SIMPLY SHORT ON PITCHERS

Peculiar Predicament in Which Papa's Team Found Itself Yesterday.

OLD TRAF TOOK THE LAST GAME EASILY

Jamieson Was Weak and Rourke Tried His Hand Long Enough to Secure Success for the Visitors—McVittie Looking for New Talent.

Des Moines, 17; Omaha, 6.
Lincoln, 10; St. Joseph, 9.
Quincy, 17-5; Jacksonville, 7-7.
Rock Island, 4; Peoria, 1.
Kansas City, 15; Sioux City, 7.
Detroit, 7; Toledo, 6.
Indianapolis, 15; Grand Rapids, 12.
Minneapolis, 17; Milwaukee, 8.

The usual Sunday crowd assembled at the Charles Street park yesterday afternoon to see the last game of the season on the Omaha grounds with Willie Traffley's prohibitionists. Jamieson started in to pitch for the Rourkes, but soon developed that he was about as effective as a 6-year-old boy, and was yanked out and Papa Bill took a turn, Jamieson taking Fear's place on right in order that he might be called back to the box if Pa failed to turn the trick. This he did in the most picturesque manner, for with the three runs they had made off of the big blonde in this inning, the prohibitionists made it an even dozen off of Papa, and Lookabaugh was hunted up, given a uniform and told to pitch the game out, Rourke going to right and Jamieson to the stable. In the following five innings they only hit Lookabaugh safely seven times, and scored but four more runs, showing that if they had had him in at the beginning they would have won the game.

But the least said about the contest the better. The management found itself in the hole for a pitcher and that is the story in a nutshell. Neither Abbey not Whitehill will play Sunday ball. President McVittie, however, is expecting two new men daily, and says he will yet make a big bid for the flag.

Today the Rourkes are in Lincoln, where they will also play Tuesday and Wednesday. Then they go to St. Joe for three games and arrive home again for Sunday and Monday with St. Joe, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the last games of the season at home, with the Lincolns. The score:

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Ulrich, 3b....	4	2	1	0	0	2	4	0
Seery, m......	5	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Langsford, ss	5	2	2	0	0	2	4	0
McVey, 1b....	4	0	2	0	0	14	0	0
Moran, c......	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Hutchison, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Fear, rf.......	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rourke, p & lf	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pedroes, lf....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jamieson, p..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lookabaugh, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Totals ...	38	6	10	0	0	24	16	3

DES MOINES.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
McVicker, m.	5	4	4	0	0	4	0	0
Fisher, ss....	4	1	1	1	0	2	3	0
McFarland, rf	3	2	1	1	0	2	1	0
Hoffman, lf..	6	1	3	0	0	2	0	0
Holmes, 3b....	4	2	2	0	1	0	2	1
McFadden, 1b	5	2	2	0	2	9	0	1
Traffley, c....	5	1	1	0	0	5	1	0
Porter, 2b.....	5	3	2	0	2	3	3	2
Burris, p.....	5	1	2	0	0	0	4	1
Totals ...	42	17	18	2	5	27	14	5

Des Moines	1	0	12	1	2	0	1	0	*	—17
Omaha	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	— 6

Runs earned: Des Moines, 4; Omaha, 4. Two-base hits: McVey, 1; Moran, 2; McFarland, 1; Holmes, 1; McFadden, 2; Burris, 2. Home runs: McVicker. Bases on balls: By Jamieson, ; by Rourke, 2; by Lookabaugh, 2. Bases given for hitting batter: By Jamieson, 1. Passed balls: Traffley, 2. Wild pitches: Burris, 4. Struck out: By Lookabaugh, 2; by Rourke, 1; by Burris, 3. Umpire: Haskell.

Luck Won in the Ninth.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—With Lincoln two runs to the bad in the ninth inning, Speer made a single and Sullivan hit for a home run, tying the score. Muffs of fly balls let Devereaux and Johnson get on base and the former scored the winning run on Barnes' two-bagger. Up to the ninth the game was brilliantly played. The feature of the game was the heavy batting of Welch, who got in two home runs and a double, being responsible for no less than seven of the runs in the game. Score:

St. Joseph	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	— 9
Lincoln	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	—10

Batteries: Kling and Welch; Johnson and Speer. Base hits: St. Joseph, 11; Lincoln, 12. Errors: St. Joseph, 5; Lincoln, 2. Earned runs: St. Joseph, 8; Lincoln, 4. Two-base hits: Cole, Johnson, Welch, Ebright and Barnes. Home runs: Welch, 2; Mohler, Johnson, Ebright and Sullivan. Struck out: By Kling, 6; by Johnson, 5. Bases on balls: By Kling, 5; by Johnson, 4. Hit by pitcher: By Kling, 1; by Johnson, 1. First on errors: St. Joseph, 2; Lincoln, 4. Left on bases: St. Joseph, 9; Lincoln, 11. Double plays: Hollingsworth to Mohler to Marcum. Passed balls: By Welch, 1; by Speer, 2. Time: Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpire: Cline.

Gems and Jax Split a Pair.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Quincy and Jacksonville played two games today and divided even. The attendance was 1,500. Quincy won the first game by heavy batting. Score:

Quincy	6	0	0	1	0	4	1	5	0	—17
Jacksonville	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	— 7

Batteries: McGrevy and Boland; Sayle and Lohbeck. Base hits: Quincy, 16; Jacksonville, 10. Errors: Quincy, 5; Jacksonville, 5.

Jacksonville won the second game by bunching their hits in the sixth inning. Score:

Quincy	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	— 5
Jacksonville	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	*	— 7

Batteries: Donnelly and Boland; Caplinger and Lohbeck. Base hits: Quincy, 7; Jacksonville, 7. Errors: Jacksonville, 5.

Distillers Slipped a Cog.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 26.—Andrews was in fine form today, and although his support was ragged, he kept the Distillers from winning, and thus saved first place for the Twins. Score:

Peoria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1
Rock Island	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	— 4

Hits: Peoria, 5; Rock Island, 6; Errors: Peoria, 11; Rock Island, 5. Batteries: Ream and Armstrong; Andrews and Sage.

