Looking After An Estate Said to Be Value at \$500,000,000.

Dayton (0.) dispatch: For the last several days meetings of several persons from various sections in this state, and from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin and New York, have been held in this city, at the residence of Mr. J. D. Mercer and at the Soldiers' Home, for the purpose of looking after an estate said to be valued at \$500,-000,000. The estate is that of John Merter, of Pennsylvania, which became so well known throughout the country through the Vanderbilt suit, when it was claimed the railroad magnate was desirous of get ting possession of about \$50,000,000 of the property. The object of the above meetings was the establishment of the legitimate heirs to thir wonderful estate, and to devise some means of a settlement. There were in all about 200 pe sons present some of whom were represented by attorneys at law. Considerable interest was manifested by all who were present. From one of the Mercers the following synoptical

history of the legacy was obtained: John Mercer came to this country from Scotland before the revolutionary war, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He afterwards came into posses sion of some estate in or (as it was then) near New York City, which he leased to the government. Amos, who inherited this fortune, had five children—David, Joseph, June, Polly and John. Some of these sons went to the war of 1812 and were never heard of afterwards, and the remainder scattered, some of whom, among them Joseph, came to Ohio over fifty years ago, and thus came the present Mercers, who lay claim to the original estate of John Mercer, who came from Scotland in the colonial days. Mr. J. D. Mercer, of this city, and Miss Mary Lance, of Fairfield,

this state, seem to be the principal heirs. The matter was brought to their attention in the following manner: Miss Lance was in New York recently, looking up the estate on her mother's side, when she learned that the lease of the original John Mercer to the government had run out in 1876, and that Mr. Vanderbilt had tried to get possession of some \$50,000. 000 of the property, when, after a long litigation, the courts decided against him, when he had the matter carried to the supreme court of New York, which decided that it belonged to the heirs. This decision virtually gives over the remainder of the larger estate, which on account of the valuable property which has been placed upon it, is said to be worth some \$500,000,000. Miss Lance is now in the east looking after the matter and steps have been taken by those who are interested in the matter to have it pushed to a speedy settlement, as there seems to be no obstacles in the way since the decision of the courts has already been ob-

A letter from a wealthy member of the family in Wisconsin gives the authority to hire the best legal talent if necessary to obtain possession of the property, which rightfully and unquestionably belongs to the descendants of John Mercer, formerly of Chester coupty, Pennsylvania.

The legal members of the family, who are now holding a consultation at Jamestown, have the settlement or looking up of the family record, the publication, and full power to proceed with the settlement of the estate at once.

WAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE.

Where the Crops are Reported to be Simply

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record publishes nearly five pages of special reports, covering the whole south from Virginia to Texas, showing that the prospects for crops and outlook in business for that section are remarkably good. Not only is the acreage of cotton, corn and tobacco crops the largest on record, but the reports are almost unanimous in stating that the yield of these crops, as well as the smaller crops, excepting wheat, will greatly exceed the best crop ever before produced.

It will also show that the crops have been raised at lower cost than in any preceding year and the liens on the crops for money advanced to farmers were much less

than heretofore. Official reports from South Carolina thow that while the state will produce about 4,000,000 bushels more of corn and probably over 300,000 bales of cotton more than last year, the aggregate amount of agricultural lins given to obtain advances upon the growing crops is \$3,000, 000 less than in 1882, notwithstanding the fact that the intervening years of 1883

and 1884 were unfavorable crop years. In Georgia the agricultural department estimates the corn crop at 40,000,000 bushels, against 81,000,000 last year, and 24,400,000 bushels in 1883.

Regarding corn, reports from the whole outh are of the most flattering character, some of them stating that the yield will be the best for years, others the best known for twenty years, and many the best ever known. It is thought by the United States commissioner of agriculture that the increased acreage in corn over last year and splendid yield which is now assured will give the south not less than 50,000,000 bushels of corn more than last year.

