

FIRST BLOOD OF WAR.

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 Ministerial tools of George ye 3d.

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.

Convinced Even Himself. "Do you know," said a successful book-cannasser, "I used to be very in-ter-est in the presentation of my wares to the more-or-less unbelieving public?"

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 pie fer nothin'."

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?

THE EAST INDIAN BUNGALOW.

Its Adaptation to Northern Climates. (Copyright, 1898, by "Shoppell's Modern Houses.")

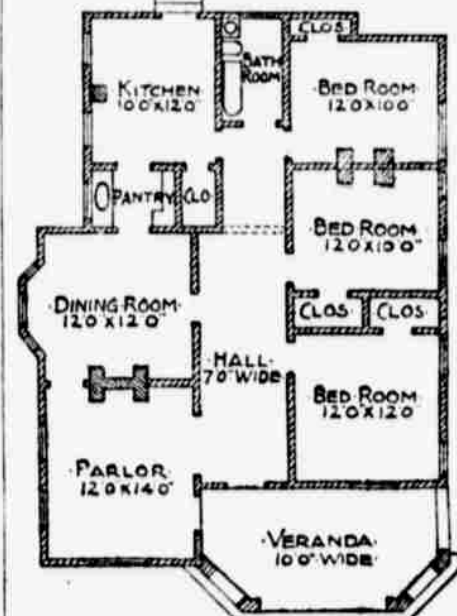
The East Indian bungalow has in the last half decade popularized itself rapidly in a somewhat modified form in the United States. Rudyard Kipling's books have painted such alluring word pictures of the adaptability of this style of architecture to warm climates,



of the bungalow, even palatial in design and appointments, having exterior offices for the accommodations of large retinue of domestics, as common in Indian life.

But in this country, where the climate is colder most of the year, where land is more expensive and must be economically used, and where the elevator is so popular, the bungalow has not obtained any great hold.

General dimension: Extreme width, 24 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.



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; burner'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 exhausted?

HEROES OF MANILA.

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 Dewey.

The magnificent victory won by Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet at Manila was 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.



aboard the steam frigate Wabash, for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Dewey got his commission as lieutenant on 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.

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, 1862, 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.

his commission as lieutenant-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 Commodore Dewey, Charles V. Gridley, of the flagship Olympia, was born in Indiana, but was appointed a cadet from Michigan on September 26, 1860. He remained in the Naval academy until 1865, when he was made an ensign and attached to the steamship Onida 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 19, 1882. He was for a time assigned to the torpedo station and also to the Boston navy-yard. 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 career, and has fought his way up to a captaincy, without ever having attended a naval academy. No man in the navy has a better record for bravery and daring than the gallant captain of the Baltimore. He entered the volunteer navy at the outbreak of the

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 A. P. Wood, of the dispatch boat Hugh Mculloch, is from Ohio, 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 Mculloch, 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 lieutenant and placed aboard the Congress, then on special service. He did duty on the Portsmouth, 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 year.

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.

"WOMEN'S KINGDOM."

RUSSIA HAS A SETTLEMENT IN FEMINE HANDS.

Men Absent Most of the Year—During This Time the Wives, Mothers and Sweethearts Enjoy Themselves at Their Cozy 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 mayores 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 lemoaning the enforced absence of their husbands, brothers and sweethearts, they say to themselves: "Our men don't sit and moan when they are away from us and why should we? Let us enjoy ourselves!"

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."

THE VICTORIOUS ASIATIC SQUADRON.

civil war as a master's mate, and served 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 Ossipee, going from the Mexican coast to the north, an incident happened which showed his bravery and the regard he had for his men. A sailor, 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 light-house inspector, and was in command of the Marlon, of the Asiatic squadron, in 1867 and again in 1890.

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.