

force of 96,000 men, a force large enough for any probable necessity during the remainder of this century.

The militia and volunteers of the states would soon follow suit, and we should have throughout the country these small handy battalions of four companies, instead of the large cumbersome regiments of ten companies—a bad tactical unit, and in practice always scattered.

As to this the secretary of war, Mr. Lincoln says:

The report of the general of the army has a special interest in being the last annual report that General Sherman will make. At his own request he has been relieved from the command of the army, preparatory to his retirement from active service under the act of 1882. He has, therefore, thought it best to refrain from making any new recommendations in his report, leaving that duty to his successor in the command of the army, Lieutenant-General Sheridan. He, however, calls attention to and renews a former recommendation that a new organization be adopted for the regiments of infantry, so that each shall be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions of four companies each, each company having one hundred men, and that in time of peace two of these battalions shall be maintained on a perfect war footing, while the other battalion may be a mere skeleton, with its complement of officers, and be used as a nucleus for recruits. The great advantage of this change, as suggested by the general, is the important one of being able to put a large and effective force in the field, on short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the officers and organization being always ready to receive them.

1884 General Sheridan, and being in command of the army, says:

Were I called upon to recommend any change whatever, it would be simply to make a uniform organization for the three arms of the service by adding two companies and the corresponding majors to each regiment of infantry.

And in this the secretary of war concurs. In his report for 1885 he again says he would "increase the number of men in the companies and add two majors to each regiment of infantry," and Secretary Endicott hopes it may be done and "the three arms of the service be made uniform."

Ignoring, however, these well-considered recommendations, and casting aside "the European intelligence that discards and the Oriental obtuseness that retains" the old-time-ten-company battalion, let us examine the case upon its merits. General Graham, than whom there is no better authority, says:

The formation of infantry for battle must be so as to favor to the utmost the effect of its own fire, and to minimize the damage done by that of the enemy.

So, first considering the change in arms since the last war, let us then pass to the change in the line of battle that must follow to enable the infantry, the bone and sinew of the army, to be effectively used on the field of battle.

In a quarter of a century we have progressed from the muzzle-loading, smooth-bore musket to the breech-loading rifle. The muzzle-loader meant at most two, and usually one, shot a minute, with uncertainty of aim, execution at not exceeding 400 and no assurance of a death-dealing shot at over 200 yards. The breech-loader means firing six times a minute, with accuracy of aim, carrying the deadly missile 2,000 yards. The increase of effective range is therefore over five times; which means that if it would take an advancing line four minutes to pass over the shorter space of 400 yards it would take it twenty minutes to pass over the greater distance of 2,000 yards. Practically, however, it could not pass over the greater space at so rapid a gait, and it is safe to say that the power of the present arm for inflicting loss of life upon an advancing line is at least 10, and perhaps 20, to 1 in relation to the weapon used during the late war.

In the same tactical formation of infantry probably fifteen men would be killed where one was killed with the former fire-arm. Add to this the powerful machine guns now used, such as the Gatling and Hotchkiss, and the rate of death by the closed files of double rank would be terribly increased. This it is that makes the present single-battalion, double-rank formation suicidal and one that has caused its abandonment in other civilized nations. For a line to live under these changed conditions means that it shall be a single line, with intervals or spaces between the men who are to receive attack, or make assault. The length of line of the present one thousand men of a regiment, in double rank, without intervals, is about 300 yards, and in single 600 yards. Every regimental commander of our late war will appreciate the difficulty of commanding even this length of line. In the din of battle neither voice nor bugle-note can easily be heard. The noise of conflict has been greatly intensified by the introduction of the breech-loading repeating fire-arm.

Von Scherf, the great German military writer, referring to the Franco-Prussian war, says:

It was very difficult for officers to keep their men together, because of the noise of a close conflict between breech-loader and breech-loader.