The cotton crop, it is believed, is safe, for much the largest yield ever made, and for at least 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales more than last year.

In tobacco, fruits and vegetables, the crops are the largest ever made in the south, while rice promises a splendid yield, and sugar a far more satisfactory and profitable crop than in 1884. Stimulated by unprecedented crops, business is already showing a decided improvement and prospects throughout the south for fall and winter trade are reported as usually

In the organization of railroad and manfacturing enterprises, there is great activity, and the outlook for industrial interests is particularly promising.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Cattle Afflicted with the Bisease in

Kentucky. Louisville dispatch: Dr. J. N. McCormack, secretary of the Kentucky state board of health, who has returned with the commission appointed to inspect the herds of cattle afflicted wite contagious pleuro-pneumonia

"The disease is confined entirely to a small district in Harrison county, where it has ex asted for more than a year; but it so severe and has gained such a foothold that, unless the efforts now being made to control it are su cessful, the entire cattle interest of the state will be in serious danger. In consequence of its existence even to a limited extent most of the western states and territories have quarantined against all Kentucky cattle, and as these states constitute the principal markets for our high-bred stock that branch

What is the character of the disease and where did come from!" "It is a highly-contagious lung-fever limited strictly to the bovine genus. It has but one cause—contagion from cattle sick with the disease, or pastures, stables, cars or other places or things infected by such sick cattle. It was brought to this country first in 1843,

and fresh importations have taken place from time to time, but as the current of trade in cattle has always been toward New York and the east, it never appeared west of the Alleghanies until about two years ago, when a herd in Troy, O., was infected by a cow brought from Beltimore. Cattle from this brought from Beltimore. Cattle from this herd were out in a large sale at Virginia City, Ill., in April, 1884, and from this place the disease was carried to various parts of Illinois, and to Callaway county, Missouri. An attempt is now being made by leading cattlemen of the blue grass country to raise enough money to pay for all the infected cattle and heaves stances. tle and have us stamp out the disease at once, and it is to be earnestly hoped that they will succeed. If they do not we will do our best to prevent any further spread of the disease until the legislature meets, and will put the responsibility of stamping it out upon that body."

THE PERPLEXITIES OF BUSINESS.

The City National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, Closes Its Doors-Suicide of the Teller of the Institution.

Fort Worth (Texas) dispatch: The sensational disclosures in relation to the the affairs of the late John N. Nichols, vice president and teller of the City National bank, resulted in a run on that institution to-day. As soon as the doors were opened a steady stream of anxious depositors filed through the bank, and about 1 o'clock the crowd, seeing the bank was paying every one who applied, quickly began to disperse and the run ceased. Some business men made large deposits to show their confidence in the bank, and the matter seemed to be progressing favorably for the bank, when, about 2 o'clock, to the surprise of every one, the bank's doors were closed and the following notice posted:

"This bank has suspended payment by order of the comptroller of currency, as per following telegram:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—A. M. Britton, President City National Bank, Forth Worth, Texas: An examiner has been ordered to take possession of and examine your bank. Close the doors and hold the assets as they are until his arrival. J. S. LANGWORTHY, Deputy Collector.

President Britton says that he notified the treasury department of the defalcation and received the above reply. Britton and a number of other bankers in this city immediately framed a telegram to the comptroller, asking him to rescind the order closing the bank, but just as their protest was about to be telegraphed they discovered a forged check for \$2,500, also a note for \$600, and concluded to allow the doors to remain closed until a thorough examination is made. Nichols was also city treasurer, and an examination of his account to-day revealed the fact that he was also a defaulter to the city of Fort Worth in the sum of \$31,300. His bondsmen are responsible men of Fort Worth whose wealth aggregates \$75,000.

His unsecured loans from outside parties

will bring the shortage up to \$100,000 or over. He owned considerable property here and at other points in Texas, but it is believed that everything was mortgaged to secure outside loans, the aggregate of which no one knows at this time. There no longer exists a doubt that Nichols committed suicide. Physicians say the symptoms of his death indicate strychnine. No explanation as to how or when the dead banker lost all his money is yet forthcoming. It is said he was interested in silver mines and other hazardous enterprises. The probabilities are the city will lose nothing. Included in his shortage to the city are \$5,000 in city bonds, which are missing, and twenty Tarrant county bonds for \$500 each, aggregating \$10,000 market value. These are o have been sold in the east was also discovered that Nichols, in his capacity as vice president of the City National bank, borrowed \$13,000 from three other banks in the city. These loans were immediately paid by the City National bank. It is believed that Nichols hypothecated for personal loans all his shares in the bank and in other corporations in which he was a stockholder.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS LOST.

Charges of Mismanagement Against the Texas State Land Board.

Galveston dispatch: A morning paper makes sensational charges against the state land board. It alleges that, through neglect or mismanagement, about \$2,000,-000 has been lost to the school fund of the state. This money should have been collected from the cattle barons during the month. The paper mentioned states that, in February, 1884, an act was passed directing the land board to appoint grass commissioners, whose duties should be to ascertain by constant inspection the area of free grass belonging to the state and being occupied by cattlemen without leases of any character. Under this law all occupiers of such lands were compelled to pay an occuption tax. Twenty million acres of free-grass lands of this character have been constantly grazed upon since the passage of the law. Yet the land board only last week appointed and sent out the grass commissioners upon whose reports only the tax could be collected. The law makes no provision for back taxes, hence the state has lost nearly \$2,000,000, which has simply remained in the pockets of the bullionaires. Ip stating these facts the paper referred to in one breath acquits the members of the land board of intentional wrong, but in the next breath it says: "The loss of \$1,750,-000 was not accidental, and not being accidental it is presumably the result of intelligent design." This language is interpreted as a direct charge of corruption against the land board, and creates a sensation. The board is composed of Gov. John Ireland. State Treasurer F. R. R. Lubberek, Land Commissioner W. O. Walsh, Controller W. S. Swain, and Attorney General John D. Templeton. This galaxy of names comorises the most distinguished politicians in

SINGULAR FATALITY IN A FAMILY.

Three Sons of An Aged Widow Meet Violent Deaths in One Day,

Martin's Valley (Pa.) dispatch: Mrs. Sarah Truby, of this place, is an aged widow. Her son John, aged 34, works on the East Branch railroad. Jason, another son, aged 36, was an employe in the slate quarries. Wyman, a third son, 38 years old, was a miller. They lived with their mother, having no families of their own. Friday night last, John, while running to turn a switch, fell into a cattle guard and broke his neck. Saturday morning, before the news of John's death had reached their home. Jason was drowned in a pit in the quarries, recent rains having filled it with water. James Whittaker arrived in the village at 9 o'clock Saturday morning with the news of John Truby's death, and met Will Jackson, who was bearing the tidings of Jason's fate at the same time. The two walked together to the mill where Wyman Truby worked to break the news to him first. There was a crowd about the mill, and as the two messengers arrived on the scene men were carrying Wyman Truby's dead body out of the building. He had been suffocated in a grain-bin. Less than twelve hours intervened between the death of the first brother and that of the last one. The news of the death of her three sons so prostrated Mrs. Truby that her life is despaired of. The three bodies will be buried

UP IN SMOKE AND FLAME.

Six Vessels Formerly Belonging to the United States Burned.

Fire causing a loss of over \$100,000 broke out on board the steamer Colorado lying off Plum Beach near Port Washington, on the 21st. Flames spread from the Colorado to the following ships, all of which were burned to the water's edge and sunk: Minnesota, Susquehanna, Congress, South Carolina, Iowa, Lotta Grant and Fairplay. All with the exception of the last two, formerly belonged to the United States navy. They had been condemned and were bought from the government by in the habit of opening their wives' let-Standard & Co., who were to break them up for the old iron and planks they could get out of them.

