

An illustrated edition of Everyman promised in the near future from

he house of J. F. Taylor & Co., New fork. The first two additions to be made

• the American Sportsman's Library "Guns, Ammunition and Tackle" d "Bison, Musk-Ox, Sheep and Goat amily."

Kate Douglas Wiggin's new book, Half a Dozen Housekeepers: a Story Girls in Half a Dozen Chapters," ral be brought out by the Heury Altehus Company.

Jack London's new novel, which he s just finishing, is to appear serially have all the primitive strength of "The Call of the Wild," but is even tore thrilling.

Ruskin's biographer and friend, W. 6. Collingwood, has written a supplebentary volume of reminiscences which he calls "Ruskin Reiles." The took is announced for publication by homas Y. Crowell & Co.

Ruth McEnery Stuart, author of "Napleon Jackson." has finished another tory of Southern life with the scene ald in the city of New Orleans. It entitled "George Washington Jones; Christmas Gift That Went a Begthe.

A. B. Hepburn, formerly comptroller of the currency, is the author of an Intensive and carefully written volme on the "History of Coinage and furrency in the United States and the Perennial Contest for Sound Money," which the Macmillan Company is pub-Ishing.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have ready John exenham's new novel, "Barbe of Grand Bayou;" also "The Golden Petich," a new story by Eden Philltotts, many of the scenes of which are tero has thrilling adventures. Both books are illustrated.

William Matthews, where book endiled "Getting on in the World" had such an extraordinary success fairty rears ago, has just published a new pook, for young men called "Conquerng Success, or Life in Earnest." It said to be written with all his oldime cornectness and onthusiasm,

W. A. Wilde & Co. have in press an interesting story for young speople, by Eva Madden, estilled "The Little Queen," which is insed upon that faous incident in English and French istory, the marriage of the little seven-year-old Princess of the myal house of France to Richard IL of Engand.

Dr. E. E. Hale and members of his family-E. H. Hale, Jr., Arthur, Herbert, and the late Robert W. Hale-are the authors of "Ballads of New Engand History," begun more than twesty top, made a feint of riding over us, years ago and continued intermittently as a diversion. It is soon to be pubwill be illustrated by Miss Ell n Hale, Philip Hale and Miss Lillian Hale.

"The Pit" has reached its eighty-Chird thou and, while "The Octopus,

"It was known that General John SOLDIERS' STORIES. Adams of Loring's division rode a bay horse and that Cleburne did not. The horse killed on top of the works in ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES front of the Sixty-fifth Illinois was a bay, and General Adams' body was found at the base of the works, just below the horse. Cleburne's body was Graphic Account of Stirring Scence found lifty or sixty yards from the Witnessed on the Battlefield and in works. Adams, according to the story Camp-Veterans of the Rebellion Reof men of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, rode tite Experiences of Thrilling Nature. his horse over the ditch and to the top of the parapet and tried to tear "That bearded Colonel at Stone rivthe flag from the hands of the colorer," said the Major, "must have been bearer. At that instant he was shot." in our division. There were a good Chicago Inter Ocani

OF THE WAR.

many full-bearded officers in those

days, but this particular one must have

been in our part of the field. There

was hot work for all of Palmer's di-

vision that day, and the 2d of Jan-

uncy following. I remember one young

fellow of the Thirty-first Indiana, a

tall, slender, black-haired fighter,

whose face was black from power

smoke, but who fired as rapidly as

any man in his company. Finally his

ramrod stuck in his overheated and

foul gun barrel. Turning to Captain

Hallowell, he said: 'Cap, my ram-

rod's stuck. Have you a rag about

your person that I can swab her out

in two and handed one half to the own-

er of the stuck ramrod .- The latter,

with the zip, zip of rifle balls in his

ear, proceeded coolly to swab out his

gun. This was not an easy job when

a man had nothing else to think about;

it was a very trying one with the bul-

lets flying. But the young fellow work

ed steadily until his gun was in good

working order, when he went into ac-

tion with energy and enthusiasm, Just

before he resumed business, looking up

into Captain Hallowell's face, he said,

conversationally: 'Jerusal m! Cap,

ain't we makin' history to-day ?" The

Captain probably though the slender

youngster was doing his full share of

"There was close work that day,"

