WHERE WAS IT SPILLED IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.

Honor is Claimed by Many-The Matter Depends Solely Upon the Question as to When the War Really Commenced for Independence.

Vermonters have been wont to claim that the first blood of the revolutionary struggle was shed at Westminster, Vt., on the 13th of March, 1775, when, as the inscription on his monument records William French "was shot by the hands of Cruel Ministereal tools of Georg ye 2d." But there are rival claims, Some Massachusetts people assert that the first blood was shed at Salem on the 26th of February, 1775-fifteen days before the Westminster massacre-when Gen. Gage, having learned that the patriots were mounting some old cannon taken in the French war at Salem, sent thither a battalion of 300 men under Lieut.-Col. Leslie, who met in the town a mob so large and threatening that he thought it the proper plan to retrace his steps to Boston. It is claimed that bayonets were lowered and some of the men who barred the way were pricked with them. A much earlier collision between a squad of British soldiers and a mob in New York city in January, 1770, has also been cited as the first instance of the shedding of blood in the contest for independence. This latter event has now come freshly into notice. Within a few weeks past a bronze tablet has been placed on the wall of the Broadway corridor of the New York postoffice by the Daughters of the Revolution of that city. Whether the blood spilled in this fracas can properly be called "the first martyr blood of the revolution" of course depends on the date when the American revolution can properly be said to have begun. Historians have not commonly placed that date earlier than the year 1775. There was already serious friction between the colonies and the king in 1770. The presence of British troops to uphold the oppressive measures of the British government was obnoxious to the men of the colonies, but they had not as yet determined to throw off the yoke. The liberty they claimed and for which the liberty pole on the under the royal government, not independence of it.

If the collision between the New York sailors and English sailors in January, 1770, could be called parts of the revolution, then the similar occurrence in Boston in March of that year. known as "the Boston massacre," in which the soldiers fired on the mob and killed three citizens would have been placed by historians among the overt acts of revolution. But that event has not been so classed. The revolution was impending, but had not begun. When, however, the royal posse attack-*d the courthouse at Westminster, Vt., the revolt was in active preparation. The first continental congress sembled, the port of Boston had been closed by British ships and a British army assembled in Boston. The minute men of Massachusetts and Connecticut were casting the bullets which a few days later slew bundreds of redcoats at Concord bridge and Bunker hill. The Green mountain boys had already engaged to take Ticonderoga. The revolution had begun. If a British bayonet was stained with patriot blood at Salem, Mass., in February, 1775, that may, perhaps, fairly be called the first blood of the revolution, but it is not certain that any blood was then shed. Mr. Winsor, the Massachusetts bistorian, in his "Critical History of America," calls it "a little alleged pricking of bayonets," and, according to his view, the first blood was not shed there, but at Lexington, "The shot heard round the world" was fired on the 18th of April, 1775, but William French and Daniel Houghton, slain by "King George's tory crew," at Westminster on the 14th of March, were patriots arrayed against royal authority, and there is still room for fair argument that theirs was the first martyr blood of the revolution.

Convinced Even Himself.

"Do you know," said a successful book-canvasser, "I used to be very intense in the presentation of my wares to the more-or-less unbelieving publie? I remember one case in which I became so much wrought up that I exclaimed in agony of fervor: I myself, sir feel that I cannot do without this great and comprehensive work; and shall myself subscribe, while I yet have an opportunity.' Seizing my pen, I suited the action to the word and placed my name on the list. The gentleman with whom I was pleading was so much impressed with my genuine fervor that he added his own autograph without a word. When the book was delivered, though, he said he believed it was one of my tricks. But it wasn't, and I never was able to do it again."

Advertising.

Tramp-"I called ter see, lady, if I could do sum work for ye." Kind Lady-"What can you do?" Tramp-"I'm a sort of dentist, mum. I want ter advertise; so I'll put a set of teeth into a good ple fer nothin'."-Pick-Me-

The Terms.

If Andree will promise not to lecture when he comes out of the wilderness of the Arctic there can be no objection to sending out an expedition to bring him back; but he must promise .-Kansas City Star.

Why isn't the woman who attends church just to show her new cloak sack-religious?

FIRST BLOOD OF WAR. THE EAST INDIAN BUNGALOW. HEROES OF MANILA. Its Adaptation to Northern Climate.

ern Houses.")

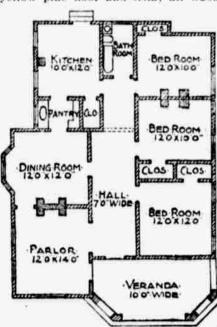
The East Indian bungalow has in the last half decade popularized itself rapidly in a somewhat modified form in the United States. Rudyard Kipling's books have painted such alluring word pictures of the adaptability of this style of architecture to warm climates, lending itself picturesquely to rich ornamental furnishings. The bungalow has been taken up rapidly by even northern people for building the seashore and mountains for summer use. The points most easily appreciated are first, its high ceilings, immediately suggesting a circulation of air if properly ventilated. Rooms practically all on one floor, and ample veranuas. The design accompanying this article presents perhaps a type of bungalow most popular in this country. The veranda however, in this design is not as large and spacious as some, but may be run around either side and in front of parlor, and would even enhance the beauty of the design. In the principal cities of eastern countries. Calcutta, Bombay, and others, the English residences are often elaborate specimens



large retinue of domestics, as common in Indian life. The Standard Encyclopedia says, "Military bungalow of enormous size; public houses, maintained by the government for the accommodation of guests and travelers, in which are blended the characteristies of an English roadhouse inn and an eastern caravansary," are common; built on the same style of the bunga-

But in this country, where the ellmate is cobler most of the year, where land is more expensive and must be economically used, and where the elevator is so popular, the bungalow has New York common stood was liberty | not obtained any great hold, except as in, say, for summer use, out of town; though country life would be much more pastoral, if it were not for stairs and much more comfortable with one floor properly heated than cold attic bedrooms, and much more romantic with veranda views.

General dimension: Extreme width. 34 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 49 feet. Height of story: 10 feet. Exterior materials: Foundation, posts, veranda columns and enclosures. stone; side walls and roof, shingles. Interior finish: Side walls, ceiled with yellow pine; ceiling joists exposed; yellow pine floor and trim; all wood-



work grain filled and finished natural. Colors: Shingles on side walls, treated with preservation; shingles on roofs, stained moss green; trim, sashes, etc., white. Accommodations: All the rooms, their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans; no cellar; attic floored over and accessible through a scuttle; open fireplace in parlor, hall and dining-room; ornamental arch at rear of hall; butter's pantry connects dining room and kitchen, and contains sink and shelving; sink and portable range in kitchen: bathroom contains full plumbing. Cost: \$1,750, complete. The estimate is based on New York prices for material and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

An Ideal Village. "There is a village in my state," said Mr. E. W. Capers, at the Raleigh. "that has no semblance of government. though it has a population of 2,500 souls. "It is Greentown, quite a manufacturing center, and withal one of the most lawabiding and moral communities in the state. The town marshal resigned some months ago on account of having nothing to do, since which time the people have got along without a peace officer. The place was never incorporated as a city, and has no mayor or council. Since its earliest day it has been governed by five trustees, a clerk, treasurer and marshal completing the official roster. Not long since three of the trustees moved out of that jurisdiction, and the remaining members have been unable to transact any business since for want of a quorum, so that nothing can be done until new trustees can be elected in April. The citizens are not worrying over the situation, and a majority are inclined to think they could get along indefinitely without any form of government."

Why does a man always lose interest in a subject as soon as his argument is exhauster's

(Copyright, 1898, by "Shoppell's Mod- MEN WHO AIDED DEWEY IN THE FIGHT.

