The Destitute Crew of the Brig Belle Arrive at Philadelphia.

The steam sailing vessel Wyoming, of the Clyde line, often carries a barge of coal oil, powder cartridges, and other dangerous stuff, and in consequence is not allowed to carry passengers, says The Philadelphia Press. When she arrived at this port, however, Tuesday night, she did have on board a considerable list of passengers. They were shipwrecked mariners, and the slight violation of rules which the Wyoming had made in taking them on board was a gracious act of kindness. There were eleven persons, one of whom was a woman, and they were all in a sorry state of destitution.

Their story was sad in its details, and revealed a pitiable view of sea life. They belonged to the brig Belle, a Newfoundland vessel from Glace bay, laden with soft coal for New York. The mariners who arrived Tuesday night were falsely reported by a Philadelphia paper as arriving last Sunday afternoon. The weather was bad all through the trip, and when within a hundred miles of New York the vessel met with an overwhelming disaster. The entire hold was a mass of red-hot fire. It was on Friday afternoon when Capt. French's attention was called to what was thought to be steam rising from the deck. Hascening to the hatchway leading to where the coal was stored he rushed down the steep stairway and saw a volume of smoke coming up from below. Rushing back to the deck, he cried: "The coal is on fire.

At once the men were set to work at the pumps, but the water froze almost as soon as it left the pipes, and though the effort was continued for a long while the fire could not be extinguished. At last it was given up and the crew made ready to abandon the brig. Two boats were lowered. In one was placed all the clothing, papers, and personal property that could be gathered. As the men were busy at this task the flames from tons of burning coal worked their way through the decks and around the cabin. The woodwork, coated with ice, was attacked by the blaze, stripped off the frozen covering, and little by little eaten up by the fire. Through the seams in the deck a long, narrow line of yellowish black-topped flame pro-truded. Around the edge of the vessel ran a rim of fire. Over all rose the sickening smell of coal-gas.

cold and very rough. The great boat was lowered, and a part of the crew manned it. Then the small boat was let down, filled with all that the unfortunate sailors and the wife of Capt. French could rescue from their float- had done so much for the nation, ing home. Some of the men got into | would get wisdom, but he was bitterly this boat, and then the small crafts disappointed. He would have shed

Those in the boats were Capt. French, Mrs. French, Alexander Olsen, William Fower, James Maloney, southern man. From convictions John Joy, William Wright, William deep as any he ever had he entered the Kavanagh, Thomas Wood, Thomas Carey, Louis Williams, the mate, and a pilot from New York. Williams and the captain and his wife are from St. | influence if the country might not live John, N. F. The others came from various parts of Newfoundland.

Once at sea a harder experience was undergone than had been anticipated. The abandoned burning Belle and the in a better light he would not underlittle party floated apart. The brig soon became a big oblong mass of should have had confidence enough in flame and smoke. The two little boats him not to have taken impetuous were tossed roughly about, and the limbs of the men were stiff with cold. The party in the small boat could not care for their freight and were compelled to leave their boat. The small unfeigned admiration. There were boat, left to itself, soon filled with water and was lost. The larger craft floated around, despair settling down upon its unlucky passengers.

But relief soon came. A schooner was sighted, and the crew and the one woman rescued. This schooner was the David Clarkson. She took them on board about fifty miles off Barnegat, and soon brought them to the capes. There they were transferred to the Wyoming, by which they came to Philadelphia late on Tuesday night. | minority who no longer wanted him Capt. French and his wife stayed on the Wyoming and the crew were at the Ridgway house until yesterday morning. Some of the crew left for some of the sailors' boarding houses then. Capt. French reported at the British consulate. A pilot from New York who had boarded the brig to bring her into New York harbor left at once for his home. The others of the party arranged to make the journey to Newfoundland at once. The loss on the vessel and cargo has not been definitely estimated. One of the sailors had several hundred dollars in charge, which was lost with the other valua-

