

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on 4th bills were passed to amend the quarantine regulations so far as they apply to vessels plying between United States ports and foreign ports on or near the frontier and to subject to state taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes.

On the 6th the bill for restricting immigration and for the deportation of anarchists was passed in the senate. A resolution affirming that taxes can only be rightfully imposed to raise revenue for support of the government was offered by Senator Mills.

A SHORT session in the United States senate was held on the 7th, the most important event being the passage of a resolution directing the president to take steps for the release of American citizens confined in the island of Cuba for participation in the recent rebellions.

On the 8th the bill for restricting immigration and for the deportation of anarchists was passed in the senate. A resolution affirming that taxes can only be rightfully imposed to raise revenue for support of the government was offered by Senator Mills.

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GOVERNMENT reports showed that most northwestern states were still suffering from drought. All unharvested crops had been injuriously affected.

FOREST fires were still raging in northern Wisconsin, and great damage was being done to hay and cranberry marshes.

THIRTY business buildings and three residences in the center of Adair, Ia., were burned, causing a loss of \$152,000.

HENRY F. JOHNSON, was hanged at Allentown, Pa., for the murder of his daughter, and Harry Manfred was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., for the murder of George Ochs.

THE governors of three states took part in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the building of the fort at Defiance, O.

THE business portion of Franklin, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

AN attempt to hold up a Lake Shore express train at Kessler, Ind., was foiled by the engineer, who ran his train through the obstruction at full speed.

HENRY RUSSELL (colored) nearly decapitated his wife with a razor in Chicago and hurled her body from a window and then cut his own throat.

THE Citizens' savings bank at Portsmouth, O., passed into the hands of a receiver.

THE total of immigration from the port of New York during the month of July was 19,968.

THE ninth anniversary of the death of Gen. U. S. Grant was observed at Mount McGregor, N. Y.

WILLIAM BEAM, a farmer near Bowling Green, O., was instantly killed by a bumble bee stinging on the temple.

THE fire loss of the United States and Canada during July aggregated the enormous sum of \$16,307,000. For the first seven months of 1894 the total was \$77,920,200.

H. H. WARNER, the patent-medicine man, returned to Rochester, N. Y., from Europe penniless, having lost the remains of his fortune at Monte Carlo.

THE Hawkeye Commission company of Omaha, Neb., failed for \$300,000.

EIGHT of the men who resorted to unlawful tactics in the labor troubles at Paterson, N. J., were given sentences ranging from three months to six years.

WINNECONNE, Wis., a town of 1,000 inhabitants, was practically wiped from the map by a conflagration caused by burning forests.

THE republic of Hawaii has been formally recognized by the United States, through the president and secretary of state.

THE Stringer Sons Pottery company, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the west, was destroyed by fire at San Jose, Cal. Loss, \$100,000.

HARRY A. GARDNER, cashier of an Altona (Pa.) national bank, disappeared with \$20,000 of the institution's funds.

THE Concord and Petrel were ordered to Corea to reinforce the United States fleet.

THE constitutional convention at Albany, N. Y., refused to substitute life imprisonment for capital punishment.

INSANELY jealous, W. D. Jenkins, of Charlton, Ia., killed Julia Murphy, his sweetheart, and her sister Josie, fatally wounded Mrs. Murphy and then took his own life.

AT his home in Hope, Ind., James Hardy (colored) died at the age of 100 years. Hardy was Jefferson Davis' valet during the war. He was married six times and the father of forty-six children.

WILLIAM N. EVANS, of Philadelphia, fatally wounded his wife, killed Louis Hecht, her uncle, with whom she was living, and sent a bullet through his own heart. He was jealous.

AT Scranton, Pa., a deserted mine caved in for a distance of three blocks, wrecking twenty-three houses and causing a loss of \$250,000.

AN express train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific plunged through a trestle 50 feet high into a creek near Lincoln, Neb., killing eight persons and wounding many others.

OVER one-third of the village of Dawson, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

THOUSANDS of acres of valuable timber were destroyed by a forest fire 50 miles in length in Wisconsin.

TWENTY-one stores, two grain elevators and lumber sheds were destroyed by fire at Gifford, Ill., the loss being \$100,000.

DURING a temperance camp meeting at Purcellville, Va., a tent was blown down, killing one man and fatally injuring five women.

TWENTY-FIVE persons were injured, some of them seriously, in an electric car collision near Oakdale, Pa.

THE following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Second district, William Lorimer (rep.). Iowa, Eighth district, F. O. Stuart (dem.); Ninth, J. B. Weaver (dem-pop.). Missouri, Fourth district, E. G. Crowther (rep.). Virginia, Third district, Tazewell Ellett (dem.). Nebraska, Fourth district, W. L. Stark (pop.). Texas, Tenth district, Miles Crowley (dem.).

