A PARSON AND A PIG.

What Was Effective in One Case Was Tried in the Other.

A poor woman came to the parson of the parish with the request: "Please, pass'n! my ou'd sow be took cruel bad. I wish now, you'd be so good as to come and say a prayer over her."

"A prayer! Goodness preserve us! I cannot come and pray over a pig—a pig, my dear Sally—that is not possible."

"Her be cruel bad, groaning, and won't eat her meat. If her dies, pass'n—whativer shall we do f' the winter wi'out beacon sides and ham? Oh, dear! Do'y, now, pass'n, come and say a prayer over my old sow."

"I really, really must not degrade my sacred office, Sally! Indeed, I must not!"

"Oh, pass'n! do'y, now!" and the good creature began to sob.

The parson was a tender-hearted man, and tears were too much. He agreed to go to the cottage, see the pig, and do what he coud.

Acordingly, he visited the patient, which lay groaning in the stye.

The woman gazed wistfully at the pastor, and waited for the prayer. Then the clergyman raised his right hand, pointed with one finger at the sow and said solemnly: "If thou livest, O pig! then thou livest. If thou diest, O pig! then thou diest."

Singularly enough, the sow was better that same evening, and ate a little wash. She was well, and had recovered her appetite wholly next day.

Now, it happened, some months after this, that the rector fell very ill, with a quinsy that nearly choked him. He could not swallow, he could hardly breathe. His life was in imminent danger.

Sally was a visitor every day at the rectory, and was urgent to see the sick man. She was refused admission, but pressed so vehemently that finally she was suffered—just to see him, but she was warned not to speak to him or expect him to speak, as he was unable to utter a word.

She was conducted to the sick room, and the door thrown open. There she beheld the pastor lying in bed, groaning, almost in extremities.

Raising her hand, she pointed at him with one finger and said: "If thou livest, O pass'n! then thou livest! If thou diest, O pass'n! then thou diest."

The effect on the sick man was—an explosion of laughter that burst the quinsy, and his recovery.—Sunday Magazine.

What Water Can Do.

The effect of the hydraulic motor, which is now used for the purpose of removing masses of earth, well-nigh passes belief.

A stream of water issuing from a pipe six inches in diameter, with a fall behind it of three hundred and seventy-five feet, will carry away a solid rock weighing a ton or more to a distance of fifty or one hundred feet. The velocity of the stream is terrific, and the column of water projected is so solid that if a crowbar or other heavy object be thrust against it the impinging object will be hurled a considerable distance.

By this stream of water a man would be instantly killed if he came into contact with it, even at a distance of two hundred feet.

At two hundred feet from the nozzle a six-inch stream, with three hundred and seventy-five feet fall, projected momentarily against the trunk of a tree, will in a second denude it of the heaviest bark as cleanly as if it had been cut with an ax. Whenever such a stream is turned against a bank it cuts and burrows it in every direction, hollowing out great caves and causing tons of earth to melt and fall and be washed away in the sluices.

Indicating Weather Changes.

In many places the crow is looked on as a weather prophet of the highest distinction. On the approach of rain a whole community will rise from their nests or perches, and wheel about for some time, longer or shorter, according to the duration of the coming storm. The peacock screams loudly when rain is coming. Swallows fly high in fair weather, and when they fly low, skimming the surface of the earth, wet weather is at hand. Gulls and other far-flying birds do not venture far from home when heavy weather is approaching. Rain may be expected when ducks bathe. Geese chatter loudly when a storm approaches. Sea-birds fly early and far to eastward when fine weather may be expected to hold, but they fly inland in search of food on the approach of storms. Bad weather is heralded by wild-fowl leaving the marshes for higher localities. The guinea hen flutters its wings and gives fearful screams on a change in the atmosphere.

Taking Advantage of Science.

An ingenious man has invented a device for feeding his horse, and he does it with one of the ordinary alarm clocks. For instance, if the horse is to have its morning feed of grain at 5 o'clock the alarm is set, and when the morning comes the horse gets its breakfast before its owner's eyes are open. It is so arranged that the alarm pulls the slide, letting the grain run through a sluice to the manger.