The fire broke out on the forward deck of the Colorado, where men were at work burning up planks to get iron spikes. On the right of the Colorado was the Susque hanna, to which the flames spread rapidly and before either it or the Colorado could be towed out, the flames had spread to other boats. They all burned like tinder, and the sky was red for many miles around. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to go anywhere near the burning ships, while the crackling of the flames sounded like the sharp crack of musketry. The flames crept along the decks and bulwarks of the ships, and ate their way up the shrouds into the rigging.

The picture presented of eight burning vessels outlined against a bank of inky clouds was one long to be remembered The fire burned so fiercely that within three hours nothing was left of the once defenders of the United States but a few charred planks and floating timbers. The hulls sank at once to the bottom, going down with hisses and gurgles, amid clouds of steam from the water as it swept over the

burning wrecks.

The Colorado was the first to sink, and as the waters closed over her, a mast of the Minnesota toppled over on the Congress and together they sought the sandy bottom of the sound. The Susquehanna burst loose from her moorings and at one time various fishing crafts, anchored along the shore appeared to be in danger. Sh floated about fifty yards from the shore and, after trembling a moment, keeled over and sank. The South Carolina and the Iowa followed her to the bottom in short order, but before going down the flames spread from the Iowa to the Lotta Grant and Fairplay, two schooners lying near the shore, and they sank. Who the owners of schooners are could not be ascertained, as the crews became so mixed up in the crowd

of spectators they could not be found. Mr. Stannard, in conversation with a reporter, said: "The loss to me is not less than \$100,000, as it was only for the iron n them that I bought them. Had the boats been serviceable the loss would have footed up into the millions."

The loss on the schooners, it is said, will not be less than \$25,000.

MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.

Its Rapid Course Through the Province of

. France. Madrid dispatch: The places in Spain in which the principal increases of cholera occurred yesterday as compared with Friday ast were Tarragona and Valladolict. In the former there were 77 cases and 30 deaths yesterday, and in the latter 61 new cases and 10 deaths: Official returns show that in Granada the disease reached its height and remains stationary. In Albacete yesterday there were 28 new cases and 23 deaths. In Castellon de la Plana, 22 new cases and 17 deaths; Cuenca, 154 new cases and 32 deaths; Teruel, 45 new cases and 32 deaths; Valencia, 82 new cases and 49 deaths, and in Madrid 20 new cases and 2 deaths. All of these returns show decreases in the number of both new cases

Returns from the cholera-infected districts of Spain show a total number of new cases on Saturday of 4,706, and a total number of deaths from the disease of 1,758. The plague has made its appearance at Barceona, where 23 cases and 16 deaths are reported.

The governor of Granada has been attacked with cholera. There has been slight riots at Lagrona or

account of the resistance of the populace to certain sanitary regulations. Cholera reports for to-day show that there were 15 new cases and 12 deaths in the city of Madrid, and 65 new cases and 80 deaths in the province.

The slight panic which broke out a few days ago has subsided and the epidemic shows no further signs of an increase. Wherever the disease prevails the most stringent precautions are taken to preve-

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The Militia Wanted at Leavenworth to Enforce the Law.

Leavenworth (Kas.) dispatch: Some

weeks ago the attorney general of Kansas filed petitions for injunctions under the thirteenth section of the prohibitory law of 1885 against Patrick McCrystal and B. Black, who occupy the building near the depot, corner of Main and Cherokee streets, and the in absence of District Judge Crozier the application was made to the probate court and the question came up for argument last Monday, the state being represented by the attorney general and Col-McCrea and the defendant by Messrs. Lucian Baker and Thomas P. Fenlon. The court took the matter under advisement and this morning reached its decision, denying the injunction and holding that the probate court has no jurisdiction also holding that the case; the jurisdiction had been conferred by the act of 1885, either upon the district or probate courts such a power ought never to be exercised when the subject matter is a criminal prosecution in its essence and effect, and where the party accused is entitled under the constitution to a trial by jury. This is the second failure of the prohibitionists under the new law to close the saloons here, and the case has attracted the attention of the entire state. It was supposed that the injunction and nuisance clause would work here if any portion of the law would, and this defeat will result in the reopening of many saloons over the state in places where they are not already running. The practical result of the new prohibitory law so far is free whisky, as there is no license, no bonds, and no responsibility attached to keeping a saloon, and a multitude of scalawags have gone into the business. In a few cities the saloons voluntarily pay a small li-cense. The prohibitionists are clamoring

tion to do so. William Kelly, employed at Argentine, was badly injured Sunday while trying to board a train at that place. He missed his footing and slipping, fell under the car. His arm and head were badly cut and he received internal injuries. He was removed to this city and taken to the Sister's hospital. where his wounds were attended to by Dr. Rieger. It was found that it would be necessary to amputate his arm. It is not thought that his injuries are fatal. - Kansas City Jour-

for the calling out of the militia by the

governor to enforce the law in places where

it is openly defied, but he shows no disposi

They Want Their Wives' Letters.

this morning," remarked a clerk at the

From the Chicago Herald.

general delivery window. "He called for mail addressed to his wife, and we wouldn't give it to him. We are not allowed to, unless he has an order. I tell you, it is an eye-opener to many men to discover that their wives have any rights. 'What!' they will say 'a man can't get a letter for his own wife without an order!" 'No, sir, it is a rule of the department.' And then they boil with rage. You see, most men are ters. They don't think it is wrong. Sometimes a married women wants to carry on correspondence without having her husband a party to it, and to protect her rights that rule was made. Of course, it is none of our business what her correspondence is about. It may be with her relatives, lady friends, her lawyer, or with an admirer. We don't know, nor care. All that the department knows is that she is a woman, entitled to have her letters delivered into her own hands. If she wants her husband or any other person to have them she can write an order. Sometimes the husbands will go off and come back after a while with an order which they have written themselves and signed their wives' names to. In such cases we get ahead of them by making them sign a receipt, and the similarity of the

"I remember a case where a woman's foresight was too sharp for her husband. Evidently suspecting that he knew she was getting mail here, and that he would present an order in a woman's handwriting, presumably her own, she left here a written order that her letters were to be delivered to nobody but herself. When Mr. Husband came around with his little order we presented his wife's order, and he walked away as quick as he could. But manytimes when men ask for their wives' letters here or at the advertised window they do not know of the rule, and the honest amazement that comes on their faces upon discovering that their better halves have some privileges not shared by them in common-some rights which even the husband cannot interfere with -is quite comical.

writing in the surname gives their little

game away.

"I have seen men who get mad at first, but who, I would be willing to say, started into a train of thought upon calming down that resulted in increased respect for their partners and in the realization that the husband is not nineteen-twentieths of the family team."

The Lime-Kiln Club.

For some time past there has been illfeeling between Pike Root Perkins and the Hon. Justified White, caused by a dispute over the query: "Is Life Worth the Living." As the meeting was ready pair to the head of the hall and said:

"One reason why some people decide dat life am not wuth de libin' am bekase dey make life a burden to deirselves an' werry onpleasant to odders. One real mean man in a community kin make 500 people doubt if virtue am rewarded on earth. One canting hypocrite in a town kin keep a slander-mill grindin' night an' day. One infidel in a county kin cause 5,000 well-meanin' people to kinder doubt if dar' am a Heaben or a hereafter.

