

READY FOR ACTION.

BLOCKADE OF THE SIAMESE COAST DECLARED.

France Intends to Enforce Her Demands Upon Siam—English Newspapers Comment on the Situation—Germany Will Be Happy at Any Outcome.

BANGKOK, July 25.—Pavie, French minister resident, has lowered the flag over his office and has notified the Siamese government that he will leave the city, to go aboard the French warship Inconstante, on Wednesday. He has requested the government to provide pilots to conduct the Lutin and Comete down the river. French subjects in Bangkok will be placed under the protection of the Dutch consul.

WILL WAGE ACTIVE WAR.

France Making Preparations for Her Conquest of Siam.

PARIS, July 25.—The Liberte newspaper says that France will seize and hold Battambang and Angkor as guarantees that her demands will be satisfied.

The Temps says that the beginning of the blockade will be deferred until Thursday or Friday, to enable France to take the steps prescribed by international law. Besides the blockade, military operations will be opened shortly. The details of these operations are still undetermined. They will be settled at a cabinet council in a day or two. Steps



KING OF SIAM.

will be taken in Indo-China towards serious action immediately after the arrival of the battalion of the foreign legion. The second portion of this battalion started from Marseilles Sunday. The native militia will be reorganized, and together with the imported companies of the foreign legion, will cooperate with the force already in active service in the Rhong district.

The Des Debates says that Siam, as a rich producing country, probably, does not fear greatly the blockade. As for the operations on land, The Des Debates thinks the Siamese will be supplied by England with all the arms they need. The majority of the Paris newspapers devote as much space to the denunciations of England as to the matter of the Siamese trouble. England is reproached by all the French newspapers.

The extreme conservative radical newspapers abstain from discussing the situation. They are holding back so as to denounce the government in case the Siamese venture proves a fizzle.

A dispatch from Rome says that Italy has asked England to protect Italian subjects in Siam.

The Siamese secretary of the legation says upon seeing Pavie embark, the Siamese government may decide to accept the terms of the ultimatum. This supposition, however, was merely personal and did not rest on any definite information.

The Liberte says that the French gunboats will probably go down the river, shell and destroy the Paknam forts, and then return to their position before Bangkok to bombard the palace.

English Editorial Comments.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times says editorially: "England's main object in the matter is against making British and French possessions in Asia continuous. If she so desired she might warn France of the danger she is running by reminding her of the Tonquin fiasco."

The Daily News comments at length on the opinion prevalent in the German press, that a squabble between France and England over Siam would be advantageous to Germany, and expresses the belief that such a squabble would afford a rest to the historic fire-eaters on both sides of the Vosges.

The Standard's leader on France and Siam contains this passage: "The terms that France is trying to impose on Siam would be undefeatable in any court of international morality. The remarkable experience, which we gained from the occupation of Tunis, of the methods of French diplomacy, forbids us to accept too confidently the published program of the Quai d'Orsay. It is the Earl of Roseberry's duty to tell France plainly, that she is pledged to respect the independence of this buffer state. We can not remain inactive in the face of France's preparations for contrary action."

Opened Fire on Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 26.—Without warning the rebel ships opened a bombardment of this city. Two women and three children were killed and many persons wounded. During the four hours the bombardment continued shells were thrown in the city. One of them struck near the United States legation. Minister Baker has made a formal protest to the revolutionary junta.

Germany Would Be Pleased.

BERLIN, July 25.—The Tagblatt says that Germany would be pleased should France's over-reaching spirit cause serious complications in Asia. Nor would the German government be disturbed, adds the Tagblatt, if the present trouble resulted in a rivalry in eastern Asia between France and Great Britain.

WRECKED BY A COW.

Three Men Killed in a Smashing Near Morgantfield, Ky.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—Freight train No. 92, southbound on the Ohio Valley road, was wrecked near Morgantfield, Ky., about 30 miles south of this city. The killed are: FRANK THRELKELD, fireman, Hatfield, Ind. FRED VAN DORAN, engineer, Henderson, Ky. WILLIAM DAVIS, head brakeman, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Davis was thrown from the cars to the ground and caught in the debris. When the cars caught fire he was still pinned under a freight car and was burned into an almost unrecognizable mass. Threlkeld was caught in the engine and crushed to death in an instant. Engineer Van Doran's body was burned to a crisp. The wreck was caused by the engine striking a cow.

