HE WAS A KINDLY MAN

LEAFLETS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE LATE BISHOP CORE.

H . Christian Ballads Have Been Read is Millions of Homes Their Tender Passion - He Stood by the Union in the Late Civil War.



CONSPICUOUS forure has disappeared from the church and state in the recent death of Ar-Cleveland Coxe, of New York. He was the second bishop of the I rot-Episcopal diocese of Western New York, Bishop.

Coxe was born in England in May, 1818, and was a son of the Rev. Samuel Hanson Coxe, D. D., a noted Presbyterian divine. He was graduated with buch honors by the university of the city of New York at the age of twenty. He immediately entered upon a three years' course of study at the General Theological Seminary, and at his ordinotion entered on a brief charge of St. Ann's, Morrisania. In 1842 he became rector of St. John's, Hartford, Conn. 1128 brilliant rectorship of this parish continued twelve years, when he was summoned to the rectorship of Grace church, Baltimore. In 1863 he became rector of Calvary church, New York, only to be chosen, after two years, for the episcopate of Western New York.

The earliest years of his manhood hald a broad foundation for the eminence which he afterward attained. It was while he was still a student in the General Theological Seminary, if we mistake not, that he published his "Christian Bailads." This volume was at once recognized as placing its author among the choicest of English religious poets, and it has continued to a household book in England as well as here. During his rectorship at Harrford he published "Athanasion his fips, upon which flourishes a play and Other Poems," "Halloween and Other Poems," "Saul and Other Poems," and "Impressions of England." This last volume was the result of an extended and very important and fruitfut European tour. It shows a close study and a delicate appreciation, and it was exceedingly well received in England. It was just at the close of his Hartford rectorship that he published his "Apology for the English Bible," and succeeded in securing the suppression of the costly but very unscholarly revisions of the English reanslation which had been made by the American Bible Society.

His nine years' rectorship of Grace church, Baltimore, brought into prominence the intense patriotism which was a marked characteristic of the man. He was diligent during the war in visiting the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals and on the field, and Union cause, though a large part of his parish sympathized with the oppomen's bearts and engendered intensest however, stood firmly by his convictions, and would not yield to any demand in behalf of the confederate cause. Yet he was as kind and as conciliatory as he was firm, and he won the hearty respect of those who differed most widely with him.

In his episcopate, Bishop Coxe was a man of mark among his fellow bishops. His mind was very active and very resourceful. Filled with a devoted love for his church and his country, he watched all events with the eye of a churchman and of a patriot. In France he urged religious reform and the revivification and independence of the Gallican church. He combatted the exercise of papal influence in this country, as, for instance, in his vigorous protests against the coming of Monsignor Satolli as a papal ablegate to America. One of his most important works was the establishment of the Christian literature society in New York City. This society has published a superb edition of the "Ante-Nicene Fathes," which was edited by Bishop Coxe. Nowhere else have his



THE LATE BISHOP COXE. carnest carefulness and his great learning been more signally exhibited. He himself looked upon his work as the magnum opus of his literary life. Several of Bishop Coxe's controvershal works have had a very wide circulation in many languages, notably his "Open Letter to Pope Plux IX." in reply to that pope's letter convening the Vatical council.

Some farmers in New South Wales are taking up the cultivation of tobacco, and the government of the colony is considering the advisability States to give them instruction.

KING GEORGE,

The Lamented Monarch, Plainty Outlined on Our Silver Dollar.

The sliver deltar of this realm, which just now a bone of much contention, when studied minutely, a very interesting subject. It has been said that this coin contained upon its surface a place of worship, several animals and other things, but the puzzle worker, after a prolonged search, has always given up finding them. But it has been found that it does actually contain a portrait of the long lament-

d King George III of England, Many have noticed and wondered at the unnecessary prominent chin on the face of Liberty, which adorns one eide of the silver dollar. Perhaps there is a reason for it, and perhaps it is only a vagary of the designer. At any rate, Morgan, the man who modeled it, has been accused of facetiously crouching in this figure certain characteristics of the defunct though august monarch in Liberty's face, thereby making of

it a sort of puzzle card. While Mr. Morgan may have been perfectly innocent in the premises, revertheless, upon close examination, the design, partly covered as in the ilbatration, there appears an unmistakable resemblance, a sort of caricature of the deceased monarch. The promment chin of the goddess forms the monarch's prominent nose, while her rather severe mouth inverted presents



PORTRAIT OF GEORGE III. of soupish expression, as though the joke was about to be spilled. The outlines of the arch, the prominent chin of the goddess' hair, are not so plainly discerned as the portrait of King George.

