

ARRANGEMENTS NEARLY COMPLETE.

Preparing the Remains of the Distinguished Dead for Burial—Selection of the Pall Bearers and Other Matters.

The secretary of the association of veterans of the Mexican war has received a communication from Gen. Hancock stating that the delegation of veterans from that association will be accorded a place as mourners in the funeral procession of Gen. Grant, should they present themselves.

Gen. Burdette, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has sent a circular to department commanders as follows:

Major Gen. Hancock, U. S. A., in charge of the obsequies of our late comrade Gen. U. S. Grant, has developed upon me, as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., the arrangement of position in column of the visiting body of the grand army. As far as practicable, the attendance should be by departments as such, all communications with the national headquarters being through the department headquarters. Where from long distance or other cause, only representatives from posts and departments can be present, suitable arrangements will be made to form them in line. Be good enough to advise me at the earliest practicable day whether your department will be present and the number and strength of each post attending. If a delegation only are sent please state the fact and number.

President Cleveland having been requested by Mrs. Grant to name pall bearers for General Grant's funeral, has appointed the following: General William T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N.; Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N.; General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia; General Simon Buckner, of Kentucky; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, of Illinois; George J. Jones, of New York; Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

A circular signed by Chester A. Arthur, chairman, William R. Grace and Hamilton Fish, vice chairmen, and Richard T. Greener, secretary of the Grant memorial committee, has been issued.

It says that action will soon be taken for the organization of committees to represent the entire country for the erection of a suitable monument above General Grant's grave. Pending this the committee calls on all newspapers, railroads, telegraph and express companies, postmasters, banks, bankers, churches and municipal authorities, commercial bodies and exchanges, manufacturing and mercantile concerns to co-operate in the immediate collection of contributions, to be forwarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co., for this committee, or to the mayor of New York. All contributions will be acknowledged.

The Western Telegraph Company also sent instructions to the managers of all its offices throughout the country to receive contributions from the public and forward them to the committee.

Mr. McGregor dispatch 30th: Draping of the canopy above General Grant's remains in the mountain is being done to-day by two men from the firm which made the casket. The mountain photographer is making a negative of the interior of the cottage where the body lies, showing the canopy and flag-covered casket.

During the day the guests at the hotel, most of all whom are now acquaintances of the Grant family, were accorded an opportunity to pay their last respects to the remains of General Grant.

Rev. Dr. Leonard, chaplain of the state senate and pastor of the Methodist church at Saratoga, had an interview with Colonel Fred Grant and Colonel Jones relative to the alteration of present arrangements so that the body of General Grant might lie in state at Saratoga a few hours before proceeding to Albany. It was not deemed best, however, to delay the cortege at Saratoga, and the lid of the casket will not be removed between Mt. McGregor and Albany.

Mrs. Grant, who heretofore has remained in the upper rooms of the cottage, descended to the parlor last evening, where she reviewed the remains of her husband after they had been put in the casket. To-day she is, as usual, mind-distressed, but physically she is in good health. Mrs. Grant will probably, in order to spare herself the fatigue of the throngs along the route and two or three days' waiting in New York before the interment of the remains of the general, deem it wise to defer the departure from here until Friday, August 7.

It has been thought by those who will have charge of the funeral car that it would be appropriate if colored grand army veterans should lead the thirty-eight horses that will draw the car.

When the general's remains were placed in the casket Col. Grant put a packet in the breast pocket of his coat. It now transpires it was a letter written by Mrs. Grant. It acknowledges the farewell letter of the general found in the breast pocket of her death, and says that she will be glad to meet in a better world. The ring placed on the general's finger was one Mrs. Grant had given, but for which in life his finger had grown too small.

WESTERN RIVERS.

Annual Report of the Director in Charge.