## bles in the small boat. Genius and Long Life.

There is a proverb which says, "Those whom the gods love, die young." It is sometimes inferred that lost the sparkle of twenty years ago, are in any way unusually endowed, are | delights of the table is followed by a usually short-lived. It is by no means | week's active palpitation of the liver. proved, however, that persons of gethan more prosaic people. There are, as much alike as Chinamen. It is of course, many instances of talented | difficult to tell them apart unless one men and women who have gone early | fellow has a cast in his eye, a limp, or striking fact that thirty-seven has been as if the same tailor made their a fatal age to quite a number of bril- clothes, the same bootmaker their liant geniuses whose fame is still great | boots, and their hair and moustaches in the world. Byron, Shelley, Burns | were trimmed by the same barber. and Raphel all died in their thirty- Their mannerisms have been acquired seventh year. On the other hand, by the same school, and their slang multitudes of others who, while win- ing else be left him. ning some degree of fame before that age, greatly increase it in later years.

this. Had he died at thirty-seven, his peared with long hair, his friend fame would not have equalled that of would have his cut short. If one in-Schiller; the work he done in middle | vented and acquired an odd expresslife carried it far beyond that of his ion, oath or otherwise, his right to it and pretty soon my dog Dash-splen-German rival who died so much earlier. was respected. Nobody trespassed did animal—comes to a halt. I ad-If Milton had died at thirty-seven, we should not have had "Paradise Lost." his preserves, nobody borrowed his preserves, nobody borrowed his preserves, nobody borrowed his preserves, nobody borrowed fetch down one with each barrel. Give you my word, gentlemen, I hunted to the preserves are those allegents high and

from being exhausted at their early gleside.

deaths. Death, indeed, found these young geniuses all afire with inspiration, and ardently longing to give expression to greater thoughts than they

had ever yet uttered. If we turn from literature to political life it is not surprising to see how great ability, far from exhausting physical power, and wearing out its possessort efore his time, seems actually to sustain his vigor and lengthen out

It is true that Pitt died at fifty and Gambetta at fifty-four. But where we can point to an isolated instance, here and there, of a man of political genius dying before or in middle life, we find a long list of those who have grown gray and bent in the heat of political conflict. In our own time we have seen Gortschakoff, a man over eighty, controlling the Russian Empire; Thiers, a man of seventy-seven, presiding over the Frence Republic; the Emperor William, a man of eighty-five, ruling the newly-united Germany; Gladstone, a man of seventy-four, proving himself the most vigorous Prime Minister of England, in this century; and Von Moltke, a man of eighty, commanding

the German armies. The vitality of genius, indeed, is far more evident in the biography of the world than its destroying power. It is rarely that a poet or an author exhausts himself in a single work, or an orator or statesman in a single great speech or great legislative measure, that such instances are quoted as curi-

On the contrary, the rule seems to be that a man of genius is not only likely to live long, but to go on producing, and mantaining his mental vigor, until he is overtaken by the shadows of old age. Micheal Angelo was still a great sculptor and architect at eightyeight. Titian painted finely in his ninety-ninth year. Victor Hugo, at eighty-one, is still writing eloquent and fiery stanzas. And in our own country, the examples of Longfellow, Holmes, Bryant, Whittier, Emerson and Irving are enough to remind us how our literature has been enriched by men who have passed the psalmist's limit of three score years and ten .- Youth's Companion

Beecher's Rebake.

Henry Ward Beecher, after his sermon Sunday, touched upon the alleged disaffection of his congregation owing to his action in the late campaign. He alluded to his forty years' pastorate, and said he never mixed politics with The waves of the sea were freezing | his theology in the pulpit. He said he did not know how far the trouble had spread, but only learned it from newspapers. If there were any pew-holders offended he did not know them. He had hoped the republican party, which tears of joy if that party had put in its platform a welcome to the south and made one of its candidates a canvass, and when he went into anything he never went in by halves. He cared nothing for life, reputation or together in harmony. That under certain conditions he did everything wisely he would not say; that he made no statements he would not now make take to say. He said his congregation should have had confidence enough in speech-making as a special plea and distort its application. As far as his political judgment and endeavors were concerned, he looked upon them with mistakes and errors. He was sorry for them and apologized. He did not want any dissatisfied person to sneak away. Let him come to Beecher face to face, and tell him he is dissatisfied, and Beecher would bless him. In relation to pew-rents, he did not care if they were diminished. He had lived on a salary of \$1,500 when he first became their pastor, and if necessary could live upon it now. If there was a majority in the church or a strong he would go. If the great majority wished him to stay, he would die with them, and nothing would drive him away. If he stayed, the congregation would have to receive him, not on a pitchfork, but in the palms of their

Past and Present.

