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FOREIGN DEVILS IN CHINA.

"darp" Tells How American Ministers ars Treated Over There.

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A BOWIE KNIFE SAFER THAN A PISTOL.

The Story of Sam Hoaston's First Marriage-Jokes on Congressman Martin, a Bad Man From Texas.

[Copyright #91 by Frank G. Car. enter.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.- Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]-The critical situation in China calls attention to the fact that the Chinese mission is still unsettled. A new minister will probably be appointed by President Harrison during the coming session and through these recent troubles the Post of Peking has sprung into the greatest importance. There is a chance for a statesman to make a reputation in China. The country seems to ce on the eve of a great revolution and the protection of our foreign citizens there is going to require both nerve and diplomacy. During my visit to China about two years ago I found the majority of the people opposed to foreigners and at every one of the treaty ports there was an anti-foreign party which did all it could to excite the masses against the foreigners. Among other things they published a magazine which was illustrated. This magazine contained a graphic description of how the foreigners ground up Chinese children and made medicine of them. It had p ctures of American girls packing the medicine in boxes and in the same cuts were pictures of seething cauldrons in the soup of which babies' arms, legs and heads bobbed up and down. In one picture the babies were being cut up for grinding and in another the pieces of them were being weighed so that just so much Chinese baoy went into each package of medicine. The Chinese text, as translated for me, stated that this was a common method of making medicine in China and that the Americans and English have as their chief business in China the making of such medicines and that they stole Chinese babies for this purpose.

Babies' Eyes for Photographic Material.

The great disturbance which we had in Korea some years ago, when our naval force was called to the capital from one of our vessels in the harbor of Chemulpo to defend the American minister, arose from this anti-foreign influence which has also strength in Korea. These people had circulated the report that the Americans were stealing little Korean bables and grinding up their eyes to make photographic materials. It was whispered abroad that an American liked nothing better than a slice of a Korean baby done brown, and the statement was current throughout the 100,000 huts of the Korean capital that our minister, Mr. Dinsmore, had given a party the week before at which two juicy babies had been served to the guests. The people were wild. Mother love and father love is as strong among the celestials as among the Christians, and such statements as these make Chinese and Korean blood boil. The masses look upon the foreigners as barbarians and they are willing to believe such stories. Our minister would have been motoed at Korea at this time had it not seen for the king, who sent out a proclamation saying that any man who was found circulating such re-ports would be executed, and telling the peo-

in 1847, just about the time he arrived there. He was a man of much culture and wide diplomatic experience. He graduated at Harvard with the highest bonors at the age of 14, studied law with John Quincy Adams and was part of his legation while he was minister to Russia. While John Adams was minister to Russia. While John Adams was president Everett was minister to Spain and when Andrew Jackson became president he came back home and bought the North American Review, which he edited. He wrote a large number of books and had he lived he might have made an excellent minister to China. The first treaty with China which England's got from her was through war, and the second war, in which the United States took part brought out a new treaty in 1857. At this time Dr. John Ward was sent to China by Buchanan as minister. He arrived in Peking, but re-fused to get down on his knees and bump his minister. He arrived in Peking, but re-fused to get down on his knees and bump his head before the emperor. Mr. Ward is now living in Morristown, N. J., and he practices law in New York. After him we had a minister named keed, and in 1902 the noted mis-sionary, Mr. S. Wells Williams, became sec-retary of legation. He is the best authority n all Chinese matters and has written the part of the time he was scoretary, Anson Buringgame was minister and it was he who brought China into close communication with the outsid; world. Of late there has been but little trouble with the Chinese, but they do not and have never treated foreign ministers well. They try to make them contempli ble in the eyes of their people and to make the Chinese masses believe that they are only subjects or tribute-bearers to the emperor, The street of Peking along which the lega-

the title, "The Street of the Subject Nations." The emperor receives foreign ministers only when he has to and foreign ministers are not do many of them consider them on a social equality with them.

tion buildings are erected is known there by

The l'istol or the Rowie Knife.