Standing of the Teams.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.Ct.
Rock Island	99	54	45	54.5
Peoria	99	53	46	53.5
Omaha	99	52	47	52.5
St. Joseph............	99	52	47	52.5
Lincoln	98	51	47	52.0
Jacksonville	98	50	48	51.0
Des Moines	99	45	54	45.5
Quincy	97	37	60	38.1

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Sioux City Given Another Taste of Three Straight at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—The biggest crowd in the history of base ball in Kansas City, numbering by actual count 10,196 persons, saw the Blues take the third successive game from the Sioux City Huskers today. The victory is the eleventh straight for the Blues, and puts them almost on an equality with Sioux City in the pennant race. Score:

Kansas City	0	3	1	0	4	0	3	4	0	—15
Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	— 7

Hits: Kansas City, 16; Sioux City, 17. Errors: Kansas City, 3; Sioux City, 2. Earned runs: Kansas City, 9; Sioux City, 3. Two-base hits: Klusman, 2; Nicholl, 2; Stallings, Hernon. Three-base hits: Manning, 2. Home runs: Niland, Niles. Double plays: Beard to Manning to Klusman; Holohan to Stewart to McCauley. Struck out: By Daniels, 4. Time of game: Two hours and five minutes. Umpire: Sheridan. Batteries: Daniels and Donahue; Cunningham and Boyle.

Swamp Angels Lose at Home.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—Lack of team work rather than poor playing lost the game today for the home club. An unreasonable mob of "bleacher cranks" swarmed upon the diamond in the last inning, when, with one run in, Hatfield was called out for interference, and was with difficulty kept from attacking Umpire McQuaide. Quiet was restored, but the Toledos failed to tie the score, and the mob started for McQuaide in earnest. The home team ran to his protection and kept the cranks back, but not before several blows were exchanged. McQuaide received one in the face. While the visiting team was driving down town stones were thrown at them and several small fights resulted. Score:

edo	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		— 6
troit	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	*	— 7

Hits: Toledo, 10; Detroit, 9. Errors: Toledo, 4; Detroit, 4. Earned runs: Toledo, 4; Detroit, 2. Two-base hits: Niland. Three-base hits: Hughey. Double plays: Raymond to Dooley; York to Dooley; Niland to Pecord. Struck out: By Hughey, 5; by Gayle, 2. Time: Two hours. Umpire: McQuaide. Batteries: Hughey and McFarland; Gayle and Jantzen.

Hoosiers Climbing One More.

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 26.—The home team gave Phillips quite a drubbing in the first half of the game, but after the fifth he settled down and they could not hit him, while Parker weakened and the visitors won out, taking two of the three games here. Score:

Grand Rapids......	2	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	—12
Indianapolis	1	4	0	2	0	1	3	4	*	—15

Hits: Grand Rapids, 18; Indianapolis, 19. Errors: Grand Rapids, 2; Indianapolis, 3. Earned runs: Grand Rapids, 5; Indianapolis, 11. Two-base hits: Caruthers, Carrol, Callopy, Eagan, Henry, Motz, Shields. Three-base hits: McCarthy, 2; Murphy. Home runs: Spies, Carrol, Wheelock, Henry, Gray, Roat, Phillips. Struck out: Carroll, Eagan, Parker, Phillips. Double plays: Eagan to Wheelock; Roat to Shields to Motz. Time: Two hours. Umpire: Earl. Batteries: Killen, Parker and Spies; Phillips and Gray.

Brewers Beaten Easily.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26.—Minneapolis won today's game easily by batting Rettger all over the field. Score:

Minneapolis	2	0	2	3	0	3	4	1	2	—17
Milwaukee	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	— 8

Hits: Minneapolis, 22; Milwaukee, 10. Errors: Minneapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 5. Earned runs: Minneapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 5. Two-base hits: Burns, Crooks, Hulen and Rettger. Three-base hits: Hines, Werden. Double plays: Clingman to Carr; Klopf to Tartar; Crooks to Hulen to Werden; Burns to Hulen to Crooks. Struck out: By Rettger, 3. Time: Two hours and fifty-five minutes. Umpire: McDonald. Batteries: Baker and Burrell; Rettger, Bolan and Johnson.

Standing of the Teams.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.Ct.
Sioux City	101	59	42	58.4
Kansas City	102	59	43	57.8
Minneapolis	98	54	44	55.1
Toledo	97	53	44	54.6
Indianapolis	105	51	54	48.6
Grand Rapids	105	49	56	46.7
Detroit	102	45	57	44.1
Milwaukee	95	31	64	32.6

Class A Records Smashed.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—In the bicycle races at the Newberg track in this city yesterday world's records in class A were broken very unexpectedly. In the ten-mile scratch race the world's record in class A for everything over four miles was broken, as was the best half mile record for 16-year-old boys. Results:

Ten mile, open, scratch: Percy Patterson, Detroit, won; O. P. Bernhart, Toledo, second. The time by miles is as follows: First, 2:22 4-5; second, 4:53; third, 7:18 1-5; fourth, 9:52 2-5; fifth, 12:15 3-5; sixth, 14:45 3-5; seventh, 17:10 2-5; eighth, 19:40; ninth, 22:20½; tenth, 24:44 2-5.

Frank G. Tarr of Cleveland rode to beat the mile for boys of 16 years. He was paced and made the half in 1:09 1-5. The record was 1:13⅗. The other races were purely local affairs, though the time was good. The track was a remarkably fast one.

Vinton Streets Win a Nice Game.

The Vinton Streets and the Twenty-first Streets played a very interesting game of ball yesterday, the Vintons winning the game in the last inning on E. Schultz's two-base hit and Caey's home run. Score:

Vinton Streets	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	— 7
Twenty-first Sts...	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	— 6

Batteries: Vintons, Caey and Farrell; Twenty-first Streets, Beil and Sanders. Hits: Vintons, 10; Twenty-first Streets, 7. Errors: Vintons, 5; Twenty-first Streets, 7. Triple play: Beil to A. Miller to J. Miller. Umpire: A. C. Schultz.