Locomotives Are Heavier.

Ten years ago the heaviest locomotive used on the Pennsylvania express trains weighed forty to forty-eight tons. Now the through express trains are each hauled by an engine that weighs from sixty-five to seventy tons.

Conductors.

The best conductors of electricity—1, annealed silver; 2, annealed copper; 3, hard copper and hard silver; 4, annealed gold; 5, hard gold; 6, annealed aluminium; 7, compressed zinc; 8, annealed platinum; 9, annealed iron.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION

Still Hard at Work Though Making Slow Progress.

BOUNDARY LINE NEARLY FIXED.

Documents From Spanish and Dutch Archives Tell the Story.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Venezuelan boundary commission held its regular meeting yesterday, the complete membership being present. A number of important communications were presented and considered, among them being a preliminary report from Professor Burr, now engaged in making an examination of the Dutch archives and a communication from the department of state informing the commission that the British government had signified its intention of shortly forwarding a supplementary blue book which should contain a large number of documents taken both from the Dutch and Spanish archives.

Further information was laid before the commission as to valuable and important documents in the archives of the propaganda at Rome. A number of additional documents were presented on behalf of the Venezuelan government, but translations have not yet been completed of three volumes of the manuscript which are in the hands of the legation in this city.

It is not likely that the headquarters of the commission will be changed this month, if at all, to some cooler place. The commission will meet again some day next week.

The Saengerfest.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—The closing feature of the national saengerfest was the business meeting held yesterday morning and afternoon, when a permanent saengerfest was formed. President Dimling presided. A constitution was adopted. It leaves the name unchanged and gives the object of the organization to be the promulgation of German song, speech and social. All singing societies in order to be eligible must have a membership of at least forty, must pay an initiation fee of $10 and each member is taxed 25 cents per year.

Cincinnati, having a petition signed by over 3,000 citizens, was unanimously selected as the city for the next fest. It is almost certain that the musical director will be Louis Ehrgott. Members to the central board of the saengerbund were elected, and Treasurer Adolph Steding announced that there would be a handsome balance in the treasury after paying all bills.

The central board elected the following officers: President, J. Hanno Deiler, New Orleans; first vice-president, Charles Schmidt, Cincinnati; second vice-president, Charles Saam, Pittsburg; secretaries, John Warflinger, Cincinnati, and Jacob Wittig, Evansville, Ind.; treasurer, J. F. Freuzel, Indianapolis; financial secretary, Herman Schmidt Cleveland; honorary president, John Dimling, Pittsburg.

Information was yesterday made charging President Dimling and Alderman Succop, chairman of the picnic committee, with allowing beer to be sold illegally at the saengerfest picnic in Beaver county yesterday.

Practically all the singers left the city yesterday.

Declare Him Not Guilty.

MASSOWAH, June 13.—The court martial trying General Baratieri yesterday found him guilty of the charges preferred against him. General Baratieri was commander of the Italian forces employed in the campaign against the Abyssinians. He was in personal command of the army when in March last the Abyssians inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italians. He was tried before a court martial for crimes coming under the provisions of articles 74 and 88 of the military penal code of having on March 1, last attacked the Abyssinians from inexcusable motives under circumstances rendering defeat inevitable and of having abandoned the chief command of the troops from half past twelve on March 1, until 9 o'clock on March 3, thereby failing to give the orders required for lessening of the consequences of the defeat.

Bond Sales.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The special committee of which Mr. Harris of Tennessee is chairman, appointed to investigate the recent sales of government bonds, began its inquiry yesterday. The session was devoted to reading the reply of Secretary Carlisle in answer to a senate resolution giving a review of the sale bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate. The matter was generally discussed, after which it was decided to request Secretary Carlisle to appear before the committee on Monday next to answer inquiries regarding his written statement. In case the examination of the secretary is completed on Monday the committee will go to New York that night to examine persons in that city connected with the bond sales. The committee desires to close the investigation as soon as possible and will do so as soon as all parties interested can be heard.

Tried to Hold It Up.