said the Sergeant. "I remember that

after the repulse of Breckinridge on

the 2d of January, 1863, our regiment,

went forward at a run and we kept

running until we struck the rebel re-

serve. We were almost upon a full

battery, when the six guns blazed away

with shot and shell. We dropped

down in the mud while that bittery

pounded away at us, throwing all sorts

of things at us. We could see the fuse

shells in the hir as they came from

guns further to the rear, and as dark-

ness came we could see the lines made

by shells coming from the batters

nearer us. All the men were as quiet

as mike, but in a full one man near

me said in an unconcerned way: "The

man who says you can't see a cannon

ban in 'the air is a liar.' This was

fiftile hater the battery wasn't there.

up, each with four horses, at a gal-

wheeled in a magnificent sweep, caught

were watching the rebels' maneuvers

history making."

"The Captain tore his handkerchief

with?

"Reyand the Hills."



I can hear the drums as th From beyond the hills," he said, And he leaned and smiled like a happy

child As he shook his snowy head. And he clutched his cane while the far

refruin Came in murmurs to his ears.

But they whispered low: "He has dreamed it 80,

And it is no drum he hears."

I can hear the fife as it leaps with life, And the drums roll madly, too,' Was the old man's sigh as with kindling

He would hum the warsongs through.

It is Jimmy Shea-that is how he'd play When the road was hard and long;

And it's Billy's drum that is calling, 'Come?

As it keeps time with the song."

And his fingers alim beat a tattoo grim On the stout arm of the chair, While his lips grew stern and his eyes

would burn Witgh the fire that once was there,

'O, the bugle call, and the drums and -nHC He would say, "Their music fills

All the night and day; I can hear them play

In the murch beyond the hills."

'I wan hear the drums, and the army -01121.0%

With his oyes aglow he spluted slow And he touched his snowy head.

And his day of days had dawned,

Teet

-Chicago Tribune.

# I ffe-tive Artillery Shooting.

"The best artillery shooting I ever so pertinent that a dozen men laughed, saw," said George Harter, of Company and there was a chuckle in front. A M. First Illinois light artillery, "was at Peach Tree Creek, July 19 and 21, "The coal fellows were not all on 1861. Our battery was across the our side. In one of our charges on creek, which was very deep and about the 31st of December, 1862, we were sixty feet wide, with only one crossjust ready to pick up two guns of a ing for artillery. We were on the rebel battery when the drivers came extreme left of the army, our six guns posted on a ridge without infantry support, because at the last minute we had to extend our lines to keep up the two guns, and, making another Hood from overlapping us. The rebels sweep across our front, galloped away. formed in our immediate front, at the Not half the men fired, and, the Cap- further edge of an open field, about



State In the I

# OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

### Menacing Niagara Falls.

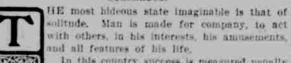
1. . . 1

HE disturbing announcement is made by the Commissioners of the New York State Preservation of Niagara that the operation of power companies and the construction of commercial (12) and drainage canals threaten to diminish the total overflow at the Falls to a serious extent. The Commissioners characterize the danger as not merely theoretical, but measurable and substantial. The American power companies remove from the Niagara River nearly \$,000,000 gallons of water a minute, or 6 per cent of the total flow over the Falls. The diversion of the water of the Great Lakes from their natural outlet, the St. Law rence system, by the Chicago drainage canal, which is to remove from Lake Michigan 600,000 cubic feet of water a minute, by the projected canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi across Wisconsin, and by numerous Canadian canal and water power projects under construction or in contemplation, must contribute importantly to the impairment of the Falls. The Commissioners regret that the New York Legislature and the Canadian Government have granted the right to withdraw a large volume of water from the Falls. The Canadian authorities are criticized for allowing the companies to erect unsightly constructions in Victoria Park, in full view of the American and Canadian reservations.