Thirty Were Injured.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., July 27.—The second section of the Baltimore and Ohio express, west bound, was wrecked one mile east of Monroe Falls. Spreading of the rails caused the wreck at a point where there is a short curve in the track. Five of the coaches, loaded with passengers, most of whom were on their way to Chicago, were thrown down a 10-foot embankment. No body was killed outright, but 30 were injured, five of them, it is thought, seriously.

STRIKERS RESORT TO FORCE.

Guns, Pistols and Clubs Freely Used at Weir City—Several Persons Wounded.

WEIR CITY, Kan., July 22.—The expected crisis has come in the Kansas miners' strike. Miners who were willing to work have been attacked by the strikers, and blood has been shed. The feeling which has been growing more and more bitter for several days, culminated in a fierce battle at Clements' pit, one mile south of this city. All the forenoon there were matters of the approaching storm, and the feeling was universal that serious trouble was at hand.

Just before noon a band of 500 men, headed by 100 women, which had been marching to the various strip pits, reached Clements' pit, and a committee tried to persuade the miners there to quit work. This they refused to do, and when the committee reported, the entire body of marchers moved on to the works to force the men out. The strip men were ready for them, and when they had passed the trespass line, they were fired upon, and a general battle ensued, in which Winchester, pistols and clubs were used.

Over 100 shots were fired and it is nothing short of a miracle that nobody was killed. One man was injured in the forehead, another in the leg, a boy was shot in the foot, and one of the women got a ball through her arm. None of the injuries are fatal, and it is believed that none of them are dangerous. A number on both sides were badly beaten up with clubs and clubbed guns. As a result of the battle, the men in the strip pit were routed by the strikers and were forced to flee for their lives, pursued by the howling mob, which would have lynched them had they been caught.

Low Rates in Sight.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Western passenger officials reached no conclusion on the making of World's fair rates from their territory. The problem of making the greatest possible earnings for their lines was uppermost in the conference. The problem was forced on the passenger officials by their superior officers, and each has settled ideas on the subject, which renders an amicable agreement impossible. A forced compromise will probably be adopted. It is believed the final agreement will be no higher than a fare and a third for the round trip between Chicago and the Missouri river, and no lower than one fare for the round trip. Beyond the Missouri the maximum rate will be one fare for the round trip.

Colonel Ainsworth Indicted.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The grand jury found a true bill against Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the war department, George W. Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant, William E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, holding them responsible for the Ford's old theater disaster of June 5 last, in which 23 persons lost their lives and a large number of others were injured.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago Live Stock. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, July 25. CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000 head; common to extra steers, \$3.25-3.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.50-2.60; cows and heifers, \$1.25-2.25. HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head; heavy, \$5.00-5.05; mixed and medium, \$4.60-4.65; light, \$3.50-3.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; poor to choice, \$2.00-3.00; lambs, \$3.25-3.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. CHICAGO, July 25.—Wheat closed 1/2c to 1/2c lower; corn, 1/2c to 1/2c, and oats 1/2c to 1/2c lower than last night.

CLOSING PRICES. WHEAT—July, 69c; August, 67c; September, 64c; December, 74c. CORN—July, 39c; August, 39c; September, 40c; May, 40c. OATS—July, 27c; September, 24c; May, 29c. PORK—July, \$10.75; August, \$10.90; September, \$9.50. LARD—July, \$9.75; September, \$10.07 1/2. October, \$9.10. RIBS—July, \$8.15; September, \$8.35; October, \$8.25.

South Omaha Live Stock. UNION STOCK YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, July 25. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; 100 to 150 lbs., \$4.25-4.75; 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$3.50-4.00; 1300 to 1400 lbs., \$3.50-4.00; choice cows, \$2.50-3.00; common cows, \$1.00-2.00; good feeders, \$2.75-3.15; common feeders, \$1.00-2.50. Market steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; light, \$5.50-5.75; mixed, \$5.50-5.75; heavy, \$5.50-5.75. Market opened 1/2c higher, and closed 1/2c to 1/2c lower.