MUSCLE VS. MACHINERY. Facts Showing the Man Power a Modern Prime Mover Represents.

What a puny thing is muscular power, whether animal or human, when compared with the vast efforts exerted nowadays by machinery was illustrated recently by an English scientist, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Contrasting a galley, for example-a vessel propelled by ears-with a modern Atlantic liner, and assuming that prime movers were non-existent, and that this vessel was to be propelled after galley fashion, he give. proceeded thus: Take the length of in his parish he stood firmly for the the vessel as 600 feet, and assume that place could be found for as many as 400 oars on each side, each oar worked elte side. It was a time that tried by three men, or 2,400 men, and allow that six men under these conditions bliterness even in families. Dr. Coxe, could develop work equal to one horse power. We should then have 400 horse power. Double the number of men and we should have 800 horse power, with 4,800 men at work, and at least the same number in reserve if the journey is to be carried on continuously. Contrast the puny result thus obtained with 19,500 horse power given forth by a large prime mover of the present day, such a power requiring on the above mode of calculation 117,000 men at work and 117,000 in reserve, and these to be carried in a vessel less than 600 feet in length. Even were it possible to carry this number of men in such a vessel, by no conceivable means could their power be utilized so as to impart to it a speed of twenty knots an hour.

This illustrates how a prime mover may not only be a mere substitute for muscular work, but may afford the means of attaining an end that could not by any possibility be attained by muscular exertion, no matter what money was expended or what galleyslave suffering was inflicted.

Take, again, the case of a railroad locomotive, in which from 400 to 600 horse-power is developed in an implement which, even including its tender, does not occupy an area of more than fifty square yards, and that can attain a speed of more than sixty miles an hour. Here again the prime mover succeeds in doing that which no expenditure of money or of life could draw from muscular effort .- New York Journal.

Li Hung Chang Abroad.

Li Hung Chang speaks no language but Chinese and had seen nothing of the outside world before starting on his present tour. Doubtless his eyes have been opened to the wealth, resources and civilization which exist outside of the Flowery Kingdom, and his observations should be of benefit to his country upon his return, should be maintain the favor of his sovereign. The war with Japan must have impressed upon the ruling classes in China that their nation ies far behind the age. Li's visit abroad must convince them that the civilization of dragons, kites and paper umbrellas cannot withstand the civilization of Europe and America.-Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bishop's Distinction. At a recent introduction of an English bishop to his see, somebody noticed a Dublin graduate wearing an Oxford hood. He pointed it out to the bishop, and said that the person stood there with a lie on his back. "Well," replied his lordship, "you can hardly of engaging an expert from the Ur'ted | call it a lie; but it is certainly a false

HER FIGHT FOR LIFE.

REMARKABLE CASE OF RECOV-ERING FROM BURNS.

Surgeon's Desperate Battle Slowly but Surely the Little Girl Is Drifting Back to Health Under Skillful Treat-



VER in San Rafact a stout-hearted doctor and a patient brave. mother have been fighting for the last year and ten days with all the strength and skill and love and patience that is in them to save the

life of a little girl, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Though there is still nearly a year of struggling before them, they smile cheerily on their questioners and say

"Oh, yes, we'll pull her through." It is a little girl of 11, lying in a small, clean white bed, over which the war of life and death has been waged. On July 20, last year, she was playing about a bonfire in her own backyard. There was a breath from a wandering breeze, a flicker of a cotton petticoat, a curling, yellow flame, and in an inmant the terrible mischief was done. Her whole right side was seamed and scarred and marked by the cruel crimson fingers. The delicate features were spared, but the body was roasted-not scorched. Great pieces of flesh fell out, the hip muscles were exposed, blood oozed and trickled from the veins, whose ends had been burned