> The Greatest Fighter of Them All Never Saw the Inside of a Naval Academy Dyer of the Baltimore Second to

The magnificent victory won by Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet at Manila will go down as one of the quickest and most daring achievements in the naval history, not only of the United States, but of the entire world. That he dared navigate the harbor in the dead of night, knowing it was mined, so as to be in a position as soon as day broke to attack the enemy, was an exhibition of pluck that has amazed the world. His success in annihilating the Spanish fleet has been recognized by the United States government by a resolution of congratulation, and he will also be promoted to rear admiral. From navy officers in all parts of the world his achievement has called forth words of admiration. While much has already been written about Commodore Dewey we must not overlook the gallant commanders who so nobly stood by their ships in the battle of Manila, and upon each of whom a share of the bonor of the great victory must be given. Of Commodore Dewey much can be written. His christening of fire was aboard the old steam sloop Mississippi. under Farragut, in the early days of reer, and has fought his way up to a the civil war. Commodore Dewey is captainey, without ever having attendnow about 61 years old. He belongs ed a haval academy. No man in the of the bungalow, even palatial in de- in Vermont, and he was appointed to | navy has a better record for bravery sign and appointments, having exter- the Navai Academy from that state in and daring than the gallaut captain for offices for the accommodations of September, 1854. Four years later, of the Baltimore. He entered the volwhen he was graduated, he was sent unter; pavy at the outbreak of the

his commission as fleurenant-commander, and as such served on the famous old Kearsarge and on the Colorado, the flagship of the European squadron, until 1868, when he was sent for service to the Naval academy. He was commissioned commodore on February 28, 1896.

Of the captains serving under Commodere Dewey, Charles V. Gridley, of the flagship Olympia, was born in Indians, but was appointed a cadet from Michigan on September 26, 1860. He remained in the Naval academy until 1863, when he was made an ensign and attached to the steamskip Oneida of the West Gulf squadron, from 1863 to 1865. He was on board his ship in the battle of Mobile bay, on August 5, 1864. At the close of the war, having served in a number of engagements, he was attached to the steam sloop Brooklyn, of the Brazilian squadron, and later was on board the Kearsarge. He was promoted to lieutenant on February 21, 1867, and to lieutenant-commander one year later, and assigned to the Michigan and afterward to the Monongahela. He was executive officer of the flagship Trenton of the European squadron, and was made commander on March 10, 1882. He was for a time assigned to the torpedo station and also to the Boston navyvard. He was made commander of the Jamestown in 1884 and was inspector of lighthouses at Buffalo, N. Y., when assigned to the Asiatic squadron.

Captain N. Mayo Dyer, of the cruiser Baltimore, has had a diversified ca-

He was then transferred to the Guerriere and made lieutenant-commander on March 12, 1868. He served on the Richmond and then on the ironclad Saugus, of the North Atlantic squadron, and later on the Monongahela and the Indiana. He was promoted to commander in February, 1882.

Captain Asa Walker, of the cruiser Concord, is a native of New Hampshire, and entered the Naval academy on November 27, 1862, graduating four years later. He was first assigned to the North Atlantic squadron, and made ensign in 1868, and afterward did ordnance duty in the Portsmouth navy yard. Remaining there a short time, he went aboard the Jamestown, where he served until 1871. He has served on the Essex, the practice ship Dale, the Trenton of the Asiatic squadron. and on two different occasions has been assigned to duty at the Naval

academy Captain E. P. Wood, of the dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch, is from Ohio, and entered the Naval academy on September 23, 1863, graduating in 1867. He was then assigned to the Minnesota on special service and made ensign. In 1871 he was promoted to lightenant and placed aboard the Congress, then on special service. He didduty on the Pertsmouth, also on special service. From 1881 to 1884 he was assigned to duty at the Naval academy, and then served on the Monongahela on special service. He was with the North Atlantic squadron in 1890, and was promoted to commander in that

Captain Frank Wildes, of the Boston, comes from Massachusetts. He is a graduate of Annapolis and served with gallantry through the war,

How to Induce Sleep. Sleep ensues when the brain is large-



a cruise in the Mediterranean. Dewey April 19, 1861, eight days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and he was immediately assigned to join the Mississippi and do duty with the West Gulf squadron. He was on the Mississippi when she took part with Farragut's other vessels in forcing an entrance to the Mississippi river, and again when the fleet ran the gauntle! of fire from the forts below New Orleans, in April, 1862, and forced the surrender of that city. The ship he was in belonged to Captain Bailey's division of the fleet which attacked Fort St. Philip.

The hottest fight that the Mississippi ever engaged in was her last one, and this was perhaps as hot as any of the war. In March, 1863, the fleet tried to run by the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson. Some of the ships got as far as a narrow part of the channel, where they met land batteries almost muzzle to muzzle, and then they were forced to retreat. The Mississippi did not get as far as this. A foggy day had been chosen for the attempt, and this was soon made more obscure by the smoke of battle, and amid this the Mississippi lost her bearings and ran ashore. Her officers found she had struck just under the guns of a battery in the middle of the line of fortifications, and one of the strongest of the lot. In half an hour 250 shots struck the vessel and she was riddled from end to end. There was no chance to hold her, and her crew took to their boats and landed on the opposite side of the river, after setting her on fire. Soon, lightened by the loss of the crew and by the fire she drifted off, and, blazing and saluting with bursting shells, she drifted down the river, until finally the fire reached her magazine, and her career was ended in one great explosion.

Dewey was next attached to tae steam gunboat Agawan, of the North Atlantic blockading squadror, and he took part in the two attacks made on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. In March, 1865, he got ed in the engagements of the West Gulf squadron. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was promoted to acting ensign on May 13, 1863, and later to ensign and assigned to the Glasgow. Afterward he was made master and placed in command of the Randolph, in 1864, which operated in Mobile bay. His vessel was sunk by a torpedo on April 1, 1865. After the surrender he was promoted to acting volunteer lieutenant and put in command of two of the surrendered ships, the Black Diamond and the Morgan. He then served on the Elk, and later on the Stockdale, and subsequently did shore duty at the bureau of navigation. He was made commander in the regular navy on March 12, 1868. While commanding the Ossippee, going from the Mexican coast to the north, an incident happened which showed his bravery and the regard he had for his men. A satior, in adjusting a sail, accidentally slipped and fell overboard. Captain Dyer, who was on deck and saw the sailor fall, immediately jumped in and saved the man from drowning and from the sharks. He has done duty at the Boston navy-yard, and has been assigned respectively to the Pointer. the New Hampshire, the Wabash and the Tennessee. He has been lighthouse inspector, and was in command of the Marion, of the Asiatic squadron, in 1867 and again in 1896.

Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh, was born in Kentucky, but was appointed to the Naval academy from Illinois on September 2, 1863. His first sea duty was on the Sacramento in special service. He was made master, and afterward, on May 10. 1866, was promoted to lieutenant, and was executive officer of the Pawnee. ham.

civil war as a master's mate, and serv- | ly denuded of blood. According to the Spectator," to partly empty the brain of its blood supply, to keep the head cool, the blood sufficiently warm and to send the blood rather to the lower extremities—this is the physical problem of the sleepless. It is interesting to note that during sleep a great number of the bodily functions continue quite normally without interfering with sleep itself, and therefore sleep is not so like death as some of the posts have imagined. Man asleep is not so profoundly different from man awake, the two chief points of difference, however, being these a greater indrawing of oxygen and exhalation of carbonic acid and a complete nerve rest. The bedroom and the state of occupant (assuming the absence of external noise) are the chief factors in the problem. The sleeping room should be airy and cool, never, for adult persons, reaching a higher temperature than 60 degrees, though young children need greater warmth. The head should never be under the sheets, but exposed and cool. The feet should be kept warm by a little extra clothing at the foot. With a heavy sleeper there should be no thick curtain, but with a light sleeper curtains are essential, as sunlight plays upon the optic nerve and rouses that attention which it is the one object of the sleeper to keep in suspended animation. The bed should never be between fireplace and door, as it catches the draughts, and it is more dangerous and more easy to contract a chill in bed than in the daytime, the specially chilly period being about 3

THE VICTORIOUS ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Don't think because a streamlet is a little stream that a hamlet is a little

"WOMEN'S KINGDOM."

RUSSIA HAS A SETTLEMENT IN FEMININE HANDS.

Men Absent Most of the Year During This Time the Wives, Mothers and Sweethearts Enjoy Themselves at Their Cory Clubs.

Champions of woman's rights will be

glad to know that there is at least one part of the civilized world in which their theories are accepted as gospel truth and in which the superiority of the gentle sex is amply demonstrated. In the Russian province of Smolensk. which is a prominent country in White Russia, this interesting state of affairs exists. Smolensk is divided into 12 counties or states, and one of these states is governed wholly by women, says the New York Telegram. This state is known far and wide as "The Women's Kingdom." It contains several small towns and its principal object of interest is the celebrated convent of Beskujow, to which thousands of pilgrims and mendicants used to wend their way during the last century. The reason why it is called "The Women's Kingdom" is because the entire male population emigrates from the state each spring, in order to look for work in Smolensk and in the other large neighboring cities, and the women are left at home to look after all state and domestic affairs. The men are absent from home about nine months each year, and during that time the entire work of the state is done by the women. Agriculture is the great industry of the country and month after month the stalwart women labor in the fields, intent on securing a good harvest. If they fall dreary may be their lot during the winter, for their husbands and brothers do not always secure remunerative work, and it costs money to live in White Russia. as everywhere else. But they seldom fail and the statistics show that in this respect "The Women's Kingdom" is one of the most prosperous states in Smolensk. The women also attend to municipal affairs, and all the local ordinances and regulations are issued by them. Each town has its mayoress and board of alderwomen (there are times when one must coin a word), and at regular seasons there are communal assemblies, at which the adult women discuss, with becoming seriousness, all matters of public interest. Business, however, does not occupy all their time. Being women, they naturally can not do without healthy amusement, and to their credit be it said they manage to get a good deal of fun out of life. Instead of sitting in silence beside their lonely hearths and bemoaning the enforced absence of their husbands, brothers and sweethearts, they say to themselves: "Our men don't sit. and mean when they are away from us and why should we? Let us enjoy outselves!

Most of their leisure hours are passed in the club house, one of which is to be found in each town. Every woman belongs to one of these clubs, and most of them spend their time there from 5 o'clock in the evening until 1:30 to 2 o'clock in the morning. They talk, sing, drink tea, listen to music, discuss the fashions and doubtless frequently play a few innocent games of cards. They can get the latest news at the club, and they are sure to meet all their friends and acquaintances there. If they do not care to indulge in conversation, they can read the latest papers there, or they can write long letters to their absent male relatives. In a word, the club is their second home, and without it it is difficult to see how they could endure their lonesome life.

Destruction of City Trees.

Scientific gardeners have been giving attention to the causes of the destruction of city trees, and find that the presence of a large amount of Illuminating gas in the soil is the cause of the death of most of these shade-givers. A row of beautiful trees in a city street is one of the most charming of pictures, but it is one that we will not long enjoy unless some measures are taken to prevent the saturation of the soil with gas. It is the custom in Europe, when a tree is killed by gas. to exact from the company that they replace the tree as nearly as possible, removing the contaminated earth and filling in the space with that which is perfectly adapted to the best health and growth of the tree. As this is a considerable item of expense, the gas companies are extremely careful about leakage and the management of their pipes. In view of the fact that the soil of our city street, whenever it is turned up, seems laden with the odor of gas, it becomes necessary to take some extreme measures lest all of the shade trees be destroyed.

Enterprise for You. An anonymous letter recently sent

to Count de Waldeck, who resides in Hungary, informed him that he might expect a visit from two burglars, who would call upon him under pretense of being insurance agents. The callers arrived, and were arrested; but it turned out that they were the bona-fide agents of a New York company, and that the telegram had been sent by a rival company in Vienna. Legal proceedings have been instituted against the latter.- New York Tribune.

Another Mistake.

Before I got married I thought I was thoroughly acquainted with my wife." "And weren't you?" "Not at all. You see, she wasn't my wife then."

He Had the Shakes.

"How does it come that you didn't volunteer with your regiment?" "Couldn't. I had an attack of ague,"