Wanted—A Game.

The Steele Bros. Base Ball club of Ohiowa challenge any amateur base ball club in the state to play a match game of ball for $100 a side on the Exeter grounds. The club accepting this challenge must be one that has played all their men together prior to this date. A forfeit of $25 is now in the hands of M. C. Eberstein of Exeter and the club sending a draft for a like deposit first will be accomodated with a game. C. S. Stover, manager Ohiowa Base Ball club.

Exeter Waxes Friend

EXETER, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special to The Bee.)—Exeter put it all over Friend in a game of ball here yesterday, the score standing 16 to 3 in favor of Exeter. A large crowd was on the grounds to see the game. The batteries were: Ragan and Marvel for Exeter; Hammon and Dinnie for Friend. Umpire: Ed Flynn from Friend.

Ten-Mile Road Record Badly Broken.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—William Gardiner of the Columbian wheelmen today in the annual race of the club lowered the world's record for the ten-mile road race to 26:12. The previous record was 27:17 4-5. Several other riders also beat the latter time.

Dubuque Wants It.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 26.—The Dubuque Cyclone club, an organization of sporting men, authorized the statement that they will put up $30,000 to have the Corbett-Jackson fight here, and that offer will be made to the pugilists.

Hosmer Defeats Plaisted.

POINT OF PINES, Aug. 26.—The single scull race here yesterday afternoon between George Hosmer of Boston and Fred Plaisted of Maine for a purse of $1,500 was won by Hosmer by six lengths.

Howard Gould Inspects Vigilant.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 26.—Howard Gould arrived here this afternoon and inspected Vigilant. The contest for the Cape May cup will be her last.

Was Simply a Fake.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Dubuque Cyclone club's offer of $30,000 for the Corbett-Jackson fight is imaginary.

Andre Wins a Road Race.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Adnre of Vervies, Belgium, finished first in the bicycle race from this city to Dinant, Belgium. Walter was second.

Clinton Won at the Rapids.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Base ball here today: Clinton, 7; Cedar Rapids, 3.

THE HUMAN CALLIOPE.

An Ohio River Boy's Remarkable Musical Talent

At Pomeroy, O., when one sits on summer evenings, perchance in front of one of the leading hostelries, he commands a sweeping view of the Ohio river, both up and down stream. Often strangers enjoying the charms of the situation are surprised to hear the staccato notes, apparently of a steam calliope on some distant packet. They learn, however, that the calliope's notes are those of a human voice, two miles down the river.

John J. Curtis has won the local sobriquet of the "human calliope." He is about 18 years of age, and a very manly looking youth, of great breadth of shoulders and capacity of lung. Down at the factory of evenings he is wont to give strange vocal exhibitions to his fellows and the neighboring country at large. Mounted on a pile of pig iron, he braces himself, takes a long breath, and then from an oval-shaped mouth emits, without any apparent effort, tones that for strength and far-reaching quality his auditors declare they have never heard the equal. On clear nights this voice can be heard for over two miles. With a ready ear for music young Curtis "plays," or rather shouts, many of the popular airs of the day, and is looked upon as a great celebrity in his section.

The First Sympathetic Strike.

In a sermon recently the Rev. William E. Barton of Boston said that a sympathetic strike reminded him of the old woman who was unable to persuade her pig to jump over the stile. So she commanded the dog to bite the pig. When the dog refused she commanded the stick to beat the dog. Then, as refusal followed refusal, she ordered the fire to burn the stick, and the water to quench the fire, and the ox to drink the water, and the butcher to kill the ox, and the rope to hang the butcher, and the rat to gnaw the rope, and the cat to catch the rat. Here, by reason of the old-time animosity of the cat against the rat, she succeeded. The cat began to catch the rat, and the rat to save its life began to gnaw the rope, and the rope to escape destruction began to hang the butcher, and the butcher to save his neck began to kill the ox, and the ox began to drink the water, and the water to qench the fire, and the fire to burn the stick, and the stick to beat the dog. Thereupon the dog proceeded to bite the pig, and the pig jumped over the stile, and the old woman went on her way rejoicing. That was the first sympathetic strike on record.

GOOD PAY AND LITTLE WORK

Duties and Compensation of Chaplains in the Army and Navy.

EASY LIFE POSITIONS ON LAND AND SEA

A Pious Snap Much Sought For and Liberally Rewarded—No Heresy Trials Nor Captious Criticisms by Deacons—Teaching and Preaching.

Congressman Springer has found an easy berth for his son in an army chaplaincy. There is as much pressure for places of this sort as for any of the minor offices in the gift of the president. Great numbers of clergymen, says the Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, are always anxious to get an opportunity to serve Uncle Sam professionally. To that end some of them give up rich and prospering parishes, though why is a mystery. Apparently the almost universal appetite for place-hunting seizes them.

The United States army has thirty-four chaplains, stationed at forts all over the country. Seven of them are Baptists, nine are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists, two are Presbyterians, one is a Congregationalist, one is a Lutheran, one is a Christian, and two are Catholic priests. The question of denomination cuts no figure in this branch of the service. Appointments are always made by favor and without any regard whatever for the religious demands of soldiers and officers. Four of the chaplains referred to are regimental chaplains, attached to the four colored regiments, two of infantry and two of cavalry. Three of these men are negroes.

The pay of a newly commissioned army chaplain is $1,350 a year, to which 10 per cent is added for each five years of service. He has always the relative rank of a captain of infantry. After retirement he receives three-fourths of the pay of that rank. No age limit restricts appointments. A clergyman may enter the service at the age of 63 years and 11 months, retiring a few days later with the rank and pay of a captain. It will be seen that a chaplain is actually much better off than a line officer, inasmuch as he does not have to go through long years of service for slow promotion. Like a captain, he is entitled to commodious quarters at government expense, comprising five rooms.

NOT OBLIGED TO FIGHT.

A chaplain in the army is not obliged to fight under any circumstances. He has no arms. His uniform is a plain black frock coat buttoned to the neck with nine black buttons. It is prescribed that the buttons shall be in front; to button the garment up behind would not be consistent with the regulations. This, with a black hat, serves for both undress and full dress. The chaplain has charge of religious matters in general at the post where he is stationed. He enters in a book all marriages, baptisms and funerals at which he officiates. This book is a part of the records of the post, and is regularly inspected. In addition, he superintends the instruction of enlisted men and children at the post. He is a school teacher as well as a clergyman.

It is quite as likely as not that the religious views of the army people at the post will not coincide with those of the chaplain in matters of detail governed by sectarian prejudice. His assignment to duty has no reference to that consideration. At a post where Presbyterian sentiment prevails a Catholic priest may be on duty. However, nobody who does not wish to do so is obliged to attend divine service. Even the common soldiers and sailors of the United States can not be subjected to compulsion in this regard. Before the war pious commanding officers at certain forts compelled all non-church going soldiers to spend an hour or more every Sunday in listening to the reading of the regulations and articles of war. This was in effect a punishment, and it has been done away with. Similarly, Admiral Godon used to force sailors who did not attend divine service to toe a plank for awhile.

An act of congress passed in 1838 created the office of "post chaplain and schoolmaster." The appointee was neither enlisted nor commissioned. The pay attached to the position was raised from time to time until it reached $100 a month, to which rations were added. In 1867 congress made the chaplains commissioned officers, and gave them relative rank as captains. They are obliged to pass only a physical examination, but it is required that they shall be regularly ordained clergymen in good standing in their denominations. Young W. R. Springer, the congressman's son, was ordained as a Methodist minister two months ago. He is 25 years old. For some time past he has been clerk of his father's committee on banking and currency in the house at $6 a day.

THE NAVY PARSON'S SNAP.

An appointment as chaplain in the United States navy is even more desirable than in the army. It is likewise a life position, equally a sinecure, and much better paid. The naval clergyman during his first five years of service gets $2,500 per annum while at sea, $2,000 on shore duty, and $1,600 on leave. After five years he receives $2,800 at sea, $2,300 ashore, and $1,900 on leave. There is no further advance of salary. On being retired he draws for the rest of his life 75 per cent of his sea pay of $2,800 a year. It will easily be seen that these places are among the most desirable in the gift of the government. There are twenty chaplains in the navy now. According to law, the four oldest in the service have relative rank as captains, the next seven rank as commanders, the next seven as lieutenant commanders or lieutenants, while the rest have no rank.

The duties of a chaplain at sea are by no means arduous. He must perform divine service on the ship at such times as the captain may prescribe; also, he may be detailed to duty on board of a vessel which has no regular chaplain, or at a naval hospital or shore station. He is permitted to conduct services according to the methods recognized as proper by the church. At the same time, he must afford all facilities to other clergymen who may be allowed by the captain to visit the ship for the purpose of preaching or giving religious instruction. If a Hebrew rabbi comes aboard with that object in view, he must be welcomed.

The chaplain may form Sunday school classes on board ship, with the captain's approval. He must not push his religious instruction where it is not wanted, but he may proselytize privately as much as he likes. He is required to visit the sick frequently. Under the direction of the commanding officer he supervises the teaching of boys and such of the sailor men as desire to learn reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. He must report to the captain at the end of each week what has been taught and the progress made by each pupil. On shore stations he has often nothing to do. Rev. Mr. Henry B. Hibben, lately deceased, was on duty for a long time at the Washington navy yard. Having nothing else to occupy himself with, he was instructed by the commandant to write a history of the yard. The volume, which contains much interesting matter, will soon be published by congress.

Every man on board of a modern war ship is supposed to be a fighter. The naval chaplain might be called upon by the commanding officer to pass ammunition or even to help in handling a gun. However, his duty would ordinarily be to aid the wounded. While performing divine service he wears the vestments of his church. At other times he is clad in a uniform of black with shoulder straps having crosses as part of their design. There are two Catholic priests in the navy. The sailors are largely Catholic, many of them being Irish, French and Italians. But no attention whatever is paid to such matters in the appointment of chaplains or their assignments to duty. It is required that a candidate for one of these positions shall not be under 21 years of age or over 35. The examination is physical only.

A MESSMATE NOT ALWAYS WELCOME.

A chaplain on board ship takes his meals with the ward room mess. He may say grace before meat, if the officer who happens to be caterer does not object. It is unfortunately a fact that chaplains as a rule are not very popular in the navy. It is easily understood that a clergyman finds himself in rather an anomalous position among a lot of young officers in the ward room. Some of them are apt to be more or less ribald, and there is much of the merriment in which a minister of the gospel cannot well join. On the other hand, to sit apart and look solemn is not desirable. A chaplain has been known to spoil all the fun of a mess, objecting to smoking, and so causing the withdrawal of that privilege from the ward room by the captain. On the other hand, there are good fellows in this branch of the service who take things as they find them, and take as large a part in amusements on board and ashore as is permitted to them by the cloth they wear.

The percentage of Catholics among sailors in the United States navy is growing rapidly less on account of this policy which now prevails of enlisting Americans in preference to foreigners. A visitor on one of our war ships is astonished to hear strange languages spoken by a majority of the blue jackets on board. Down at Old Point Comfort the other day one Norwegian seaman belonging to the Miantonomoh was heard to remark to one of his mates:

"I saw him yump into the yolly boat. Yasus, what a yump!"

Orthodoxy cuts no figure in the chaplaincy business. No chaplain in the navy or army has ever been tried for heresy. There would seem to be no good reason why women should not serve capably as army chaplains, but they are not possible in the navy. No woman is allowed on board of a sea-going ship of war, except as a visitor. When Farragut visited Europe on the Wabash after the close of the rebellion, he could not take Mrs. Farragut with him. She was obliged to cross the ocean on a mail steamer.

A chaplain may be dismissed from the army or navy like any other officer. Even the president of the United States, however, can not deprive him of his commission without a court-martial. As might be imagined, Uncle Sam's chaplains have rarely got into trouble. One of them was permitted to resign a few years ago on account of immorality, which the secretary of war thought it undesirable to advertise by holding an open court and publishing the facts in general orders for the edification of the entire service.

CHAPLAINS OF CONGRESS.

Congress employs two chaplains. Each of them receives $900 a year, which is fairly good pay for a short daily prayer during sessions. The chaplain of the house of representatives is Edward B. Bagby. His predecessor in that position, William H. Milburn, is now chaplain of the senate. He is blind. Rev. Mr. Milburn may be considered the most distinguished chaplain in the government service. He is certainly the most famous. Though the place of chaplain of the house is in politics, he kept it through changes of control in that body, partly on account of sympathy with his physical affliction. Objection was sometimes made to his ministration on the ground that his prayers occasionally had a political basis, which was considered hardly fair.

Representatives and senators in congress who are clergymen are invited now and then to offer prayer, relieving the regular chaplain of that duty. Senator Kyle and Dr. Everett are examples. Any clerical relative of a senator or representative who may happen to be in Washington at any time is apt to be invited to officiate, as a matter of compliment. The father of Mr. Dolliver did so only recently.

It has been frequently proposed that chaplains in the army and navy should be done away with. It is charged that they are of no practical use and that their places are sinecures which would be best abolished. However, the weight of public opinion seems to incline to the conclusion that the twin services are rather godless any way, and are none the worse for a little religious supervision.

CAPITOL CRANKS.

Queer Geniuses that Loiter in the Corridor of the Big Building.

There is a certain species of mankind in Washington, says the Post, that is as closely intertwined with the doings at the capitol as certain creepers with the forest oak. They thrive only in the atmosphere of the big building; they are found nowhere else. Nobody knows how they eke out an existence, and nobody particularly cares. They are there day in and day out, oscillating between the house and senate doors like a shuttlecock.

The typical genius of the corridor, the waiter at the lobby doors, supports gravely the dignity of a departed gentility, wears a well brushed coat, white vest and sometimes natty overgaiters that bear a remote resemblance in color to his faded trousers, and cover a pair of polished shoes. His whole bearing is one of elegant neglect, a semi-artistic or literary air, marked by the luster of his intelligent eyes, the confusion of his hair, the delicacy of his hands, the careless tying of his cravat. He talks entrancingly, with a dash of levity, of cynicism, in his conversation. One is never sure whether he is serious or quizzing. Evidently he is a man who was patted on the back in his youth with a prediction, and was sidetracked somewhere in the mighty steeplechase, and has never been able to get right. His levity sounds like the mockery of shattered hopes. Pride deters him from acknowledging his own mistakes. The whole ruck of humanity has tramped past him and left him standing by the wayside in cynical solitude, a miserable jester casting his jibes after the rushing multitude.

He thinks he is a great man unrecognized, unappreciated. Some day, he fancies, fortune will hand him over an opportunity on a silver plate and send him speeding to his goal with a benevolent slap on the back. Then, he thinks, he will show the world what a mistake it has made in not drawing him out of his obscurity long ago.

If you talk with him five minutes you detect the crank that moves the machinery of his existence. His mind is a beehive of fantastic visions, of startling, kaleidoscopic enterprises and misdirected aims. He is simply a large picture book for juveniles done in cardinal colors.

HE SAW A GHOST.

Looked Like One to the Engineer and He Stopped the Train.

Mapleton, on the sea beach road to Coney Island, N. Y., has a ghost. The ghost was first noticed by a train load of excursionists returning at midnight on Thursday after a day's jollity at Coney Island. The train had just reached the spot where Miss Baring committed suicide on Monday morning when the spirit appeared. Superintendent Laske of the Sea Beach road, who was riding in the cab of the engine, first noticed it. He called Engineer Mallon's attention to it, and the train was quickly brought to a standstill. In the language of Superintendent Laske, "It was tall and shadowy like. It had the appearance of a substance gradually melting into a filmy white nothing, and seemed to be covered with a long white filmy veil. Two seconds after I saw it," said Mr. Laske, "it began moving over toward the railroad track. It moved slowly, waving its long, draped arms. I could see, distinctly, as we approached near, that it motioned to us, gesticulating as one would do trying to stop a train. Engineer Mallon then saw it. He began to blow his whistle with a succession of sharp toots and put on brakes. The thing did not get out of the way, though it was careful to avoid the headlight, and the train was brought to a standstill. Just as the train stopped the thing glided off the track and skimmed along toward the woods, all the time gesticulating as if motioning some one to follow."

His Theory Illustrated.

Washington Star: "And you would prefer to have me visit you less frequently," he said.

"Yes," she answered. "Father objects to my receiving so much company."

"And you won't wear my engagement ring?"

"No. Father objects to my receiving presents from young men."

"And you decline to meet me occasionally at the front gate?"

"Yes. Father has just purchased a bull dog, you know."

His face took on a shadow of deep annoyance.

"It is as I feared," he muttered. "The country is going all wrong through too much paternalism."

How Jolly!

Eh! who said that? The answer is as prompt as the question from the dear chappie who has checkmated the rheumatism with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, unequalled as well for dyspepsia, liver complaint, inactivity of the bowels or kidneys, nervousness, lack of vitality, appetite or sleep. Use the great tonic and you will be ultimately happy if now afflicted.

GIVES UNIVERSAL RELIEF

Removal of the Tariff Obstacle from the Path of Industrial Progress.

REVIVAL ON A BROAD AND STABLE BASIS

Sound and Healthy Condition of Affairs Will Now Supplant the Doubt and Uncertainty of the Last Fifteen Months.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

"The past week has afforded a fair specimen of the sort of effects the end of tariff suspense has in store for Wall street. The feeling is that of universal relief from a universal obstruction. The way has been opened to a resumption of trade and enterprise in every direction, and in all interests there is a disposition to resume operations on something approaching a normal scale. There are no longer any great fears, nor any reasons for timidity, overhanging the markets. In every branch of trade stocks of merchandise are in a starved condition; and the reasons which have for fifteen months caused buyers to pursue a policy of hand-to-mouth supply are disappearing. As a rule, prices of merchandise are unprecedently low, so that if the purchasing ability of consumers has been lessened, that difficulty is offset by a proportionate reduction in the costs of living and in the amount of outlays at large. Credits, as a rule, are in a sound and wholesome condition, so that the merchant who desires to enlarge his stock and extend his trade can have the needful time facilities, and at exceptionally low rates of interest.

"These conditions certainly lay the basis for a sound and healthy revival of business. There is in the intrinsic state of affairs little to suggest misgivings as to the future; there is, on the contrary, much calculated to establish confidence in a continuous, steady, stable and conservative course of trade. The country has learned some serious lessons, and therefore is disposed to be sober, but it is also very hungry for more trade and better profits, and is therefore disposed to turn to active account every chance for improving both. For the last four years the perception of a coming change in our tariff policy has had a more repressing effect upon enterprise than is generally supposed, and the fact that that change has come at last, with little prospect of its being much disturbed for some years to come, prepares the way for many long postponed undertakings. The fact of the common cheapness of materials and of the quite general reduction of wages has a very direct tendency to invite revival in certain important branches of trade, especially those connected with building, machine plant, public improvements and railroads. How far the reduced scale of prices and the exemption of raw materials from duty may enable us to increase our export trade remains to be seen; in the meantime, however, it is a hopefully significant fact that last year's reduction in values was attended by an increase in our exports of $38,000,000, as compared with the year 1892-3.

"The recovery that now seems to be setting in is something broader than a revival from the effects of last year's panic. That crisis, though immediately incident to the great silver fright, embraced also the effects of the deeper derangements that set in with the great Barings suspension, and of which that failure was but a symptom. Those derangements were largely in the nature of over-production, over-speculation, over-trading, and were world wide in their influence, and their effects still continue in the persistent depression of trade in every European nation. If the recovery from these four years of reaction first makes its appearance in the United States, it is nothing more than might be expected from the greater resiliency of our resources, and from the fact that we have been less intimately connected with the disturbing causes than have other countries. It is reasonable to hope, however, that recovery on this side the Atlantic will tend to stimulate improvement on the other side; and thus it may quite possibly happen that the foreign markets, both commercial and financial, will respond to the improving tendency in our own.

"The foregoing are the sort of conditions and prospects that are looming up to the vision of Wall street observers, and it cannot be questioned that they are producing a very decided impression upon the confidence and expectations of investors and speculative operators. The 'bears' have retired into their lairs, and buying has extended beyond the industrial stocks to which it has been so largely confined, and has become general on the railroad list. From the number of new buyers that are appearing it seems likely that the recovery may run into a considerable and sustained advance in prices, even beyond that which has been already realized. There is a large amount of idle funds lying around in all directions, for which the owners have not yet found permanent sources of employment, and this capital is now coming into the market for transient investment in securities which are considered good for a rise. This is a solid source of support for the new tendency; and it seems likely to be continued for some time, the more so because the interest obtainable in other ways still continues unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, we cannot hesitate to commend the market to our friends as one favorable for buying on all pronounced reactions."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

American Railway Securities Strong at Slightly Advanced Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The fact that the stock of gold and the reserve again touched record figures in the returns of the Bank of England counteracted the tendency to firmness in the money market exhibited last week and the rates are made at their lowest point. The silver market fluctuated accordingly, as it was thought the chances of war in the east would create a demand. American holders took full advantage of this speculative rise. The Stock exchange market continued strong, considering the small business of the holiday season. The strength of American railway securities helped to support the other speculative markets. The bad weather affected home railway securities less than might have been expected, while prices in all the other departments reached a higher level with a likelihood of steady improvement. German consols were in great request for investment. There were sharp changes in Mexicans, which, after touching 65, were freely offered from Germany on rumors of a contemplated reduction in the interests. With the exception of Lake Shore, which advanced 6 per cent, the rise in American securities was less marked than it was last week, owing to considerable realizations. Milwaukee rose 1⅛, and Northern Pacific and Reading 1 each. The other changes were fractional. Grand Trunk of Canada was firm, but Canadian Pacific was down 1½.

WHEAT ADVANCED SLIGHTLY.

Slight Shortage in Offerings Causes a Stiffening in Values.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The weather has been excessively wet and has done damage to the crops, but it has had but a small effect on the market. Wheat during the past week has been firm, especially white, which was 3d dearer, owing to the small number of offerings. Red wheat was in demand for France, but United Kingdom buyers were reserved, owing to full supplies in prospect. The parcel business was quiet and spot was dull. Red winter parcel, prompt delivery, new crop, was quoted at 20s 6d. Flour was dull; sellers were plentiful; buyers were scarce. Maize was firm and slow. The prospects of a short crop has little effect at present. American maize was not offered. Barley was steady and slow, with a full supply. Oats were freely offered, but found slow sale.

WORLD'S CEREAL YIELD.

Estimate of the Condition of Grain in the Various Countries of the World.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—The international grain and seed market will open here tomorrow. Estimates of European crops, compared with those of 1893, will be given as follows: Austria, wheat 100; rye, 95; barley, 98; oats, 96. Hungary, wheat, 99; rye, 96; barley, 94; oats, 88. Germany, wheat, 107; rye, 95; barley, 107; oats, 105. France, wheat, 120; rye, 125; barley, 100; oats, 115. Great Britain, wheat, 107; rye, none; barley, 100; oats, 105. Russia, wheat, 82; rye, 97; barley, 97; oats, 88. Moldavia, wheat, 87; rye, 90; barley, 90; oats, 90. Wallachia, wheat, 67; rye, 64; barley, 40; oats, 80. The Indian wheat crop is estimated at 6,920,000 tons. The American wheat crop is placed at 390,000,000 bushels, and corn at 1,500,000,000 bushels.

Oil Markets.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 26.—National Transit certificates opened at 80¾; highest, 80¾; lowest, 80⅝; closed, 80⅝; shipments, 8,202 bbls.; runs, 35,733 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 26.—National Transit certificates opened at 80⅝; closed, 80⅝; highest, 80⅝; lowest, 80⅝; no sales.