MONTGOMERY, W. Va., June 13.—The westbound express on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad was held up between Cotton Hill and Kanawha falls at 12:45 o'clock yesterday morning by three men, who, after a short fight with the train crew, made their escape without securing any booty

Jack Maynard of Scary, W. Va., and L. M. Martin and George Stringer of Richmond, Va., were subsequently arrested near the scene of the attack.

It Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—If the last session of the Fifty-fourth congress has been a do-nothing session, as has been predicted, the closing day of the senate furnished a fitting culmination. It was a day of inactive drifting, a laborious effort to kill time by doing nothing until 4 o'clock, when, according to the concurrent resolution agreed to yesterday, the two houses were to adjourn.

The senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, when the District of Columbia appropriation bill was received and immediately signed by the vice-president, thus disposing of the last of the general appropriation bills, so far as the legislative branch of the government was concerned. A bill was passed granting a pension to the widow of Gen. W. H. Gibson of Ohio. The senate then drawled along until 1:20, the only business transacted being the appointment of a committee to wait on the president and inform him that congress was ready to adjourn, and the appointment of a committee provided for in District of Columbia appropriation bill, to investigate the charitable and reformatory institutions in Washington.

At 1:20 a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, when the usual resolution of thanks to the vice-president and president pro tempore were offered by senators Allison of Iowa and Harris of Tennessee respectively, and unanimously agreed to. The galleries were almost deserted during the early hours of the session, but visitors continued to come in slowly until the hour of adjournment, so that when that hour arrived and the vice-president delivered his valedictory, he had a good sized audience in the galleries, a large number of whom were ladies, even though there were but twenty-five senators present at that interesting moment. As the vice-president uttered the last words and the gavel fell for the last time there was a faint outburst of applause, after which senators gathered in knots in the aisles and before the vice-president's desk bidding each other good-bye. Then the senators on the floor and the visitors in the galleries melted away and the chamber, which has been the scene of so many stirring incidents was left to pages and attendants until the first Monday in December next.

House Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The first session of the fifty-fourth congress gently and quietly, almost without incident, glided into history yesterday at 4 o'clock, the shortest "long" session of congress, with two exceptions, in the history of the government. There was a marked difference between the close yesterday and that of the Fifty-first congress, the last previous republican congress. Then there was a bitter conflict raging between Speaker Reed and the minority and not one of the latter was willing to offer the usual resolution of thanks to the presiding officer. Yesterday Mr. Turner, the second member of the committee on ways and means, acting for the minority in the absence of ex-Speaker Crisp, offered a resolution thanking Speaker Reed for the ability, faithfulness, and strict impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of his difficult position, and at the suggestion of Mr. Dockery and other democrats there was a rising vote that the expression of heartiness back of the resolution might thereby be emphasized. In his closing remarks, Speaker Reed offered his grateful recognition for the honor, saying:

"The thanks of the house of representatives is always a high honor, but is especially so at the end of a session in which the speaker has been forced to say 'no' more times, perhaps, than in the history of any other congress."

In the course of the session a number of private pension and relief bills were passed and Representatives Pitney (rep.), Blue (rep., Kas.) and Dockery (dem., Mo.) were appointed members on the part of the house committee to sit during the summer and investigate the charities of the District of Columbia.

President Busy.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Cleveland was a busy man yesterday considering and signing bills rushed to the White house from both houses of congress. His cabinet officers were with him to give advice on measures connected with their several departments and Private Secretary Thurber was also called in to the hasty consultations necessary in each case. A number of bills were not signed and therefore failed to become laws. Those approved will be announced from the White house today.

How soon the president will leave Washington for Gray Gables cannot be ascertained. It was stated yesterday at the White house that he had made no plans and that public business would keep him here for some time at least.

Some Crooked.

DENVER, Colo., June 12.—The sensation of the day at the park was the kick by the betters about crooked work on the first and second heats in the third running race, and the subsequent action of the judges who disqualified Flying Cird and Daisy B. and fined the jockeys $25 each. Bets were declared off and the horses finishing third, fourth and fifth were given first, second an third places.