"Bekase vou two differ in opinvun you go at it an' help to make life onpleasant to each odder. It doan' strike you dat anybody else kin be right, or dat you may be entirely wrong. Brudder Perkins calls Brother White a fule bekase he can't agree with him. Brudder White calls Brudder Perkins a bigot bekase he won't accept his opinyuns. Each has his friends an' supporters, an' dese supporters divide off an' feel aige wise toward each odder, an' before we know it de quarrel has involved 200 people. Gem'len, de pusson who argufies dat life am wuth de libin' must prove his argyments by his ackshuns. He who feels dat life ain't wuth de trouble of hangin' aroun' on earth can't do better dan to walk down to de wharf into such a dish as the family may prohitch a grindstun to his neck, an' jump into water twenty feet deep.

"You two brudders take each odder by the band. Now shake. Now go to fancy I would prefer to have the proyer seats. Each one of you has a right | duct of those emaciated, bruised Cuban to his theories an' beliefs, but neither | cows diluted-and that very sensibly. of you have de right to denounce de odder. De world am big 'nuff to hold all de theories of all de inhabitants. We have plenty of room for all de beliefs we kin believe in. Dar am acreage fdr all de argyments we kin argy. When we realize this we must feel how silly it am fur de Hon. Centrifugal Johnsing to call Judge Merriweather Tompkins a charlaton, bekase Mrs. Johnsing had thirty-two pussons to her high tea, and Mrs. Tompkins couldn't count but thirty-one at her low coffee."

The reports of commercial papers all agree that for some reason or other the trade of the present season has been below the general anticipations and even below that of last year. A large volume of merchandise has been disposed of, but there has been little or no money | serve them. Sometimes he is on foot in it. Stocks of merchandise continue heavy; there is no profitable line of investment; everybody proceeds with extreme caution. And yet all the conditions appear favorable. The prospect of a short wheat crop ought certainly to make a good price and a quick sale for the large surplus. In the situation generally there appears to be no cause whatever for the present stagnation. and so remedy suggests itself. The problem will work itself out in due time, but it is dull work, this "waiting for the wagon."

The wife of an habitual drunkard in Buffalo, N. Y., has obtained a verdict of \$1,000 damages against a liquorseller who persisted in selling her husband whisky after he had been notified to desist. The verdict is a righteous one, though two of the jurors rendering it were saloon-keepers.

LIFE IN HAVANA.

The Social Life and Curious Customs of "The third man I've sent away mad the Cubans at Home-Extravagant Ways of Doing Things.

From a Havana Letter in the New Haven Conrier.

The Cuban matches are way behind the age. I have never yet succeeded in lighting one without burning the tips of my fingers, and have concluded that their one redeeming virtue is the persistency with which they burn when once lighted.

No true-born Cuban will carry his satchel to the depot, however small it may be, or however short the distance. I hear refined ladies ejaculating "Dios mio!" or "Jesus!" or "Ave Maria Purissima!" over the slightest occurrence with the same innocent nonchalance with which I have heard the French ladies say "Mon Dieu!" and the German ladies say "Mein Gott?". This fashion of making common use of names that are sacred is demoralizing the world over. The Moslem wonders "if God is going to have it rain to-day," and even the Bedouin robber prays that "the peace of God may rest upon you;" and this show of piety has robbed sacred themes af all their power with those people. The Catholic church has gone further in Cuba, and even the streets, the stores, the people, the ships, the sugar plantations are named after saints or Christian virtues. As in Canton, China, the translated names of some of the streets are high sounding in the extreme, as for instance that of the " street of Pious Works." Hotels, brick-yards, jails, regiments and tobacco shops all advertise themselves under such titles as Sacred Heart, Faith, Hope, Charity, Conception, Annunciation, etc.; while likely enough the proprietor's first name was Jesus. Thus the people come to be careless in the use of hallowed names, although a capacity for literal profanity is not one of the accmplishments of the Spanish

Whatever the people do they do extravagantly. I have seen a young man with three monster gold rings on one little finger; and both ladies and men plaster their faces with powder till they look ghastly beyond description,

If you look into the sitting room of a well-to-do family you will observe two long rows of cane seat rocking-chairs, placed exactly opposite each other, and leading usually to a window. The arrangement has an aspect of stiffness which you will at once feel; but this aspect of stiffness is sensibly emphasized when you learn that it is an inflexible Cuban rule for the ladies to sit in one row and the gentlemen in the other. There is no twilight in Cuba. The sun drops redly out of sight in the gulf, and-it is night. The day has no aftermath; the stars hurry to supply the their industrious twinkling.

One would think Havana harbor would be full of excursion steamers, but I have never been able to find one. The Havanese have not yet discovered this popular American variety of amusement.

Nature is very kind to the lower animals in these latitudes. The hair of the shining, while the wool of the sheep undergoes a change in texture. But nafor such favors. On the contrary, the feathers of the hen remain as numerous that there is no cold weather, the hen is deluded into laving all the year around, her product being such dimbodega in town.

in the house.

out bright and early any morning, in seeing the Cuban milkman about supto house, and directs the lacteal stream vide, right in the presence of the housemaid. Thus the citizens are assured of an undiluted liquid, though I sometimes I have seen the same system in other cows in the cities of Athens and Cairo.

Gambling is as popular here as in New Orleans, and I guess more so, alanalagous to those of the Rue Royale as yet. Monte is the only game prohibited by law. The street cries are extraordinary,

though not to be compared with those of Japan. You will not hear them at all, perhaps, at one of the swell hotels, one of the foreign hostelries there. But once get into real Havana, and you will fancy a riot must be brewing. You hurry down stairs expecting to witness some shocking atrocity, but find that it is only the man with fruit, onions, or eggs for sale, complacently notifying his run of customers of his readiness to loaded down, and again he is accomhorse who bears the burdens while his master does the bawling.

Akin to this is the method of signall-The newsboy a block away, the cabman summoned by the everlasting "Ps-t!" And, strange to say, there is a penetrat-

foot after the heatnenish fashion of the Turks and Arabs.

Of course there is a perfect passion for military display.

And yet I have not witnessed a drill sponge."

or parade yet that was equal to the average amateur torch-light procession in American political campaigns. The bayonets point everywhere and nowhere in particular, and the dangling arms suggest motions such as Florida treemoss might be supposed to make when agitated by a shifting cyclone. The Cubans pay nearly twenty-five millions year to keep up this empty show.

I believe it is in bad taste in the States for a person to say "Miss" in the case of a married lady. "Senorita" may be used instead of "Senora," however, and the person addressed accepts it as one of the fulsome compliments which these people are always bestowing.

Beggars are numerous, though not to the extent characteristic of most tropic countries. I have seen one Chinese leper by the wayside craving alms.

Gorgeous-plumed peacocks practice their unearthly screeches on the roof tops, ungainly buzzards wander over the suburban fields, and jerky green lizards are liable to leap upon your hat when you sit down under a tree.

THE BULL RUN ROUT.

How the Gallant Boys Came Back from the Pirst Battle of Manasses.

From Advance Sheets of S. S. Cox's "Three Decades of Federal Legislation." With bated breath Congress awaits