SHEEP—Muttons, \$2.00-2.25; lambs, \$3.00-3.50. Market firmer.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST TOLD IN A FEW WORDS.

Items Which Tell the Story of Seven Days' Crimes and Casualties and Other Important Matters Arranged Attractively and Given in a Few Words.

All for Love. OMAHA, July 25.—Hattie Aldrich committed suicide in the Manderson block by shooting herself with a revolver.

Smelters Will Not Be Closed. OMAHA, July 23.—President Grant of the Omaha and Denver smelters, announces that the plants will not be closed.

Safe Blowers at Hastings. HASTINGS, Neb., July 21.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to crack the safe belonging to Jacobson, Pearne & Kampf, commission merchants.

Abandoned a Baby. DAKOTA CITY, July 20.—A healthy baby was found in the barn of E. M. Phillips. St. Louis City parties are suspected of leaving the child here.

Beatrice Bank Statements. BEATRICE, Neb., July 20.—The statements of the national banks of the city published show them to be in the best of condition. The combined deposits of the three banks aggregate over \$750,000.

Forger Arrested. LEXINGTON, Neb., July 21.—Sheriff Hamilton arrested Barney Shannon, a newboy on Union Pacific train No. 2. Shannon is wanted at North Platte to answer to the charge of forgery, committed two years ago.

Swallowed Gasoline. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 21.—The little 2-year-old son of C. D. Cummins swallowed some gasoline which he secured from a large can on the porch. Medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail. The child died.

Maximum Rate Bill. LINCOLN, Neb., July 26.—The railroads played their last trump card in the game they have been playing with the people over the maximum rate bill by serving an injunction upon the members of the state board of transportation.

Robbers Break a Bank. PLAINVIEW, Neb., July 25.—The Plainview State bank at this place was robbed of about \$3,000 in cash. In consequence, the bank has closed its doors for the present. J. F. Hecht is president, J. E. Reht vice president and L. Stone cashier.

Burglars Blow a Sab. LOUISVILLE, Neb., July 21.—Burglars entered the Bank of Commerce some time during the night and drilled three holes in the outside door of the vault, getting into the safe, when they were evidently scared away. They failed to get any money.

Fed the Hungry. GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 25.—One hundred and fifty-three miners arrived here on a Union Pacific freight and were given food and drink. Cheese, bologna, headcheese, ham, bread, crackers, cake, pie, coffee and tobacco were brought to the depot and placed on trucks.

She Will Try to Beat Berry. CHADRON, Neb., July 21.—Miss Emma Hutchison, who was to have participated in the Chadron-Chicago cowboy race, arrived here with two fine horses and two dogs. She expects to ride to Chicago against the time made by the winner of the cowboy race.

Long Distance Walker Killed. OMAHA, July 30.—W. J. Oakley of New York, who was walking from San Francisco to New York on a wager, was killed by a Union Pacific train a few miles west of here. Oakley was endeavoring to make the trip without money.

Capital Stock Increased. OMAHA, July 23.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad company, in the office of John M. Thurston, the capital stock of the company was increased to \$15,000,000, made necessary to cover the deficiency of branch roads to the Union Pacific.

No Faith Cure Preacher Wanted. PAWNEE CITY, Neb., July 23.—The Nebraska Presbytery of the United Brethren church granted the request of a large majority of the members of the Second United Presbyterian church to remove the Rev. Brooks as their pastor. He had been preaching for them for seven years, but within the last year had been advocating divine healing, and two weeks ago delivered two sermons from the pulpit on that subject.

Tried to Cremate His Wife. LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.—At Friend, 30 miles west of here, Michael Keeler, aged 70 years, set fire to his son's house, and it was burned. His wife, old and feeble, narrowly escaped cremation. Keeler was arrested and made a confession, saying he wanted the old lady, from whom he was separated, out of the way, so that he could mortgage some land, she having refused to give her consent to the transaction.

Nebraska Swine Exhibit. LINCOLN, July 21.—The executive committee of the State Swine Breeders' association held a meeting in this city for the purpose of selecting the hogs to be sent to the World's fair as the Nebraska swine exhibit. The committee appointed some time ago to select the animals has visited several sections of the state and have selected 100 hogs of the best representative types for the exhibit. The exhibit will be shipped to Chicago Sept. 25, and the breeders feel confident that their hogs will compare favorably with any at the fair.

Kansas Militia Ordered Out. TOPEKA, July 26.—Eleven companies of militia have been ordered in readiness to start for the scene of the miners' troubles. The situation is critical.

GOSPEL COVENANTERS.

The Union Sermon by the Rev. Geo. Tomkins.

Many are indifferent and unbelieving because they misunderstand what the verses imply. Let me illustrate. A young man is walking down Broadway, New York. Suddenly he stops and says: "Am I near Central Park, Sir?" "I answer, "You are going from it." He says: "I was walking fast and expected to get there." I replied: "So continue walking as you were—whether fast or not, but the faster the sooner—you will walk into the bay and drown, to obviate which deplorable catastrophe you have only just to turn round and walk without further loss of time to, and enjoy the beauties of Central Park." If that young gentleman accepts my testimony, he turns instantly, and suiting his action to his belief, he goes one step at a time until with lungs inflated with purer than the Broadway atmosphere, he gladly justifies repentance and faith. Again, when Dr. Peirson, was crossing the ocean to occupy the late Pastor Spurgeon's pulpit, He says, there was not a ray of sunshine for over four days, by which Capt. Cook could guide his marvelous ship the "Aurenia"—in which I took one of my seven trips across the Atlantic. Anxious for light to appear, he was constantly on the alert! At last, there came a rift in the clouds! He instantly slowed up—for they may be soon dashed on the dangerous rocks of the Irish coast! Only 200 yards from them is a sailing vessel—signalling distress and asking for longitude and latitude—they had lost their bearings. The good captain answered: "near the Fastnet lighthouse! follow me—I will lead you into the port of Liverpool!" So many precious souls have lost their bearings—they have lost their way! They may have set sail on a calm sea—life looked so promising and fair! They had not sailed long before some trouble caught their unbalanced bark a broad-sider; which made every timber in their composition tremble from stem to stern. They had not taken God's Son as their Captain, nor his word as their chart nor his Holy Spirit as their comforter! The clouds of trial gathered thicker—the winds of adversity blew a hurricane—there is blackness and darkness and tempest! despair takes the place of hope and wreckage—such as I saw in the case of the Oregon—is all that is left of "the pride of the sea."—All to mark out to those that remain the folly of attempting to take the voyage of life without the guidance of the God of your life. Pray notice that my text is composed of Christ's own words—not simply to all men generally but to each one in particular. Neither is repentance and faith an optional matter, for God now commandeth all men, everywhere, to repent. Acts 17:30. So many stumble at this word "repent!" I remember a young man in Toronto, Canada, relating one of his experiences. He was a railway man and very fond of listening for the approaching express as it dashed along its straight steel road—he always became fascinated, as he watched the headlight—when it seemed but a little speck miles away, until it appeared in its blinding glare—just as he allowed himself daily less and less time to escape being dashed to pieces! One day he felt invited to the spot as he made several attempts to move. But with one supreme effort he leaped from the rails to the platform—determined never again to jeopardize his life or the happiness of those dear to him by such questionable pleasure! So some heretofore are trifling with some questionable pleasure—which the longer it is continued the greater the risk as to its fatal result. Make that supreme effort of will now, which will enable you from this moment, to take a higher and safer stand for God and right!

"There is a time, I know not when, A point, I know not where, That marks the destiny of men For glory or despair."

Now to the word "believe." What does it mean? to assent to, to rest in, trust on, to credit as correct, to be persuaded of, to hold in unwavering confidence, to accept, etc. Surely there are none here who doubt or can deliberately question the before stated facts and events and beliefs from the Infinite Loving God to us needy sinful men!

"God in the person of His Son, Hath all his nobler works outdone."