Wild Wheat.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Sudden and sharp fluctuations in the wheat market on the board of trade yesterday created wild excitement in the pit and traders had a crazy streak for the moment. There was a range of 3¼ cents in the ups and downs. July advanced to 58¾ cents, broke to 56¼ cents and closed at 57⅝ cents. The government report was responsible for the early break.

BUSINESS IS CONCLUDED.

Trouble Confidently Expected to Cease.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO ADJOURN

Resume of the Proceedings—Busy Day For All.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Business of the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress was practically concluded yesterday by the agreement between the two bodies upon the sundry civil and District of Columbia appropriation bills, the only remaining matters of difference between the two houses when they met this morning. To accomplish this the house voted to concur with the senate in its amendments to the sundry civil appropriations, direct and contingent, $900,000 for certain public buildings. This vote—100 yeas to 88 nays—demonstrated what had been feared would not be found, a quorum of members still in the city. The senate agreed with the house provision in the district bill cutting off appropriations to religious, benevolent and charitable institutions, amended so as to make the new policy effective after June 30, 1897. Previous to reaching this conclusion, the house passed many measures under suspension of the rules.

The concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress at 4 p. m. tomorrow was received from the senate and agreed to.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Although there were less than fifty members present, several measures were disposed of without objection, among them the following: A resolution offered by Mr. C. W. Stone (rep., Pa.) that the secretary of the treasury be requested to communicate to the house at the commencement of the next session such information as he may have or may be able to obtain meantime as to the comparative merits and advantages of pure nickel, nickel alloy, aluminum combined or alloyed with other metals, and of copper bronze as material for our minor coins and for the purpose of making such information as full and clear as possible the secretary of the treasury is authorized to have struck such experimental coins of the metals mentioned, pure and in combination with other metals, as he may deem necessary and proper, and is requested to communicate to the house the results and conclusions derived from such experimental coinage.

Mr. Shafroth (rep., Colo.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing for the punishment of persons who willfully set fire to timber on the public domain. It met the serious objection of Mr. Little (dem., Ark.), but the objection was withdrawn and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Mondell (rep., Wyo.) senate concurrent resolution was agreed to directing the secretary of the interior to resume the work of issuing patents to the Union Pacific Railroad company for lands sold by it to bona fide purchasers according to the lists supplied by the company. This work was suspended a year ago, and about two and a half million acres of land and 25,000 purchasers are affected.

Senate bill making Santa Barbara, Cal., a sub-port of entry was also passed under suspension of the rules.

Upon the consideration of a resolution reported from the committee on printing by Mr. Richardson (dem., Tenn.) providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the bankruptcy bill Mr. Allen (dem., Miss.) made his usual humorous speech at the closing of a congress. Mr. Allen having finished, the resolution proposed by Mr. Richardson was agreed to.

Mr. Grout (rep., Vt.) called up the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill made Tuesday afternoon, and the house voted to further insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments still in dispute.

Want Allison to Withdraw.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 11.—It has been known for some time in inner political circles that a number of leading republican managers of Iowa were attempting to induce Allison to permit the withdrawal of his name from the list of presidential candidates. At one time it was about decided at Allison headquarters here that it would be done, but when the suggestion was made to Allison at Washington in a delicate sort of way he failed to enthuse over the proposition. This was ten days ago and the subject was temporarily dropped. It has revived again and the Iowans here are in communication with the leaders in St. Louis on the subject.

Allison's following in Iowa consists of old political leaders, and they fear now that with McKinley's nomination they will be relegated to obscurity and the active managers of the McKinley movement in Iowa will become the men of consequence in the state. They think they can retain prestige to a certain extent by inducing Allison to withdraw and getting concessions from McKinley ahead of the nomination. As the price of Allison's withdrawal, it is said, they will ask the nomination of Senator Gear for vice-president. Gear will consent if he receives enough encouragement from friends outside the state.

Denver is Swift.

DENVER, COLO., June 11.—Cricket Hill made the fastest two-year-old heat of the year yesterday and also the fastest fourth heat ever paced by a two-year-old in the world.

The other sensation of the day was the manner in which W. W. Hamilton rode a mile on a bicycle in 1:50, the fastest ever made on any track in the state, and considering the condition as it was a remarkable performance. The track was like a piece of corrugated iron at the finish.