Major A. N. Miller in charge of the improvements on the Western rivers has made his annual report to the chief of engineers. In the Mississippi river 1,592 snags were removed and 16,000 trees cut and 11 drift piles removed. Of the failure of the river and harbor bill for June 30, 1883. Major Miller says: "There can be but little more work. It is proposed that the funds on hand be do about six weeks work on the Mississippi River and six months work on the Mississippi. An appropriation of \$161,000 is asked for the Mississippi and \$25,000 for the Missouri. With an appropriation of \$5,000 asked for the Osage river for the next fiscal year, it is proposed to remove snags, cut trees and repair dams. An appropriation of \$1,000 is asked for the improvement of the Wabash river in Missouri. For improving the Wabash river in Indiana and Illinois, an appropriation of \$90,000 is asked for the greater portion of which it is proposed shall be expended on a dam and dam at Grand Rapids, two miles above the mouth of White River. The sum of \$15,000 is asked for improving Kelley's rapids in the White river, Indiana.

A MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY.

Some Suggestions Put Forth Relative to the Monument to Gen. Grant.

Ex-President Hayes has addressed the following letter to Gen. Burdette, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic:

DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to me through the public press on the subject of a national monument to Gen. Grant is before me. I am confident there is a sentiment in the country which will lead to a united effort by all descriptions of people, citizens and soldiers alike, for the erection of a national monument to Gen. Grant. To this end action should be promptly taken while the feeling is fresh and strong. Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are organized in all parts of the country and can at once enter upon the work of raising funds. It has been suggested that each post appoint at the next meeting a committee who will undertake to collect from the

OLD FORTY DAYS TRUCE.

The proclamation of the president warning cattlemen and other intruders to leave Indian territory within forty days, has produced consternation that spreads from Kansas to Washington. The president is in constant receipt of telegraphic appeals for the revocation of the order and protests against so summary a proceeding. He is also appealed to personally by influential lawyers, who have been retained by the cattlemen mainly because of their supposed influence with the administration. These efforts are not likely to have any weight with the administration. The action complained of by the cattlemen was the result of deliberate consideration on the part of the president and cabinet, and came of them as an original motion from Sheridan.

The cattlemen have no right in the territory, and when they entered upon the lands they knew the full extent of the risk they were assuming. When these people applied to Secretary Teller for approval of the lease with the Indians their secretary declined to give them recognition and warned them that they could remain there only upon sufferance of the Indians, and that if any question arose between the Indians and cattlemen requiring interference the department's decision would assuredly be in favor of the former. With this knowledge the cattlemen made leases and locations, believing that any controversy that might arise would be taken to the courts when they could win by the aid of their smart lawyers. They had no intention of leaving the territory until the expiration of their leases. The direct interference of the president by a proclamation of summary expulsion supported by a large military force was not dreamed of by the cattlemen. They are now in a predicament which has large interests in these cattle companies, is here actively working to obtain a modification of the terms of the proclamation, but it is not believed that he will succeed. The circumstances under which the president issued his order, even were he so disposed, with a threatened Indian outbreak which might have extended from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to other tribes, the president sent Gen. Sheridan to the scene of the threatened strife with instructions to fully inform himself of the causes for the troubles and make such recommendations to the president as would enable proper action to be taken by the executive. After full inquiry General Sheridan reported that the removal of the Indian agent, the removal of the cattlemen within a period of forty days, and placing the Cheyennes and Arapahoes under the care of the army with a competent military officer, were the only facts which he considered likely that the proclamation will be modified or withdrawn. The cattlemen must go.

PREPARING FOR GRANT'S FUNERAL.

When and How the Remains Will be Conveyed to New York—The Guard of Honor.

Mr. McGregor dispatch: There were few visitors on the mountain this morning, and the guard of detail and private body guard were in charge of the cottage. Only U. S. Grant, Jr., of the general's sons is with the family. Col. Fred Grant and Jesse have left the direction of affairs here to him and the private body guard. A handsome cluster of roses came to the cottage this morning to be placed near the dead general. They will be replaced to-morrow by lilies, and by other and fresh flowers each day. This thoughtful tribute is due to the detail from U. S. Grant post and the body guard. Eight men came yesterday and five more from Brooklyn will join them to-day.