Nobody thought that Jessie Proudfoot could live. A burn covering such an area on so small a body was comparatively greater than burns that had is going to get well if the skin supply in San Rafael holds out. Dr. W. F Jones, her physician, began at first to graft on new skin taken from healthy persons, for the terrible burns on the child were too large for the skin around the edges to unite. Then it was that the generous San Rafael people showed their mettle. So far eighty persons, some of them from San Francisco, have contributed cuticle to Jessie's side. The smaller burns on the arms healed themselves, but when the girl is well one entire hip will have a skin of shreds and patches.

Almost all her little school friends offered to help, and young ladies, men. old people and children have contribuled. Her little sister, Ethel, 9 years old, has given 23 square inches of skin. Ten times her 6-year-old brother Joe has given three and one-half and four inches without a tear, though the sister took ether when she made her big sacrifice. An aunt and Mrs. Proudfoot have very little more skin to

But the kindly and personal offerings have been by no means confined to the family. The ages of the givers have ranged from 7 years to 47, and cuticle of all ages and complexions has been adopted by the wounded child with equal facility. People who never saw Jessie have heard of the case and offered themselves to Dr. Jones. Long thin strips of skin have been peeled from them, the operation always being performed in the room next to the little girl for the human skin is a delicate fabric, finer than silk and more flexible than elastic webbing. It is cleansed carefully and then cut with a sterilized knife and laid on the gaping burn while it is still warm with somebody else's life.

Twice Dr. Jones has covered the whole wound, and twice the centerthe deepest part-has rejected the alien tissue. Now he is grafting around the edges, and the burn is steadily growing smaller as little peninsulas of skin grow inward on the waste of uncovered flesh. At the past rate of progress it will be eight or nine months before the ends meet.

Jessie Proudfoot is a frail little thing with white hands and fingers, slender as a baby's. Her face is a delicate oval, pale, with a faint wild-rose color at times, and in it are set gray eyes, dark lashed, that know more than a child's need of suffering. She is not a plaintive invalid, but a brave, hopeful lassie, who, through these twelve menths of almost uninterrupted pain. has never been under the influence of anaesthetic but three times, and then was put to sleep while her wounds were scraped of the deadly proud flesh. All she says when they dress her raw fiesh on her side is to moan softly: "It hurts." She does not cry, for she has learned that tears will not ease her

The marvel of it is that the child is able to be out of bed between operations and walk with assistance. She limps a little, but they say that the new skin, which is loose and elastic and wrinkled, will allow the burned limb to stretch when it is well, and the limp will not be permanent. For seven months Jessie lay on her right side almost without stirring, but now she drives about San Rafae! and takes a little exercise.

Dufferin's Successor.

Lord Llandaff, who has been appointed to succeed the marquis of Dufferin as ambassador of Great Britain in Paris, is the official who, when he was Mr. Henry Matthews, declined to remit the sentence of penal servitude for life passed upon Mrs. Maybrick, He was educated in Paris and was admitted to the French bar before joining that of England. He has the advantage of his predecessor in being very rich. Lord Dufferin had to depend upon his official salary of \$60,000 a year to maintain his official position.

CELEBRITIES DOUBLE.