During an interview which I recently had with General Cassius M. Clay, the noted Kentucky gladiator, I asked nim which he considered the safest weapon to use in a personal encounter, the pistol or the bowie knife. "The bowie knife by all means," replied General Clay. "The best of revolvers often misses fire and you may get so close to your enemy as to be unable to use it. Your bowie knife never misses and scientifically used it knife never misses and scientifically used it will cut to the death every time. During my life I have had to be on my guard. I would have been dead long ago had I been a coward or gone about unarmed. My bowie knife I have always carried with me during my campaigns and it has several times saved my life." General Ciay's house at White-hall, Ky., is built like a fortification. The walls are very their mot the dees of the in walls are very thick and the doors of the in-terior are very high and narrow. The building is almost fire proof and the greater part of it was constructed while General Ciay was in the midst of his political troubles and

his enemies were attempting to shoot him or run him out of the country. The subject of Clay's bravery and of his nerve in a quarrel was somewhat discussed in the National Capital Press club by a party of southerners last week and Colone William Starritt of the Galveston News sai that Clay made him think very much of General Sam Houston, the noted Texau. Said Colonel Starritt:

"Houston was afraid of nothing. He won the attention of General Jackson by his desperate bravery in fighting the Indians and Jackson was his closest friend and ad-viser. It was Jackson who gave him the advice as to the steadying of his nerves in a duel. I have heard the story in Texas. It was while he was in congress and he had a duel to fight with General White. Jackson told him that before he went to the field he should put a good-sized leaden bullet in his pocket and just before he was ready to fire he should take this out and put it in his mouth. You can bite on this bullet,' said Andrew Jackson, 'and you will find it will steady your nerves and you will get a fair shot at your opponent.' Houston did this, and he said he found the recipe to work like a charm. He wounded White and came off himself without a shot."

A New : tory of Sam Heuston's Mar riage. "By the way," continued Mr. Starritt, "I have never seen in print the true story of Sam Houston's first marriage. They have one version in Tennessee, but there is an-

THE RESCUE OF MARTIN KOSZTA. tionalities, most of them English, vis- other countries, but it gave to the United ited Captain Ingraham and begged him States a standing and a character among New York Recorder.

No braver officer ever trod the deck of an American man-of-war than Duncan N. Ingraham. He made one sad and tremendous mistake when he went over to the confederacy in 1861 and turned his brilliant talents against the government he had gallantly upheld for nearly half a century, but in the days when he was fighting under the stars and stripes he was an example and a type of what every American naval officer ought to For nearly a generation before his bo. death he lived a life of great retirement,

so much so that he has been put down in many of the biographical dictionaries as having died in 1863, but less than forty years ago his name was ringing through two continents, and he was recognized his own countrymen as one of the by g reatest of their naval heroes and the staunchest upholder of American rights abroad

Ingraham inherited fighting blood. His father, Lieutenant William Ingraham, was the most intimate friend of Paul Jones, and served as first officer of the Bon Homme Richard in the desperate encounter with the British frigate Serapis off Flamborough Head in 1779. when Jones answered his adversary' taunting inquiry whether he had had enough with the historically cool remark that he had only just begun to fight. The future commodore was appointed a midshipman on June 18, 1812. when he was but little more than 9 years old, and it was not long before he gan to show his mettle. There is a little story about him at that time which was told years later with a relish. Peter Daggett was coast Captain pilot of the frigate Congress, upon which the boy saw his first serivce. One day in 1813, while at sea, they saw a ship, which they afterward took and made a prize of. When the ship was discovered in the distance Captain Daggett and the "middy" were on the fore yard, and the older man was looking at the vessel with a glass. The young midshipman inquired: "What do you

make of her, sir?" Captain Daggett took the boy under his arm and ran out to the end of the yard where he could get a better view of the ship. "Oh, sir," said the boy, "I hope she is a frigate and that we shall have a hard fight, and that every officer over me will be killed. Then I shall be captain and you and will take the two ships to port in grand style.