The Commissioners say that, aside from its educational and aesthetic importance, the Niagara Fails reservation is a valuable asset of the State. It has been a profitable in vestment, "and has afforded a practical demonstration in this country of a principle long acknowledged in European cities and countries, that the preservation of the beautiful, the picturesque and the historic pays."

It is too late to prevent the partial despoliment of the Falls by companies whose rights have vested. The destruction of the great natural curiosity by the artificial exhaustion of the water supply may be remote, but its extiuction is evidently regarded as something more than a possibility by the Commissioners.-Philadelphia Ledger.

#### Loneliness.



In this country success is measured usually by money, and in this country the ionejicst of with one possible exception, is the richest of men.

He sits high up on his plie of money, and there are few riends, or uone, near him.

He is so high up on his plie of gold that he cannot tell a true friend from a false one. And it is hard for him to selfeve that he has any real friend. He looks down and across the country to the miserable tramp plodding with his hundle and his sore fect along the dusty road; he almost feels that he envies that miserable creature, vaguely speculating about his next meal.

He imagines the human failure to be free from care. and therefore happy. He envies him his good digestion, its good appetite, his sound sicep, and the fact that he is or surrounded by hypocritical pretensions.

The tramp looks up at the thousand-time millionaire with the same feelings of envy.

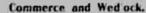
He thinks what he would do if he had all that money. He plans, as he trudges along, all sorts of banquets, all sorts of revenges on those who have ill-treated him, all sorts of rewards for the small kindnesses he may have received .- New York Journal.

#### The World's Railways.

HE archiv for Eisenbahnwesen shows that in

tional and attract more attention. British India, according to the Railroad Gazette, had 25,373 miles at the end of 1901, while Russian Asia, including the Chinese seizures, had only 7.323 miles. Even in the past four years India has built more than Asiatic Russia. Strategic rallways to meet supposed Russian schemes account for part of Indla's mileage,

Of European countries the German Empire leads in milesge, with 32,753 miles; but it is followed closely by Russin, with 31,945, and the latter will doubtless soon take the lead. Great Britain makes but a modest show in the list under its own name, having but 22,100 miles in Eorope; but it has more railroad in India than in Europe, has two-thirds of the railroads in Africa, and with those of its colonies in America and Australia counts up an aggregate of 91.845 miles, which may be compared with the mileage of 210,000 in the United States at the present date. North America has more railroad than Europe and Asia together; the two Americas, more than all the rest of the world. The aggregate of capital invested in railroads the world over s \$36,850,000,000-a tidy sum to be invested in any one thing in seventy-five years. The wealth the milroads have created or developed many times exceeds this vast amount. The rapid development and utilization of the resources of a country are made possible only by a network of railroads -Hattimore Sun





MONG the great enterprises of the year besides the railway in the Uganda in Africa to the sources of the Nile, is Scotland's great canal, which will save hundreds of miles of carriage, and will cost \$50,000,000.

This new ship canal will extend from the Firth of Forth on the east of Scotland to the Clyde on the west coast. The canal will tunnel the Highlands near Loch Lomond.

When this canni is completed vessels and steamers will out through the is'and instead of going around England or Ireland. The sailing distance from the Clyde to ports on the cast of Scotland will be reduced 529 miles, while from other connections the saving will be all the way from 150 to 487 miles. This canal will cost as much as the Nicaraguan canal

The more the world is cut up territorially the more fertile it will be, industrially and social. Every internal or external improvement that makes trude more economic and commerce more swift is an agent of peace and of good will in being an agent of industrial promotion.

The cheaper a barrel of flour is landed in the pantry, ther things being equal, the more mouths, big and little, will there be to consume bread.

President Ellot should not overlook the intimate relaion there is between cheap wealth and early marriages and between economic civilization and the productivity of the race.

Every new facility in commerce and trade, every godspeed given to traffe is godspeed to population, quality as well as quantity considered. As wealth is cheap, men and women are dear.-Boston Journal.

# Back to the Land.

I is sometimes forgotten that all the world's à độc wealth must come out of the ground. There is not an article of food, of dress, of luxury, not a ship or a cannon, not a book, nor a news-SUS paper, nor a printing press, not a cottage nor a palace, not even the money that we use in commerce which is not drawn from the earth, and the magnet that draws forth the material and shapes it is human intelligence. If the land of Ireland is deficient in he first year of the present century the world | coal and metallic ores, it has still the germs of other fruitfor the first time exceeded 500,000 miles of rail- fulness only needing strenuous cultivation. If attention way. At the end of 1901 the world's total is given to chemistry and natural science by the farmers mileage was 507,515 miles. At present it is of the country and by those who should actively promote about 532,500 miles. At the end of 1901 the dis-the scientific education of the farmers' sons, the world iribution was: Europe, 180,708 miles; Asia, 41.814; Africa. may see before a second generation has passed a complete

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From beyond the hills," he said. Then his eyes were closed as if he but

For the low drum beat had allured his

To the hills-and far beyond.

tain, turning upon the fellows who coo yards across. "When their lines were formed, they

the former novel of the late Frank Norris' "Wheat Eric," 'Is in its twentyeventh thousand. "The Le pard's Spots," by Thomas Dixon, "Jr., has old 115,000 and "The One Womap." by the same author, has hurried the printing presses to supply 55,000 copies within the few weeks since publica-Hon

## The U c of Tobacco.

One of the most difficult things in the world is to get any authoritative conclusion about the effects of using to bacco. Literature is filled with pacans in its praise and maledictions in equal mensure. There is abundant medical opinion on its evil effects on the heart, the throat and lun, s. on the nerves and everybody knows the chropic smoker whose appetite is ruised, diorn to shreds, who is a hypochondrine, everybody smokes, and there is no ishes fatigue and knits up the raveled plaisant he will say that smoking preserves the teeth and "kills the germs;" your doctor if he wants to stand high tobacco, but use it in moderation."

about tobacco: It costs a vast sum of money, is one of the most important industries in the world, and an important source of revenue to all nations. Americans consume 7,000,000,000 eigars annually, and the yearly increase in the consumption is nearly 600,000,000. dier walked away, we all laughed." Smokers use 3,000,000,000 cigarettes annually, and consume in other forms, as in snuff, plug, and smoking tobacco, \$15,000,000 pounds, exclusive of the toacco exported and that used in manue facture of cigars and cigarettes. The ederal treasury receives \$65,000,000 anual revenue from the tobacco tax; the manufacturers alone pay in divinds \$10,000,000 and in wages \$50,-0,000 a year, and the annual value of manufactured product in this coun-is upward of \$300,000,000.

on of the walst may be it if the right young man

admiringly, thundered: "Why in hell sprang up and came across the field don't you shoot?' Just then one of the in a rush. We opened with grape and rehel drivers turned in his sad lie, and taking off his cap, waved it in salute. As he did this one of our own best enemy came nearer we double-shotted shots, a backwoodsman, said to the Captain. I had the buck fever. I and canister, with one shell cut to haif couldn't shoot; he was too darned brave, you know.""

onel. "In May, 1865, I was at the

Spot.swood hotel in Richmond, Va. Sherman's army had come up on the 6th and had bivouacked on the south side of the James. Those of us, then serving with the Army of the Potomac, met our old comrades of the Western army at the Spottswood, and there federate army fought with greater were a good many good times to our courage and tenacity."-Chicago Inter credit. -One day several officers of the Ocean, Army of the Potomac and as many of Sherman's army were sitting in front gestion impaired, whose nerves are of the hotel when a soldler slightly the worse for liquor stopped in front of I lamentable object and a cross to his the group and said without ceremony: priends. "On the rother hand, nearly I put my faith in General Grant." No one replying he repeat d with a chaleasier way of starting a muticy than lange in his volce: "I put my faith in to cut off the tobacco supply of soldier General Grant?" Thereupon one of or sailor. Persons who are engaged in Sherman's offic rs sold pleasantly, 'My hard labor, or in exhausting pursuits man. I commend your trast in General of any kind, know that a smoke, ban- Grant, but I put my faith in God."