The Duke of York Looks Just Like the

Czur. There appears to be solid foundation for the Hindon belief that all men and women have their doubles, says Pearson's Weekly. . ost of our celebrities ate known to have counterparts. Even her most granted majesty is reproduced in the person of and old woman who is employed at a church in the north of London as "cleaner" and pew opener. The old woman is three or four yours younger than the queen, but is so strikingly like in personal appearance that many persons visit the church to which she is attached, merely for the sake of seeing her. Indeed, so remarkable is the lilleness that it is doubtful whether her majesty's own relations could immediately disecver any dissimilarity were the old voman dressed in the queen's gown, which is really all that is required to finish the picture. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (the Duke of Edinburgh) has a double who trades as a grocer and cheesemonger in Chelsea, and flatters himself very highly up on the likeness, which is remarkable; his raitling trade owes very much to it. He is generally known in his neighborhod as the "duke." The Duke of Cambridge had until quite recently a double in the person of a German tobacconist in Mile End road, Whitechapel, but the old man died a short tween posts and pickets. Also they do Duke of Cambridge's successor at the highly suitable for military purposes, fairly good counterpart in a well- bird dogs. The kind does not matter likeness is not quite so remarkable as which must be pure. No mongret it might be, since the lawyer possesses makes a good war dog. It is only in a strong head of gray hair, of which a well bred dog that the valuable qual-The likeness is, however, very strik- in a superior degree, ing. Sir William Harcourt is more blessed than most of his contemporary make the best war dogs. They unite cefebrities, for he has two extraordin- the good qualities of the poodle and killed the strongest men. But the girl arily fine doubles. The one is the shepherd dog, and are distinguished

employed at a large east end brewery voted attachment to their masters, as drayman. Strange to say, they of death duties.

a visit on one occasion. He was mis- ers, iis likeness to Mr. Goschen is a bugbear to him.

THE SWIFT TORPEDO-BOAT. The Many Useful Purposes It Serves In

Torpedo boats, however, are designed for a wider service than simply to carry and discharge the frightful weapon from which they take their name. They are to the navy what scouts and skirmishers are to a land army. They form the cavalry of the sea, of which the cruisers are the infantry and the battleships and monitors the artiflery arm. They must spy out the position of the enemy's ficet, hover about his tlanks or haunt his anchorage to ascertain what he is about and what he means to do next. They must act as the pickets of their own fleet, patrolling the neighborhood, or waiting and watching, concealed among islands or in inlets and river mouths, ready to hasten away to the admiral with warn-

ing of any movement of the enemy. It is not their business to fight (except rarely, in the one particular way), but rather to pry and sneak and run. Hence they are as small and sleek and swift as they can be made. When the fleet goes upon a cruise, they are carried on the decks of the big warships, although they are able to get about in really rough weather by themselves. A very recent idea is to build them out of I will tell you while I can aluminium, which would be not only of an absent-minded man, of great advantage toward ease of transportation, but would tend toward Who forgot an unkind word increased speed, by adding buoyancy Just as soon as it was heard, and elasticity to the structure, which seems to skim along the surface and in political debate fairly leap from wave to wave; but it Now, I can most truly state, is doubtful whether aluminium is strong enough for safety and whether His opponent on the street it will not be injured by the chemical With a hand-shake he would greet, action of the sea-water.-Ernest Ingersell, in August St. Nicholas.

Little Johnny Makes Mischief.

Little Johnny-"Mamma, isn't Carrie mean not to give me a second piece Quite forgot to leave his name, of pie when I ask for it?" Mamma-"No, Johnny; I told your sister Carrie that she must not do it. Haven't I told you time and again that it is not pretty to ask for a second piece?" Little Jehnny-"Well, I know one thing. T'other evening, when that Mr. Cumerton was here, I heard him ask Carrie now."

Regretted.

The subsidence of big sleeves will be regretted by two classes-dress goods staring letters. manufacturers and newspaper paragraphers. - Concord Monitor.

The bones of very aged persons are said to have a greater proportion of lime than those of young people.

REAL DOGS OF WAR.

CANINES MAY SOON BE SEEN IN THE ARMY.

the United States War Department Our Milliary Strength - A Chance for Well-Trained Animals.