The transfer of the remains will be made at the Saratoga terminus of the mountain road, this being necessary in order that a mountain funeral car is mounted on a narrow-gauge track, while the connecting roads are of the usual broad-gauge.

The body will be placed on what is known as an observator's car, which is thirty feet long with posts on each side, wipers and sides, which supports the roof over all. The car is enclosed on all sides to a height of three feet from the floor, with the seats running lengthwise on each side. These seats will be removed and the rear of the car will be entirely open, and every part of it draped in mourning. The remains will be placed upon the funeral car from the rear, and will rest upon heavy pedestals in the middle of the car.

Upon the car will be twenty-six men attending the remains, thirteen of whom will comprise a guard of honor from U. S. Grant Post and the other thirteen will be selected from the regulars expected here from Fort Porter by order of General Hancock. The car containing the remains will be attached directly to the engine, and behind it will follow the ordinary passenger coach of the road in which the family will be accommodated. This latter bears the name of "Eastern Outlook," which is the point of observation to which General Grant was last wheeled in his coffin both the Monday before he died. It is the same car in which the general ascended the mountain just seven weeks before the hour on which his remains will arrive at Saratoga, Thursday, August 4. If other cars are attached to the funeral train, they will be for the convenience of those most nearly concerned in the conduct of the obsequies. This train will consume an hour in running down 26 minutes more than usual time. The reports which have been sent out in regard to the condition of Mrs. Grant are unduly alarming. She expects to accompany the remains to Albany, and no reason is known to the family why she should not do so. Mrs. Grant had not used the last day, become convinced that no remarkable cure was to be effected in the general's case, as she had believed, and when his death occurred the effect of disappointed hope combined with the natural shock of her bereavement produced a reaction from which she has not yet recovered so as to enable her to mingle as freely with the family as before the general's demise. She is not confined to her bed, but on the contrary she yesterday felt that she would like to descend to the cottage parlor and view the general's remains. From this, however, Mrs. Grant was dissuaded by those who felt that the experience would further trouble and depress her. She cannot be said to be sick nor absolutely prostrated. There has been a reaction and no unusual protraction from the causes stated has followed.

A WIFE BEATER GIVEN A QUIETUS.

Being Taken to Hand by a Mob, Hung to a Tree, and His Miserable Carcass Riddled with Shot.

Bainbridge (Ga.) dispatch: A spot a few miles from Bainbridge, in Decatur county, was at 4 o'clock yesterday morning the scene of one of the most sensational lynchings ever perpetrated in Georgia. At 2 o'clock fifty or sixty masked men, armed with guns and revolvers, surrounded the jail and demanded the surrender of Thomas M. Brantly, jr., a young man charged with ill-treating his wife. Jailor Draper refused to deliver the keys, and the mob brandished crowbars and other instruments available for battering down doors and forcing an entrance. The crowd making a move as to seize the jailor and take the keys from him by force, he ran to the rear of the jail-yard and leaped over the fence in an effort to escape. Five of the lynchers headed him off and rushed to seize him, when he threw the keys into a thicket where they could not be found. The mob then entered their way into the jail to Brantly's cell, where they led him to a distant tree. He saw that resistance was useless, and was completely cowed. Brantly had anticipated the visit of the mob, and begged the jailor to stand by him, but they refused. Arriving at an eligible tree the lynchers threw a plow line over a limb, and every man taking hold of the rope, swung him off, with his feet within seven inches of the ground. All then levied their guns and pistols at their victim and fired three volleys simultaneously, completely perforating his body from head to foot. The corpse hung until 8 o'clock and greatly startled the early risers who came upon it this morning.