I often wonder if the young men of this day enjoy themselves as much as we old folks used to when we were their age. I sometimes think they do not, because they pay more attention to their dress than their pleasures, and they seem to take their vices in coarser draughts than their predecessors in the flowery paths of youth and riot. But this may be only the bilious view of a disgruntled philosopher who regrets that the wine has this means that men and women who and one night's indulgence in the Positively one every-day young man nius are any more apt to die young is a repetition of the other. They are to their graves; and it is a somewhat has a broken nose. To me they look multitudes of instances may be cited studied from the same book. They of men who, had they died before tire me because I am old, and I detest their thirty-seventh year, would never a young fellow who cannot be original have been heard of by the world; and in something-his vices even, if noth-

The old crowd, the crop of gay boys that flourished twenty years ago, were Goethe was a surprising example of more independent. If one fellow ap-At that age, George Elliot had not written anything to contribute to the great reputation she won at last.

We cannot doubt that the genius of We cannot doubt that the genius of the ge Byron and Shelly, of Keats, Atherton, brains enough to devise a peculiarity, and Henry Kirk White, was very far was barred from our circle.—The In-

USEFUL AND PLEASANT.

It is impossible to have any fleods in France, because the water in that country is always l'eau.

The snow is so deep in northern Arizona that stage-drivers refuse to drive between Prescott and Phænix. The total production of eigars in this

country, as estimated by one of the largest manufacturers, is about 3,000, 000,000 a year.

The capitalists of the Lake Superior copper mines universally oppose the Spanish treaty because of the rich copper fields of Spain.

A traveling Illinois theif, unaware that his wife had gone to housekeeping in Elgin, broke in at night and carried off a lot of his own jewelry.

Mr. W. W. Story, the American sculptor now living in Rome, has received a commission from Cornell University for a bronze statue of Ezra Cornell.

The information is just at hand that the country contains over twelve thonsand medical students. It was, indeed, time for a change of admin-

Boy (with feeling)—I'm an orphan, and father's broke his legs and is in jail, and mother's in an insane asylum, and if I go home without any money they'll lick me.

Mrs. Martha Strickland and Miss Lee of Michigan have lately been nomiuated for the offices of Circuit Court Commissioners by their respective parties in Michigan.

The Florida orange crop this season is reported to be so much larger than the packing-box manufacturers anticipated that the shippers now find it difficult to buy boxes for their fruit.

A band of sheep belonging to Mr. Love, of Lower Power, Oregon, became frightened and stampeded, and, running into a narrow canyon, two hundred of them were smothered to

When little Willie L. first heard the oraying of a mule he was greatly frightened; but after thinking a minute he smiled at his fear, saying: 'Mamma, just hear that poor horse wiv the whooping cough!

In Virginia City, Nev., a few days ago, a Sierra valley man offered four hundred jack-rabbits for sale. The Enterprise says the skins would almost clothe all the remaining members of the Washoe tribe of Indians.

A number of persons from Maine to California unite in testifying, in the last number of Forest and Stream, that a brook trout weighing twenty-four pounds was caught about 1849 in a pond near Kennebago lake, Maine.

The humorous market is dull. We quote coachmen jekes, prime, at 5 and 6 cents per million; ice cream jokes, no demand; bank cashier jokes, weak at 1 to 1½ cents per ton; choice plumber jokes in demand at \$1 to \$2 per

Examiner-Now can you tell me which of the planets were known to the ancients? Student-Ah, there was Venus and-ah Jupiter andand-1 think, think the earth, but-but -I'm not quite certain about the latter!

A newly-imported bush fruit from South America is being introduced among the fruit-growers of Los Angeles. It is called the melon shrub. It bears a luscious fruit about the size of a goose egg, and produces fruit all the year round.

"Smith, how is it that you always get such good bargains?" queried Jones. "Because I was taught from my infancy habits of thrift, patience, and economy," replied Smith. "My father was always drumming it into me to 'wait a little while and you'll purchase cheaper.' Why, even my mother used to sing 'bye-low, baby,' before I could walk." Jones was perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

Insurance Agent-"It's all right. The doctor says you are the best risk he ever examined." Citizen-"The best risk?" "Yes; soundest constitution, and perfect health, you know." "Did he say that?" "Yes, indeed. No trouble about your case. He said there was nothing to prevent you from living a hundred years." "You don't mean it?" "Honest truth. Come right around to my office and I'll fix up the papers at once." "No, thank you; it won't pay. I'm too healthy." The most cunning in fish lore with

us consider that the German or European carp is par excellence the fish of the future—the fish for the million. No other fish can to so large an extent be cultivated for edible purposes. It possesses every requisite essential to cultivation, and especially for still water. It is in the main a vegetarian, and, indeed, omnivorous-not refusing animal food if properly prepared. It requires no food or care during the winter, which it sleeps away in its "kettle," alongside its bed-fellows, until awakened by the warmth of a spring sun. The rate at which this

fish grows is almost incredible. As two women were riding a few days ago, in a phaeton drawn by two horses in the vicinity of Fort keogh, Montana, the animals took fright at an old buffalo skeleton lying on the prairie, and dashed toward the bluffs overhanging the Yellowstone river, all the efforts of the occupants of the vehicle to check them being in vain. When within a few yards the precipice the ladies managed to leap from he vehicle, and fortunately escaped with few bruises. A few seconds later the horses and phaeton went over the bluff, the former being horribly mangled and the latter smashed to atoms

on the rocks below. An echo from Marseilles: "You can have no idea, you fellows here, how rank the vegetation is in India. Now, when I was there, visiting a rajah, a great friend of mine, I just took a run around the place for an hour's shooting. There was a clover field there, "Oh, Dash retrieved him!"

CASUALTIES OF THE YEAR.

The year's casualty list begins on January 2 with a collision on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Toronto, by which 25 lives were lost. On the 5th the nuns' school, in Belleville, Ill., was burned and 26 of the occupants perished in the flames, and on the 11th there was a tremendous explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Arras, in France, by which 19 miners were lost. On the 14th the Chinese steamer Huai Tuen was lost in the Pacific with 200 passengers, a disaster followed on the 18th by the loss of the City of Columbus in Vineyard Sound, with over 100 of the passengers and crew. The 24th was marked by a black stone from the death of 57 miners by a firedamp explosion in Crested Butte, Col., while on the following day the steamer Simla was lost with 22 passengers. The 26th will be remembered in England for the great storm that wrecked an unknown number of coasting vessels with most of their crews, while the 27th will not be forgotten by the wives of 14 Welch miners who perished in a firedamp explosion. On the 30th the steamer Rhywabons was lost with 12 of her passengers, and the narrative of the month's disasters closed with a terrible railroad accident near Indianapolis, in which a train went through bridge, with a loss of 14 lives.

The month of February had fewer accidents of unusually fatal nature, the record beginning on the 1st with a gasoline explosion at Alliance, Ohio, eight lives being sacrificed to the desire to kindle a fire with neatness and dispatch; while on the 4th the army of Baker Pasha was entrapped into a defile and the whole force, 3,500 strong, annihilated. The 11th proved fatal to a wedding party of 35 who attempted to cross the ice of the Theiss, in Hungary, and were all drowned; while on | plosion, this time in Stierdorf, Prussia, the 14th a party of 50 fishermen on the. while on the 18th occurred the burn-Caspian Sea were carried into open ing of the Brooklyn Asylum and great water on the ice floes and drowned. On the 16th the news arrived of the the collision of the Bulnau and Maria capture of Sinkat and the massacre of Tewfik Bey and his troops four days earlier; while the 19th will be remembered in the Central Valley States for tremendous tornadoes that caused great destruction of property and life. The 20th witnessed an awful explosion of firedamp in the Uniontown mines, in Pennsylvania, by which 19 lives were lost, and on the 25th the boilers of the Japanese steamer Katsai Hong-Kong exploded, killing 19 passengers and wounding many more. During the latter part of the month there were notable floods in the Ohio River Valley and many destructive storms in the South.

The month of March experienced a lull in accidents, there being but two of any consequence, one, however, being perhaps the most destructive of kind ever known in America, the loss of 154 lives by an explosion and subsequent fire in a coal mine at Pocahontas, Va. The other was an accident that is considered certain sooner or later to happen, its occurrence being but a question of time, the explosion of a nitro-glycerine factory at Thompson's Point, Pa., by which 6 lives of workmen were lost.

Ali Fool's Day, the 1st of April, witnessed the destruction of Oakville, Ind., by a tornado, with great loss of life, while on the same day there were many tornadoes West and South. On the 3d the steamer Rebecca Everingham burned on the Chattahoochee River with great loss of life, and on the same day the Daniel Steinman was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, with a loss of 125 passengers. On the 18th, there was a collision in midocean between the Florida and the Ponema, resulting in the loss of both vessels and the drowning of 135 of the passengers and the crew. The 23d was celebrated by a panic in the Bucharest Theater-Circus resulting from a fire and causing many deaths, while on the 27th a bridge gave way under a train near Cindad Real, in Spain, killing 40 passengers. The 29th was noted for the burning of 14 paupers in the Van Buren County Poor House, in Michigan, together with the blowing up of a powder magazine at San Antonio, Cuba, the explosion killing 21 workmen. The last four days of the month were also remarkable for the breaking out of forest fires in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, by which great destruction of both life and property was caused.

May had three disastrous accidents. On the 14th a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio, causing 14 deaths; an earthquake at the Kishau Islands in the Persian Gulf, destroying many villages and killing 200 of the population, and, on the 23d, the wreck of the Senorine, off the banks of Newfoundland, by which 62 lives were lost. On this date also Berber was captured and 3,500 of the population and garrison were massacred.

June 1 was signalized by a cloudburst in Frenchman's Gulch, Col., by which 11 miners were drowned, and on the 10th the schooner Six Brothers foundered off the Grand Banks, with the loss of 14 of the crew. Mexico suffered a railroad accident at New Laredo, by which 14 men were killed, and the last ten days of the month witnessed cyclones in the central and

western states. July had but two accidents of any note, one being the breaking of an engine axle on the Manchester and Sheffield ra 'road, Eng., on the 16th which caused the loss of 25 lives, and the why these tokens so often take the collision of the Spanish steamer Gijon form of animals is a question that with the English steamer Lexham, off Corunna, on the 21st, both ships sinking and 13 sailors being drowned.

The first great accident in August was on the 19th, when an underground canal at Braye, France, was flooded, drowning 17 workmen, while on the 20th the Tallapoosa was run down off Firedamp in the Greenback mines in the executive mansion will soon con-Belmont, in a storm on the Ohio river, | president elect takes it all good-natur-

drowned 16 railroad passengers. ty along the Eau Claire and Chippewa | an eagle, though."

rivers; but this calamity, great as it was, bore no comparison to the Kiang See Province in China, where, on the 15th, over 70,000 lives were lost by the floods. On the 23d, the English gunboat Wasp went down off the Irish coast with 52 of her crew, and on the 27th a cloud-burst over Pachuca destroyed the lives of 30 of the popula-

October 3 witnessed the burning of the royal palace at Copenhagen, and the 12th saw a hurricane in Sicily that destroyed a dozen villages and caused great loss both of property and life. Firedamp in the Moravian mines killed 20 miners on the 19th, an accident repeated at Uniontown, Pa., on the

27th with a loss of 14 lives. All Saints' day, the 1st of November, beheld a panic in the Star Theater, Glasgow, in which 16 children were trampled to death, while on the 9th there were two explosions of firedamp, one at Wasmes, in Prussia, the other at Tredegan, in Wales, causing respectively 20 and 15 deaths among the workmen. A railroad collision on the 14th astonished the people of Hanau, Prussia, and killed 15 passengers, while on the same day another similar in its particulars took place on the Houston and Texas Central, causing 12 deaths.

December 1 brought news of the mysterious plague in the mountains of Kentucky; on the 2d, the steamer Mary Joseph was lost on the Grand Banks with almost all on board, while on the 4th, a great gale off the Banks destroyed a whole fleet of fishing vessels and caused immense loss of life, and on the same date a schooner smuggling Chinamen over from British Columbia was lost with 19 men. The 12th was noted for a storm on the Rappahannock, drowning 36 fishermen. The 15th brought another firedamp exloss of life. On the 19th came news of off the Phillippine Islands, while on the 20th came a hurricane in France with great loss of life and property.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## A Presidential Junk-Shop.

The queerest place in the state is

Gov. Cleveland's barn, or store room, writes an Albany correspondent of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Your correspondent was permitted to visit these quarters to-day, and a stranger collection of old junk it would be impossible to find anywhere. The barn is a substantial structure. Built just back of the executive mansion, and during the administration of more wealthy governors it was used for carriages and horses of these worthies. Gov. Cleveland, however, doesn't keep a team, and since his election to the presidency the vacant barn has been used to store the vast collection of miscellaneous presents that come pouring in from every part of the union. Formally these packages were delivered at the executive chamber on the hill, but as they kept constantly increasing in number and variety, it was found impossible to receive them, and so a kind of union depot was opened in the barn. It keeps one man busy receiving, arranging, and shipping back the packages addressed to the president elect. In spite of the fact that the greatest care is exercised in finding out who sends the stuff and his address, many of the packages remain unidentified. The governor's orders are that all presents shall be returned at once. But as about half of the gifts come anonymously, it is not so easy to carry out the instructions. A clerk was busy making and sending away packages when your correspondent called to take a tour of the place. The collection of said eagles, bicycles, chairs, desks, brushes and other bric-a-brac would have put a junk-shop to blush. Yet there was one marked difference between the stock in the governor's barn and the junk shop. Here every article was brand new. The eagle flapped his wings dolefully in his wooden cage, with an air that told plainly it was the first time he had ever been made a show of, and two owls stared in a monrnfully knowing way at the expressman who was taking the things Not a speck of dust dimmed the

brightness of the glittering bicycle that was promptly going back to Boston, and the red plush of a comfortable arm chair showed its newness through the thin covering spread over it. The only thing that bore traces of wear was a barrel covered with country mud and with a number of openings cut in the staves, through which the red and mellow golden of New York apples showed. A second expressman was unloading a half barrel of cider that had just arrived, when the clerk caught him and told him to wait. A careful examination showed that it came from Binghamton, N. Y., and, without taking it from the wagon, a receipt and bill of lading were made and the stuff shipped back. So it went all day. As fast as one thing was returned another came in to take its place, and the clerk considered himself lucky if two articles did not come in place of every one sent back. It is easy to understand how simple country folk take pleasure in sending little tokens of affection to the man they honor and respect, and in whose good fortune they have had a part. But sadly purplexes the poor clerk. One man in Brooklyn sends a dog, another in Maine sends two owls, a third forwards an eagle, a fourth believes that nothing less than a Maltese cat will make the president happy, while a fifth hopes to win his favor by the presentation of a fawn. If this sort of Martha's Vineyard and 2 men lost. thing continues the barn attached to Pennsylvania killed 8 miners, while tain a menagerie which will make our the sinking of the transfer steamer Barnum hang his head in shame. The eary, and as a nuge joke. Said he to-The 7th of September will not soon | day, laughing over the matter, "Somebe forgotten in Cleveland, O., for then | body out west, I don't remember his began the great fire in that city, and name just now, sent me an eagle the the 11th will be remembered in Ice- other day. What am I to do with an land for the storm that swept over that eagle? I presume they will be sendunhappy island. Floods on the 11th | ing me an elephant next." Then, musdestroyed \$4,000,000 worth of proper- ingly, "He would be just as useful as EXTRA PAY TO MEXICAN VETERANS.

Three Months' Full Pay and Allowances Claimed Under an Old Law.

The veterans of the Mexican war, says a Washington telegram to The New York Herald, have raised a very important point in connection with the recent decision of the supreme court in the case of Gen. Emory-namely, that they are entitled not only to three months' pay proper, but to three morths' pay and allowances, which makes a considerable difference, the pay proper of an officer prior to July, 1870, when allowances were abolished, being generally less than one-half, and in many eases not much more than one-third of his compensation. If the veterans' interpretation of the law be correct, all officers who have received three months' pay proper for their services in Mexico have been underpaid, and the whole matter will have to be reopened and probably relegated to the courts.

To properly understand the question involved a brief statement of the law and the facts is necessary.

In July, 1848, congress passed an act providing that officers and enlisted men of the army who were in actual service during the war with Mexico, and who served out the term of their engagement, or were killed or honorably discharged, should be entitled to three months' extra pay. At that time, and for more than twenty years afterward, the remuneration of an officer consisted of pay proper and allow-ances of various kinds. A captain of cavalry, for example, received \$50 per month pay proper, \$24 for rations, \$16 for forage, and \$16.50 for servant's pay, clothing, and rations, making his total monthly compensation \$106.50. He was also entitled to an additional ration (\$6 per month) for every five years' service as an officer. The "extra pay" granted by the act of 1848 was construed to mean pay proper only, and payments were made accordingly.

In accordance with an opinion given by Atty. Gen. Reverdy Johnson soon after the passage of the act of 1848, the secretary of war ruled that officers of the regular army, who continued in service after the close of the war were not entitled to extra pay, and that ruling was adopted by the accounting officers. About six hundred officers were thus deprived of the gratuity bestowed by congress.

In February, 1879, the law of 1848 was revived with the following proviso: "Provided that the provisions of this act shall include also the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines of the United States navy, the revenue marine service, and the officers and soldiers of the United States army e ployed in the prosecution of said war." On the strength of this additional legislation a large number of officers of the regular army whose claims had been barred by the ruling of the authorities in 1848 made application for three months' extra pay, but their demands were not acceded to. Gen. Emory, one of the claimants, took his case to the court of claims and recovered judgment in March last. The government appealed to the supreme court, which has affirmed the judgment of the court below.

This, it was supposed, was a definite and permanent settlement of the whole matter, and the accounting officers were preparing to adjust all the claims which have been held up pending the decision of the court, but the old veterans have sprung a mine under the astonished treasury officials, and boldly claim three months' full pay and allowances. The acts of 1848 and 1879, they say, do not contain the words "pay proper," and the word "pay" as used in said acts means the salary, compensation, or recompense that the government paid to its military officers for their services. In other words, it is pay, rations, and allowances.

If the veterans are successful in this their latest claim at least three thousand officers, including volunteer and militia, who have already been paid, will be entitled to the difference between pay proper and pay and allowances, which will amount to about \$400,000. Those who have not been paid-about six hundred officers and between four and five thousand enlisted men-will receive upwards of \$300,-000, making a total cost of \$700,000. If they fail, then only the unpaid officers and enlisted men will be benefited, and the drafts on the treasury will not exceed \$200,000.

The roll of living officers who are now entitled to the gratuity provided by the act of 1879 contains many notable names: Gens. Bragg, Don Carlos Buell, Joseph E. Johnston, McDowell, and Rucker were captains; Gens. Grant, Sherman, Longstreet, Beauregard, Fitz John Porter, Getty, Ingalls, H. J. Hunt, Doubleday, and Truman Seymour were first lieutenants, and Gens. Hancock, Franklin, McClellan, Pope, Augur, Gibbon, Pitcher. Charles P. Stone, Gustavus W. Smith, Pleasonton, Sturgis, Stoneman, and others, were only second lieutenants. The octogenarian Harney was colonel of dragoons, and Philip St. George Cooke was a major in the same regiment. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," was lieutenant colonel of the mounted rifles, and Gen. Emory, who has had the trouble and expense of tighting the government in two courts, was a first lieutenant in the topographical engineers, and lieutenant colonel of Hughes' regiment of Maryland and District of Columbia volunteers.

As the claims of those Mexican veterans who "went south" are just as valid as though their loyalty had never been in question, there is a probability that Jeff Davis will become entitled to \$279, that being the difference between his pay proper for three months as colonel of the Mississippi rifles and his full pay and allowances for the same rifles.

The extra pay does not belong to the estates of the veterans, congress having directed that it shall be paid to the following representatives only, in the order named: Frst, widows; second, children; third, parents, and fourth, brothers and period.