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THE STATE NEWS.

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN.

The Congregationalists Congregate at Kalamazoo—Storms of Rain, Hail and Snow Injure Crops and Fruit—K. of P. Annual Session at Benton Harbor.

Knight Templars of Michigan.

The thirty-eighth annual conclave of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Michigan was held in the asylum of Peninsular Commandery No. 8, at Kalamazoo, all the commanderies in the state—forty-four—being represented. Officers elected: Grand commander, Charles H. Pomeroy, Saginaw; deputy grand commander, M. E. Jewett, Adrian; grand generalissimo, Edward D. Wheeler, Manistee; captain-general, Albert Stiles, Jackson; grand prelate, Francis A. Blades, Detroit; grand senior warden, Francis M. Moore, Marquette; grand junior warden, Robert B. McKnight, Saginaw; grand treasurer, C. A. Warren, Detroit; grand recorder, John A. Gerow, Detroit; grand standard-bearer, Eugene F. Robertson, Albion; grand sword-bearer, Philip T. Van Zile, Detroit; grand warder, C. R. Hawley, Bay City, and grand sentinel, Alexander McGregor, Detroit. After the election Hugh McCurdy, grand master of the grand encampment of the United States, installed the new officers. Saginaw was given the next meeting.

Storms in Our State.

A very severe storm of rain and hail, intermingled with vivid lighting and deafening thunder passed over the state. At Harrisville the dam above town broke, flooding the streets and carrying away outhouses and about 50,000 feet of logs; crops and gardens along the stream were washed out. Port Huron was pelted with hailstones four inches in circumference, breaking many windows and skylights and causing several runaways. Au Train reports many dangerous washouts along the D., S. S. & A. railroad, causing at least one wreck. Kalamazoo lumber yards and trees suffered from the wind. Mason, Traverse City and other points report damage to crops, etc. Lightning killed a nephew of George Popewell and severely injured a man by the name of Potter at the farm of Popewell at Greenville. A horse was also killed.

Sleighing in May.

A wild snow storm raged at Alpena on the 19th and eight inches of snow fell on the level. Several sleighs and cutters were out. All vegetation was completely covered, trees were borne down to the ground under the weight of the heavy snow. Fruit blossoms were knocked off.

Marshall: There was a change of 60 degrees in temperature in 24 hours, followed by a heavy snow storm, until the ground was completely covered with the "beautiful." The heavy rains have swelled the Kalamazoo river to an unusual depth for this season of the year.

Cadillac reported three inches of snow, as did East Tawas, Cedar Springs and several other localities. Many correspondents fear that great damage has been done to fruits, especially the early varieties.

Pine Barrens no Good for Farming.

For the past five years the state board of agriculture has been spending money received from the United States government for an experiment station at Grayling. A determined endeavor has been made to render an 80-acre tract of barren pine lands productive. All the ingenuity of the skilled agriculturists employed by the state, however, has been a success only in illustrating the fact that barren pine lands are a poor investment if purchased for agricultural purposes. The board at a meeting held at Grayling decided to abandon the experiment, and to let the eighty acres lie idle for the purpose of demonstrating whether or not nature will do anything toward increasing its fertility after having been given a boost.

Michigan K. P. Officers Elected.

The grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of Michigan was held at Benton Harbor. The reports showed a full attendance of representatives of the 163 lodges, net increase of nine lodges during the year. The membership has increased 972. The balance in the treasury is $3,291.90, a decrease of $676.20 during the year. Eleven lodges have applied for charters. Election of officers: G. P. C., George A. Reynolds, Saginaw; E. C. G. C., F. M. Douglass, Ionia; V. G. C., W. D. Clizbe, Birmingham; G. K. of R. and S., James W. Hopkins, Lansing; G. M. exchequer, Henry C. Hall, Hudson; G. prelate, James Gray, Detroit; G. M. A., E. F. Woodcock, Niles; G. I. G., O. D. Jones, Marquette; G. O. G., Dan P. McMullen, Cheboygan. S. T. Gage was re-elected trustee.

Congregationalists Congregate.

The annual meeting of the Congregational association of Michigan convened at Kalamazoo. Officers elected: Moderator, Dr. James Gallup, Grand Rapids; assistant moderator, Honorable C. A. Gower, Lansing; scribe, Rev. E. S. Shaw, Benzonia; assistant scribe, Rev. B. F. Aldrich, Pontiac. The total number of churches in the Michigan association is 344. The Sunday school growth has also been very large, the membership now being about 40,000. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand March 31, 1894, of $11,033.64. The report of the home missionery society showed that during the past year nine churches were organized. There have been added 1,396 to the membership.

Homeopathic Physicians.

The following officers were elected by the state organization of the Homeopathic Medical society in their meeting at Battle Creek: President, Oscar Le Seure, Detroit; first vice-president, Professor D. A. MacLachlan, Ann Arbor; second vice-president N. B. Sherman, Kalamazoo; general secretary, R. S. Copeland, Bay City; corresponding secretary, W. M. Bailey, Detroit; treasurer, C. S. Mack, Ann Arbor; necrologist, J. S. Ayres, Kalamazoo. W. M. Bailey was elected a member of the board of control, vice Porter, whose term expired.