IN convention at Kalamazoo the Michigan prohibitionists nominated a full state ticket, headed by Albert M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, for governor. The platform declares against any party that does not openly oppose the liquor traffic; demands the issue of money by government only; free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver; female suffrage and the election of president, vice president and United States senator by direct vote of the people.

EX-Gov. AUSTIN BLAIR was buried at Jackson, Mich., the funeral services being attended by many men prominent in politics.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Iowa, Sixth district, ex-Senator Taylor (dem.). Indiana, Eighth district, G. W. Faris (rep.). Texas, Seventh district, G. C. Pendleton (dem.) renominated. Virginia, Fifth district, G. W. Cornell (rep.); Ninth, Judge Morrison (dem.). Idaho, Edgar Wilson (rep.). Wyoming, S. E. Seeley (pop.). Georgia, Fourth district, C. L. Moses (dem.) renominated; Ninth, Carter Tate (dem.) renominated; Maryland, Second district, J. D. Parker (pop.); Fifth, W. H. Silk (pop.); Sixth, A. O. Shoemaker (pop.); Sixth, Horace Risley (pop.).

THE New York democrats will hold their state convention at Saratoga Springs on September 25.

JUDGE CASWELL BENNETT, chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, died suddenly of rheumatism at Hopkinsville.

POPULISTS in Wyoming declined a proposition to fuse with the democrats and nominated a complete state ticket headed by L. C. Tidball for governor.

DAVID LAHN, who drove coaches across the Alleghenies before the advent of the railroads, died at Portsmouth, O., aged 94 years.

IN convention at Boise City the Idaho republicans nominated a full state ticket headed by Edgar Wilson for governor.

FOREIGN.

A LONDON paper claims withdrawal of British capital from the United States is due to distrust of the country's financial future.

SHINICHIRO KATANO, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the department for foreign affairs of Japan, has been appointed minister to the United States. He studied at Harvard.

A MOB of French-Canadian Catholics wrecked the mission houses of the Baptist and Anglican churches and the Salvation Army barracks in Quebec.

FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD, United States consul at Leith, Scotland, and a noted literary man, died at Edinburgh of blood poisoning.

GREAT BRITAIN, in an extraordinary gazette, assumes a neutral position in the war between China and Japan.

FELIX GEOFFROY, who had been a member of the Canadian parliament for thirty-one years, died at Montreal.

EARTHQUAKES in Sicily destroyed many houses at Aci Reale and at Zaffarano and killed ten persons.

SANDOW, the "strong man," was married at Manchester, England, to Miss Blanche Brooks, the daughter of a local photographer.

LATER.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the United States senate on the 10th directing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the recent election in Alabama and ascertain if frauds were committed. Senator Hill offered a resolution for information as to the work of the conferees on the tariff bill, which went over for the day. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Chinese treaty. In the house the time was occupied in discussing projects for a government exhibit to cost \$200,000 at the Atlanta exposition and to give each of the arid land states 1,000,000 acres of arid lands to encourage the reclamation of these deserts.

ALMOST the entire business portion of Pithian, Ill., a town of 600 inhabitants, was destroyed by fire.

FOUR children of William Watts, from 6 months to 4 1/2 years of age, were burned to death near Williston, S. D., on a ranch.

THE town of Yerington, Nev., on the Carson & Colorado railroad, was completely destroyed by fire.

THE removal of the battle flags of Iowa from the arsenal to the state capitol in Des Moines was made the occasion for a great demonstration.

J. W. REINHART, president and one of the receivers of the Atchison road, resigned to promote harmony.

THERE were 251 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 10th, against 319 the week previous and 394 in the corresponding time in 1893.

TITUS and Cabanne broke the world's mile tandem bicycle record at Minneapolis, covering the distance in 1:54.5.

INVESTIGATION shows that twenty-four persons were killed and eleven injured in the Rock Island railway wreck at Lincoln, Neb.

MISS LULU RANDALL, an aeronaut of Detroit, Mich., was thrown from her parachute by a tree and killed at Nashville, Tenn.

EIGHT thousand persons witnessed the hanging of Madkins, a negro executed for criminal assault at Raleigh, N. C.

SEVEN men and boys seeking shelter under a tree during a storm at De Kalb, Tex., were killed by lightning.

THE following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Fourth district, J. Simington (pop.); Seventh, H. A. Lloyd (pop.). Iowa, Tenth district, E. F. Baker (pop-dem.). Nebraska, Fifth district, W. E. Andrews (rep.). Virginia, Ninth district, H. S. K. Morrison (dem.).