HE United States war department is seriously contemplating the training of dogs for use in the army. Abroad they have been found most valuable in campaigning, and many

atready have can-Refore long all of ine contingents. the great foreign military establishments will have troops of four-legged soldiers, and it will not do for this

country to lag behind, Dogs, properly selected and educated, make the best sort of scouts and the most capable carriers of orders in the field. They are particularly useful for transmitting information, in conveying messages from advanced patrols and in maintaining communication betime ago and the dake is not known to excellent work in hunting up missing have any living counterpart. The men, Several breeds of dogs are found borse guards, Lord Wolseley, has a rotably poodles, shepherd dogs and known lawyer of Lincoln's Inn, but the so much as the quality of the breed, the commander-in-chief cannot boast, littes above mentioned are developed

All points considered, bird dogs driver of an omnibus and the other is by a lively sense of duty and a de-

The training of the dog detachment both have rooted objections to local of a battalion is managed by an offiveto and though they were, during the cer, who has special expertness in time Sir William Harcourt held office such matters. He selects assistants as chancellor of the exchequer, con- from among the corporals and privates, tinually being questioned by their char- and gives them lessons in the art of ing friends upon their budgets, they training. It is his duty to buy the are extremely poor politicians and have dogs, to distribute them among the vague conceptions of the constitution companies, to supervise the breeding and rearing of pups, and to see that The duke of York might well be said the animals are properly cared for and to be the double of the ezar of Russia, fed. The properly educated war dog for the likeness between them is so re- must carry messages with certainty. markable that it almost amounts to a running back from advanced patrols are of the two Dromios, and the slight to detachments in the rear and then redissimilarity in their appearance is turning. It is required to do this sort more on account of the way they are of work with such efficiency as to main-"groomed" than anything else. The tain communication between sentinels double of Mr. Goschen is a Liverpool and stationary detachments. The aniphysician, who met with a most flat- mal must be taught to give notice to tering reception at Manchester during sentinels of the approach of strang-

taken by the crowd at the station for The business of training war dogs his eminent prototype and heartily has been reduced to a perfect system. cheered. The reception, however, an- There is a complete course of canine noyed him extremely, for his political pedagogy, with lessons as carefully proclivities are advanced liberal and formulated as those of grammar and The lessons arithmetic for children. pass gradually from the simple to the difficult and care is taken never to demand more of the animal than is intelligible to him.

A certain amount of training goes naturally with the bringing up of the pup, but the education proper should not be begun before he is at least six months old. It may be remarked here that the war dog is always of the male persuasion.

The war dog wears a collar that has a metal plate, bearing the name of the company to which he is attached-as, for example, "Rifle Battery 8, 2 Comp." He carries a small canvas pouch, which is closed by a button or buckle. These articles with a chain for fastening him when required, constitute the whole of his equipment. The canvas receptacle is called a "report pouch." An idea of its purpose is communicated to the dog by putting written messages into it in his presence when he departs on a mission, and taking them out on his arrival. He soon learns that he is carrying something from one end of the trip that is wanted at the other. This tusiness of conveying messages is the most important thing that the animal has to learn. He ought to be able, after a while to go a distance of two miles or more and return.

An Absent-Minded Man-And an absent-minded man was he,

Such an absent-minded man was he

Such an absent-minded man was he Such an absent-minded man was he,

Once he left a goodly store

At a poor, old widow's door, Such an absent-minded man was he, And, although 'twas all the same, Such an absent-minded man was he-

You see-Such an absent-minded man was he. St. Nicholas.

George W. Cable's Ad.

When Bill Nye paid his last visit to San Francisco some Bohemian friends of his took him on a bay excursion. for just one more kiss, and she gave it They waited an hour or two for Bill to to him, too, for I heard it. So there spring one of his quiet jokes, but he pecuniary obstacles to interfere with it. remained as grave as any sexton until the tug passed Angel Island. There on the beach was an immense sign board means to an end, and, besides, it is bearing the one word "Cable" in large,

> "It's strange," said Mr. Nye, flipping a thumb toward the sign, "how some of those American authors will insist on advertising themselves."

Just two men saw it, but ther all laughed .- San Francisco Examiner.

HUNTING MAHOGANY TREES the Way the Native Labor Is Handled in British Bondoras.