Two years ago Brantly moved from Alabama, to Bainbridge, and six months later married Mrs. James O'Neal, the widow of a prosperous physician, who left her a competency. Brantly was a man of fine appearance and pleasant manners, and the match was looked upon as a society event of unusual brilliancy and promise. Six months later it became known that Brantly was shamefully ill-treating his wife. Groundless jealousy was at the bottom of his conduct, which continued for eighteen months. He would strike her with his hands and gentlemen acquaintances. Brantly would knock her down, kick her when lying prostrate, and beat her with the first article that came to hand. During one of these jealous fits Brantly compelled his wife on pain of death to lead him to a colored woman. A week ago Brantly and his wife attended a picnic. During the afternoon she accepted a slice of watermelon tendered her by a gentleman present. Brantly immediately rushed to her and seized her with his buggy-whip during his entire drive of eight miles to his home. Arriving at his house he knocked her down and in kicking her broke two of her ribs. He then compelled her to undress and go to bed and otherwise shamefully abused her.

After a hard struggle he succeeded in reaching a place of safety. Instead of jumping his wife into the house, which struck the Denver & New Orleans railroad bridge, a hunter called and dashed to the aid of Mrs. Eaton's body. Several families living further up the creek barely escaped with their lives. Late reports from the business valley north of Colorado Springs indicate the devastation and loss of life greater than first supposed.

On the slopes of Shook's run was a number of summer campers. Many of their tents were seen floating in the stream, and as the flood came down in the dead of the night, it is feared many have perished. One body, Mrs. Eaton's, was reported as being found several miles below town. News from Shook's Run is awaited with anxious expectancy. The damages by the flood in Cherry Creek at Denver will reach \$10,000.

QUEEN OF THE TURF.

Maud J. Downs Her Own Record and Makes a Mile on the Cleveland Track in 2:08 2/5.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the 30th, Maud S. went a mile over the Glenside track in 2:08 2/5. Her time by quarters was 32 1/2, 1:04 1/2 and 1:35 1/2. Maud began her work before the distance stand was reached. She struck a splendid clip, and twenty rods from the judge's chair nodded for the word. Splan held a watch and followed four or five lengths behind the mare to post Bair as to the speed that was being made more than as a help to the mare. The queen reached the distance stand in 32 seconds, and was reached in 16 seconds. She rounded the turn and headed for the quarter. The turn was a trifle too sharp and she went into the air. Bair stopped her and went back for another start. When she came down the track she appeared to be unsteady, but Bair waited the word and it was given. The mare recovered before she had gone far and settled down into an even clip that was like a whirlwind. She reached the distance stand in a 29 1/2 gait. Then Bair began to urge her and she trotted the next quarter in 32 seconds, a 2:08 gait, reaching the half in 1:04 1/2. She flew on like a bird, and old-timers began to declare that she was breaking her wonderful record. Bair went on to the end of the race and went over the back-stretch at a terrific gait. The third quarter was trotted in 31 seconds, the fastest one of the mile. On the lower turn she was seen to raise her head suddenly, and it seemed certain that she would go off her feet. Bair caught her, however, and on she flew. Coming up the home-stretch a full strain began to tell on her and she slowed up. Bair applied the whip, however, and she responded quickly. She dashed into the home-stretch and finished with a fine finish, the last quarter in 33 1/2 seconds and the mile in 2:08 2/5. No one except the judges and reporters knew that the record had been broken. There was great excitement in the judges' stand. The watches of the race were all running. The President, W. Edwards, C. F. Emory and N. L. Hunting had stopped at 2:08 2/5. Mr. Edwards made the announcement and a wild scene followed. Bair was loaded down with roses and the mare was presented with a beautiful floral collar.

AGAIN COMING TO THE FRONT.

The Great London Scandal Again Being Stirred Up.

London dispatch: A radical member of the house of commons and of the late cabinet, is seriously annoyed by the prevalent scandal. According to the current story this statesman, who is a widow, took to his private residence a few weeks ago a wife of another well-known London gentleman. They entered a room, when to the horror of the lady she discovered another woman in the apartment. This compromised the lady so much that she bitterly upbraided the statesman, and there was a terrible scene. She finally left the house in desperate anger and confessed the whole circumstance to her husband. The scandal, becoming public, the aggrieved husband begged aid of a noble earl and a most popular commoner, both members of the late cabinet to suppress the reports. Both ex-members consented to try, and they have been employed for the past fortnight in efforts to make a settlement. The friends of the accused are willing to pay any sum to prevent exposure. Both houses of parliament are fully possessed of facts, and the scandal is the sole topic of conversation in all West End clubs.

The reports are gleeful and the present ministers have high hopes of ruining by exposure a famous citizen and diplomat who is incalculable. The Tories are straining every nerve to secure an exposure so as to destroy the chance of radical success at general election. They are urging the husband not to recede and are promising him legal aid and social protection. It is alleged that the accused gentleman refrained from addressing a great political meeting recently which he had intended to address. The reports have been caused by the sudden abandonment of the radical meeting which had been arranged by Sir Charles Dilke and at which he was to have been the principal speaker. At the last moment Sir Charles expressed himself, saying he was not prepared to attend in consequence of the mental strain of the past few weeks.

RIVERSIDE PARK NOT SATISFACTORY.

A Meeting to Protest Against the Burial of Gen. Grant at that Place.

Washington dispatch: A meeting of citizens was held here to protest against the burial of Gen. Grant in Riverside park, New York city. Among those present were ex-Congressman Desendorf, of Virginia, who presided; Gen. Whitaker, Hon. A. M. Clapp and Dr. Bliss. A committee of five on resolutions, consisting of A. M. Clapp, R. G. Bell, Dr. Purcell, H. J. Mohan and A. B. Cunningham, was appointed. It presented a long preamble and resolution which was unanimously adopted, protesting against the interment of Gen. Grant in Central or Riverside parks, New York, on the grounds that the selection of a place of amusement and recreation for this purpose will violate "the eternal fitness of things," and such interment will "localize his ashes to a single state and city," instead of entombing them at the "national capital, the Mecca of American people." "That his ashes should sleep on soil which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction and control," and that the erection of a monument to his memory by congress will be greatly embarrassed, if not defeated, by his interment in a locality of owned ground. Resolutions also aver that "while it is not surprising that the great commercial city of New York should covet the remains of General Grant as an additional adornment to its pleasure seeking resort, where luxury, poverty and vice make their constant display and secured this advantage by precipitate action. It is a matter of deep mortification to the more elevated and patriotic sentiment of the nation, that this important question should have been determined without a wider, a more deliberate consultation of that sentiment. They, therefore, earnestly appeal to those with whom the determination of this important question is proposed to consider whatever action may be taken in this behalf and suggest the Soldiers' home, in this district, as a most fitting place for the tomb. Gen. Beal, Gen. J. A. Cresswell and Gen. Burdette, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, were reappointed a committee to go to Mt. McGregor and present the resolutions to the family of Gen. Grant.

Loss of Property and Life Near Colorado Springs.

One of the most disastrous cloud bursts ever known in Colorado struck a point a few miles north of Colorado Springs. But for the fact the storm struck the crest of the hill where the water flowed in opposite directions, the loss of life must have been appalling. Several railroad and wagon bridges in the vicinity were carried away and a large amount of track swept out.

The house of B. A. P. Eaton superintendent of schools, in the northwest part of the city, was lifted from its foundation and carried down the stream with great velocity. The house and contents were reported by Mr. Eaton, who had just retired for the night. As soon as the former realized the situation, he jumped from the door of the floating dwelling, instructing his wife to do the same.

After a hard struggle he succeeded in reaching a place of safety. Instead of jumping his wife into the house, which struck the Denver & New Orleans railroad bridge, a hunter called and dashed to the aid of Mrs. Eaton's body. Several families living further up the creek barely escaped with their lives. Late reports from the business valley north of Colorado Springs indicate the devastation and loss of life greater than first supposed.

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THE QUININE MARKET.

The immediate exciting interest in the drug market is the movement in quinine. It is an activity upon an unusually low market. The demand for the drug has been rather lower than is usual at this season of the year. But two new creating firms have come into competition. The Klopstock, of Leipzig, and the Amsterdam Quinine Fabrik company are new factors in the problem that heretofore has been wholly controlled by American producers. It is known that Meyers, of London, who is the greatest importer of the bark in Europe, has been, to serve his own purpose, stimulating the market, and has bought up a vast proportion of the quinine of Europe. Primarily starting with his interests, and following with those of the Bohringer house, of Milan, a sudden movement at present exists for forcing European quinine upon this country. The importation, outside the ordinary amount, in the present movement is about 100,000 ounces, nearly all of which has been sold by a commission merchant named St. John, at \$1.50 per ounce. When that importation began the price of the best American quinine was \$2 per ounce. Powers and Weightman, who run the American market, have cut their price down to \$1.80, and are still in doubt as to whether temporary necessity may not enforce a greater decline. That manufacture can be conducted here as cheaply as in Europe (\$1.55 per ounce) is not by large drug dealers deemed possible. It is not believed that, as affirmed by the importers, the present price pays the German or Dutch manufacturers.

"There have been," said a member of one of the largest wholesale houses, "large transactions lately in quinine, and a great deal has been done outside the drug houses on speculation. Whether it is a cold blow for the speculators or not we are not prepared to say. We have no reason to believe that the rise will be immediate. The stock in London is large, the stock in India is large, and the supply in this country is equal to the ordinary demand. At the same time the present price, that at which the imported article is sold, is below the actual value of the market, and there is a strong probability that the men who have invested from speculative purposes will win."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM JUPITER.

When the great red spot suddenly appeared on the surface of the planet Jupiter seven years ago the astronomers were non-plussed. The price of planets had never won quite so gorgeous a decorat as before. With its peculiar color—variously described as purple, pink, blood-red and deep orange—and its curious aureole of a creamy hue, the spot, covering an area about equal to the whole surface of the earth, was plainly visible with small telescopes, while with large glasses it presented a succession of interesting and beautiful phenomena. The spot was in the southern hemisphere of the planet, and the astronomers were not long in discovering that it took a few minutes longer to complete a revolution around the planet than did a white spot which had in the meantime made its appearance near Jupiter's equator. So evidence was obtained that the visible surface of this huge globe does not consist of a solid shell like the earth's, but that it is either vaporous or liquid, and that it moves with a greater an-

LITTLE ROMANCE.

A Child in Search of a Father and a Fortune.

Chicago Tribune. A very small child with a very long name—Gertrude Frances Wilhelmina Rollar—is complainant in an equity suit to establish her identity and get the property of Gottlieb Fredrich Wilhelm Rollar, whose daughter she claims to be. As the claimant is not yet two years of age, and is described as the "weest baby ever born alive," she cannot be said to take an active interest in the matter herself, but one Axel Chytraus represents her as next friend. The will of Gottlieb was probated after his death in February, 1883, and the court found that he died childless. By the will, all his property was left to his mother, his brother and sister, who are made defendants to the present bill. The claim of Gertrude to be a posthumous child requires some examination of the evidence already taken in the case from which the following particulars appear:

In May, 1877, Gottlieb Rollar, the testator, took one Ida King to be the companion of his bed and board. There seems to have been no formal marriage ceremony, but it is claimed that mutual promises and cohabitation amounted to a common law marriage. At all events, Ida King was afterward known as Ida Rollar, and by some reputed to have a lawful claim to that name. Gottlieb died February 7, 1883, leaving real estate worth \$5,000 and personal property rather more valuable. The complainant in the bill alleges that she was born about four months later, but that her father's parents and other relatives, all of whom lived in Buffalo, formed an insidious plot to deprive her of her legal portion. They presented her father's will for probate, she says, and by the payment of a round sum, bribed Ida Rollar to admit that she was never the wife of the testator. This, at least, is sure, that she presented a claim of \$1,000 for her services as housekeeper, and thereby virtually admitted that she had no claim to a widow's portion. She swears, however, that she thought she was getting the money as widow. She made her affidavit, to be sure, of the correctness of the claim, but then, she says, "they always make you swear, as a general thing."