"The soldier stood silent for a minsleeve of care. If your dentist be com- ute as if puzzled for a reply. He then raised his right hand, passed it over his face, wiped his mouth and chin. and, straightening himself, said: "I in your estimation, will tell you to "use thought you were one of Bill Sherman's fighters, and that proves it.

Some things, however, we do know put my trust in General Grant, and when I have to fall back I put my faith 'in God. That is my last reserve. But where in Sam Hill is your reserve?' The officer began to say that Sherman's men went in without reserves, but stopped and laughed, and as the sol-

> "That confusion of horses at Kinesaw," said the Mississippi Captain, reminds me of a controversy over-horses at the battle of Franklin. General Pat Cleburne and General John Adams of the Confederate army were both killed at Franklin at the head of their commands and close to the Union breast works. One of them was killed on top of the works, just as his horse had plunged half over. Man and horse were shot there, and the body of the horse remained on top of the works, with fore feet extended to the Union ide. It was said at the time that the micer killed on top of the works was ral Cleburne, and there was g our own men a dispute as to

canister, each gun trained to rake the advancing lines obliquely. As the all our guns, using two cases of grape a second. But the rebels came on, and at last we depressed our guns to de-"Speaking of reserves," said the Col- liver shot about sixty feet in front of them. This had the effect of ricochefting the grape and canister, and literally mowed the line down. I do not remember to have seen on any one field, from Chickamauga to Jonesboro, such havoe and destruction, nor do I recall any engagement where the Con-

#### . His Feventeenth Battle.

When our regiment was camped on Taylor's ridge, some 25 or 30 miles south of Chattanooga, we had a fine view of the valley lying two or three miles north of us . this afford as we heard firing over in this valley, and a squad of us in camp ran out upon therridge to get a good view of what was going on, and among the number was our humorous file d. Pete, We saw some rebel cavalry caution ly advancing upon some of our cavalry, a rise, of ground being between them. We were so situated that we could see every movement on both sides, while the active perticipants were hid len from each other, only as they appeared above the crest of the hill. It was a scene of thrilling interest, and for a full hour we watched the maneuvers of battle, until at length our cavalry drove them south with considerable haste. As the battle was about over, Pete arose from where he had been sitting with the remark: "Let me see: this, is, I think, the seventcehth battle that I have been engaged in."

#### Considerate.

"Why don't you try to earn an honest livin'?"

"Me frien'." replied Meandering Mike, "I'm afraid dat if I went to work reg'iar I'd arve up me money an' git to be a trust promoter. As it is now, I goes along peaceable, takin' only what folks wants to give me. 'stid o' standin' 'em up an' takin' it away from them." -Washington tSar.

Mean, Mateful Thing. Carcie this week."

Laura-Lan't it too funny? And you thought your engagement was a secret-Pack

14.187; North America, 226.503; South America, 28.654; regeneration of Ireland, fitting it to compete with success Australia, 15.649. India is the chief contributor to Asia's in the struggle for prosperity with all other lands .- Iriah allenge, though Russia's railroad enterprises are sensa- Times.

# SAM PATCH. THE JUMPER.

Man Who Made Famous Leap Lies in Unmarked Grave.

The lettering upon a rough pine shill erected in the little cemetery at Charlotte by Steve Marshall, an old lake captain, away back in the '30s, after the body of the ill-fated jumper and been taken from the Genesee river and buried in the village cemetery without ceremony of any kind, was as follows:

"Sam Patch-Such Is Fame."

This board stood at the head of Patch's grave until the semi-centennial electron in Rochester, N. Y. Then coffene hands were laid upon it. The mughtly hewn slab was exhibited. Afta the celebration it was not replaced. it was either lost or seized upon by ome relie hunter who cherished it in autor.

Since Marshall's hand raised that ht as one has ever taken the trouble mark the grave in any way, says he" Rochester Post-Express. - Old resi-Defte of Charlotte knew of the locatone by two old stumps, but within me hist two years these have rotted way. The grave is now unmarked. and blackberry bushes are matted ner the spot.

The fame of Sam Patch, such as it vas, has probably penetrated farther han that of any other person who ver made Rochester his abiding place. he exploits of Sam were seized upon and embodied in a book of nursery symes, which will be remembered by may, although long out of print. The tivine was mere doggerel. Many will emember Sam's reputed first jump, as escribed in the book. It was from the chicken house roof at his home, and Sam landed plump on the back a goose. The mother of Sam was ild to have been greatly grieved over he damage to the goose, but joyful wer the escape of her son. Here are wo lines from this "poem:"

"Come to me, my pride, my joy." "Goose for dinner," cried the boy." in the mind's eye of the uninformed a has been pictured as an athlete of posing height and proportions, keen f eye and steady of nerve. Historians unquestioned verseity aver

of flagons of any size. In the age in Britain, says the Chicago News. But the invasion of the Normans stopped "shiftless." He would now be termed the spread of libraries, and the first a "bobo" and legally a "vagrant." His In England after the conquest was established at Oxford, in Durham (now Trinity) College, in the thirteenth century by Richard de Bury, who purchased from thirty to forty volumes of the "Abbot of St. Albans for fifty Patch's reputation, or notoriety, was pounds' weight of silver. Before that Great Britain. The first circulating IIbrary was founded by Allan Ramsay, works of fiction among the people of Edinburgh. So successful were Ramsay's efforts that it is said that within seventy years nearly every town and large village possessed a library. The first in London was started by Botho, a bookseller, in 1740. Birmingham obtained its first circulating IIbrury in 1751. The next step was the free library, Manchester possessing the first, in 1850, being quickly followed by Liverpool, Birmingham and

#### Caut ous Mamma.

"If your daughter keeps practicing she will become an accomplished musi-

"I don't care for that," said Mrs. Cumrox. "We are having Muriel take music lesson from you because you were recommended as the most expensive teacher in the city. If she learns to play too well some people who don't know us might think she makes her living that way."-Washington Star.

### Like Philippine Service.

Experience seems to be proving, says the San Francisco Bulletin, that not only is the Philippine service at tractive to soldiers who have never been there, and are anxious to cross the seas to see what dreams may come in the land of adventure that our Oriental possessions have become, but also those who have been the Te 800 time already are eager to remain

Pessimists are people who go around looking for thorns to sit on.

at Charlotte and given burial. Old Public Librarica Though it is the popular idea that public libraries are of modern origin,

there is proof that the Anglo-Saxon kings of England were disposed to erect them, and works were b that from Ireland, where selences had been

Sam was short and fat and not afraid much earlier cultivated than in Great which he lived he was regarded as home was no more in Rochester than elsewhere, but lie claimed the Flower City as his own. After the death glorious" he gained a standing he never attained in life.

not all gained in Rochester. He made , time books were kept in chests and a jump at Paterson, N. J., and later not in a room styled a library. At jumped into the Ningara river from the end of the seventeenth century a ledge of rock projecting from the there were only six public libraries in bank at a point more than half the height of the cataract. He is said to have had a habit, pronounced when in 1725, whence he diffused plays and he was in his cups, of saying: "Some things can be done as well as others." He followed out this idea in his jumping, and it cost him his life. On Nov. 8, 1829, accompanied by a

tame bear, Sam jumped from a ledge into the Genesee river, a height of ninety-six feet. Both came out alive. Sam longed for greater heights . of fame, and distributed handbills announcing that on Nov. 13 he would leap from a scaffold at the precipice. The scaffold was built twenty feet other large towns, higher than the brink of the falls, An immense crowd gathered to witness the leap. Sam prepared for the occasion with liberal potations. He mounted the scaffold and hasangued cian," said the teacher, the crowd with all of the drunken gravity of which he was capable. He feit himself in need of a stimulant. and he took one. He then gave a run and "took off." His body did not fall feet first, but made a half turn. He struck the water with a force of 4,000 pounds, as figured by a local statistician at the time. He did not rise. The crowd waited until dark and then went home. That was the last of Sam Patch in Rochester. The body was subsequently discovered in the river