THE PATRIOT SPY.

FRANCIS M. FINCH.

To drum beat and heart beat
A soldier marches by;
There is color in his cheek,
There is courage in his eye;
Yet to drum beat and heart beat,
In a moment he must die.

By star-light and moon-light
He seeks the Briton's camp,
He hears the rustling flag
And the armed sentry's tramp;
And the star-light and moon-light
His silent wanderings lamp.

With slow tread and still tread,
He scans the tented line;
And he counts the battery guns
By the gaunt and shadowy pine,
And his slow tread and still tread
Give no warning sign.

The dark wave, the plumed wave!
It meets his eager glance;
And it sparkles 'neath the stars
Like the glimmer of a lance—
A dark wave, a plumed wave,
On an emerald expanse.

A sharp clang, a steel clang!
And terror in the sound,
For the sentry, falcon-eyed,
In the camp a spy hath found;
With a sharp clang, a steel clang
The patriot is bound.

With calm brow, steady brow,
He listens to his doom,
In his look there is no fear,
Nor a shadow trace of gloom;
But with calm brow, and steady brow
He robes him for the tomb.

In the long night, the still night,
He kneels upon the sod,
And the brutal guards withhold
E'en the precious Word of God.
In the long night, the still night
He walks where Christ has trod.

'Neath the blue morn, the sunny morn,
He dies upon the tree;
And he mourns that he can lose
But one life for liberty.
And in the blue morn, the sunny morn,
His spirit wings are free.

But his last words, his message words,
They burn, lest friendly eye
Should read how proud and calm
A patriot could die.
With his last words, his message words,
A soldier's battle cry.

From Fame-leaf and from Angel-leaf!
From Monument and Urn,
The sad of earth, the glad of heaven,
His history shall learn,
And on Fame-leaf and Angel-leaf
The name of Hale shall burn.

LEXINGTON AND ITS COMMON....

The village of Lexington lies about ten miles northwest of Boston. The first settlement was made there in 1640 near the site of what afterwards became known as the Buckman Tavern. There still remain in the village several well-preserved houses which were standing at the time of the battle of Lexington 125 years ago. They have been well cared for and have undergone little change. They add much to the historic interest of the place and are annually visited by thousands of tourists. The local historical society has placed tablets on them enumerating the dates and facts of especial interest.

Lexington Common is in the form of a triangle and stands nearly in the center of the village. At the time of the fight on April 19, 1775, it was an open space and used as a drill ground for the militia. Today it is a beautiful park. At the southern end of the triangle is what is known as the Pulpit monument, in the form of a granite pedestal surmounted by an open Bible. This monument stands on the site of the first three churches built by the colonists. Just behind it, properly protected, is a thrifty elm which was set out by Gen. Grant 25 years ago on the centennial anniversary of the battle. Near the northwest corner of the Common is the Minute-men monument, at the foot of which are buried those killed in the battle. It is quaintly inscribed and bears the names of those whose last resting place it marks. In 1824 Lafayette was given a public reception in front of this monument, and fourteen survivors of Capt. Parker's men shook hands with him. Near the northeast corner of the Common is a huge boulder marking the place where Parker's men were drawn up. Engraved on the boulder is a musket and Capt. Parker's command to his men.

The original church on the Common had no steeple and a belfry was erected near by. In 1761 a new belfry was erected on Belfry hill, just to the west of the Common. From this belfry rang out the alarm on that memorable morning 125 years ago. The belfry remained on the hill until 1791; then it was removed to the Common and its bell was used to summon the people to worship, to toll for their funerals, and to tell them at 9 o'clock each night that it was time to rake up the fires and go to bed. In 1797 it was bought by a son of Capt. John Parker and removed to his homestead, remaining there for nearly a century. Then it was purchased by the Lexington Historical society, restored to its original appearance and replaced on Belfry hill.

Three buildings of great historic interest stand opposite each of the three sides of the Common. To the east is the Munroe House, known at the time as the Buckman Tavern, the

LEXINGTON BELFRY.

From which rang out the alarm on the night of April 18, 1775, warning the Americans that the British soldiers were on their way from Boston.

rendezvous of [illegible] It was [illegible]

To the west of the monument is the Monroe house, built in 1729. A bullet passed through the glass over the door and lodged in a bureau. The bureau, bullet and all, is in the possession of one of Monroe's descendants at Chicopee, Mass.

At the north of the Common is the Harrington house, at the door of which the original owner died with his head in his wife's lap the morning of April 19, 1775.

Only 100 rods northeast of the Common is the famous Hancock-Clark house. The original part of the house which is now the rear L, as shown in the illustration, was erected in 1698 by Rev. John Hancock. His son built the two-story front in 1734. After Rev. John Hancock's death it passed into the hands of Rev. Jonas Clark, who had married Hancock's granddaughter. The ministry of John Hancock and Jonas Clark extended over a period of 105 years. Young John Hancock and Samuel Adams were hiding with Rev. Jonas Clark in this house when warned to flee by Paul Revere.

THE HANCOCK-CLARK HOUSE, LEXINGTON, MASS.

A. M. D.

ADAMS' SPEECH.

John Adams, second president of the United States, was a man of great [illegible] Daniel Webster [illegible] Mr. Adams' language while speaking on this theme. Some of the members of congress were timid, afraid of openly resisting the great power of England. [illegible]

Mule Catches Turtles.

A mule patrols the beach at St. Augustine, Fla., in quest of turtles. When she has found one she turns it on its back and then ambles off to inform her master.

A man never accomplishes much till he has got something behind him to be ashamed of.

CHEAP RATES TO COLORADO.

Special excursion tickets to Colorado and Utah will be on sale via all lines from Chicago, St. Louis and points east of the Missouri river, June 20, July 9, 17 and August 1, and from Missouri river points and points in Kansas and Nebraska, June 21, July 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18 and August 2, at a rate of one fare plus $2, for the round trip. To enable tourists and pleasure seekers who take advantage of these special excursions to visit the many points of interest in the Rocky Mountain region, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, "The Scenic Line of the World," will make very low rates for the round trip from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to all principal resorts and scenic points of interest in Colorado and to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.

A TRIP "AROUND THE CIRCLE."

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, with its numerous branches penetrating the great state of Colorado, has some 37 different "Circle" tours through the mountains, one of which in particular is the famous 1,000 mile tour, passing the following points of interest: La Veta, Poncha Pass, Toltec Gorge, Durango, Dolores Canon, Rico, Lizard Head Pass or Las Animas Canon, Silverton, Ouray, Cimarron Canon, Black Canon, Marshall Pass and the Royal Gorge. This trip can be comfortably made in four days, but at least ten days ought to be devoted to it so as one may leisurely inspect the principal sights and occasionally gain rest from fatigue incident to railroad travel.

ANOTHER NOTED TRIP

is the trip from Denver to Grand Junction and return [illegible] Marshall Pass and winding through the Black Canon of the Gunnison [illegible] Glenwood Springs. [illegible] at this point travelers should at least remain over night. [illegible]

A TRIP TO SALT LAKE CITY.

Tickets reading to Salt Lake City via the Scenic Line in connection with the Rio Grande Western Ry. are available over the Denver and Rio Grande, either via its main line through Leadville and Glenwood Springs or via the line over Marshall Pass and through the Black Canon, thus enabling the traveler to use one of the above routes going and the other returning. For free illustrated pamphlets descriptive of Colorado's natural advantages, and information regarding rates and routes, call on your nearest ticket agent or address S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.

Coal Found in Quebec.

Felix S. S. Johnson, United States consul [illegible] [illegible]

Doing It Well.

Half-hearted [illegible] Robert Louis Stevenson [illegible] Youth's Companion.

PROFESSIONAL APPLAUDERS.

Excellent Job from a Financial Point of View.

The position of some of the "chefs de claque" at large Paris theaters is a very enviable one from a financial point of view, says the Wide World. They are capitalists and speculators. Before the minister of fine arts, a few years ago, made the claque at the opera a state institution, they themselves did the very same thing, and I have known 9-franc tickets sold at a little office in the Rue Auber by the former "chef de claque" of the opera for as much as 20 francs each. But when an opera was a great success and tickets were in demand, he naturally made people pay dearly for them. Supposing a play to be a great success, then he quickly becomes a rich man, and there are many cases on record of "chefs de claque" who have died worth hundreds of thousands of francs. Auguste and Porcher of the opera both died immensely rich. The former was rich enough before he became "chef de claque" at the opera to pay 80,000 francs ($16,000) for his position. Besides the profit he made on tickets he received handsome presents from actors and actresses.

WANTED 300

[illegible]

Unusual Waste of Wood.

[illegible]

MEDICAL BOOK FREE.

[illegible] Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country. Write today for these books; keys to health and vigor.

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Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

[illegible]

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

[illegible]

Don't Get Bald.

[illegible]

Hall's Catarrh Cure

[illegible]

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

[illegible]

Flag Salt Cures Headache

[illegible]

Because They Are Lazy.

New York [illegible]

Send for "Choice Recipes"

Manlove Self Opening Gate.

[illegible]

THE REPORT OF A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

What He Found in Western Canada to Induce Him to Settle There.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 20th, 1900.