A lady once objected to my reading

1 Cor. 13, from the revised version.

She preferred that the word "charity" there properly rendered "love" because it, she said, meant "living." I said, I accept your rendering, for "God is Charity," which means that He first came from His Glory, in our nature, in the person of His Son, in order that we may receive Himself, when we accept the gift of His Son—which is Eternal life through Jesus Christ. So, friend, if you do not know what it is to believe, simply "receive," "accept," "cherish," foster,—Jesus in your heart and life—by the Holy Spirit—as he is graciously revealing Him to you just now. Look to Christ and life, joy, peace and blessing is yours! Nor mix the shadow of ourselves—our personalities and circumstances—with the blessed Christ, as we have too often alas! beclouded his glorious character! "Jesus only," must ever be our theme. He is God's magnet! He will draw hearts to Himself if we truly present Him to the people, so that they can see Jesus as a substitute, Saviour and Sanctifier. He is the Gospel! Without Christ there are no joyful tidings from God to you and me. We have life in Him. He said, "because I live ye shall live also." "Christ is our life." Let us live this "Gospel Life!" received by His soul-saving Holy Spirit and scatter this God-glorifying "good news" throughout the world—to every creature—until He come. For the sake of Him who died for us and rose again. Amen.

Written for THE CHIEF. What's in a Name? (BY HILL WILLOUGHBY) CHAPTER VII.

As you may well imagine, we were not long in opening the letters, and perusing their contents, after Uncle Zack had bowed himself politely out of the room. There were letters from our parents—our mothers in particular. And here let me give the reader a little light on the subject of our parentage. My father is a descendant of the Breckinridges, of Kentucky, whose names have long since become household words, owing to the fact of some of their number being men not only of state reputation, but of national reputation as well. My paternal grand-mother was a Breckinridge; my maternal grand-father was a Clay, and near relative of the famous Cassius M. Clay. My parents were conservative in their views on the question of slavery, and before the war of the rebellion, freed all of their slaves. My father is not a member of any church, but is an upright man, and is to-day very highly honored in his community. My mother is, and has been for many years, a member of the Congregational church, and is beloved by all who know her. My parents are now quite aged, but lack none of the mental vigor of their younger days; at least, I can see no change other than that of a cessation of business anxieties, and a calm and serene decline down the path of life—down the path that leads the physical man to the grave; but at the same time, the spiritual man up to the world of light and joy and never ending felicity.

Dick's father is a prominent man, having represented his district in the state legislature a number of times, and is universally respected for his sterling qualities. Dick's mother is a grand, good lady and comes of one of the best families in Tennessee. She is a member of the M. E. church, while Mr. Nailor, like my father, is not a communicant of any church, but is a man of great purity of character.

Well, to give the reader an insight into the real characters of our parents, I shall reproduce the letters of which mention has been made. Here they are: "MY DEAR BILL: Through the kind intervention of Messrs. G. H. & Co., I am now privileged to address my dear and only child. To say that I felt deeply the effects of this one rash act of my boy, will be but to express the real state of my mind. But I am consoled with the thought that my boy will not suffer the peculiar circumstances under which he is placed to lead him astray from the examples and precepts of his loving parents. I know what a staunch friend you have ever been to such persons as may have gone to you for help, and how ready you are to go to all pains-taking to befriend others. It would do you good to hear our neighbors and our servants speak of your good qualities, since you went away. I do confidently believe that God will bless and keep my boy until we shall meet again. The papers sent you by this mail will fully advise you as to the state of feeling here, and you will govern yourself accordingly. Father joins me in love to our dear boy, and both send love to Dick. Write often, and may God's choicest blessings be ever upon you. YOUR MOTHER."

Dick's mother wrote to him as follows: "MY DEAR DICK: Through the kindness of Gentlemen G. H. & Co., we are permitted to address you. Now, my dear boy, as your loving mother, I cannot write you a single word such as would lead you to conclude that I am displeased with my boy. For, while I deprecate the affair in which you acted so prominent a part, yet knowing the spirit that actuated you, I must say that I am proud of my boy rather than otherwise. But, I trust that the lesson which you have so recently learned will be a wholesome lesson to you, my dear son, and that you will, in the end, be the better owing to your new experience. I am proud of your reputation in your community, and do not believe that this one rash act of yours will be of any real damage to you. But, Dick, my dear boy, learn in the future not to resent to readily the insults that others may offer

to either yourself or your friends. I can scarcely blame you, however, for taking up the cause of so good a friend as Bill Willoughby, and hope that you and he may soon manage to be together. His dear mother and I have talked matters over, and are satisfied that, barring accidents or sickness, you will return by and by to your homes and friends. Father joins me in love to you our only son, and we wish to be remembered to Bill when ever you meet the dear good fellow. May heaven bless and keep you my dear son, is the prayer of

YOUR MOTHER."