Let the single line be lengthened by intervals between the files, as it must now be, and how powerless would any colonel be to control and command his regiment. He absolutely needs the three-battalion formation with a subordinate commander, a major, for each battalion. He can not even personally command one and supervise the action of the others, for with the battalions properly placed according to modern tactics, each in rear of the other, the first with its skirmishers and supporting lines and columns holding a front of 200 yards and a depth of 400, the second and third battalions in column with space of about 250 yards intervening; with a total depth (owing to the far penetrating power of the modern arm) of about 1,000 yards, being about the depth of a division prepared for battle as it was formed in the three-line brigade organization during our war, the colonel commanding could not only not be heard, but in most cases he could not see his command. The lieutenant-colonel, as the title implies, is needed as the lieutenant or general assistant of the colonel, and the majors commanding battalions become an absolute necessity for successful warfare.

To sum up the tactical matter, the old line-of-battle formation and during our civil war "now belongs to the past as completely as the Macedonian phalanx, and the general who would use it

would simply invite the murder of his army and sacrifice the cause of his country on the altar of imbecile conservatism." The present organization is objectionable in that it has no expansive power and must be totally changed in time of war, thus violating a familiar military maxim that "the plan of an army should be the same in time of peace as in time of war." The bill before us proposes a regiment in time of peace of twelve companies of fifty men each, comprising the three battalions so urgently needed. It would have its full complement of officers at the outbreak of war and would simply need the order of the secretary of war to recruit its ranks to the maximum and the force of six hundred would become twelve hundred men. A war footing would be reached promptly, without the delay incident to calling new battalions into life, and, as compared with the formation of new regiments, with great economy. This rapid expansion would permit the speedy crushing out of any hostile demonstration.

An important incident flowing from passage of this bill is promotion to the infantry branch of the service. Fifty captains will be made majors, one hundred first lieutenants will be made captains, one hundred and fifty second lieutenants will be made first lieutenants, and two hundred second lieutenants would be commissioned provided it is deemed best to fully officer the third battalion of each regiment. Since the reorganization of the army, immediately after the war, promotion has been at a halt in the infantry branch, to its great injury. In the other arms, except as to lieutenants of artillery, it has been reasonably rapid. In the staff, engineer, and ordnance corps it has been quite so.

Every second lieutenant of engineers of 1861-'62 reached major's rank over twenty years ago, and many graduates since the war in that corps are majors to-day. No fault can be found with this, but by reflection it acts injuriously upon the infantry, the officers of which, as one of them has observed, "have apparently received the tactical command 'mark time! march!' which, while it stimulates marching, admits of no progression." Promotion is needed to keep a proper esprit de corps. It broadens an officer's experience and gives him an incentive to do good work. No business man would feel that he was doing right in keeping an efficient employe in the same grade for a quarter of a century. Advancing years mean increased family and other cares and greater responsibility. It has been well said by a naval officer, writing upon a subject akin to this:

The enforced continuance in subordinate stations can not fail to tell upon even the best men. The tendency of such a system is to make mere routine men, to substitute apathy and indolence for zeal and energy. Officers who grow old in their grade and without promotion are but little encouraged to exercise their own powers of volition. They come to regard themselves as part of a machine. Self-reliance, resourcefulness, readiness of resource, and the exercise of individual judgment are all trampled out by this stagnation.

There are lieutenants of infantry to-day who served during the war of rebellion who, under the existing circumstances, will consider themselves fortunate if on reaching the age of sixty-four they will be able to retire as captains. With children grown to manhood these officers, some of them grandfathers, hold a rank always associated with youth and its physical activity. I have one officer in mind, and I mention his case simply because he is a type of many, who served with distinction during all the late war; has been on the frontier ever since faithfully performing his duty; been in the Indian wars and stand-to-day beyond the number 200 on the list of captains. In but little over twenty years he will be retired with the bars and not the leaf or eagle upon his shoulders. This gallant officer is in the slough of despond. The passage of this bill will lift him out.

I would not urge this bill simply because of the incident of promotion, but the existing stagnation is so great that many bills are before congress endeavoring to recognize that necessity alone, whereas this bill in accomplishing the proper construction of the physical machine of the army pays attention also to that axiom of war that without promotion an army cannot be effective.

A few words upon the cost incident to this change and I will leave the subject upon which I have unnecessarily prolix. The cost of maintaining the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, is:

Pay of officers and enlisted men.....	\$12,205,000
Patrons of enlisted men.....	1,800,000
Clothing of enlisted men.....	1,250,000
	\$15,255,000

But little additional expenditures will bring about the great good to the country that I have endeavored to set forth to-day. Responding to my request, Lieutenant-General Sheridan has furnished me with a detailed statement of the total cost of adding the full complement of officers and the twenty-five hundred enlisted men needed to bring every company up to the full peace standard on the three-battalion formation. I give it in full:

Analysis and summary of the annual increase in pay of officers and pay, rations, and clothing allowance of enlisted men under the provisions of the Manderson bill (S. 137.)	
OFFICERS.	
Increase in pay of each officer promoted to higher grade:	
Captains of twenty years' service to majors.....	\$920
First lieutenants of over twenty years' service to captains.....	420
First lieutenants of between ten and twenty years' service to captains.....	390
First lieutenants of between ten and fifteen years' service to captains.....	360
Second lieutenants of over twenty years' service to first lieutenants.....	140
Second lieutenants of between fifteen and twenty years' service to first lieutenants.....	130
Second lieutenants of between ten and fifteen years' service to first lieutenants.....	120
Second lieutenants of between five and ten years' service to first lieutenants.....	110
Second lieutenants of less than five years' service to first lieutenants.....	100
The annual pay of each of the newly-appointed second lieutenants would be \$1,400.	
All of the fifty captains who would be promoted to majors have served over	

twenty years; the total increase in their pay would then be \$46,000.

Of the one hundred first lieutenants promoted to be captains seventy-two have over twenty years of service, twenty-three between fifteen and twenty years' service, and five between ten and fifteen years' service; the total increase in their pay would then be \$41,010.

Of the one hundred and fifty second lieutenants promoted to be first lieutenants, two have over twenty years of service, eight between fifteen and twenty years, forty-six between ten and fifteen years, eighty-seven between five and ten years, and seven less than five years of service; the total increase in their pay would then be \$17,110.

The grand total or increase of pay for the officers promoted would then be \$104,120. Two hundred second lieutenants would be added to the army; their pay would be \$280,000. The aggregate of these two last sums, or \$384,120, expresses the total annual increase chargeable to officers' pay as affected by the bill.

ENLISTED MEN.

Each company of infantry as constituted by law contains one first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner, and thirty-six privates; their pay and allowances are given in the following table:

	Monthly pay.	Clothing.*
First sergeant.....	\$22 00	\$39 13
Sergeant.....	17 00	38 25
Corporal.....	15 00	37 45
Artificer.....	15 00	35 70
Musician.....	13 00	35 65
Wagoner.....	14 00	35 70
Private.....	13 00	35 70

*Average annual value of allowance.

NOTE.—Daily value of rations average 20 cents for each non-commissioned officer and private.

As a matter of fact many infantry companies do not contain more than forty instead of fifty men, as stated in the organization given above; the computation as to the cost of maintenance of a company is therefore, in the following table, given upon the basis of fifty and also of forty enlisted men in one year.

	Pay.	Rations.	Clothing.	Total.
One company, fifty men.....	\$ 8,250 00	3,520 00	1,807 50	\$13,577 50
Fifty companies, fifty men.....	412,500 00	176,000 00	90,375 00	678,875 00
One company, forty men.....	6,096 00	2,816 00	1,450 58	10,362 58
Fifty companies, forty men.....	304,800 00	140,800 00	72,529 50	518,129 50

The total cost for officers and fifty companies, of fifty men each, would then be \$1,063,295.50.

If the companies were of only forty men each it would be \$932,246.50.

Thus an expenditure of \$1,000,000 would place us where we should be as to the infantry arm of the United States army. The actual cost of the full complement would be less, in fact, the graduating class at the West Point academy this year is declared to be the largest in number, and the highest in efficiency that institution has ever graduated. There will be seventy-eight young men fairly grounded in the science of war, to be placed where they can do our country some service. There will be but thirty-nine vacancies for them to fill, but the other thirty-nine will undoubtedly be added to the army as additional lieutenants. The pay of these, amounting to nearly \$110,000, should be deducted, thus leaving the amount \$900,000. Still further reductions might be made in the estimate. If the companies are left at forty men each the cost is \$932,000. Suppose it should be deemed advisable to promote but one hundred second lieutenants, leaving the two additional companies without that subaltern officer, the saving would be about \$140,000, thus obtaining a fair measure of improvement at an increase of \$800,000 per annum.

We should not confound parsimony with economy. True economy consists not in penurious expenditures, but in exercising care that one gets the full value of money expended. Spending as we do \$15,000,000 annually to maintain our army, we do not get the worth of our money; for the obsolete organization I have described makes it inefficient, a broken staff to lean upon in the hour of danger. Let us spend \$1,000,000 more, and we will get the worth of the entire amount expended, and the first war will show the economical wisdom of having thus prepared for it. An army officer has given me a homely but apt illustration that I will present.

Let us suppose that a frontiersman needs a rifle to protect himself from savage foes. We will say that for \$15 he can get one of old model, with defective mechanism, which at the critical moment may miss fire. For \$16 he can get a rifle of approved pattern, true to its aim and sure to deal death to any assailant. To buy the former would be to save a dollar and risk destruction, but should the frontiersman make such a choice his mistaken economy would be characterized as the grossest stupidity. I need not make application. Do not let us be so stupid, but pursue the course that has every military authority worthy of consideration to support it and none against it.

Mr. President, I move that the bill be referred to the committee on military affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice, and ordered to lie on the table.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army.

Whereas experience has shown that the three-battalion organization of the cavalry and artillery branches of the army is the most useful in time of peace and best adapted to expansion in time of war; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That section 1106 of the revised statutes of the United States of America be amended so as to read as follows:

"Each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and one chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, and two principal musicians. The adjutant and the quartermaster shall be extra lieutenants selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment: Provided, That all appointments to the original vacancies above the grade of second lieutenant created by this act shall be filled by seniority in the infantry arm of the service."

A Dandy Witness.

Jim McSniffert was being tried in San Antonio for trying to bribe a colored witness, Sam Johnson, to testify falsely.

"You say this defendant offered you a bribe of \$50 to testify in his behalf?" said Dwyer Gough to Sam Johnson.

"Yes, sah."

"Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words."

"He said he would git me \$50 if I—"

"He can't have used those words. He didn't speak as a third person."

"No, sah, he tuck good keer dat dar was no third pesson present. Dar was only us two. De defendan am too smart ter hab anybody listen' when he am talking about his own raskelty."

"I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?"

"I was de fust pesson, myself."

"You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he use the words, 'I will pay you \$50.'"

"No, boss; he didn't say nuffin about you payin' he \$50. Yore name wasn't mentioned, 'cep'in' dat he tole me of eber I got inter a serape dat you was de best lawyer in San Antonio to fool de judge and jury."

"You can step down."—[Texas Siftings.]

A Bit for the Mikado Worshipers.

It is a custom among the Chinese to give several dollars to the man who is first to report to a family the fact that their son has received the degree of Ku Yan. A number of men determined to avail themselves of the opportunity of making money which such a custom presented. These men armed themselves with knives and pistols, which they concealed under their clothing. Others of them held leaflets, which are regularly sold in the streets during an examination. These leaflets contain the names of the successful candidates. Thus prepared they proceeded to the house of a man named Ho. The foremost man went to the door to congratulate the family on its good fortune. The second report was close at his heels, and then followed the men with the leaflets. The men marched inside and then revealed their true mission. They then robbed the house of some thousand dollars in money and clothing. On coming out their congratulations were long and loud. At the door they fired off their crackers, thus thoroughly deluding the neighbors, and amid the noise and uproar of a pretended family rejoicing got away. The hard part of the luck is the fact that no member of the Ho family had got a degree.

Etiquette.

The etiquette of the "At Home" is by no means the etiquette of the ball, the luncheon, or the dinner. People talking of sending "regrets" in response to an "at home" which is not at all the thing to do. If a lady is not able to be present she has but to mail her card to arrive on the afternoon on which the tea is given, and later when the hostess looks over her cards she discovers who were present in person and who acknowledged her invitation by sending cards. The "At Home" is a miscellaneous affair, and special acceptances or regrets are quite out of place. The practice of removing the bonnet at luncheon is almost exclusively confined to Boston. In New York no lady would dream of removing her bonnet at luncheon any more than she would in church. In the dining-rooms at the Windsor and the Victoria it is exceptional to see a lady without a bonnet at the luncheon hour, while in Boston, at the Vendome, it is exceptional to see one with her hat, unless it is a transient guest.—[Boston Traveller.]

A Careful Widow.

"I can furnish a stained-wood coffin, madam," said the undertaker to the widow, "that cannot be distinguished from the genuine mahogany, and comes much cheaper."

"The stained-wood will do," replied the grief-stricken woman, and then she went into a dry goods store.

"What quality of crape, madam?" inquired the dealer, gently.

"The best," said the widow, with difficulty repressing a sob.—[New York Times.]

Just as Good as New.

As an evening train was pulling into Sawyer City on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad, a young man and his best girl happened to be the only occupants of the rear coach. The young man was improving each opportunity to do a little hugging and kissing just at the moment the brakeman stuck his head into the door and yelled: "Sawyer! Sawyer!" As soon as the young man recovered, he reported: "I don't care if you did; we've been engaged more than two weeks."—[Chicago Times.]

A telegram was received announcing the sudden death of Hon. John G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, at Seattle, W. T., where he had gone as land agent, an appointment he had received from the President last August. The immediate cause of death was dropsy of the heart, with which he had been troubled since December last. Mr. Thompson was born in Union county, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1833, and would have been fifty years of age in a few days. He was twice a member of the Ohio Senate, Commissioner of Railroads for Ohio, twice a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and for three terms of congress Sergeant-at-Arms of the house of Representatives. He leaves a wife and four children, who reside at Columbus, Ohio, the remains will be taken there for burial.

RESTING IN THE SILENT TOMB.

The Mortal Remains of Gen. Hancock Laid Away at Norristown, Pa.

The funeral of Gen. Hancock took place on the 13th. At 10 o'clock Trinity church, New York, was reached by the carriages containing the pall-bearers, who followed the casket into the sacred edifice in the following order: Secretary of State Bayard; Gen. Sherman; Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan; Maj.-Gen. Schofield; Gen. Franklin; Brig.-Gen. Fry; Brig.-Gen. Terry; Brig.-Gen. Miles; Brig.-Gen. Newton; Brig.-Gen. Wilcox; Gen. Walker; J. W. Hartshorn, Col. W. P. Wilson and Maj. D. W. Miller. Trinity church bore no trace of mourning save a white cross and a black border which rested upon the pulpit. The casket was deposited on a catafalque in front of the altar. The choir chanted "Lord let me know my end," after which Rev. Goodwin, of Governor's Island, read the lesson. The choir sang "Rock of Ages," and the services were concluded by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix reading the Lord's prayer, after which the funeral procession reformed, and to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul," marched down the aisle to the main entrance, where the casket was once more placed in the hearse.

The funeral train made the journey from Jersey City to Norristown, Pa., with no outward incident. All along the route the people, men, women and children, were out to see the passage of the black-robed cars, testifying to their respect and honor for the brave defender of the union. At Philadelphia committees representing the Loyal Legion and citizens awaited the train, after which the funeral procession reformed, and to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul," marched down the aisle to the main entrance, where the casket was once more placed in the hearse.

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The procession was at once formed, consisting of the pall-bearers, town council, Hancock veterans of Philadelphia, Zook post, A. R. Masonic organizations and citizens. The procession filed through Main street, which was crowded with people to site of the tomb on the hill overlooking the city. Several thousand people had gathered at that point and the Loyal Legion and Zook post formed a cordon around the tomb to keep the white-robed hearse at length, and the sepulchre and the sergeants of the Fifth artillery lifted the heavy casket, eight on a side, with relics on hand, slowly led the way around the last bend of the general's last journey. The pall-bearers had alighted and formed on each side of the remains. Secretary of State Bayard walked the level with the head of the coffin and half his colleagues followed, while Gen. Sherman led the file on the opposite side with Secretary of War Endicott next him, Gen. Sheridan was next behind Bayard. There was no pause at the entrance of the tomb, regulars carrying the casket directly inside, and when they rolled it into a niche that was waiting.

As the body was passed through the gateway of the tomb the first of three salvos were fired from the hillside by the light battery of Fort Hamilton. Then came forward the blue-coated messenger from the widow. He bore two wreaths of bay and roses. Upon one, in purple immortalized was the word "daughter," and the other bore the word "husband." The upper right-hand niche was opened and upon the casket of the general's daughter was placed one of the tokens from the widow, while the other was placed upon the general's daughter's casket. The wreaths and tokens were set in position and sealed. Then, as the regulars withdrew from the sepulchre, a bugler came out from the ranks and standing upon the gentle slope sounded the last "taps" for Gen. Hancock. The bearers returned their carriages, the gate of the tomb was fastened and with a cordon melted away through the snow-wet paths and down the hillsides to the town, and the last rites were ended.

A GREAT TEMPERANCE ORATOR DEAD.

John B. Gough Dies from the Effects of a Stroke of Paralysis.

John B. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, died on the 18th at the residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankfort, Pa., where he was taken a few nights previous when stricken with paralysis while lecturing at the Frankfort Presbyterian church. His wife was at the bedside when he died. It has been recalled that the last words spoken by Gough were, "Young men, make your record clean."

[John B. Gough was 64 years old, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1822. His parents were poor, and both died when he was very young. He was reared among the lowliest people of the mining regions, and never attended school after his eleventh year. When a young man he drank immoderately, and became a drunkard of the most disgusting character. Suddenly, by main strength of personal will, he forsook his former companions and stopped drinking. From that time he began to study at such times as he could, and without any instructor. When 22 he took to the lecture platform, and devoted himself to the most energetic temperance work, in which he was engaged until his death. One of his avowals was that he had years before offered a solemn prayer: that if he ever spoke in public without making some reference to the evils of drink, his tongue should cleave to the roof of his mouth and his right hand refuse to do his bidding. Mr. Gough had a wonderful memory, and an endless fund of striking stories illustrative of the terrible consequences of intemperance. He was one of the best anecdotal lecturers in the country, and was always in great demand.]

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. Senator Stanford's diamonds are valued at \$1,000,000.

Little Lotta pays taxes on \$179,200 worth of property in Boston.

Dr. Mary Walker wears one of those small short overcoats. She calls it her petty coat.

Joe Howard, it is said, will leave the New York Herald and work on the World at \$150 a week.

It is said that Clara Louise Kellogg is a first-class cook. If Clara wishes to hear of a place at \$3 a week, now is her chance.

Evangelist Moody has refused the seductive offer of \$5,000 to sit for his portrait. It is not known why he is afraid to show his face.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine is stout and bloated and careless about his dress. He lives in Madrid, but is not recognized by tip top society.

Eugene Field, the wit of the Chicago News, recently made his debut as a public reader at Indianapolis, along with Bill Nye and J. Whitcomb Riley.

Edward Atkinson, the political economist, wears an eight-dollar suit of clothes while delivering his lectures on cheap living.

Eighty-seven years old next month, Simon Cameron is hale and hearty, never troubled with dyspepsia or rheumatism, and almost as observant of political affairs as ever.

Mark Twain, with his long and bushy hair, with its frequent lines of gray, is reported as looking like an unkempt miller with a liberal sprinkling of flour on his head.

Miss Cleveland is becoming quite famous for her bon mots. In reply to a western gentleman, who asked her if she hailed from Buffalo, she said: "Yes, we hail from Buffalo, and we reign here."

A SHORT WRESTLING MATCH.

The catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at Chicago between Evan Lewis and Matsada Sorakichi was decided in less than one minute. Scarcely had the wrestlers shaken hands when the two were rolling each other about on the floor. Suddenly Lewis seized the Jap's left leg and bent it over his own by main strength till it was dislocated. Lewis was awarded the match, but was hissed without stint by the 3,000 people present.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

John Dillon presided at a meeting of the Dublin branch of the National league meeting held in Dublin and made several important declarations in his address. Among other things, Dillon said: "We are now on the eve of achieving a national parliament for Ireland. We will only accept the complete form of home-rule. When we have that, then I and other Irish extremists will join hands with Englishmen."