the issue. Its business lags. Its members gossip in the rear of the seats and in the cloak-rooms. At length despatches come. They are read at the Cterk's desk. Then Bull Run comes in-preceded by the Pickway contractor's cattle on a stampede. Then come intelligent contrabands and an incongruous array of wearied soldiers in muddy uniforms. What of the Senators and Representatives? Chandler, Wade, Richardson, Logan, Gurley Morris and Riddle return safely. Ely is borne by his resistless patrictism, darkly and fearfully afar.
The Black Horse Cavalry of the enemy carry him into Richmond. Libby Prison receives him, and his goodness of heart and ample means enable him to aid his fellow-prisoners. Mr. Riddle relates how his company had been charged upon by wild riders and and sable horses; "It seemed," said he, in a deliberately penned description, "as if the very devil of panic and cowardice seized every mortal soldier, officer, citizen and teamster. No officer tried to rally the soldiers, or do anything, except to spring and run toward Centreville. There never was anything like it for causeless, sheer, absolute, absurd cowardice, or rather panie, on this miserable earth before. Off they went. one and all; off down the highway, over across fields towards the woods. anywhere, everywhere, to escape. Well, the further they ran the more frightened they grew, and although we moved on as rapidly as we could, the to open Brother Gardner called the place of the departed orb, and away to fugitives passed us by scores. To enthe south-the southern cross augments able them better to run, they threw away their blankets, knapsacks, canteens, and finally muskets, cartridge-boxes and everything else, we called to them, tried to tell them there was no danger, called them to stop, implored them to stand. We called them cowards, denounced them in the most offensive terms, put out our heavy revolvers and treatened to shoot pig comes out, leaving him sleek and them, but all in vain; a cruel, crazy, mad, hopeless panic possessed them, and communicated to everybody about ture does not single out the Cuban hen in front and rear. The heat was awful, although now about six; the men were exhausted, their mouth gaped, their as anywhere else, and in view of the fact lips cracked and blackened with the pewder of the cartridges they had bitten off in the battle, their eyes starting in frenzy; no mortal ever saw such mutive eggs as you may see at any a mass of ghastly wretches. As we came on, borne along with the mass, It is customary to keep the volante unable to go ahead or pause, or draw and the family horses in an apartment out of it, with the street blocked with flying baggage-wagons, before and be-You will have no difficulty, if you are | hind, thundering and crashing on, we were every moment exposed to imminent danger of being upset, or crushed, plying his round of patrons. He drives or of breaking down; and for the his milch kine before him from house first time on this strange day I felt a little sinking of the heart and doubt whether we could avoid destruction in the immense throng about us; and nothing but the remarkable skill of our driver and the strength of our carriage and endurance of our horses saved us. Another source of peril beset us. As we passed the poor, demented, exhausted wretches, who could not climb countries, notably with goats instead of into the high, close baggage-wagons, they made frantic efforts to get on to and into our carriage. They grasped it everywhere and got on to it, into it, though I have not entered any dens over it and implored us every way to take them off.'

No more graphic picture has since been presented of the race of this army from an imaginary pursuit. The pencil of a David could not do it justice. No colors can be harmonized for such a chaos. De Quiney's "Flight of a Tartar any more than those of Yokohama in Tribe" is far less veracious and not more thriling.

Senator Vest's Remarkable Dog.

Washington Letter to the Memphis Appeal. "I have a dog," said Senator Vest, who had just heard a precocious erow story, "who is very sagacious. One morning he watched intently while a panied by a shambling old crate of a negro boy blackened my shoes. The following morning he came to where I was sitting with a blacking brush in his mouth. You may not believe it, but ing by a shrill hiss—so common in Paris. that dog got down on his haunches, spit on my shoes, took the brush in his teeth on the other side of the street, the wait- and rubbed away like a house on fire. er at the further end of the cafe, are all | But I must admit that he did not get up much of a polish, One Sunday, while I was living at Sedalia, this dog foling quality in the signal whereby it lowed me to church. I noticed that he may be heard above all the rattle and watched every movement of the preachrear of the street traffic, and at times er. That afternoon I heard a terrible when an ordinary "Halloa!" would be bowling of dogs in my backyard. I went out to see what was the matter. I cannot educate myself out of notic- My dog was in the woodshed, standing ing small things, and must therefore on his hind legs in an old dry goods box. confess that it always makes me mad to He held down a torn almanac with one see the natives wear the heels of their fore paw and gesticulated wildly with shoes flattened under the heel of the the other, while he swayed his head and howled to an audience of four other dogs, even more sadly that the preacher I heard that morning." The narrator of the crow story "threw up the