WORK OF FIENDS.

The Recent Rock Island Disaster Due to Train-Wreckers.

The Coroner Reports the Death-List at Twenty-Four—Eleven Persons Injured—Scenes of Horror at the Wreck.

THE VICTIMS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—Twenty-four dead and eleven injured is the result of Thursday night's frightful disaster on the Rock Island railroad near here as reported by the coroner. The names of the known killed follow:

Dr. C. H. Pinnay, Council Bluffs; J. D. Matthews, commercial man, Omaha; Harry Monroe, Kansas City; Isaac Depey, engineer, Council Bluffs; W. O. Hambley, lawyer, Fairbury, Neb.; C. D. Stannard, conductor, St. Joseph; John Mungler, grain dealer, Omaha; E. R. Peters, merchant, Council Bluffs; E. H. Zerkle, lawyer, Lincoln, Neb.; two unknown farmers; five unknown men; Charles Urruh, mother and son, Jansen, Neb.; A. B. Edde, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.; M. Beaver, merchant, Pawnee, Neb.; two unknown farmers from Jansen, Neb.

Those marked as unknown are those passengers known to have been on the train by the brakeman and unaccounted for.

Late Friday night the remains of Andrew Hensen, a farmer of McPherson county, Neb., were identified by a watch found lying in the midst of human bones. All of the bodies, or parts of those mentioned by name in the list of killed, have been recovered.

The injured are: Col. C. J. Bliss, Second regiment, Nebraska national guards, Fairbury, deep flesh wounds in left leg; Henry C. Foot, brakeman, Council Bluffs, leg broken; Jay Mcbowell, Fairbury, legs cut and face bruised; C. H. Cherry, mail clerk, Kearney, badly bruised and cut; F. E. Scott, express messenger, injured internally. Mrs. Fish, wife of a Burlington & Missouri engineer, badly injured; O. S. Bell, traveling man, Lincoln, internal injuries; J. E. Fritz, traveling man, Lincoln, internal injuries; —Somerset, passenger, hurt about the head; Mrs. Fritz and sister-in-law, Lincoln, bruised.

The police have arrested a colored man named George Davis, who is suspected of wrecking the train. Shortly after the wreck he applied to a hackman and asked to be driven up-town, saying he had been on the train and lost his coat. He was seen with a crowbar near the place where the wreck occurred, it is asserted. The police say they have evidence sufficient to convict. His motive is not known.

One victim, whose name will never be known, lay under the tender, the upper edge of which rested across his thighs, crushing them into the hard gravel. As Col. Bliss approached he begged piteously to be released and saved from the flames. Col. Bliss is a man of nerve and decision, but he was contented by a terrible alternative. To move the tender was an utter impossibility, and the long tongues of hungry flames were reaching out greedily for their victim. For an instant he thought that only one of the man's legs was pinned down and he thought about amputating it. Then he saw both were fast, and while he hesitated helplessly for a moment a gust of wind drove the flames and smoke upon him, blistering his face and scorching his clothes. Before he could recover himself the long fiery tongues had wrapped themselves about the body and head of their intended victim and stifled his screams.

There are two theories as to the wrecking of the train, it being conceded that the train was derailed by the removal of the rails for a part of the way across the trestle. One theory is that strikers from South Omaha did the work believing that a company of state troops, who were to have boarded the train at Fairbury, were aboard. The company missed connection, however. This is not as generally credited as the other—that the element that has been causing so much trouble in Oklahoma, who are bitter against the Rock Island, did the job, though why they should have come this distance to wreck a train that might have been wrecked nearer home is not explained. The Rock Island officials offer \$1,000 reward for the capture of the train wreckers.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Seven Ball Players Meet a Frightful Death at De Kalb, Tex.

DE KALB, Tex., Aug. 11.—About 3 o'clock Friday afternoon a crowd of boys and men met in a small prairie 9 miles south of town and began to play baseball. A shower came up and they all ran to a large oak. Lightning struck the tree and the following were killed outright: John Jacobs, Walter Athley, Thomas Blanchard, William Hentley, John Jackson, Chris Petty and William Walse. About a dozen others were hurt and it is thought some of them will die.

UNDER THE LASH.

A Woman Whipped by Masked Men in West Virginia.

GRANTVILLE, W. Va., Aug. 11.—At a lonely place near Minto, in the Washington district, forty masked men raided the cabin of a lone woman named "Sis" King, of doubtful reputation, and dragged the terrified woman from her bed in her night-clothes. The raiders stripped her, and while one man held her hands the other thirty-nine took turns at giving her two blows each with hickory switches over her bare back. After she had been given seventy-eight cuts she was left senseless on the ground.