The Boiler Bursted.

The boiler in Moses Howe's planing mill at West Bay City exploded killing George L. Slosson, engineer; fatally injuring John T. Searth, wood turner, and severely wounding John Gregg, Stephen Alyea and Foreman Henry Neal. The mill was demolished. Loss over $6,000.

Miss Bella Walsh was found dead by her mother on the second floor of their home at Mason. The coroner's investigation disclosed the fact that the young lady had suicided with morphine.

The fish boat Orphan Boy sank about a mile and a half out from Linwood during the terrible gale, with one man and a 15-year-old boy. Wm. Geno made a daring attempt to reach them with his fish boat and saved their lives. The man had only one leg and was so fatigued by the storm that he lost control of his boat.

Clark Guilty of Conspiracy.

James G. Clark, charged with conspiracy in altering the election returns of Wayne county on the salaries amendment, was found guilty at Detroit. The jury had been out 25 hours and the defendant had begun to feel that the long discussion meant either his acquittal or a disagreement and the announcement of a verdict of guilty came like a thunderclap. Clark was a member of the footings committee, with George Bussey and W. H. Green, Jr., all of whom were charged with altering the returns relative to the increase of salaries of state officials. At an examination before the prosecuting attorney Clark had confessed, but at his trial denied the charge and fought hard against conviction. Bussey is the next to be tried.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

The regular annual session of the Women's Foreign Missionary society, of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, held a four days' convention at Adrian. A large amount of detail work was done. The election of officers resulted: For president, Mrs. F. A. Brown; vice-president, Mrs. D. S. Stephens; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Anderson; editor of the Missionary Record, Mrs. Miller, of Pittsburg; recording secretary, Miss Jennie White; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. S. Stephens; auditor, Mrs. J. E. Palmer.

MINOR MICHIGAN NEWS.

John Newdudge, of Garfield, died from the effects of a kick from a vicious horse.

A 12-year-old daughter of John Crowley went fishing in the bayou south of Saginaw. She fell into the water and was drowned.

The safe of the electric light works and Roller Mill company, of Marine City was blown open and $75 in cash and some checks taken.

Nathaniel Flint, of Flint, aged 70 years, was arrested, charged with taking liberties with Teranna Foale, the 6-year-old daughter of William Foale.

The body of Jack Kinney, a well-known character who mysteriously disappeared from Evart about two months ago, was found in the river at Hersey. There are indications of foul play.

Ross West, about 20 years old, while bathing in Lake Michigan, near South Haven was taken with cramps, and before his companion, young McGregor, could get to him sank for the last time.

Miss Nellie Hunt ey, aged 20 years, committed suicide at Holland by shooting herself with a shotgun. She left a note to her parents and one to her lover, with whom she had been quarreling, which is the cause of the sad deed.

The development of the coal fields around Saginaw will be resumed at once, under the auspices of public-spirited citizens. The amount of money appropriated by the board of trade for this purpose has been exhausted but the good work will go on.

Clara Schuman, aged nine years, daughter of Adam Schuman, a farmer near Saginaw, found a dynamite cartridge, and began picking it when it exploded, mangling her left hand so that amputation was necessary at the wrist, and taking off the thumb and tips of the fingers of the right hand and cutting her face and both arms badly.

Henry Fisher, sent to Jackson prison from Oakland county for two years for breaking and entering an office in the night time, completed his sentence, and as he left the prison doors Sergt. Tobin arrested him for personating a pension officer. The arrest was made at the request of United States Marshal Winney, and Deputy Large took the prisoner to Detroit.

Silas White, colored, of Grand Rapids, has a fully developed case of smallpox. He arrived from Chicago and was sick then, but was able to be about. He lodged with a family of 12 persons named Robinson, and visited the circuit court where he was a plaintiff in a suit. Two hacks in which he rode are laid off and everything connected with him quarantined.

The fifty-third anniversary of the Kalamazoo River Baptist association was held at Kalamazoo. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. Isaac Horton, of Climax. Officers elected: Moderator, Rev. A. H. Jessup, South Haven; clerk, Rev. Eugene Haines, Allegan; treasurer, P. Hoffmaster, Battle Creek; reading clerks, Rev. D. T. Magill, Lawton; A. J. Hutchins, Paw Paw. Sunday school superintendent, W. A. Powell, Marshall.

Powderly Fired From the K. of L.

For several days the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor in session at Philadelphia was investigating charges against Powderly. It is alleged that he and others calumniated the present officers of the order and schemed to turn the K. of L. over to the Federation of Labor. The charges were sustained and Powderly expelled by the votes of McGuire, French and Martin, who constituted a majority of the board. With Powderly, A. W. Wright, of Toronto and Master Workman Quinn of D. A. 49 were also expelled.

Young Parke Found.

James H. Parke, the 26-year-old son of Hervey C. Parke, of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing druggists of Detroit, who mysteriously disappeared from New York City, was found at Coaling, a small station about 40 miles south of Birmingham, Ala., on the Alabama, Great Southern Railway. Young Parke was demented when found and had been wandering aimlessly over the country for weeks. Detective Lombard, of Detroit, was the officer who tracked him down.

Coal Miners Still Striking.

The three days' conference at Cleveland between striking coal miners and operators to settle the huge strike in the coal districts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana resulted in a first-class fizzle, as neither side would make concessions on the wage scale. The operators wanted to make the scale 65 cents for Pennsylvania; 56 cents for Hocking Valley and other districts in proportion. The miners stood firm for 70 and 79 cents.

Cincinnati Carpenters Strike.

All the carpenters and millhands in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport have been ordered on a strike by a mass meeting attended by over 1,000 men. Only forty votes opposed the strike. It is ordered because the boss carpenters have refused to agree to pay $2.50 for eight hours or $3 for nine hours, with an hour less on Saturdays. Nearly 5,000 men are affected.

Dr. Meyers Guilty.

The jury in the case of Dr. Henry Meyers, charged with the murder of Ludwig Brandt and attempting to defraud insurance companies, found him guilty of murder in the second degree, at New York City.

Loomis' battery held its annual reunion in Coldwater. Thirty of the old comrades were present.

The Cincinnati board of trade desires to promote trade between that city and the Central and South American republics. To this end a movement was started to establish a school for instruction in the Spanish and Portugese languages.

Anarchist Henry, the author of the explosion in the cafe at the Hotel Terminus, was guillotined at Paris. As he emerged from the prison gates he shouted "Vive la Anarchy," which he repeated just before he was seized and thrown on the guillotine. There was no disorder.

RAMPANT RIVERS.

PORTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA SUBMERGED

Beneath Boiling, Seething Waters Which Bring Death and Destruction—Johnstown, Williamsport, Bradford and Many Other Towns Suffer.

Johnstown, Pa.: The awful Conemaugh disaster of 1889, has been vividly recalled by the cloudburst and heavy rain fall which lasted in this section for three days and caused the Conemaugh river to flood the city and surrounding country. It is an assured fact that the damage done in the city and within five miles of it will amount to from $60,000 to $80,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad company is the heaviest loser. A house, owned by Peter Seymour, was caught and swept to destruction. A three-story building of Phillip Brown was torn from its foundation and greatly damaged. The iron bridge was badly wrecked. The store of Anthony George was submerged, and although anchored with ropes, the water swept it away with all its contents. The residences of Emanuel James and Charles Statler also went down stream. The swift water undermined an embankment, which gave way, carrying down into the river about 200 feet of track and five cars. In one of the cars were five tramps. Three of them succeeded in getting away, but two were drowned. About $15,000 worth of timber belonging to the Conemaugh Lumber company went out, tearing two bridges away. Fifty feet of stone wall was washed away. Throughout this county and Somerset the damage to bridges and crops is reported to be very heavy. Tom McFeaters, a lad 13 years old, was drowned in the Conemaugh river while trying to ride on a log. At South Fork numerous small buildings were swept away.

Williamsport: The Susquehanna reached a point 35 feet above low water mark, the highest ever known, and flooded every portion of this city to a depth of from two to twenty feet. The city was cut off from the outside world by a stoppage of all railway and telegraph communication, and only a single telephone wire was left to send the notes of distress to neighboring places. The second night of the flood the water reached its highest point. There was very little sleep for the terrorized citizens, and when at midnight it was known that the water was subsiding there was a feeling of relief in every heart. At midnight the big log boom containing 175,000,000 feet went out with a mighty crash and roar. Three bridges went down as they were struck. Household goods and store stocks had been moved to second and even third stories. The property loss cannot be estimated for some time but it cannot be less than $1,000,000. The gas and electric light plants being submerged there was no light on the rushing waters for three nights. The only mode of transportation about the city was by boat. The loss to corps and farms cannot now be told. Four miles of railroad track was swept away. Over 25,000,000 feet of logs were swept away at Lock Haven.

Bradford: Twenty streets were under water to a depth of four feet. Over 40 families in the river district were taken from their homes in boats. A large number of business houses were flooded on the ground floors. Loss over $50,000.

Pittsburg: Two lives were lost in the flood. Adrian Weichel, aged 35 years, was trying to rescue a team of horses near Etna, about 1 o'clock, when his feet caught in the harness and he was drowned. A few minutes later an unknown boy about 15 years old was drowned in Allegheny while catching driftwood. Both bodies were swept down the stream.

These are but a few of the many towns and cities practically flooded and drowned out. At Huntingdon the Juniata raised 25 hours and surrounding towns suffered severely. At Stoverstown Mrs. Jacob Miller was drowned while trying to save her household goods. The Susquehanna flooded at least a hundred towns and an estimate by Pennsylvania railroad officials of the damage to towns along their lines places the losses at not less than $2,000,000. Five new county bridges in Huntingdon county have been destroyed, making an aggregate loss of about $60,000. At Everett, Elmer Wagner was drowned. The two children of John Kinoskey at Nanticoke, aged respectively ten and eight, fell into a swollen creek and were drowned. Warren used boats for street cars.

FOUR HEROES DROWNED.

The Schooner Shupe Wrecked near Port Huron and Four Rescuers Drowned.

The schooner William Shupe was struck by the storm on Lake Huron off Sanilac. She battled against the waves and the wind for several long hours, but at last struck on a sand reef off Lakeport, six miles from Port Huron. The crew was in great peril and a volunteer life-saving crew was organized at Port Huron to go to the rescue. The waves were running mountain high in a gale blowing 40 miles an hour, when Capt. Henry C. Little, Barney Mills, Angus King, Wm. L. Lewis and Daniel Lynn all of Port Huron, were towed in a yawl boat to within half a mile of the ill-fated Shupe. They reached the vessel safely and had made a line fast and were about to take the crew off when the yawl caught in or under a timber projecting from the side of the schooner and a wave tossed the yawl over in an instant throwing all into the water.

One of the men, supposed to have been Mills, disappeared at once, while the others began striking out for shore 200 yards distant. Little, Lewis and King soon succumbed, but Lynn, who is a robust young man, had more endurance and swam for nearly half a mile, the gale carrying him down the lake. He also would have succumbed had he not reached him from shore in a most heroic manner and just in the nick of time. Chubb Randall, 20 years old, a river reporter, and Charles Conkey, who were watching the attempted rescue from ashore waded out into the lake against the heavy swells about 75 feet and reached Lynn just as he had become exhausted, he falling down unconscious when the young men approached him and he had to be dragged ashore. He would have been among the lost had the two brave young men been 30 seconds later in reaching him.

After this catastrophe the life-saving station at Sand Beach was notified and the crew came down by special train. The tug Thompson towed their life boat up to within half a mile of the wreck and in two hours the life savers had taken all of the crew, six persons, off the Shupe and taken them to shore. The were Nelson Little, Port Huron, captain; William Brown, Port Huron, mate; James Blair, Port Huron, sailor; Reddy Curry, Oswego, N. Y., another sailor, name not learned, and Mrs. Johnson, Port Huron, cook. The crew were in excellent condition, considering that they were exposed to a fierce gale 24 hours. The Shupe was owned by her master, Nelson Little, and was valued at about $3,000 with no insurance.

"Silver" Bland for President.

At the Democratic state convention at Kansas City, Mo., Gov. Stone launched a presidential boom for Congressman Bland. He said that the people could not nominate a more conscientious, faithful and devoted servant. Congressman Tarsney came next and confined himself to the tariff, incidentally eulogizing President Cleveland, whom he cited the apostle of tariff reform and giving Senator Hill a side thrust, classing him with Benedict Arnold.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—125th day.—Mr. Allen's resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information as to the number of persons directly affected by protective duties and by competition with foreign laborers in the United States was discussed until 2 o'clock, when the tariff bill was taken up. Mr. Gallinger arose with a formidable appearing array of manuscripts and announced that he was about to give a history of American legislation on the tariff since the landing of the pilgrim fathers. From this he read until 4 p. m., when, saying he had brought the story down to 1846, he gave way to Mr. Dubois, who delivered a carefully prepared speech. Amendments were then passed fixing the rates on linseed, flaxseed, poppyseed and olive oils, and opium extracts. Then the rate on crude opium created considerable discussion. The "compromise" order was to place it on the free list; Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, said he would like to see the damnable drug excluded altogether; Mr. Sherman, of Ohio and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, agreed with him. The "compromise" was agreed to. Opium for smoking reduced from $12 to $6. HOUSE.—The bill passed for validation of affidavits made before United States commissioners in all land entries. The joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the industrial depression was reported from the committee on labor. Mr. Springer gave notice that he will soon call up the bill to remit the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation. Then the House went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted including the "sheep scab" with pleuro pneumonia, tuberculosis and other diseases of animals which the secretary is authorized to investigate. An amendment was agreed to directing the president to enter into correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain for the abrogation or modification of the law which requires cattle imported into Great Britain from this country to be slaughtered at the port of entry and prevents them from being carried to other parts of the kingdom. An amendment increased the appropriation for the purchase, propagation and distribution of seeds from $130,000 to $160,000 was agreed to.

SENATE.—124th day.—Mr. Morgan opened the proceedings by offering for reference a resolution which after reciting the existence of the Sherman anti-trust law of June 2, 1890 and the alleged existence of a sugar trust, called upon the attorney-general for information as to whether any proceeding were pending against such corporation; if so, what stage they had reached; if not, whether in his opinion, there was any defect in the anti-trust law. The Lodge tariff bribery and sugar investigation resolution was presented and discussed, and after being amended was adopted as follows: WHEREAS, It has been stated in the Sun a newspaper published in New York City, that bribes have been offered to certain Senators to induce them to vote against the pending tariff bill; and WHEREAS, It has also been stated in a signed article in the Press, a newspaper published in Philadelphia that the sugar schedule has been made up as it now stands in the proposed amendment in consideration of a large sum of money paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party in 1892; therefore, be it RESOLVED, That a committee of five Senators be appointed to investigate these charges and to inquire further whether any contributions have been made by the sugar trust or any person connected therewith to any political party for campaign or election purposes or to secure or defeat legislation or whether any Senator has been or is speculating in what are known as sugar stocks during the consideration of the tariff bill now before the Senate, and with power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths. RESOLVED, further, that said committee be authorized to investigate and report upon any charges or charges which may be filed before it alleging that the action of any Senator has been corruptly or improperly influenced in the consideration of said bill or that any attempt has been made to influence legislation. The committee appointed was Messrs. Gray, Lindsay, Lodge, Allen and Davis. The tariff bill was taken up and a few amendments to the chemical schedule agreed to. Mr. Harris moved to take a recess instead of adjourning in order to continue the legislative day until action was had on the bill. This brought on a hot battle which lasted until 10:30 p. m., when a compromise was agreed upon to begin daily sessions at 10 a. m. each day. HOUSE.—Among the bills favorably reported was one to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson river. In committee of the whole the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted authorizing the secretary of agriculture to investigate the nutritive value of food products; providing for the introduction of ramie, a Chinese plant resembling silk; providing that persons who should knowingly publish any false weather forecast or warning should be fined in a sum not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or both; authorizing the secretary of agriculture to inquire as to the feasibility of displaying weather signals from postal cars. The bill was then passed.

SENATE.—130th day.—The tariff bill was considered for five straight hours. The chemical schedule was completed and earths, earthenware and glass were partially completed when metals and manufactures of iron and steel was reached and the schedule was not touched. Mr. Morgan's resolution calling on the attorney-general for information as to the existence of a sugar trust in violation of law was adopted. HOUSE.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up, but the day was nearly spent in filibustering.

SENATE.—131st day.—But little progress was made on the tariff bill. That portion of the glass, etc., schedule which was left from the day before was agreed to. Mr. Gallinger gave an installment of his lengthy speech, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.—No session.

SENATE.—132d day.—Dull describes it best. The "metal" schedule was taken up half-heartedly. The first amendment was that reported from the finance committee placing a duty of 40 cents per ton on iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residium from burnt pyrites. Debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Aldrich, Mills, Chandler, Sherman, Lodge, Vest, Butler, Hoar, Gallinger and Dolph of Kansas. Mr. Peffer, of Kansas offered an amendment to transfer iron ore to the free list. Mr. Peffer's amendment was lost 11 to 112. HOUSE.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Hayes, of Iowa offered an amendment which declared that the section which allowed the docking of members' salaries had been heretofore repealed. Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri made a point of order against the amendment. The chairman sustained the point of order. Mr. Hayes appealed from the decision of the Chair and the decision of the chair was overruled by a vote of 89 to 112. The question was then put on Mr. Hayes' amendment declaring the statutes repealed which authorized the sergeant-at-arms to deduct from salaries of members for absence. It was carried 116 to 83. Mr. Dockery gave notice that a yea and nay vote would be demanded on the amendment when the bill was reported to the House.

A Scorcher in New York City.

Fire started in wooden buildings in an enclosure known as "Jones' Woods" at Avenue A and Sixty-eighth streets, New York City, spreading over four blocks. Over $200,000 damage was done. Fifty horses were burned to death and a number of persons injured. The buildings fell so rapidly around an engine that the firemen were compelled to desert it and it was buried beneath the ruins and crushed and twisted out of shape. Tenants of the buildings burned were unable to save any of their household effects. As many as 150 trucks standing in the streets and which were the property of men living in the houses thereabout, were burned. Mrs. Mary Reilly, a widow, had her leg broken in jumping from a window of her home. Fireman Richard T. Moore was thrown from his truck, the wheels of which passed over and fatally injured him. Battalion Chief John Fisher was also thrown from his wagon and severely bruised.

Coxey, Browne and Jones Go up 20 Days.

Judge Miller in the police court at Washington sentenced Coxey, Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones to 20 days' imprisonment in jail for displaying a banner in the capitol grounds on the occasion of the May Day demonstration. Coxey and Browne were also sentenced to $5 fine or 10 days' imprisonment in default thereof for trespassing on the capitol grass.

J. S. Coxey has issued bulletin No. 5 to "the American patriots of 1894," in which he gives a highly colored account of the arrest and conviction of the leaders in Washington. The bulletin concludes with an appeal for money and supplies and urges his followers to hold more meetings and in every way urge senators and congressmen to vote for the Coxey bill.

Senator Patton was the guest of honor at the dinner given by Senator McMillan at Washington. The entire Michigan congressional delegation was present, with the exception of Mr. Whiting, who was ill, and Mr. Stephenson, who was absent from the city.

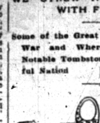
The Canadian government has backed down and has instructed the collectors not to impose duty on booms brought into Canada by American lumbermen for towing logs across to the United States. The lumbermen threatened to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington, and hence the back down.

Officials of the Grand Trunk have announced on the board of trade at Chicago, that pending a settlement of the coal strikes no more grain will be received for shipment. What coal is had by the system, it was announced, will be reserved for the moving of passenger trains and perishable freight. The announcement caused additional weakness in the wheat market as it was thought it might foreshadow similar action on the part of other railroad companies.

ON MEMORIAL DAY.

WE STREW HEROES' GRAVES WITH FLOWERS.

Some of the Great Figures in the Civil War and Where They Rest—Some Notable Tombstones, Gifts of a Grateful Nation



ON DECORATION day, as on no other day of the year, our hearts go out to those who met their fate while the cannon was booming in their ears and rifle barrels were hot. Every battle has its story of hero'sm; every veteran to-day can tell of some comrade who was killed with his face to the foe; of some officer who rushing at the head of his men, entreating them not to falter, fell, and in falling did all that he could do for his country's cause.

In the days of 1860-1861 the United States senate witnessed many scenes which are now historical. The members from the north saw their southern colleagues one by one leave their seats

GEN. HALLECK'S GRAVE AT WOODLAWN.

to raise war against the flag which was not yet a century old. The climax came when Edward Dickinson Baker, "the Bald Eagle of the Rockies," then a senator from Oregon, strode into the chamber, dressed in the uniform of a federal colonel, and laying the sword which he had won at Buena Vista upon his desk, declared to his distinguished audience:

"The majesty of the people is here to-day to sustain the majesty of the constitution and I come a wanderer from the far Pacific, to record my oath with yours of the East."

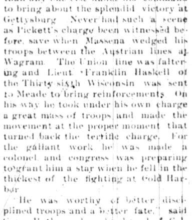
He had come to resign his place in the senate; to lay aside the mantle of the legislator for the uniform of the soldier. For two hours at Ball's Bluff his California regiment withstood the galling fire of the enemy concealed in the woods, every moment recording its murders. Retreat he thought impossible, of surrender he did not dream. Far in front of the column, he led his soldiers up the hill to be met by a sheet of flame from the enemy's guns that caused his instant death. Their leader gone the men fled in despair, and it was with difficulty that the body of one of the noblest men who have honored this nation was recovered.

The tragic death of Col. Ellsworth of the New York Zouaves at Alexandria, when by his clever stratagem he recaptured a number of Union prisoners, made him a martyr to the cause of the Union and inflamed the north. He was more widely mourned than any other man on our side who fell during the conflict. A rebel flag on a hotel had attracted his attention, and he climbed to the roof to pull it down. "Behold my trophy," he cried, waving it to his men in the street below, and "Behold mine!" exclaimed the landlord from his hiding place, as he lodged a bullet in Ellsworth's breast. A minute later the murderer met his most just fate at the hands of an enraged federal private.

It is the testimony of Gen. Meade himself that a lieutenant did more than any one else under his command to bring about the splendid victory at Gettysburg. Never had such a scene as Pickett's charge been witnessed before, save when Massena wedged his troops between the Austrian lines at Wagram. The Union line was faltering and Lieut. Franklin Haskell of the Thirty sixth Wisconsin was sent to Meade to bring reinforcements. On his way he took under his own charge a great mass of troops and made the movement at the proper moment that turned back the terrific charge. For the gallant work he was made a colonel and congress was preparing to grant him a star when he fell in the thickest of the fighting at Cold Harbor.

He was worthy of better disciplined troops and a better fate," said Gen. Butler when he heard of Col. Roberts' fate at Baton Rouge. Roberts was in command of the Seventh Vermont, which lost its courage at the approach of the enemy and began to retreat. He was shot dead while, with tears running down his cheeks, he begged his men to stand their ground.

Gen. Reno who led the Union forces at South Mountain Gap, was killed while urging his men forward.



UNDER THIS LIES GALLANT CUSTER AT WEST POINT.

The massacre at Fort Pillow will never be forgotten. Major Booth was shot dead there while endeavoring to rouse to action the 300 negroes and white men who composed his motley company and received no quarter from their victors. He fought as heroically as man can fight until a bullet brought him to the earth.

Gen. McPherson was the idol of his soldiers. He was a man of princely bearing, the noblest sentiments and a personal courage which never failed him. Gen. Grant said that he respected him for "all of the manly virtues that can adorn a commander." Had he lived he would undoubtedly have ranked in the hearts of the people along with Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. After continuously exposing himself to the fire of the enemy for three years it remained for him to be the target of a sharpshooter while riding outside the works.

The bravery of Gen. James S. Wadsworth, who knew not the meaning of fear, finally cost him his life. He fell during the terrible fight in the Wilderness on the same day that Gen. Robert E. Lee threw himself at the head of Gregg's Texans to charge, and they, brave men, refused to move a step until he had withdrawn to the rear, when they rent the air with their blood curdling yell and bore down upon the opposing companies like famished lions released from bondage. Gen. Wadsworth was one of the wealthiest men in western New York, nearly sixty years of age, handsome in face and figure, an officer and a gentleman, who, at the beginning of the war, offered himself and his purse to the cause of the Union. After 1,700 out of the 5,000 men he led into the fight had been swept away by a perfect hailstorm of bullets, the remnant broke to pieces. It was while trying to re-form his shattered forces that he met his death.