To Whom it May Concern: Especially to those who are desirous of obtaining health and wealth for themselves and families, I wish to state a few facts in regard to the Canadian North-west, where I went, leaving Sault Ste. Marie on May 2nd, 1899, for the purpose of seeking a better home for my family in the future. I got a special rate ticket for Ft. McLeod, Alberta. Through Manitoba and part of Assiniboia the farmers were busy employed ploughing and seeding. I found the farmers very kind and friendly, willing to talk and assist in giving me the particulars of the country. At McLeod I spent a few days looking over some ranchers' stock which I was surprised to see looking so well; they were in better condition than any stock I ever saw in Michigan, even those that had been stabled, and most of these had never seen the inside of a shelter or received any feed from the hands of man. But as I was also looking for mixed farm land I found McLeod no place for me; it is only fit for ranching purposes.

Retracing my way back to Winnipeg I stopped off at Lethbridge, where I found some of the greatest horse ranches I ever had the pleasure of looking at. It is a fine level country, and lots of water and good grazing. At Medicine Hat, which is located in a valley, there were lots of sheep, cattle and horses in the surrounding country and all looking well.

On July 14th I went to Regina; there I began to see mixed farming lands in abundance, and the crops looking remarkably well, and as long as daylight lasted I saw the same all along the line, and on the 15th day of July I arrived in Winnipeg just in time for the exhibition. There I met with one of the most beautiful pictures of the world's records, for as soon as I entered the grounds my eyes met with all kinds of machinery all in motion, and the cattle, grain and produce of the country was far beyond my expectation, in fact it was beyond any industrial exhibition or agricultural fair I ever visited and I have seen a good many.

From Regina to Prince Albert, a distance of 250 miles, it is all good for mixed farming, and well settled, with some thriving little towns. In some places the grain, just coming into head, would take a man to the waist, and the wild fruit along the line was good, rich and in great quantities. From Saskatoon on the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, to Prince Albert on the north branch of the same river, is one of the best farming districts without any doubt that ever laid face to the sun, and everything to be found there, that is necessary to make life comfortable; all that is required is labor. There is lots of wood, good water, and abundant hay land, and the climate is excellent.

Prince Albert is a flourishing little place, situated on the north Saskatchewan river, having a population of about 1,800, with good street and sidewalks and churches of nearly every denomination, three school houses, and another one to be built at once, also a brewery and a creamery. Here I stayed for about four months, working at my trade of bricklaying, and met with farmers and ranchers with whom I made it my special business to talk in regard to the prospects. I also visited several farmers for some distance out in the country while crops were in full bloom, and I may say that I never saw better crops in all my travels than I saw along the valley towards Stoney Creek and Carrot River. In the market garden there is grown currants, both red and black, and as fine a sample of roots and vegetables as ever went on a market. The soil in and around this district cannot be beaten for anything you may wish to grow, and besides the season is long, giving time for everything to mature. The cattle were looking as good as I saw anywhere, good pasture and hay land, and plenty of water wherever you go. The country is dotted all around like islands with timber fit for fuel and building purposes and within a day's walk of lumbering woods, where lumbering and tie making is carried on in winter. Both large and small game is plentiful. There are two good saw mills in this district, with a good supply of all grades of lumber all the year round and also two good brickyards, with an excellent quality of brick. There is no scarcity of building material and at a reasonable price. Clothing and living are no higher than I find in Michigan, and furthermore I wish to say that there is a great demand for laboring men all the year round and good wages ranging from $1.75 to $2.00 per day, and from $25.00 to $35.00 per month with board.

I wish to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the country and I intend to return to Prince Albert early in the spring of 1900. Any reasonable man can go there and in from five to ten years make a good and comfortable home for himself and family, and if any person into whose hand this letter should fall, desires more information, please write to me and I will freely give them my best opinion. I am writing this for the benefit of those who may want to make a better home for themselves and families or friends.

Trusting that this statement may be useful to you in the publication of your next pamphlet and be the means of guiding at least some of those who are in search of a home, I remain

Your humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM PAYNE.

The above letter was written to Mr. J. Grieve, Canadian Government Agent at Saginaw, Michigan. Information as to lands, etc., can be had from him or Mr. M. V. McInnes, No. 2 Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

On the first and third Tuesdays of July and August the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad will place on sale Homeseekers' Excursion tickets to various points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, [illegible]

Unhealthful Illuminants.

[illegible] has reported [illegible]

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

[illegible] GRAIN-O [illegible]

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

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Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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the greatest of America's farm journals, 50 cents a year, you may guess at the census and will receive a certificate [illegible] $25,000 [illegible]

SPECIAL [illegible] FOURTH OF JULY Three Free Guesses [illegible]

First Prize $15,000 [illegible]

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W. N. U.—DETROIT—NO. 26—1900

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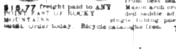

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