By the time we had read the letters interchangeably the tears had made tracks down our cheeks, but they were not tears of sorrow, but tears of rejoicing owing to the sentiments of confidence, trust and love of our ever blessed mothers. Now, had their letters been sermons of rebuke, and exhortations to obedience, I doubt not we would have felt like hardened culprits. But here were letters covering up our faults, and vowing eternal affection and love. Well, we tenderly placed these letters away, and then took a look at the newspapers sent us in the same package. Here were the Cincinnati papers defending us, and here also our own county paper "The Times" saying something in our behalf. We were not prepared for these friendly words from the editor, but after reading further on, we found the apparent reason for his conservatism, as the following report of certain legal proceedings will show:

"Hon. James G. Stewart on Trial. Charged with fighting a Duel. History of the trial and acquittal. The grand jury having found a true bill against the Hon. James G. Stewart for fighting a duel with young Dick Nailor, he was brought to trial for the crime. The evidence was so clear that there was nothing left to do in the case but to listen to the argument of counsel pro and con, and then the instructions of the learned judge, before sending the jury out for deliberation before making up their verdict. Both the prosecuting attorney and the Hon. W. S. Jackson, who appeared for the defence, did great credit to themselves. The drift of Mr. Jackson's argument was to the effect that there are circumstances under which a gentleman is excusable for carrying out the code of honor, and that this was clearly one of those cases. That Mr. Stewart was, and always had been, a State rights man, and feeling keenly the assault made by a young stripling of a boy, who advocated the damning principles enunciated by the Northern abolitionists, his provocation was such as to cause any true Southern man to appeal to the code. While Mr. Jackson pursued this line of thought, there was great applause from time to time, the ladies, who were in the court room joining in these demonstrations. The argument of Mr. Jackson was one of his best efforts ever made in this district. But the climax was capped when the Hon. Judge Patrick delivered the charge to the jury, the leading paragraphs of which we here give the reader of the Times:

Gentlemen of the jury. You are instructed by the court that in case you find the defendant guilty of the offense of fighting a duel on Kentucky ground, and that said duel was fought without that degree of provocation that would necessarily lead a man of high honor and dignity to retaliate, then you will convict. But should you find from the evidence that there was that degree of provocation offered in the matter of newspaper articles, said articles reflecting upon the brave men of the South who fought so valiantly for their honors, and home institutions then you may take all such matters into consideration, and if satisfied that it is one thing to be a common fighter and another to be a patriot, then you may acquit.

The editor then went on to say how that the jury came filing in and handed their verdict to the clerk who read the same to an overcrowded house, and how the people made the welkin ring with their shouts of joy, etc.

Then he spoke rather kindly of Dick and I, and intimated that we might return to our homes were it not that there might not be the same leniency shown us as had been accorded the Hon. James G. Stewart; that our chief offense was not that of dueling on Kentucky soil, but of being tainted too much with Northern abolitionism. Now, as a matter of fact, the editor was breaking away from the trammels of sectional strife, and was deserving of great praise for his moderation. Since then such feelings have, to a certain degree, subsided and the people everywhere are beginning to look upon the war of the rebellion as a thing of the past. But we put away our papers, enjoyed a good dinner and then went out for a stroll about town. We did not stroll long however, until I managed to land my young friend at the residence of the good Quakeress. I think I never felt more certain of anything than that it would be a case of love at first sight with both Dick and the young Quakeress. And now at this great distance of time I can congratulate myself over the fact that I had a foresight akin to a prophetic vision in that particular matter, it being a matter of no small interest to me. But, as we were to remain but a few days in the little city, owing to a startling event which soon occurred, and which indicated to us that to cross over into Canada would be about the wisest thing possible for us to do, I will close this chapter with the remark that there is much in a name.