A Servant Girl Perishes in a Fire Near Elkhorn, Wis.

ELKHORN, Wis., Aug. 11.—By the burning of the summer cottage of Mr. Charles E. Hollenbeck, of Rockford, at Landerdale lakes, 6 miles north of here, a servant girl named Sadie Fallon, of Rockford, was burned to death. Mrs. Hollenbeck was severely burned and her spine injured. Her mother, Mrs. Brown, had her hip and ankle broken and may die from her injuries. The fire was caused by the falling of a hanging lamp, the flames spreading so quickly the inmates only escaped by jumping from the windows.

TRADE REVIEW.

Condition of Affairs in the Business World—Effect of the Loss of Corn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The advance in corn discloses a general belief that the injury to this most important crop has been so great as to affect materially the traffic of railroads, the demand for manufactured products, and the cost of meats for the coming years. Unless the markets decline and are entirely deceived, the country will have to face a real calamity in the loss of something like 500,000,000 bushels of corn and this loss consumers have to share through the advance of 14 cents in two weeks and 9 cents since Friday of last week. Neither official nor unofficial statements as yet preclude the hope that the loss may prove less serious, but at current prices 1,500,000,000 bushels would cost as much as 2,000,000,000 bushels would have cost a fortnight ago. Wheat has risen 3 1/2 cents in the fortnight and 2 1/2 during the week, although western receipts have been 5,228,128 bushels, against 3,162,764 last year. Atlantic exports are only about half as large as a year ago, 1,260,485 bushels, against 2,734,784 last year.

Pork products are a little stronger, as is natural. Cotton has twice risen and again declined a sixteenth, with increasing prospects of a very large yield, closing without change for the week.

The Iron and Steel Manufacturer records a great increase of nearly 30,000 tons in weekly output and July and the production is 115,266 tons weekly, about 11,000 tons less than in April, but 8,000 tons more than a year ago, when the prostration had nearly reached its worst. The decrease in unsold stocks was only 6,377 tons for the month, showing a consumption in manufacture not quite equal to the present output. Prices sustain this view, having changed only in the direction of weakness; the disappointing decrease for finished products is still the main factor.

The failures for the five weeks ended August 1 showed liabilities of \$11,144,713, of which \$5,628,564 were of manufacturing and \$5,226,247 of trade concerns. The failures during the last week have been 251 in the United States, against 394 last year, and 54 in Canada, against 52 last year.

Bradstreet's says: Evidence continues to accumulate that the earlier portion of July witnessed the lowest point for steel in the history of the market. The reaction after the moderate revival in the spring. The practical cessation of industrial disturbances of the year has emphasized the tendency to improvement reported by telegrams from leading manufacturing and commercial centers this week. A further indication of the tendency to improvement is seen in the week's advance of 50 cents per ton for steel billets and in the fact that domestic wool markets to-day are more in favor of the seller than they have been for a year, and that wool is firm at the 2-cent advance scored in the last few weeks. Cotton is 1/4 cent higher, possibly for reasons not directly connected with questions of demand and supply, but prices of pig iron at St. Louis are higher, and for cotton are 1 1/2¢ up on reports of damage to the crop and the improved feeling in commercial circles south. Panic and unreasoning speculative interest in Indian corn has put up the price nearly 8 cents a bushel this week, about 25 cents above low water mark for this year.

Bradstreet's telegrams from those in a position to know as much as can be learned in the great corn growing states are at variance with more sensational dispatches bearing on damage to the corn crop and indicate that most of the bull views as to that staple are exaggerated. The increased corn acreage south and west pointing to a probable crop as large as either of the two preceding years, in each of which the output was not more than 6 per cent. below the average for nine years past. Wheat has jumped 2 1/2 cents this week in sympathy with corn, and water is 1/2 cent higher at New York, it and other breadstuffs have advanced briskly at the west because of alleged scarcity of exports.

Exports of wheat, United States and Canada, for the week ended August 10, aggregated 2,417,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 4,148,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 5,147,000 bushels in the week three years ago, and 1,993,000 in the week four years ago.

The underlying facts in the speculative situation are that stocks are firmly held and there is a general belief that the settlement of the tariff controversy will be followed by a speculative movement of considerable force. While the extent of the damage to crops from the drought is appreciated there is at present a disposition to minimize the effects on the railroads, particularly as current earnings exhibit comparatively small decreases while the actual movement of traffic is described as quite brisk.

TO EVICT AT PULLMAN.