Probably no man was more beloved by his soldiers than T. N. Williams, who fell in a skirmish at Baton Rouge while leading his men into action, and admonished them to keep their line firm with his dying words.

Gen. Sedgwick was another of the prominent commanders who were recklessly brave. He was superintending the building of a battery and said to his men, who were wincing under the enemy's fierce fire, "Don't worry. Those fellows could not hit an elephant." A minute later he was lying upon the ground, a rifle bullet in his head.

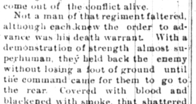
English poets sing of the charge of the gallant six hundred, Frenchmen have written on their hearts, "The old guard dies, but never surrenders." No bard has ever sung the praises of Major Keenan's men who had two-thirds of their number mown down by leaden hail within ten minutes. Why should Americans speak of the Balaklava incident as the greatest exhibition of personal courage of modern times? If they will read the story of the fight at Chancellorsville they will learn of men who went to death as bravely as any who ever fell in battle.

"You must charge into the woods and hold the enemy in check until these batteries are placed," was Pleasanton's command.

"I will," was all that Major Keenan answered with a smile upon his lips, although he knew he would never come out of the conflict alive.

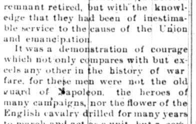
Not a man of that regiment faltered, although each knew the order to advance was his death warrant. With a demonstration of strength almost superhuman, they held back the enemy without losing a foot of ground until the command came for them to go to the rear. Covered with blood and blackened with smoke, that shattered remnant retired, but with the knowledge that they had been of inestimable service to the cause of the Union and emancipation.

It was a demonstration of courage which not only compares with but excels any other in the history of warfare, for these men were not the old guard of Napoleon, the heroes of many campaigns, nor the flower of the English cavalry drilled for many years to march and act as a unit, but a com-



MARKS TWO THOUSAND GRAVES.

pany of citizen soldiery, untrained in the art of war, unused to the sight of carnage, who had come at a moment's warning from the workshop, the farm, the office, to defend the country and the cause which their ancestors had fought for through seven painful years.



So! no! No roses for that grave,
Nor hot-house blossoms gay!
No other flowers he cared for, save
The gentle wild ones, my brave—
My boy who marched away.

A slender boy, with quiet eyes,
And blushes like a girl;
A lip that darkened downy-wise,
And taper hands a maid might prize,
And soft brown hair a-curl.

He loved to haunt the forest dells
Where shady ferns are best,
And fox gloves with their dainty bells,
And where the timid violet tells
A fairy's lips have pressed.

But of them all he seemed to hold
The simple daisy queen;
And happiest, from a baby, rolled
Amid its foam of white and gold
On summer's waves of green.

And on that ever-echoing day
The little town and I
Saw our dear life-blood drawn away,
And eyes were set and lips were gray,
And trumpets tl aring high

I pinned above my boy's heart
The flower he loved the best,
And kissed him once and wrenched apart—
And looked again—and saw him start,
A soldier with the rest.

My country asked my all, and I—
I gave as mothers may.
The daisies withered with July;
And when the August fields were dry
They brought me back—some clay.

A stiff, soaked letter on its breast,
With crumbling petals in;
A brow that bore the kiss of rest;
And lightly to its treasure prest,
The fingers pale and thin.

At home I tend a shaly flower
That pined the winter through,
It seemed to shrink from hour to hour—
Perhaps, in place of Nature's shower,
It drank too bitter dew.

One little starving bloom it bore,
But timely did it's part;
And while to-day the roses pour,
My boy shall have his own once more—
A daisy on his heart!

What They Mean.

Sweet Girl—What do the papers mean when they talk about a womanly woman?

Father—They mean one who knows how to make pumpkin pies.

Modern Newspapers.

Wife—We ought to have a newspaper rack for the sitting-room.

Husband (opening out a Sunday newspaper)—Can't afford it while there's a tariff on lumber.

Fifty per cent of the young men of Switzerland are ineligible for military service on account of physical deterioration produced by excessive drinking.

HERE'S A QUESTION.

For Peace of Mind, Ought You to Give Money to a Beggar?

"I have always agreed," said the rounder, "with the theory that indiscriminate charity is unwise, and results in creating paupers, but one night I had a chance, of viewing it from a new standpoint, and I must say that I am less positive now.

"I had been dining with some acquaintances, and we had lingered longer than usual because it was nasty outside. We had had an excellent dinner, and as fine a lot of burgundy as I had tasted in many a day. The check was a pretty big one, and we were puffing on some big, fat black cigars when we turned out onto Broadway.

"I said it was a bad night, but that does not begin to describe it. It was a regular blizzard, snowing and raining at the same time, and coming from every direction at once. Umbrellas were of no use in such a wind, so we did not put them up, but just turned up our overcoat collars and drew in our heads, leaving only our faces and our big cigars exposed. We would have taken a cab, but we felt so warm from the effects of the dinner and wine that we did not mind the storm a bit, and voted that it would be just jolly to walk up to the club.