Thought His Friend Was a Wild Cat.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—William C. Hoflu was accidently shot through the body and instantly killed by Ellis Cornett while hunting three miles south of town today. He was moving around the bushes and was mistaken by his companion for a wild cat. Hoflus was single, 35 years of age and has lived here about five years. The coroner's jury exonerated Cornett from all blame.

TROTTING HORSE TALK.

Derby day at the harness race meetings is getting to be quite as popular as a derby day with the bang-tailed jumpers. Minneapolis ,Saginaw, Buffalo and Detroit have had derby days this season, and the Northwestern Breeders association meeting at Washington park, Chicago, was opened with a two-mile derby dash race for trotters. This race was for the 2:25 class horses and the purse was $2,000. The public pinned its faith and big greenbacks on Billy F, but, as in many former cases, their judgment was not good, for the race was won by Monette, blk. m., by Monon, dam Doska, by Woodford Mambrino. The time for the two miles was 4:45, the first being traveled in 2:24 and the second in 2:21. It was a horse race clear around the track both times, and for a mile and a half it looked as if Dan Mack was going to win, but he was driven out of wind and strength and had hard work to land in fifth place. These derbys bring out the bottom of any horse, and a derby for the faster class horses might bring about a revulsion in favor of the long-winded horses against the swift steppers of a single mile. The long-winded horses are certainly the most preferable for general utility.

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That horse Pamlico, who stands as the only horse which has beaten Azote this season, has quite a record on the turf and is one of the most valuable of the campaigners. He came right out of the stud in June, this year, and beat such speedy nags as Lord Clinton and Ryland T. and since then has been carrying off good money in all events in which he has been nominated. Pamlico was bred by C. D. Westcott of Fair Haven, Vt., and foaled in 1885. He was got by Meander (2:26½), whose sire was Belmont, by Alexander's Abdallah, and whose dam was Minerva (dam of Nugget, 2:26¾), by Pilot, jr. The dam of Pamlico was Birthday, by Daniel Lambert, second dam (the dam of Belle Franklin, 2:28¼), by Blackstone, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. In January, 1887, Pamlico, then a 2-year-old, was purchased by W. P. Batchelder of Raleigh, N. C., for $500. In 1890, when 5 years old, he was started in twelve races, got first money in seven, second in three, and third in two. His winnings in stakes and purses that season aggregated $8,880, and he went into winter quarters with a record of 2:16¾. During the season of 1891-92 Pamlico was kept for stock purposes and did not start in any races. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Batchelder sold a half interest in him for something like $8,000 cash to Mr. Spurr of Lexington, Ky., where the horse made a season in the stud, after which he was campaigned. He was started that season in thirteen races; won first money in eight, second in one, third in two, fourth in one, and failed to get any part of the money in one.

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Directum was driven a mile in 2:08½ on Thursday afternoon at Chicago. Hickok is fitting this great horse for the race of his life at Mystic park, when he starts against Arion, Kremelin, Nelson and Mequette in the great $15,000 stake race next month. Directum and Alix now have the same record, 2:05¼.

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Frank Again, b. g., by Mikegan, a 4-year-old, won the 2:11 class pacing race at Lansing on Thursday and traveled the fast heat in 2:10¼, lowering the track record of 2:11½, made by Rowdy Joe. Frank Again is thought to be a very promising colt, and the northerners think he will be one of the record breakers next year.

***

Hal Braden, the pride of the Village Farm stables, had his colors lowered by the Missouri horse, John R. Gentry, in Chicago on Thursday afternoon in a lively fight in the 2:08 class pace. Online and Reflector were in this race, but they finished third and fourth, respectively. Hal Braden went to the post a hot favorite and no one imagined for a moment that he would be beaten, but Gentry captured the first two heats in 2:07¼ each, in game finishes, while Online and Reflector alternated positions for third place. In the final heat Gentry captured the purse in 2:08½ and Online managed to wrest third money from Reflector. Hal Braden was an easy second in all three heats, but the first two heats took all his strength and he could not finish strong.

***

Robert J took the wind out of Joe Patchen's sails in their $5,000 match race at Washington park Friday afternoon, and for the first time the big pacer was unqualifiedly beaten to a standstill and could not make a good pace maker for Robert in the succeeding heats. It was a race and the three heats were paced in the average time of 2:06, the fastest consecutive heats ever paced on any track. These horses have been rivals all this year and both have been looked upon as horses able to break Mascot's record of 2:04 before the close of this season. The owners of these horses have striven to beat each other, and finally they agreed to a matched race between the animals for $2,500 a side. The horses were in fine fix for fast driving and when their drivers got the word both animals seemed to realize the importance of winning. Like two well adjusted machines the speedy sidewheelers set off at a tremendous stride and went to the half, neck and neck, in 1:02. The crowd thought that the world's record would be smashed as the animals passed the three-quarters post in a 2:03 gait, but the pace had been too rapid for Joe Patchen and as he slowed up it was seen that Robert J as good as had the race won. The first heat was recorded in 2:05, and Robert went under the wire under a strong pull. The other two heats were paced in 2:06½ each, making the time for the three miles 6:18. As Robert J never was crowded in this race, horsemen are beginning to inquire how fast he really can go a mile. Those who witnessed him beat Joe Patchen predict that he will beat 2:04 before the close of the season.

NO TIME BUT TO EAT.

Information from the Hotel Clerk Staggers the Arkansans.

A tall, grizzly man, wearing a broad-brimmed slouch hat of a muddy yellow color, and big, wide breeches tucked in the high tops of his massive boots, tramped across the tiled floor of the Laclede rotunda and stopped before the marble-topped counter, from behind which Colonel Tom Pritchard gave a cheery greeting, says the St. Louis Republic. The tall, grizzly man said he was from Red Dog, Ark., and he looked like it when, with his son, he arrived at the Laclede.

"Me an' Bill jist come in this mornin' with a cyar of hawgs, an' we 'lowed we'd come in frum the stock yards t'other side the river and see the sights," said the tall, grizzly man as he shook hands with Colonel Pritchard. "Whut's the cheapest room ye c'n give—jist like ye have yerse'f is good enough fer us tu. Eh, Bill?"

Bill nodded his head with pantomimic approval and Colonel Pritchard gave the information that the cheapest room he had for two was $5 a day.

"By gee! That's mighty steep!" remarked the tall, grizzly man. "Th' tavern down ut Red Dog on'y charges $1 a day. But I reckon, bein' as we're hyar, we'll go th' whole hawg. Eh, Bill?"

Bill's head nodded agin with pantomimic assent and the old man asked Colonel Pritchard:

"What time is meals ready?"

"Breakfast from 7 to 10 a. m., dinner from 12:30 to 2 p. m. and supper from 6 to 9 p. m.," replied Colonel Pritchard.

The old man was as silent as a ghost for about a minute and then he exclaimed: "Gosh a'mighty, Bill, we can't see any sights! We won't have no time to do nuthin' but eat!"

A Fable.

Detroit Tribune: Once upon a time an Ass donned a lion's skin and brayed with as close a simulation of a roar as he could command.

The multitude was on to him and gave him the laugh.

But the Four Hundred were impressed and deferred to him.

"Oh, mamma," the latter cried.

"But," expostulated the multitude, "that animal is not a lion."

"He is good enough lion for us," rejoined the Four Hundred.

Thus arose the genus known as the Social Lion.

IRRIGATING ARID LANDS

Wyoming in Condition to Immediately Take Advantage of the Government Bounty.

PLENTY OF WATER FOR THE PURPOSE

It Pushed to Completion the Work Will Provide Homes for Two Hundred Thousand People—No Chance for Speculators.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 26.—(Special to The Bee.)—Senator Joseph M. Carey is home from Washington and will not return to the national capital until the next session of congress convenes. The senator is enjoying good health and readily consented to discuss the legislation of the present congress. He said that there would be no more legislation this session, excepting in the way of correcting errors in the tariff bill.

Senator Carey is much gratified that he has been able to get so much legislation favorable to Wyoming through congress at this session. He considers his greatest achievement is the passage of the law granting to the arid states, under certain provisions, 1,000,000 acres of land. Much good will come to Wyoming from this legislation.

"Wyoming already has a constitutional provision authorizing the legislature to accept any arid lands that may be donated to the state by the government for the purpose of reclamation and settlement. This," said the senator, "gives Wyoming an advantage over other western states and puts us in shape to take advantage of the law as soon as the regulations for the transfer are made by the Interior department at Washington. The law provides for a joint state and government supervision of the land until all the conditions are complied with.

"There is no chance for speculation in the land, for the state legislature is at liberty to make such laws as it may deem proper in reference to the conditions to be fulfilled. Title to the land will only be given to actual settlers in quantities of 160 acres each. The state may take hold of the work of reclamation itself or may make a contract with individuals to build ditches and canals for reclaiming the land.

"We are fortunately situated in Wyoming. We have more water than any other of the western states. Colorado has but 700,000 acres of land under ditch, yet the value of her agricultural products are worth double the output of her mines. Wyoming can easily utilize the 1,000,000 acres ceded to her under the law. The settlement of that amount of land would add a population of 200,000 people to the state. It is not the intention of the law for the states to make any money out of the sale of the land; the great end to be accomplished being the settlement of the lands now nothing but barren wastes."

The Fort Bridger military reservation in Sweetwater county has been thrown open to settlement, releasing about 100,000 acres of land.

Senator Carey said that he looked for a revival of business since the tariff legislation had been settled. Anything, he said, was better than uncertainty. He said that in the east the general opinion prevailed that not a single northern state would be found in the democratic column in the coming election.

The only public building appropriation made at this session of congress went through with the law for the better government of the Yellowstone National park. It was a $5,000 appropriation for an office for the commissioner. Senator Carey was given assurance, however, that the $100,000 appropriation for a public building in Cheyenne would go through at the next session of congress.

DON PLAYS "DE POKAH."

Giving His Colleagues Stock Market Tips and Dividing the Winnings.

Senator Cameron, who is so serious and unapproachable at almost all times in public, is one of the gayest of men in the private circle of his own choosing, and his house, according to a correspondent, has been the scene of some of the liveliest poker playing in Washington. He is also one of the senatorial circles which meets at a private hotel there and plays a stiff game two or three times a week. One or two of the men in this game are too poor to play poker. Butler of South Carolina, who is just now making a lively fight against Tillman in the hope of succeeding himself, is one of these poor poker players—poor in more senses than one. Vest of Missouri, who is one of the liveliest of the boys when on a senatorial spree and one of the most crabbed and disagreeable of men at all other times, is another of the poker crowd. Vest lived for many years in a little frame cottage on Capitol Hill, with the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and he was so poor that he said he could not afford to keep house here. But Vest could afford to play $50 limit and lose. Cameron has always had more money than he could spend. Of course, he could not give money to his friends, Vest and Butler; but, with his knowledge of the stock market (second only to that of Senator Quay) he could give them points of value and put them into deals which he knew would be profitable. The result was to make good the money these men had lost at poker and to keep them in the game. And as Vest is a good storyteller and Butler always a jovial companion, Mr. Cameron found his reward in their society.

The Horned Toad.

"One of the strangest species of animal life I ever came in contact with," said Prof. E. C. Sawyer of Philadelphia to the Globe-Democrat at the Southern last evening, "is the horned toad, which is quite common in Arizona and New Mexico. These animals are somewhat larger than the common toads which infest our lawns and gardens, and are found in large numbers on the sandy plains of the southwest. They are strange looking little creatures, and their name is derived from the fact that three projections like horns stick straight out from the top of their heads. The most curious feature about these toads is the habit they have of apparently spurting blood from their eyes when disturbed. An old hunter who had lived in that locality all his life told me that it was not really blood that these creatures spurted forth, but a liquid resembling it, and that it came from little orifices just above and behind the eyes. He also told me that this liquid had a stupefying effect upon an animal covered with it."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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