lost cause.

a member of the national house of rep- his back, escaped with a few bruises. resentatives, and also of the senate, was postmaster-general of the confederacy, Pritchard who commanded the troops, and when Pritchard announced himself | locomotives, eight from burning straw as their commander, Mr. Davis said: 'You command a set of thieves and robbers. They rob women and children. Col. Pritchard reminded Mr. Davis that he was a prisoner, and Mr. Davis replied: 'It would be bad enough to be the prisoner of soldiers and gentlemen. I am still lawful game, and would rather

be dead than be your prisoner." The prisoners were taken to Macon, Ga., where they arrived May 13, 1865. Mr. Davis was sent by command of Gen. Wilson to Fortress Monroe, Va., and there imprisoned for nearly two years. He was finally arraigned for treason before the United States circuit court, at Richmond, Va., where he had been for four years the head of a strong confederation of states. He was liberated on bail furnished by Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gerrit Smith, and that ended the case; for Mr. Davis was

SMITH D. FRY. Half Right, Anyway.

"The real estate agent told me that the land was high and dry," said the man who was thinking of buying. "Well, he was certainly half right," replied the man who knew the locality. "Half right?"

"Yes. I wouldn't bank too much or its height, but it's dry enough. It's in a local option district and three miles from the nearest saloon."-Chicago Post.

What's the Use? If there's not a glance from kindly eyes, A glance which seems to sympath Then what's the use o' livin'?
If there's not a smile to cheer the heart And heal the pain of sorrow's dart-Then what's the use o' livir If there's not a kiss from lips we love, A taste of heaven and joys above— Then what's the use o' livin'?

Not Very Well Expressed. A certain minister lost his manuscript one Sunday morning, so he spoke out

thus:

"I am very sorry indeed to have to inform you that I have-er-somehow or other, mislaid my sermon for this morning. I must-er-therefore, trust to Providence for inspiration. To-night I will come better prepared."-Tit-Bits.

Cycler's Pocketknife. An Englishman has designed a cyclist's pocketknife, which has one side made of steel with a projecting jaw, and second jaw with a lever handle pivoted in the end of the knife also containing a tire-removing tool.

So Near and Yet So Far. Sappington-I once came within an ace of making \$500.

DeQuincy-How so? Sappington-It was a game of poker;

## MINNESOTA NEWS.

The regents of the university met at the state farm and determined upon the list of graduates. This list, as completed, contains 296 names, as follows: College of science, literature and the arts, 118; higher degrees, 14; me-chanical engineering, 20; mining, 11; law, 98; medicine, 14; dentistry, 14; pharmacy, 12. Degrees have been issued to two students who have died within the last three months, Edna M. Stock and Carl Huhn. During the year there have been 25 students dropped from the senior classes of the academie department, so blighting their hopes of graduation this spring. From the other departments pupils failed to gain heepskins as follows: Medicine, 5; pharmacy, 8; law, 8; dentistry, 2.

A Statue for Pilsbury. A statue of Governor John S. Pills-

bury will ornament the campus of the university. That was decided at the annual meeting of the university alumni. The movement was started a year ago when E. C. Chatfield introdured a resolution declaring that a to start in the opposite direction. As it statue on the campus would be a fitwas quite dark in the tent, I picked up ting recognition of Governor Pillsbury's services to the university. A committee composed of Messrs. Chatfield, Partridge, Gillette and Quinn was named to investigate and report. They investigated and evidently to good purpose, for recently they had entered into a contract with Daniel Q. French of New York to erect the statue within three years at a cost of

Our Allotment,

Minnesota's allotment under the econd call for troops is 1,742, and official word to that effect was wired to Gov. Clough by Adjutant General Corbin. Of this number 990 will go to fill the shortage which exists in the three regiments now at the front, and the remainder will probably form the nucleus of a new regiment, which will have J. C. Shandrew for its colonel. Permission will be asked to furnish the additional 250 men necessary to make up a regiment. Majors Schaefwaterproof light overcoat, without fer and Whitney, of the 12th and 14th. sleeves. It was subsequently found to and Maj. Bean, of the 13th, have been be my wife's, so very like my own as to ordered to return to Minnesota and be mistaken for it. As I started my wife lake charge of the recruiting for their

> Private Elevators. Judge Bunn, of St. Paul, decides that rivate elevators are not amenable to he warehouse commission. In the ease against the Cargill company the sourt finds that the elevator was used ling the grain of the company and not sion had no right to exact a license. In addition to the holding that the law is unconstitutional as relating to it is valid so far as it relates to public elevators or storehouses.

Crushed by a Tree.

Four Indians from the Fond du Lac reservation at Cloquet, who were on the drive about thirty miles above the banks of the river when the wind were lying on their side, were badly Hon. John H. Reagan, for many years hurt; Alex McKenzie, who was lying

Forest Fire Record Chief Fire Warden Andrews has is and he was with the Davis party on that | sued his third annual report. The occasion, and was also taken prisoner. damage done by forest fires in 1897 was He also has published an account of the event. and says that Col. Pritchard did Sixteen forest fires were caused from not come up for some time after Mr. clearing land, eleven from burning Davis was made a prisoner. He says: brush and meadow, and eleven from "Mr. Davis was standing, dressed in the | camps of hunters and campers. Eight suit he habitually wore. He asked Col. prairie and field fires were caused by threshing engines, eleven by railroad

or stubble and eight from burning

firebreaks.

The happiest man in the Twelfth regiment at Chicamauga was Chaplair Clemans when the agent of the South ern express set down before his tent a small portable organ, the gift of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., millers of Waseca. It was just what the chap lain had been longing for, and he did not even try to conceal his pleasure. The proverbial boy and his new boots wasn't in it for an instant with the

Corner Stone for the Capitol. The magnificent granite block which is to serve as the corner stone of Minnesota's handsome new capitol is being cut at the Baxter quarry near St. Cloud. It weighs many tons, and there is being chiseled out of the center a receptacle in which will be placed a number of documents historical of the state and its progress. Work on the granite contract is progressing

Minnesota Briefs.

Six horses stolen from F. H. Armstrong's barn in Minneapolis were recovered in St. Paul. The Great Northern railway com-

pany has recently acquired 60 acres of land at South Crookston for divisional headquarters, and will immediately commence the construction of necessary yards, round house and buildings. A. Johnson was killed by falling out of the third story window of a lodging

house in Minneapolis. The Macalister college completed its thirteenth year and graduated a class of ten.

The Thirteenth regiment needs 300 more men. The St. Anthony & Dakota elevator at Cokato was destroyed by fire.

Joe Arkuszsuski, 6 years old, fell from the second story of Neiman's store at Sauk Rapids, a distance of 20 feet, onto the sidewalk and struck on his side. The boy was bruised, but there were no bones broken.

Frederick Marcellon attempted suicide at St. Paul by jumping into the river, but was rescued by some boys. He was recovering from a spree.

Francois Blair and his son, Narcisse, were drowned at Crookston. The boy was crossing the river on a boom with lunch for his father, who was night watchman in the lumber mill, and fell in. His father attempted to rescue

Mrs. Elizabeth Patch, of Minneapolis, recently celebrated her 100th birthday.

Five young men are in jail at Owa-tonna accused of beating an old man and assaulting a woman.

The house of Chas. J. Johnson, at Harris, was struck by lightning and partially destroyed.