The Company Decides to Turn Tenants Out of Their Homes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Pullman's tenants will be evicted. Vice President Wickes says so. The company claims that it must find houses for its new employes to live in, and as the strikers have been camping in the Pullman flats without paying a cent of rent for the last three months they must get out. This move is the very last in the big strike, and it will forever discomfit the employes. The company's houses cover about 3,000 people at present. These 3,000 consist of the striking workmen and their families. There are about 1,000 new men in the shop that have families, and that desire to live near their work. The old employes must make way for the new.

This will be a death blow to the tenants who are strikers. They have no money and very little food. When their scant supplies of household furniture are set out on the broad streets by the constables it will be impossible for them to move it away. Even now they cannot afford to buy a pound of coal to cook the raw potatoes they get from the relief committee. The prospects are gloomy indeed for the poverty stricken occupants of the company's barracks-like rows of houses. But Mr. Wickes' assertion as to the company's intention of beginning the work of eviction was very positive and unmistakable. It meant volumes to anyone who understands the condition of the Pullman strikers at this time.

Took a Long Time to Choose.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—After taking more than 3,000 ballots democrats of the Thirty-fifth Illinois district nominated L. H. DeForest for representative.

Cured by a Flash of Lightning.

DENISON, Tex., Aug. 10.—L. Zimmerman, who is in the city en route to Montague county, relates a singular occurrence which happened in Lamar county. Five years ago a married woman named Griggs was stricken with paralysis and has been confined to the house ever since. Last week the house was struck by lightning and Mrs. Griggs received a shock which, she says, passed through her body. Since then her malady has disappeared and she is per as ever, being able to get in and out of a wagon. She went to church last Sunday.

A NEW NAUTICAL VOCABULARY.

Additions Made by Young Women From "Fresh Water" Regions.

The yachtsman's vocabulary is a language in itself, and the landsman often runs afoul of it. He doesn't see why one rope should be called a sheet, another a halyard, a third a downhaul and a fourth a clewline. One boatowner, whose hospitable deck is trodden by many of his friends, has modified his terms to conform with the suggestions or mistakes of his guests who are not expert sailors.

For instance, one landlubber who had gone below for a drink of water was asked what he had done with the cup.

"I hung it on the post," he said innocently.

Everyone roared at the idea that he could be so "green" as not to know what the mast was called, but on that yacht the mast is now known as "the post."

A pretty girl from a "fresh water" district was responsible for another nautical word. The strips of canvas used in tying up the sails are called stops. Some one wanted the stops and could not find them for the instant.

"What are you looking for?" asked the young woman.

"I am looking for the stops. They were here a little while ago."

"The stops? Oh, you mean the tapes. They're under this rug."

And now the sails are bound with "tapes."

Another young woman from an interior state had read enough nautical stories to have caught a few phrases here and there. For one thing, she knew that "hard tack" was a staple article of diet at sea. On a visit to the east this damsel went sailing. She was anxious to learn, and when she heard the man at the wheel say "hard a lee," she asked some questions, and found out what it meant.

A little later the steersman said the yacht was going about. Some of the guests were paying no attention, and seemed in danger of being struck by the boom as it swept over to the other side of the yacht.

"Hard tack! hard tack!" cried out the young woman, excitedly.

All managed to duck their heads in time to escape the spar, if they didn't know what the maiden meant by "hard tack," and another joke was added to the yacht's store of them.—N. Y. Tribune.

SOULS OF SECLUDED SPOTS.

Dim Temples Haunted by the Mystic Spirit Which Outlasts All Ages.

The genius loci of the ancients is not altogether a myth. A truer mysticism than their mythology teaches us that places retain for ages something of the lives that have been lived in them, an echo of the voices that have made them musical, a fleeting shadow of the men and women who found in them their happiness or their sorrow. Those who have spent much time in secluded spots learn to feel that lonely places have souls; and the soul of a place is indeed its genius loci, its familiar spirit, its peculiar essence, as real a thing as the scent of a rose or the smell of the sea. There are rose-gardens in the east that are fair with the accumulated happiness of past generations. There are shady ilex groves in Italy wherein still dwells the silent spirit of contemplation; perhaps the phantasms of tragic loves sigh out their little day beneath the ancient trees. In Italy, in Greece, in Asia, in distant Indian glens, dim temples stand to this day, haunted or blessed, perhaps by the presence of that mystic spirit which outlasts all ages. And the market place has its familiar genius also, the busy center of the crowded city, the broad thoroughfare of the great metropolis, silent for a few hours under the summer moonlight or the winter rain. Old castles, too, deserted villages, uninhabited homes of dead populations—all have w