Making Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Very satisfactory progress in clearing up the odds and ends of the legislative work of the session was made by the senate yesterday. Final conference reports on the naval appropriation and on the Indian appropriation bills were presented and agreed to. In the naval bill a compromise was made reducing the number of new battleships to three and directing that no contracts shall be made for armor plate until after the secretary of the navy shall have inquired into the cost of manufacture and shall have made a report to congress. The question of contract schools in the Indian bill was compromised on the basis of allowing them (where there are no other schools to take their place) during the fiscal year 1897.

A resolution which had been offered yesterday by Mr. Wolcott of Colorado respecting the erection of an equestrian statue to Gen. William T. Sherman in the city of Washington was taken up and discussed for nearly two hours. It directed an inquiry by the committee on library into the facts and circumstances of the contract and requested the secretary of war to suspend its execution till next session. The resolution was defeated.

The bill in relation to contempts of court, reported from the judiciary committee by Mr. Hill (dem., N. Y.) was taken up, discussed for some time and then allowed to be set aside informally so other business might be taken up.

The bill increasing from $10 to $50 a month the pension of Francis E. Hoover, which was vetoed by the president and afterwards passed by the house over the president's veto, was taken up and discussed, but when the senate came to vote on its passage it turned out that there was no voting quorum in the chamber and then at 5:40 the senate adjourned until today.

Walling Trial.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—When the Walling trial was resumed yesterday morning Alonzo Walling was recalled, court refused, saying that the state was through with the witness, having been allowed ample time to conclude his examination Monday afternoon. The state excepted to this ruling.

The defense then introduced David Lock, ex-chief of police of Newport, a witness who was among the first to the scene of the murder. Locke said what he had first thought was blood upon the bushes he afterwards found to be rust stains, natural to the plant. He described the tracks at the place. Walling's shoes could not have made the tracks.

A number of depositions from Greenfield, Ind., and several from officials of the Indiana dental college at Indianapolis, were read to show that Walling bore a good character. Dr. Wey of the Cincinnati dental college said Walling was at the college Thursday and Saturday evenings, but not on Friday, the night of the murder. He was not required to be present on Friday. Dr. Davis testified that the slight retraction of the muscles of the neck indicated that decapitation had been done after death.

William Abbott, who embalmed the body, was called. He swore that he took a quart of blood from the body and that he also found a puncture of a hypodermic needle under the left breast.

Dr. Edwin F. Landy of Cincinnati testified as to the retraction of the muscles about the neck. He had taken interest in the subject on account of the discussion in Jackson's trial and made several experiments on bodies soon after death. These went to convince him that the decapitation of Pearl Bryan was made when the muscles were beginning to lose their rigidity after death. The witness said that it would be a difficult and tedious task to cut off a human head in the darkness, unless the head were hacked off. The witness said he had killed a live sheep to determine how far blood would spurt when the head was cut off with a sharp knife. When he beheaded the animal the doctor stood on a sheet of paper, perhaps six feet square, to show how far the blood would spurt. The witness unrolled the sheet of paper. It was covered with blood. He believed blood from a person beheaded alive would spurt ten feet

A number of depositions used in the Jackson trial were read and court adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Troops May be Necessary.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 10.—The many rumors of the movement of the Oregon national guard, which is ready at an hour's notice to go down the Columbia river among the rioting fishermen, are causing great excitement. General Beebe refuses to say whether the calling out of the First regiment rests with him or Governor Lord. The burning of the North Shore Packing company's plant on the Washington side of the river, near Astoria, last night, presumably by strikers, is a fresh cause for demanding the presence of the militia and it has leaked out from a lieutenant that the First regiment will receive marching orders to go down the river on a special boat last night. There is much opposition here to interfeeence in the strike troubles by militia.

Mutes Marry.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 10.—A deaf mute wedding occurred in this city yesterday, the bride being Miss Bessie Cole, the only daughter of State Harbor Commissioner Cole, and the groom Douglas Tilden, one of the most gifted sculptors on the Pacific coast. Typewritten copies of the marriage service were held before the bridal pair and the words were pointed out as they were pronounced by the minister.