The boy lived to serve through three wars and he never showed the white feather. As he grew in experience he not only displayed the greatest bravery, but showed the finest appreciation of a naval officer's obligations to his country. "We can't afford to let old Ingraham's memory die even though he was a rebel. ' said a naval officer who made an enviable record for gallantry during the war, the day after the commodore's "The greatest piece of good fordeath. tune that ever came to me was being placed under the command of such a man in the early days of my service. He was an inspiration to me and to every youngster who was brought within his influence. We looked up to him and revered him. He was the ideal to which

every one of us inspired. 'Why,' he ex-claimed, excitedly springing from his chair and eagerly pacing the floor as memory came flooding back, 'we would have followed him to hell!'" Martin Koszta was one of the bravest of

to save Koszta's life.

'The captain did not need any urging He had his gig manned without delay and went at once on board the Hussar. The Hussar was a brig of war of about four hundred tons and carrying eighteen guns. Upon Ingraham's arrival he asked to see Martin Koszta, an alleged American citizen, who was understood to be on board. The captain of the Hussar was on shore and the first licutenant met the inquiry by replying that no American citizen named Koszta was on the ship. Captain Ingraham was astonished at this, but he repaired at once to the mainland and went directly to the residence of the Aus-trian consul, where he found the captain of the Hussar and repeated, his request. The Austrian commander, who was an Englishman by birth, reluctantly admitted that Koszta was on Austrian demand. board the Hussar. This seemed to stir Captain Ingraham up more than ever, and with some remarks that reflected his fame and rather sharply on the duplicity of the

lieutenant, he demanded peremptorily that he be given an interview with the prisoner at once, unencumbered with fetters. The demand was complied with. Koszta, in his interview, did not claim American citizenship, but asserted only that he had illed his declaration to be come a citizen. having resided for two years in the United States. During the conversation he told Captain Ingraham that if he were sent to Trieste it meant to him either death or lifelong imprisonment in an Austrian dungeon. Captain Ingraham left him hopeful, and for several days there was a spirited correspondence between the Austrian and American officials. Finally the Austrian consul declared to Mr. Offley that he should send Koszta to Trieste by the next steamer of the Austrian Lloyd's line, at which Offley protested both

orally and in writing. "Ingraham's protest was of quite a different kind, The St. Louis quietly got under way and dropped down to the anchorage of the Hussar. Then the guns were shotted and the Austrians were informed that Koszta must not leave the ship until time had been given our side to communicate the American charge d'afwith fairs at Constantinople. The Austrian force in the harbor consisted

of the Hussar of eighteen guns, the Artemesia of twelve guns, and three Austrian Lloyd's steamers, carrying one gun each. The total was thirtythree guns and about 550 men against our twenty guns and 220 men. But Ingraham's demand was complied with. "On the night of the 1st of July,

Captain Ingraham received a dispatch from Mr. Brown, our charge d'affaires at Constantinople, saying in substance that Koszta had not completed his naturalization, and that any interference on our part must be mainly on the ground of humanity, thus throwing the whole burden of responsibility on the shoulders of Ingraham. The captain was equal to the occasion. Ingraham got his dispatch from Constantinople on the night of the 1st of July. At 8 o'clock the next morning he sent a peremptory demand for the sur-render of Koszta by 4 that afternoon, coupled with the threat of forcible seiz ure unless the demand were complied with. "The surrender was refused and both

sides made preparations for battle. The Astemesia, a large twelve-gun schoone: fi.ted with sweeps, got under way and stood off and on across the bows of the St. Louis, ready to pour in a raking broadside as soon as the signal for bat-

the nations of the earth which we had not before enjoyed. Immediately after the occurrence the Austrian government, before making any communication to the government of the United States. addressed a circular letter of complaint and protest to all the principal European cabinets. Some took the side of Austria and others remained neutral. Chevalier Hulseman, the Austrian charge at Washington, in his letter to Secretary Marcy, assumed that Koszta was seized by virtue of treaties existing between Austria and Turkey, and that, as no satisfactory evidence had been ad-duced as to his being an American citizen, he was still an Austrian subject. Secretary Marcy in his reply justified Ingraham's conduct, maintained the right of any subject to dispatriate himseif, and declined to comply with the

The plucky captain became the lion of the hour. All Europe was agitated with monster meetings were held in his honor in every large city of the United States. The secre tary of the navy sent him a letter of thanks, and was presented with a medal by joint resolution of congress. Medals were also given by the city of New York, and the state of North Carolina. The working classes of England, by penny subscriptions, presented him with a magnificent sword, and many other testimonials were given him. He came home from his cruise with the St. Louis, broken in health. For four cears he was chief of the bureau of ordinance in the navy. Then came the civil war, and Ingraham went with his state. It was a terrible struggle for the old man, and he was never afterwards quite the same. He could not find it in his heart to fight against the old flag with the same spirit that he had displayed when sheltered by its folds. The trophies won by his gallant conduct at Symrua were buried in the ground to escape the destroying army of Sherman, but they were dug u and carried away to the north and the old sallor would never lift a linger to regain them. He had dropped out of the minds of his countrymen and during the closing years of his life he made no effort to bring himself again to their notice.

The old St. Louis suffered a fate like that of her master. After her cruise with him in the Mediterranean she was almost forgotten. During the war she was assigned for a time to the South Atlantic blockading squadron, but in 1867 she was condemned and since then she has lain at the League Island navy yard in Philadelyhia, roofed over and utilized as a receiving ship.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

THE RISING GENERATION.

Little Johnny Te Is a Story. San Francisco Examiner: One time there was a young gote wich felt butty, and there was a ole ram wich lay in the road, haf a sleep, a chune his cud. The gote he had been shet up in a paster ol his life, an had never saw a ram, an he sed to his sister, the gote did, "You jest stan still an se me whipe that freek of the face of the erth." So the gote he went up before the ram an

stompt his feets and shuke his head real friteful, but the ram he didn't git up, but mly jest kep chune his cud and wotched out between his lashes. Bime by the gote he backed of and tuke a run, an then arose up in the air an come down with his hed on the ram's hed, wack! The gote's hed was busted, but the ole ram he never wank his eye. Then the ole ram he smiled with his mowth, an sed to the butte-gote's sister. "Pears to me, miss, that kangaroo of yourn is mity careless where he lites, he come gum dasted near







ple that these foreigners were kind hearted, cultured people like themselves and they would not be so inhuman as to eat babies. How Soft Soap Ruined a Missionary.

During my stay at Canton I met a missionary and his family from the interior of China. The man came from Ohlo and he was a very intelligent fellow. His sister, a medical missionary, was with him. Their house had been burned and they had been robbed by the Chinese through this superstition in regard to American medicine. It happened that this medical missionary had a young Chinaman who was studying medicine with her and this Chinaman had in some way obtained possession of a sketeton which he kept in his room at the missionary's house. The Chinese know nothing of anatomy and their medical system consists largely in doses as big as horse powders and in superstitious incantations, the burning of joss paper and such things. They know nothing of the use of the skeleton and their reverence for their ancestors is such that they would decidedly resent our custom of dissection. Now, just at the time that this skeleton was lying on the table in the young Chicaman's room, the wife of the missionary got out of soap. She has been raised in the country and she concluded to make some soft soap as she had seen her parents do at home. She made a barrel of it. Then the story became noised abroad that this missionary's home was a medicine factory and something like three or four Chinese bables were ground up in it every day. A mob collected within a short time and attacked the house. They found the soap. It was a new material to Chinese eves and it smelled like medicine. They went upstairs and found the bones and the evidence was prima facle so strong that they burnt the house and the missionary's family had a narrow escape for their lives.

Baby Cooking and the Tientsin Massacre.

The terrible Tientsin massacre of 1870, in which the Catholic sisters of the orphanage of that city were killed, came from this charge that they were stearing Chinese babies and cooking them for medicine. Tientsin is a city of nearly a million people and the mob numbered thousands. They burst into this French missionary establishment, set fire to the convent and literally tore the women to pieces and threw their remains into the flames. There were a hundred children in the orphanage and these were seized and thrown into prison and questioned. They would not say anything against the sisters and at the end of six weeks they were given over to missionaries who were sent from Pe-king to fake care of them. There were many other foreigners killed during this massacre and the Chinese in a mob like this do not dis-tinguish between American and English or between Example and Comman. All such the between French and German. All are the same to them. They are foreign barbarians and they call them all by the names of "Redheaded, blue-eyed foreign devils," and a for-eigner cannot go along the streets of a Chi-nese city without being greeted by this epi-thet. He does not understand it because he does not know Chines, but the vilest or jokes and the most vulgar expressions are uttered against the foreigners as they pass through the streets of the larger Chinese cities.

Our Ministers to China.

I saw ex-Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire in the Astor house in New York the other day. He told me that he did not re-gret his rejection by the Chinese as minister to China and that he would accept no other to China and that he would accept no other foreign mission though he might have had one had he chosen. He will probably settle somewhere in the west and may possibly practice law. The forcing of Blair upon the Chinese notwithstanding their cojection would not have been a new thing in our treatment of China and it is a question as to whether China will not have in overy case to treatment of China and it is a question as to whethorChina will not have in every case to be driven rather than lead. No concessions have ever been gotten from China which have amounted to anything except through fear and our first treaty with China was the result of the buildoring of Caleb Cushing who was sent to that country by John Tyler in 1843 at an expense of \$40,000 to the govern-ment. He had an able squadron with him and he forced the governor to receive him at Canton. He wanted to go to Peking and the Chinese did not want him to go further into Canton, He wanted to go to Feating and the Chinese did not want him to go for there into the country than he then was. They sent a messenger to the emperor and this man in time brought back an imperial eavoy who after much objection made a treaty with Caleb Cushing and the United States. Mr. Cushing was very anxions to go to Peking Caleb Cushing and the United States. Mr. Cashing was very anxions to go to Peking and he intended to force his way into the preserce of the emperor if he got there, and and that he did not intend to bump his head elineteen times against the floor as was the custom. The arrival of the incention custom. The arrival of the imperial envoy however prevented him, and he brought back the ireaty. The treaty was ratified and A. the treaty. The treaty was our first H. Everett of Massachusetts was our first minister in China. He died is China

other version in Texas. The Tennessee story is that while Houston was governor of the state he fell in love with a very pretty young lady named Allen and proposed to her, and after a time was accepted. Within a very short time, the next day after the marriage, ment he fled with others from the Austrian dominions and took refuge in Turkey. Austria demanded his extradi-I think, ne left his wife without a word of explanation. He protested that the cause of tion, but the Turkish government reseparation in no way affected his wife's char-acter. He loft Tennessee and went among the Cherokees and lived with them for three fused to give him up, although he with some of his companions were confined at Kutahia. They were finally released years. And during this time it is said that he got a Cherokee wife. As to the last I do with the understanding that they should quit the Turkish dominions, and Koszta not know, but the marriage and separation are conceded facts. Now, in Tennessee it was claimed that as soon as the wedding accompanied Kossuth on the latter's memorable visit to the United States. party was over Governor Houston's wife On the 31st of July, 1852, Koszta declared old her husband that she had been forced his intention of becoming a citizen of into the marriage by her parents, and that she loved another. Hous-ton thereupon said that he would not compel her to live with him, but that he the United States, and in the spring of 1853, having secured a passport, he left New York for Smyrna on business with would give her a divorce by leaving the state. This he did, taking all the blame. In the intention of returning to the United States. As soon as the Austrian consul Texas it is said that this story raay or may not be true, but that another reason for his at the port of Smyrna learned of the exile's presence in that city he set about leaving his wife was a wound in his shoulder his capture. As the Hungarian was unresulting from a shot which he had received in the ladian wars, which at this time made derstood to have papers from the United States government, the consul him very offensive to those who were closely associated with him. At all events, he acted most magnanimously in the matter, and he resorted to a questionable expedient to accomplish the end desired. On the night of the 21st of June, 1853, while never made a public explanation of his course. He married again after he went to Koszta was quietly smoking at a Greek l'exas and there are a number of his children living in the state today. There are several boys and one girl. The boys are bright, well-to do young men, and the girl is a brilliant writer, and she not long ago wrote a scathing review of some article which had coffee house on the wharf, he was suddenly set upon by a hired band of Greek braves, who threw a lasso over his head and hustled him to the edge of the wharf. He was thrown into the

been published concerning her father." The Bowie Knife of Martin of Texus Speaking of Texas recalls the bowie knife of Judge Martin and the fact that the next congress will be free from the danger of a

and carried the unfortunate Hungarian a captive to their ship. It has been said thrust from it. During his last days in con-gress Martin was pining for a fight. He went around, it is said, with this bowie knife that the Austrians had a clumsy that by this procedure they could avoid slung back of his neek and he longed for an opportunity to use it on the adipose form of Thomas B. Reed. He could not understand the complications which might have arisen from seizing their prisoner directly on neutral soil, but if that was how such words as he heard could be used in congress between gentlemen and not cause a their object the precautions were hardly necessary, as the Turkish officers would not have interfered in any event. The fight. He thought himself the special pro ector of Mills and he sometimes got up close affair created intense excitiment in the to him during his controversies with Reed. to him during his controversies with Reed. At one time, when a democratic member denounced Reed, Martin rushed to the front of the house and threw his bony finger at the speaker's desk and yelled out, "Dim't you hearn it? He denounced ye, he denounced ye." He evi-dently expected Reed to come down from the chair and fight and he was eager for the tray. Martin looked for days for the correforeign colonies of the city. The American consul immediately waited upon the authorities and said that he understood that Koszta had become an American citizen. No Amer ican vessel was in port at the time and no attention was paid to his representafray. Martin looked for days for the corretion. Two days later the sloopspondent who reported the story of his blow-ing out the gas at Willard's hotel, and he of-war Ingraham in command, came to anchor in the harbor. The old St. threatened to cut off the ears of the page who fooled him about the telephone. This Louis was a sailing sloop-of-war of about telephone incident was put up by some of the practical jokers of congress. It was at the time of the congressional convention that nominated Martin's successor. These prac-600 tons, carrying twenty guns, with a crew of 220 men-a typical old-time "water bruiser," but very efficient for that day, and comparing favorably with tical jokers took their stand in the committee room in Ben Butler's house across the way the corvettes of foreign powers. and called through the telephone for Judge Martin. The page rushed to the house and commanding officer survived all but three or four of the officers who were told the judge that some one wanted him at the telephone. Martin hardly knew what a telephone was but he finally got up and went out. He asked the boy to do the taiking. The boy, who had been coached, said, "It is a telephone from your convention in Texas. inder him at the time, but among passed midshipmen were Messrs. Ghor-ardi and Braine, who subsequently beame admirals, and one of the midshipmen was Captain R. W. Meade of the navy, a nephew of General Meade, who They are telting you how things are going on." "All right," said Judge Martin, "what do they say!" "They say." replied the boy, "that they think you will win." "Is that so!" replied Martin, "Keep a listenin." "They say, judge," continued the boy, "they want to know what you think of the cept a journal of the events, and whose graphic language the remainder of the story can best be told, "I was only a boy of 15 at the time," ays Captain Meade, "but I remember "they want to know what you think of the alliance and will you vote for free silver, and they want you to tell them what you will do on everything." "O," said Judge Martin, "will you just tell them you can't find me." Martin then left the capitol. In three hours the circumstances distinctly, although it was thirty-eight years ago and I was a young 'reefer' of only a couple of years' experience. We had been cruis-ing in the Levant, and on the night of be came back expecting to find himself elected. When he found he had neen sold he June 22 the wind fell light and we an-chored under the land to wait for a was mad, and when a telegram came saying the other man was nominated he was the maddest man in Washington. The boy kept away from the house for days and Martin

FRANK G. CARPENTER. Patronize Home Industry,

never caught him.

breeze.

can citizen, had been kidnaped and

chored off the city of Sinyrna. Hardly was the anchor down when Mr. Offley, our consul, visited the ship and told Commander Ingraham that two days before one Mar-tin Koszta, who was said to be an Amerand specify in your purchases that you want goods made in Nebraska factories and pro-duced by Nebraska soil. All whiskies and duced by Nebraska soil. All whiskies and spirits of any kind manufactured by Her & taken by the crew of an Austrian man-of-war to their vessel in the harbor, where he was confined in irons in the hold. All this in bold defiance of the Turkish authorities, whom the Austrians Co, and the Willow Springs distillery aro made in the state and from Nebraska grain, consuming 3,000 bishels per day. Insist upon your dealer furnishing home made goods; they are equal to the best and cost no more. Assist home industries. seemed to hold in utter contempt. When Mr. Offley had left the St. Louis

Dr. Birney curescatarrh. Bee bld? a delegation of citizens of various na-

he Hungarian patriots of the revolution tle was given. The three steamers got of 1848. He was military aide and secup steam and the whole harbor was astir retary of Louis Kossuth, and at the close with excitement. of the disasterous revolutionary move-

"On board the St. Louis the arrangenents were quietly and silently made The guns were miready cut loose, the magazine and shell rooms made ready. The topsail yards were must-headed and the sails stopped with split rope yarns so that the ship could be got under way without sending the crew aloft. The rigging was 'snaked down,' cables were made ready for slipping, and also springs on cables ready for a fight at anchor if necessary; all bulkheads were taken down and the decks sanded to absorb the blood that was expected to flow. The surgeons had a formidable array of amputating saws and knives sharpened and laid conveniently at hand for use on possible patients. Every preparation known to the art of naval warfare at hat day was made, and there was no oustle, only a grim determination, if there were any virtue in Yankee guns and pluck, to have Koszta, dead or Not a man was there in the alive. ship's company but was ready to fight to the last gasp to sustain the bold skipper who had thrown out his challenge in re sponse to the cry of humanity. "All the while, unknown to us,

plomacy was at work. Through the entire forenoon boats were plying between the Hussar and the shore Austrian consul-general was terrified at the idea of a tight. He knew that in such an event the guard of marines water of the harbor, and a crew from the Austrian man-of-war Hussar, lying in wait for the purpose, picked him up about the consulate would have to be withdrawn, and he would be at the mercy of the refugees, of of the Boston nines. whom there were a large number Smyrna. Neither did he relish the ide. of a precarious refuge on a man-of-war with battle in the air. It was presently suggested by the Austrians that if Koszta was handed over to the French consul to abide the result of a conference between the Austrian and American consuls, a terrible scene of bloodshed might be spared. Ingraham's only object was to save the life of Koszta and he knew that this compromise would affect it. So it was agreed. At 4 o'clock Koszta was taken on shore and delivered over to the French consul and from that time he was practically free. The Austrian naval officers were chagrined, but they were bound to submit to the orders of the consul general. If it had not been St. Louis, with Captain for this they would have made a desperate fight and as the conditions stood at 4 o'clock with a dead calm prevailing Brown-Tell him I'm not at home. the odds were greatly in their favor. Yet every man aboard the St. Louis beieved that we would make hash of that orig in short order. At the very close range, fifty yards, the Austrian's long 24-pounders were about as good as cur thirty-twos. But the steamers and that infernal schooner, with her sweeps, would have played the devil, for with a calm there was no chance to maneuvre, and springs on cables are often shot away. All day long officers and men were quiet as if nothing unin e a good boy usual were going on. They laughed and joked much as usual, but there was me so tired. indercurrent of grave demeanor 8.0 for no man on that ship felt any confidence that he would see the next day's sun rise. The final touch was given when, on the morning of the Fourth of July, the Austrian commander holsted the American flag and saluted it with twenty-one guns. That last stroke Johnny won old Ingraham's heart. The next day we got under way and about 2 in the afternoon an-

Her

the

"About ten days later, Koszta having left Smyrna, two large Austrian frigates came in the harbor and anchored directly across the course we should have taken in going out. This stirred Ingra-ham up again. When we had got under way we passed right between them with our cannon loaded, the men at quarters, primers in guns and lockstrings taut. Everything was neady to give them a Yankee broadside if they should seek to hinder our movements.

The results of the Koszta affair were of far-reaching importance. It not only brought about a definition of the rights of American foreign-born citizens in free.

makin' me swoller my cud.' l'e Couldn't Be Frightened. Detroit Free Press: A small boy on Sixth street hates the washing process worse than

snakes hates liquor. His mother was scrub-bing him and he was kicking. "Why don't you be a good boy?" she begged. "Don't you know you'll go to the bad place if you are not?" "There ain't any water there, is there!" he ABSOLUTELY "Not a drop," she answered solemnly

"Then I guess I'll keep on being bad." And he kept on. A Worldly Mite.

Philadelphia Era: Sick Child-Mamma, b focks that die and go to heaven, wear white robes and crowns and have harps to lay on when they want to ! Mamma-Yes, dear. Sick Child-And do they have bicyles to

ide and sponge cake to eat! Maima-No. Siek Child—Then I guess you can bring me that medicine that I didn't want to take.

Smiles and Smile.

Smith, Gray & Co's, Monthly: Junius Brutus Johnes.-Ma, what's the difference between the wax figure of a woman and dad's eeping me from the circus today? Mrs. Johnes.-Why, I don't know, my boy vhat is it ' Junius Brutus Johnes,—One's a sham

dame and the other's a --- oh, let go my car, will you! I've got to go to school !

Good Judgmen! Boston Courier: Class in mythology. Professor-Now, Master Flint, will you lease tell us what you know about the nine 1865

Master Flint .- All I know about 'em is hat they wouldn't be in it with the either

Go to the Head.

Epoch: Why did Lot's wife look back! asked the pretty Sunday school teacher. 1 suppose a woman passed her with a new sonnet on, replied Johnny Cumso. Financially Correct.

Harper's Young People: Teacher-(In a New Orleans school). Durand, what does eunious mean f Durand-(who has but one name for a half dime.) An impecuatous boy is a boy that

has not a picayune to his name. As Young Eyes See It.

Aunt Jano-What a disgraceful spectacio those two tipsy men are making of them

Robbie-Yes, a pair of spectacles, auntie. A Horse of A other Color.

Little Johnnie-There's a man at the door with a bill.

Little Johnnie-But it's a \$5 bill he says he wes you. Baby's Game.

"You ought to see our baby play," said Johnnie, proudly. "What can a six months' old baby play!" asked Freddie.

"Bawl," laughed Jimmy. Weary of Well Doing

North Side Mother-Oscar, why can't yo Wayward 4-Year-Old-Mamma, it makes

Pap's Inducement. Teacher-Why do you come to Sunday chool, my little mau? Little Man-Pap said he'd cut my cars off if I didn't. Limited.

"I suppose you take after your father, "I do, if there is anything left to take."

A Master Stroke. "That was the stroke of a master hand," said the boy when the sphool teacher pur ished him.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

The president of Ecuador has ordered that a complete display of women's work shall be prepared for the fair. This is to include a collection of gold and silver braid work, woven straw and other novelties.

Why suffer with catarrh, bronchitis or

A few more elegant office rooms may be had by applying to R. W. Baker, Superintendent, office on counting room floor