"So we turned down Twenty-sixth street to Fifth avenue and sauntered along. Between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth street we came upon one of the most miserable wretches imaginable. He was still young, but his body and face were bloated from drink. His cheeks were so swollen that his eyes were barely visible and his nose was shapeless. His wisp of a mustache looked more like a strand of rope than human hair. He had on a battered Derby hat that was too small for him, a thin, tight cutaway coat that did not conceal the absence of a shirt, short ragged trousers and torn shoes. He had no gloves and it was plain that he was a tramp of the worst sort, and even in that storm his breath was redolent of stale beer and bad whisky when he accosted us.

"Mindful of my principles, I waved him aside, although I must own I felt sorry for the poor devil, homeless on such a night. Two of my companions made a detour to avoid him, but the third slipped a half-dollar into his hand. I felt annoyed at his doing that, and as we passed on I said to him:

"'Say, old man, you ought not to do that. Don't you know you're encouraging a tramp and professional beggar, and thus aiding to make pauperism less disagreeable? He will tell others and inspire them to rely on charity, too.'

"My friend who is a thoughtful man, puffed vigorously for a few moments and then gave me this staggerer:

"'Jack,' he said, 'what you say may be true, but the fact is that I gave that fellow a coin from a purely selfish motive. This has been a perfect night for me so far. The duck was done just enough, the wine was fit for a king, the salad was not to be criticised, and even this storm cannot spoil the flavor of my cigar. This walk is bracing, my blood is warm, and my spirits are bounding. When I get to the club and remove my coat and rubbers, and sit down before the open fire with a glass of grog at my elbow, I shall be in the most enviable humor. But, it would not be so if I had passed that wretch unnoticed. His face would have haunted me. I would have felt that he was still out in the cold, wet and miserable, and, while I have no excuse for him, the picture would have been unpleasant and would have disturbed me. He may drink himself to death on what I gave him, but what's the odds? He can't be any worse off, and I am certainly more at ease.'

"It occurred to me then that I would have been carrying that fellow in my mind, too, and that he vaguely obtruded himself, even at the club, and marred my enjoyment of the warmth and comfort there. I am not prepared to say that my friend was right, but I am in doubt."—New York Sun

They Worship Idols.

There is a small tribe of Indians in Southern Arizona who are idolators. They are in reality sun worshipers, but make small images out of clay with faces supposed to represent the sun, although bearing little if any resemblance to it. They do not associate with other tribes and are very rarely seen by white men. The idols have large round bodies and heads, with eyes and mouth and ears, beams radiating from the eyes over the face. The Indians have these in their rude houses or wigwams and at certain seasons they hold a sun dance, which is with them a religious ceremony. They have no other form of worship, although a few of them were at one time induced to abandon their idols by the works of the Jesuits.

The Evolution of Perfumes.

What the French know about perfume-making is not all the result of their own experience. The traditional history of the art is that the Hebrews imparted the little they knew to their captors, the Egyptians, who in turn gave their formulas to the Greeks and Romans. The Moors took a hand at improving these crude efforts and, when they invaded Europe, left their art in Spain whence it soon reached France. There it found its home and resting place and to-day no nation can compete with France in the science and art of perfume-making.

The Otter in Florida.

The Southern otter is still hunted in Florida for the sake of his fur, although it is inferior in quality to that of the sea otter of Oregon and Alaska. So persistent has been the pursuit of the sea otter in the far Northwest that the animal has become extremely scarce. The common otter of the South is an expert fisherman, and he is found only near watercourses or lakes. It is the East India otter that has been taught to drive fish into nets as an aid to human fishermen.

Heidelberg Comes to Terms.

The philosophical faculty of the university of Heidelberg has resolved that women students can be admitted to the degree of doctor there. In Gottingen also similar facilities are permitted, and two English ladies, who have already studied mathematics at Cambridge, are attending lectures there.

The Work of Convicts.

It was stated in a recent number of Bradstreet's that "Convicts from the New York state prison at Dannemora have constructed 3,400 feet of macadam road and 5,950 feet of cobblestone gutter, set 5,053 feet of curbstone, and made 4,057 feet of earth sidewalk since June 13 last."

Hamlet, N. Y.

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MEANT TO AMUSE.

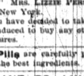
Botanist—This, Miss Little, is the tobacco plant. Miss Little—How interesting! And when does it begin to bear cigarettes?

Judge—Well, doctor, what is the condition of the burglar's victim? Doctor—One of his wounds is absolutely fatal, but the other two are not dangerous and can be healed.

Editor—What can I do for you, Miss? "Oh, please may I examine your waste basket? I know a man who sends you poems, and whose feelings towards me I should like to ascertain."

Small Boy—How much will you give me if I hit you, pa? Fond Parent—What do you mean, my son? Small Boy—I heard ma tell sister that she struck you for $10 this morning.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT



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