The defendants claim that Gertrude is a supposititious child, and in support of their averment they produce some potent evidence, from which it appears that Ida Rollar went to the residence of Mrs. Stark, on Evergreen avenue, June 24, 1883, and said she wanted a baby to adopt. Mrs. Stark kept a so-called "lying-in hospital," and said she would procure an infant for Mrs. Rollar. Having no eligible child in the house, she resorted to the abode of Mrs. Ida Mueller, No. 633 West Monroe Street, who pursued a similar vocation and found that a new arrival was expected in a day or two. The child came to light two days later, June 26. It is described as a diminutive blond, with blue eyes, and a little wart on one ear which, as in many famous dime romances, has an influence upon the owner's destiny quite incommensurate with its apparent value. The mother of little Gertrude is declared by Mrs. Mueller to have been a music teacher, the daughter of wealthy parents in Kentucky, and she gave her name as Mary Calvary. Mrs. Mueller kept a record of the births occurring in her house, however, and in this the mother's name is given as Jenny Heisting, and that of the infant as Luella Heisting. When the infant was born Mrs. Stark came with her young granddaughter and conveyed it to the room of Mrs. Rollar, who just had a still-born child. This evidence seems fatal to the claim of Gertrude. Mrs. Rollar appears to have known that in order to get the benefit of her husband's property she must have a living child. Three witnesses, however, Mrs. Stark and her daughter and Mrs. Mueller—identified the supposititious child by the unfortunate ear mark. So strong did this evidence appear to be that the defendants' counsel requested Judge Tuley to sign a decree finding that the complainant's claim was groundless. He refused, however, to forestall the usual course of litigation, and the matter will come up at a future day.

Several circumstances in this little romance call to mind the more sensational history of George Peck, whose claims to the estate of Mrs. Clarissa C. Peck were fully set forth in the Tribune some months ago. Mrs. Peck, it must be remembered, left some \$400,000 for charitable purposes, and the boy George afterward turned up, claiming to be her grandson and heir. It may be proper to state in this place that the attorneys of this youth have by no means abandoned the threatened legal proceedings to recover his alleged rights, but have deferred the matter from week to week with the momentary expectation, as they declare, of setting the suit on foot. Affidavits have been collected in formidable numbers, and it is insisted by them that they have not the remotest idea of abandoning the claim.

SOME FAMOUS OLD MAIDS.

Look at the list. Elizabeth of England, one of the most illustrious modern sovereigns. Her rule over Great Britain certainly comprised the most brilliant literary age of the English-speaking people. Her political acumen was certainly put to as severe tests as that of any other ruler the world ever saw. Maria Edgeworth was an old maid. It was Edgeworth's writings that first suggested the thought of writing similarly to Sir Walter Scott. Her brain might well be called the mother of the waverly novels. Jane Porter lived and died an old maid. The children of her lousy brain were "Thaddeus of Warsaw" and "The Scott's Chiefs," which have moved the hearts of millions with excitement and tears. Joanna Baillie, poet and play-writer, was "one of em." Florence Nightingale, most gracious lady, heroine of Inkermann and Bala Lova hospitals has to present written "Miss" before her name. The man who should marry her might well crave to take the name of Nightingale. Sister Dora, the brave spirit of English pest houses, whose story is as a helpful evangel, was the bride of the world's sorrow only. And then what names could the writer and the reader add to those whom the great world may not know, but we know, and the little world of the village, the church, the family know, and prize beyond all worlds.

Malaria Altitudes.

While malaria belongs chiefly to low lying districts, it may, under favorable conditions, exist at great elevations. At the Tuscan Apennines it is found at a height of 11,000 feet above sea level; on the Pyrenees and Mexican Cordilleras, 5,000 feet; on the Himalayas, 6,400 feet; on the Island of Ceylon, 6,500 feet; and on the Andes, 11,000 feet. Under ordinary circumstances, however, a certain moderate altitude affords immunity from malaria. The elevation of security is not positively known, but it has been approximated as follows: In Italy, 400 to 500 feet; in California, 1,000 feet; in the Appalachian chain of the United States, 3,000 feet; in the West Indies, 1,400 to 1,800 feet; in India, 2,000 feet. In any of these regions malaria may drift up ravines to an indefinite height.