While the camp is being made the 'hunter' is off exploring, says a Britsh Hamiluras letter to the Philadelphia Record. The previous Swletnia mahog-Contemplates Adding This Feature to | ani does not grow in clumps and groves like our pine and walnut, but each monarch stands alone in solitary state amid a dense growth of other huge trees, its trunk conceded by a wild tangle of vines, orchids and underbrush, requiring the closest attention of the inexperienced woodman to detect it. In a tropleal wilderness, where the trees are so thick that one can bardly force his way between them, the whole hung with an impenetrable mass of verdure as with a curtain, their mingled tops a solid wall which makes cternal twilight below and every trunk twined round and round with creepers, it is not an easy matter to distinguish species. The hunter climbs the tallest tree that he can find comparatively clear and from its top his practiced eyes detect the foliage of the coveted mahogany. He then counts the trees in line, notes carefully the direction, distance and every landmark, stides down from his leafy observatory and proceeds to cut and blaze a trail in his and." This done, he marks the tree with his machete and returns to camp. Each man in a company is assigned his particular work-some to fell the trees, others to cut truck roads through the jungle and others to collect and haul the wood, water etc. The cutters turn out from camp as soon as it is light enough to see which in the tall, dense woods means a much later hour than he regions where the sun has a better chance to show himself-and generally by noon tree-cutting for the day is finished. All work is done by the task system, which is said to be the only way of handling native labor-that is, one man's "stint" is to cut two trees from eight to ten feet in circumference; two men are given three large trees to bring down, or four men are detailed to lay low some forest giant, perhaps twenty-five feet in circumference,

RISING TO THE OCCASION. Why a Boy Lights Carriage Lamps Near

Prospect Park. "Light yer lamp, sir?"

The hall is not to bleyclists, but to drivers who approach Prospect Park just before sunset, and it is made by a little chap that has started to earn a little money in a new way, says the New York Times. The park commissioner's order that all carriages in the park after dark must carry lighted lamps is enforced, and the youngster has sized up the situation to the extent of knowing that some persons are ignerant and others are careless in regard to the order and that all men do not carry matches. Whenever he sees a carriage approaching without a light he runs alongside and hails the driver and the chances are that the driver will pull up and allow the boy to light the lamp. The driver of a restless horse appreciates the little service rendered and tips accordingly. The tips vary from a penny to ten cents, the latter being too much for the service and due generally to lack of smaller change. If a woman is driving the boy is almost sure of a job, because he knows that unless she is a bicyclist she is not like-

ly to have matches about her clothes. 'I'm the only one in the business." he exclaimed, "and I've been in it only a few weeks. How much do I make? Sometimes 30 cents; sometimes half a dollar. Yer see, the regular drivers know they've got to have lights, and if they start out just before dark they light up at the stables or the sheds down the road. I've got to strike the drivers that don't know about the order and those that thought they could get through before dark. Yer see, too, if a man ain't a smoker an' he ain't likely to have matches, and then's when I hit 'em."

Hell in Panorama.

"Hell" is a colossal panoramic picture which is now approaching completion and is the work of some Hungarian and Italian limners, whose combined forces executed the elaborate tableau. "Hell" promises to be as graphic an illustration of the sulphuric regions of the damned as the imagination of those concerned in the awful conception will allow. Of course, it will be only fantastic imagination and the spectators will be left as completely in the dark as heretofore relative to the actual scenic attributes and life and society in the regions of perpetual torment. Still, the panorama is possessed of no mean artistic merit and so thoroughly impressed are the painters with the excellence of their infernal achievements that they have decided to commission three of their number to repair to Rome to invite King Humbert to the show. The belief prevails in artistic circles in Hungary that Humbert will respond favorably to the call, despite its satanic and sulphuric associations, the more so as his majesty has intimated his i. ention of visiting the millennial exhibition in the autumn.-London Society.

Should Be in Hoston.

Miss Clara Howard is working her way through the University of California by selling newspapers. "I believe in work," she says. "I think that any woman does not need to allow any She can always reach an intellectual object through manual labor. It is a conducive to clearness of thought. I believe, also, in simplifying physical wants for the sake of intellectual gratification, and the demands of the understanding constitute the highest imperative." She says that she intends to become a philosopher, but she would appear to be a pretty good one already.