CALLS WEYLER TO TASK

Senator Morgan Goes After the Captain General.

WEYLER A BLOOD LOVING BRUTE

Ruinous, Unbearable and Oppressive Taxation Causes the Cuban Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The senate passed the new general deficiency bill in less than three-quarters of an hour. Ordinarily a bill of 130 printed pages would have taxed the powers of the reading clerk for at least two hours, but the reading of this bill was completed in half an hour. An attempt was made by Mr. Harris of Tennessee to have the claims under the Bowman act, aggregating about half a million dollars, placed in the bill, but they were ruled out on points of order and the bill was promptly passed.

A final conference report was made on the postoffice appropriation bill and was agreed to. Partial conference reports on the Indian appropriation bill and on the District of Columbia appropriation bill were made and agreed to and further conferences ordered.

The immigration bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan of Alabama made another long speech upon the question of the war in Cuba, in the course of which he disclaimed heretofore having said anything offensive to the queen regent of Spain. He eulogized her as a woman of very high character and of almost unexampled virtue, and said she was entitled by virtue of the regenco of womanhood to the utmost respect, and that every senator so treated her and so spoke of her. He spoke of General Weyler, however, as a brutal soldier who plunged his blood-stained sword in the bosoms of women and children.

Mr. Morgan went into the Cuban question at great length, giving statements of occurrences in the present war and in the preceding ten years' war and asserting that the Cubans had been selected by the Spanish government for ruinous, oppressive and unbearable taxation. He confessed that he was not averse to a war with Spain if she continued in her course of abominable despotism. It was a misfortune that the people of the United States should be drawn into the matter by reason of their ancestry and traditions. He did not deny his sympathies with Cuba, but as an American citizen and an American senator he had confined his action in the matter entirely to the constitutional duties of the government of the United States to its own people.

Alluding to a newspaper statement that he had on the floor of the senate made hard and unpleasant remarks as to the queen regent of Spain, Mr. Morgan said that he had on that occasion referred to the queen regent merely in connection with her speech from the throne in which she claimed that the president of the United States was in controversy with congress and in controversy with the people as to their sentiment about Cuba. If the queen of Great Britain, the queen regent of Spain, the queen of Greece and the empress of Germany were to meet in the island of Cuba and were to witness some of the things done there in the name of Spain upon innocent women and children, who were shot to death by a brutal soldiery, these great and noble women would rise in their majesty and would strike to death the power which enables a brute like Weyler to inflict such torture.

"Would to God," Mr. Morgan exclaimed, "that the queen of Spain were there to see these things. The delicacy of her nature would not permit the infliction of such brutalities upon women and children. But we are compelled to stand by, according to the president's theory, idle and mute, and to witness the continued repetition of these brutal acts in that island. I wish those noble women were there to see them. They would lay their hands on the arm of the brutal soldier who now wields the brutal sword of Spain there and would tell him in the name of God and humanity and christianity to forbear his inhuman deeds."

On motion of Mr. Perkins (rep., Cal.) senate bill appropriating $350,000 for a public building at Oakland, Cal., was taken from the calendar and passed and the senate adjourned.

Outlaw Hanged.

BUTTE, Mont., June 9.—Bill Gay, a noted outlaw was hanged at Helena, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for the murder of James Mack, a deputy sheriff, on the Musselshell in May, 1893, while being trailed by a sheriff's posse. Deputy Sheriff Rader was killed at the same time by Gay's brother-in-law, a man named Goss, who escaped. Gay was captured in southern California, about a year ago.

When hope was abandoned in that direction attention was turned to Governor Rickards and he was flooded with petitions and affidavits for a commutation of sentence, but he refused to interfere and Gay was hanged. He broke down at the last moment and had to be carried to the scaffold. He had professed religion and died protesting his innocence.

Become Laws by Default.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following bills have become laws without the president's approval: Providing back pay for the presiding judge advocate-general of the navy and granting pensions to Major-General Joseph West, Gen. W. H. Morris and Wilbur F. Cogswell. The president has signed a large number of pension bills, including those in favor of Ada J. Schwatka, widow of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka.