GOSSIP OF THE GRIDIRON

Yale and Princeton Not Able to Decide on a Date for Their Game.

MINOR COLLEGE CLUBS SHOW UP WELL

Scores Made Against Both Yale and Harvard—Pennsylvania in Fine Fettle—Western Clubs Open the Season in Good Style.

Last week the annual business meeting of the Intercollegiate Foot Ball association was held in New York. Princeton and Yale are the only members now, and the delegates present were: T. G. Trenchard, E. E. Munn and A. G. Millbank of Princeton, and E. S. Cable and F. A. Hinkey of Yale. The most important matters that came up were the choices of date of the game between the two big colleges and a selection of suitable grounds. Neither was decided. There is no lack of grounds on which the game could be played, and it is only a question of selecting the one most accessible and of the money to be made. Manhattan Field will probably be again selected.

But the question of the date is causing a good deal of trouble. At a meeting of the Princeton Graduate advisory committee last Tuesday it was decided to maintain that the date of the game be not changed from Thanksgiving day, unless the Yale faculty object. If the Yale faculty objects, however, Princeton will consent to have the date changed to the following Saturday, December 1. Yale decidedly objected to playing on Thanksgiving day, and at the meeting of the association Captain Hinkey insisted that game should be played on December 5, as he contended that it was impossible for the team to be in proper form within ten days of the Harvard match.

Nothing definite has been decided yet and there have been reports that there will be no game. This is hardly probable. The game has become an annual feature in the east, and too much money can be obtained from it, to be used in paying the big expenses of keeping a successful team, to warrant its abandonment. It is said that Yale has even gone so far as to demand that the game be postponed until December 10. Princeton cannot play later than December 1 on account of objections of the faculty. In all probability then the game will come off on December 1. This will be sufficient time for a well trained team like Yale to recover from injuries received ten days previously.

Princeton will meet the University of Pennsylvania on November 10, probably in Philadelphia. There was considerable talk of having the game take place in Trenton, but that is not probable. Pennsylvania will not play Yale this year. Captain Knipe of Pennsylvania has said positively that the game will not take place. There is a general rejoicing over the fact that Harvard has refused to meet Princeton, as this will practically insure a game with Pennsylvania. The Harvard-Pennsylvania game will occur on Thanksgiving day.

Another hot game that will occur on Thanksgiving day is that between Cornell and Ann Arbor. Cornell saw last year what lack of coaching did. The managers have obtained Newell, Harvard's old star tackle, and he is doing wonders with the green material. Indications point to the college having the strongest team that ever represented her. Cornellians think that they have another Osgood in Starbuck, a new man, but who runs fast and strong and exhibits wonderful endurance and sand.

MINOR TEAMS DOING BETTER.

Two of the big teams were scored against last week. Whether this is to be attributed to the new rules or whether the fact that the minor colleges, in obtaining coaches from the star players of the big teams, have brought out better play, is hard to decide. Brown scored a touchdown against Harvard and Williams one against Yale, and kept the contest a tie for nearly the first half. In this game it is said that Hinkey deliberately kicked Beard, the left tackle, in the second half. The ball was in Yale's possession and Beard was in place, but looked over his shoulder. Hinkey saw him and rushing up behind administered a kick while Beard was in a stooping position and angrily ordered him to get into place in better form. Hinkey, in training the team last year, was notorious for the brutal language he used to the men on the field. He has used the same tactics this year, and rumors which at that time were believed to be unfounded have been spread that he would resign.

Yale showed up very poorly also in the game with the Crescent Athletic club of New York. The score was 10 to 6 in favor of Yale. W. T. Bull says: "Within the recollection of the oldest graduate such weak play on the part of the college men could not be recalled, even in all the years the two have met in annual games. The attempts of the line men to carry the ball through the Crescents' rush line were quite laughable." Pennsylvania defeated the Crescents four days after by the score of 22 to 0. The play of all the university men was creditable. Wharton was up against Sanford, the ex-Yale guard, and toyed with his big opponent. Minds, at Wagonhurst, the tackles, advanced the ball well and tackled strongly. Center Rush Bull held his own very well for his first game against a strong opponent. In the back field Gilbert carried off the honors and followed his interference beautifully. Osgood can't learn to do that, apparently; if he could there would be no back in the country to compare with him. The team that lined up will, in all probability, be the 'Varsity, and is as follows: Left end, Rosengarten; left tackle, Wagonhurst; left guard, Woodruff; center, Bull; right guard, Wharton; right tackle, Minds; right end, Upton; quarterback, Knipe; left half back, Gilbert; right half back, Osgood; full back, Brooke.

The only change in Princeton's team this last week is the moving of Morse from half back to quarter. Trenchard went back to his place at end. It was like bringing out a new team. Morse played a quick, heady game, and though his ankle bothered him, he made some pretty runs. He will be sorely missed at half, but it is clear that he is the only man on the field who can play quarter as it must be played, if Princeton is to win this year. The work of the team has not been especially strong in the games last week, but yet the play has been better than of the other teams, with possibly the exception of Pennsylvania.

Hard luck seems to have given up all other pursuits and taken up its abode with the Harvard team. Grey, half back, broke his leg, and Acton, at guard, fell on the ball and dislocated his elbow. Both the men were practically sure to make the 'varsity, and the accidents have put them out of the race for good. Brewer, Wrightington and Brown have been laid off with bad ankles. The only satisfaction that is left is that the season is still young.

The week's practice and games show that Pennsylvania is the only team that has improved. The other three teams appear rather to have retrograded.

OUTLOOK IN THE WEST.

On the Pacific slope the game has increased in popularity this year apparently. The great event of the year is, of course, the Thanksgiving game between Leland Stanford university and the California State university, and the teams of both are practicing hard. The line of the Stanford university will probably be the same as last year, with three exceptions. The backs will all be new. There are very few good candidates, and the outlook is gloomy. There are a number of positions to fill on the team of the State university, but candidates are numerous, and California is in hopes of pulling out a victory instead of a draw this year.

Three games have been played by the Kansas univgrsity team, one with Ottawa university, one with the Topeka Athletic club, and one with Doane college, Crete. These, with the practice work, show that the eleven this year is a very strong one. It is being coached by Hector Cowan, the star tackle of Princeton's '88 team. There are a large number of candidates, and they were given a great deal of preliminary work before any team was organized. When it come to the forming of the first and second elevens, the men were of such even ability that there was a constant shifting from one team to the other, and it has not yet been definitely decided which will be the first eleven when the regular league games are played.

The men that are back are: Williamson, captain and full back; Steinberger and Shellenberger, ends; Platt in the line, and McMurray behind the line. The strongest new men who have distinguished themselves are: Wilson at halfback, Hester at full, Hill at half, and Armour, Stone and Pope in the line. There are many others nearly as brilliant, and some of the others may be dropped to give place to new men. In any event, the makeup will be strong. The next big game is with the Iowa university at Iowa City, on November 3. This is the first game of the interstate league.

The Doane college eleven is being coached by Charles Thomas of this city, an old Ann Arbor man, and has shown up remarksbly well. In addition to the game with the Kansas university, mentioned above, a game will be played on Tuesday with Ottawa university. They have such players as Taylor, Toomy, Allen, Potter, Farrar and Bidell, and will put up a hard game. Today a game is to be played with Topeka Athletic club and will be another hard contest.

WHY WASHINGTON PARK CLOSED.

Chicago's 400 Did Not Relish the Annoyance of Being Indicted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The announcement of the Washington Park club that it will hold no more race meetings does not mean that there will be no more racing on the track, but simply that the club will not assume control of the racing. The organization has always been as much of a social as a racing coterie, and the members of the club were socially embarrassed and personally annoyed by the indictment of the club officials last summer on the ground that the race track was a common nuisance. There was also a strong feeling among a portion of the club against President Wheeler. The sentiment had some influence on the action of the club last night. It was thought President Wheeler was extravagant. The expenses of the race track this season were some $55,000, and this, said the anti-Wheeler party, was far too much.

The announcement of last night was timely in a racing way. Four stakes for 1895 and 1896 close Monday, and hundreds of entries had already been made for them. Three 1896 stakes, the American Derby, with $10,000 added, the Sheridan stakes, $2,500 added, and the revived Englewood stakes, $2,000 added, also will close tomorrow. The club also has three classic events for the 1895 season, closed last October, which will have to be abandoned. They are the $25,000 American Derby, upon whose candidates the bookmakers are already betting; the Queen Isabella stakes and the Sheridan stakes. Although abandoned by the Washington Park club, these three events are not likely to be nullified. George V. Hankins of the Chicago Fair association, who operates the new Harlem track, said after he had heard of the board's action: "I shall make the Washington Park club an offer to take the stakes which have closed and are closing off its hands. It is best for western racing that the stakes should not die, and I am willing to take them to Harlem and pay the same to owners as the Washington Park club."

MISS MOSENTHEIM THE CHAMPION.

Connecticut's Female sculler Beaten in Hollow Style at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Before a throng which packed both banks of the river, as well as the great Eads bridge, Miss Rose Mosentheim this afternoon won the mile and a half sculling match for the female championship of America, defeating Miss Tillie Ashley of Hartford, Conn. Miss Ashley lost heart before the race was half over and gave up. Miss Mosentheim's time was 12:13¾. In addition to the great crowds that saw the race the river was at the starting point covered with a fleet comprising everything from a steam tug down to a houseboatman's dinkey. The air was crisp and cool, with a rather raw breeze blowing, which, however, had little effect upon the water. The course, which was down stream, lay between the two great bridges. It was kept clear by patrol boats up to the firing of the starting pistol. Little time was lost in preliminaries, and at 4:33 the girls got away to a good start, each pulling an easy stroke. After a sixteenth of a mile had been gone over the pulling was then strengthened a bit. For the first quarter-mile there was little to be seen between the bows of the two shells. At this point the St. Louis girl quickened her stroke, pulled into the lead and was never thereafter in danger. A half dozen lengths below the first half mile the Hartford girl gave up the race and practically stopped rowing. The western woman kept her pace and finished an easy winner amid the yelling of men, firing of boat guns and screeching of locomotive whistles from the tracks along the river bank. Immediately upon the close of the race the contestants were picked up by their tugs and taken to the club house near the starting point. Miss Ashley and her manager, Mr. E. N. Atherton, left for home tonight.

BIG BATTERS OF THE BIG LEAGUE.

Duffy Heads the List with a Tremendous Precentage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Young of the National Base Ball league today gave out the official batting records of players for the season of 1894. Duffy of the Boston club heads the list. His record in full is: Games, 124; at bat, 539; runs, 160; first bases, 236; percentage, 438; total bases, 372; sacrifice hits, 10; stolen bases, 49. Four of Philadelphia's players follow Duffy, viz: Turner, with a percentage of 425; Thompson, 403; Delehanty, 400; Hamilton, 398. Captain Anson of the Chicago team comes next with a percentage of 394. Baltimore next makes its first appearance with Kelly, percentage 391. Holliday of Cincinnati is tenth, with a percentage of 383. New York's best batter, Doyle, percentage 369, is No. 12. Brooklyn, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Louisville, Washington and St. Louis make their first appearance on the list in the order named. The record in full of the leading batter in each club, except Duffy of Boston, heretofore given, is as follows:

Players.	Games.	At bat.	Runs.	Hits.	First base.	Percentage.	Total bases.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.
Turner, Philad'a	77	347	94	147	223	187	8	12	
Anson, Chicago	83	349	87	137	394	188	7	17	
Kelly, Baltimore	129	599	167	199	391	304	19	45	
Holliday, Cincinnati	122	519	125	199	383	297	4	39	
Doyle, New York	109	425	84	157	369	216	4	48	
Griffin, Brooklyn	106	405	123	148	365	209	5	48	
Childs, Cleveland	113	456	114	141	365	227	4	20	
Smith, Pittsburg	123	497	129	157	352	287	10	27	
Nicoll, Louisville	28	112	12	32	343	51	1	22	
Joyce, Washington	98	357	103	124	344	259	5	23	
Miller, St. Louis	125	490	93	163	341	225	8	20	

Wheel Races at Mead.

MEAD, Neb., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The week just closed was one of the greatest sporting periods in the history of our prosperous young city. Friday was the big bicycle tournament and the dedication of the new half-mile circle race track. Wheelmen were present from Fremont, Elkhorn, Waterloo, Ashland and Wahoo. The meeting Friday was only a forerunner of the many of its kind to follow, and the gentlemen who are pushing the enterprise deserve the commendation of the people of Mead and vicinity.

J. Thorson won in the half-mile race, H. Mumm second. Time: 1:28.

One mile race: O. Thorson first, O. Anderson second. Time: 3:05.

Two-mile race: A. Matson first, H. Lundgren second. Time: 7:10.

P. L. Hall was the winner in the slow race.

In the half-mile free-for-all race, A. Matson was first and C. Thorson second. Time: 1:22

In the ladies' half-mile race, Miss Delia Condit rode the winning wheel and Miss Minnie Ostenberg was a close second. This race was the prettiest finish of the day.

Another Benefit for the Giants.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—All the base ball cranks in New York state appeared to have assembled tonight in the Broadway theater, where the Temple cup was presented to Captain Ward and his Giants. The fun began by the DeWolf Hopped opera company singing a chorus. Attraction after attraction followed in quick succession. Justice Grady made the speech of presentation and Della Fox carried the handsome cup and placed it in Captain Ward's hands. The captain of the Giants made a short speech. The ceremony over, there was a wild storm of cheers and edafening applause. About $4,000 was received at the box office, which goes to the Giants.

Beats Pethingill's Eye.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A new starting device was successfully operated at the Morris Park race track yesterday. A gate was erected across the track at the five furlong post. Two races were started with it today. In the first a field of ten, which stood before the apparatus, was sent away beautifully. After three gongs are sounded the gate swing forward and upward and the racers are enabled to get off in a bunch.

Douglas Gun Club Tourney.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—A shooting tournament will be held at Doublas on the 25th inst., under the auspices of the Douglas Gun club. Several handsome prizes will be offered. It is expected that all the crack marksmen in central Wyoming and western Nebraska will be in attendance.

Gleason and Murphy Under Arrest.

BATLIMORE, Oct. 14.—"Kid" Gleason of the Baltimore base ball club and Johnny Murphy the lightweight, were arrested at Camden station tonight for assaulting and beating Policeman Leary. McMahon' Baltimore's crack pitcher, was in the scrap, but so far has eluded arrest.

Cheyenne to Have Races.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—A number of horsemen in this section are endeavoring to arange a series of races to be run on the track of the Wyoming Fair association in this city on Saturday, the 20th inst.

Where the Labor Is.

Detroit Free Press: "It must be pretty hard work pounding the pavement with that great rammer," said the idler.

"Sure," said Mr. Grogan, "it is not the droppin' av the thing on the sthones thot is the har-rd wor-rk at all. It is the liftin' av it up."

FAMOUS TOWER OF LONDON

Tragic Stage Where Real History Was Acted by Great People.

A VIRTUAL HIGHWAY TO THE OTHER WORLD

Where Queens and Princes, Heroes and Villains Were Executed—Walls Graven with Inscriptions — Lore and Legends of the Times.

There has been an immense amount of writing done concerning that historical spot, the "Tower of London," and still there has been a great deal left unsaid concerning this ancient and interesting edifice. During my stay in London this season I spent considerable time in looking through and examining the different portions left open to visitors. There are several towers and wings in use by the government, which visitors are not allowed to enter, but still there is enough left open to the public to keep the visitor busy for many days, should he be interested in historical research.

William the Conqueror very soon after obtaining possession of the kingdom, selected the ground on which the tower stands today and hereon built the prison which was destined in after years to hold some of the most illustrious men and women of all times, from the eleventh century almost to the present day. When this spot was selected by the illustrious Norman it was partly hemmed in by the ancient Roman wall built in the fourth century, and just before the departure of the Romans from British soil. It is supposed that the construction of the tower was commenced about ten or twelve years after the battle of Hastings, although the exact date is not known. The tower has been remodeled in part and improved from time to time, until it has assumed the vast dimensions and we might say peculiar architectural appearance of the present time. There is to be found in the building almost all styles of architecture which have flourished in England from the beginning of its construction until today.

There is an open space within the walls almost in the center of the tower called the green, whereon most of the executions took place, and they were many. The spot whereon the lovely Lady Jane Grey, Queen Anne Boleyn, Queen Katharine, fifth wife of Henry VIII., and numerous others met death, is marked by a large slab of stone set deep into the earth, and the visitor can here stop and muse over the scenes which must have taken place during the various executions of lovely women, Christian men and scoundrels, if he feels inclined to do so.

While standing upon this spot I was more inclined to imagine the scenes of the execution of the Lady Jane Grey than any of the rest, and I stood for some time wrapped in deep thought, my mind turning to an old chroniclers' description of this most fiendish of crimes, committed by those whom this beautiful and accomplished woman had hitherto been betrayed into believing her best friends.

HOW LADY JANE GREY DIED.

This writer says: "About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th Guildford Dudley went forth from the tower to the scaffold on Tower hill, that he asked the people to pray for him, and held up his hands many times to God with tears. His carcas throune into a carre and his hed in a cloth, he was brought into the chappell within the tower, where the Lady Jane, whose lodging was within Mr. Partridges house, dyd se his ded carcase taken out of the cart, as well as she dyd see hym before alyve going to deathe a syght to hid no less than deathe. By this tyme was there a scaffold made upon the grene over agaynst the white tower for the saide Lady Jane to die upon.

The saide lady, being nothing at all abashed, neither with feare of her oune deathe, which then approached, neither with the sight of the ded carcase of hir husbande when he was brought into the chappell, came fourthe, the levetenaunt leading hir, in the same goune wherein she was arrayed, (a black gown of cloth, a cap lined and edged with velvet, a black French hced, a black velvet book hanging before here and another book open in her hand) a little before death uttered these wordes, Fyrst, when she mounted on the scaffold, she said to the people standynge thereabout: 'Good people, I come hither to die, and by a lawe I am condemned to the same. The fact indede against the Queens Highness was unlawful and the consenting thereunto by me, but touching the procurement and desyre thereof by me or on my halfe, I do wash my handes thereof in innocencie before God and the face of you Christian people this daye, and therewith she wrong her handes in which she had her booke. Then she sayd: 'I pray you all good Christian people to beare me wytness, that I dye a true Christian woman, and that I look to be saved by none other meane but only by the mercy of God. In the merites of the blood of His onlye sonne Jesus Christe. Forthwith she untied her goune. The hangman went to her to have helped her of therewithe, then she desyred him to let her alone, turning towards her two gentlewomen who helped her of therewithe, also her frose paste and neckerchef, gyving to her a fayre handkerchef to knytte about her eyes. Then the hangman kneled doune and asked forgevenes whome she forgave most willingly. Then he willed her to stand upon the strawe which doing she sawe the blocke. Then she sayd: 'I pray you despatche me quickly.' Then she kneled doune saying: 'Will you take it of before I laye me doune?' and the hangman answered her: 'No, madame.' She tied the kerchef about her eyes. Then feeling for the blocke sayd: 'What shall I do? Where is it?' One of the standers bye guyding her thereunto she layde her head doune upon the block, and stretched forthe her body, and said: 'Lord, into Thy hands I commende my spirite,' and so she ended."

With the history of the past life of this accomplished woman in the mind and viewing the exact spot on which her execution took place, can you imagine anything more touching when we consider the unquestioned goodness of all her deeds, and when we remember also that at this age goodness was at such a premium. We can hardly understand that any set of men could bring about her death in this manner, be they even so wicked as at the period of her execution.

In the chapel most of the people executed on the green have been buried, and lie there to this day. Macauley, in his "History of England," says of it: "Thither have been carried through successive ages, by the rude hands of gaolers without one mourner following, the bleeding relics of men who have been captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates and the ornaments of courts."

I presume I attach more significance to these ancient executions than is their due, but I was always charmed by anything historical, and it does not seem that these deeds which have been written of and sung in prose and poetry bear the same stamp as do the executions and crimes of the present day.

THE PRISON CHAMBER.

The Beauchamp tower, where all the notables were imprisoned for several hundred years, has been preserved as intact as possible, and here we can see the designs upon the stone walls scratched by sharp instruments in the hands of illustrious people, who at the time did not know how long they were to remain within these dreary walls, and, when released, whether the act would be accomplished by the executioner or gaoler.

Here, in a room about thirty feet square, I should say, and with but two small windows, set deep into the stone walls, furnishing light, some of the most noted people of the British Isles spent years of their lives in solitude, and, as a witness to their idle moments, left upon the walls their coats of arms, names, etc., some of the designs being executed in a most artistic manner. Probably the one requiring the most work and exhibiting the greatest amount of skill was that done by John Dudley, created earl of Warwick, and who died in 1554. He was the oldest son of the duke of Northumberland. There were five brothers in the Dudley family, namely Ambrose, earl of Warwick, created 1561; Guildford, beheaded in 1554; Robert, earl of Leicester; Henry, killed at St. Quentin; John, the eldest, and the one whose work remains in the tower to bear witness of his imprisonment, was incarcerated on the 25th of July, 1553, and remained within the tower until August 18 of the same year, when he was tried for high treason, found guilty and returned to the tower.

He wrote a letter to Queen Mary, in which he quoted an old proverb, "A living dog is better than a dead lion," but, notwithstanding his earnest appeals for life, both to the queen and through the influence of Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, he was executed on the 22d of August, having been allowed twenty-four hours respite to hear mass, after the date of his execution had been fixed on the 21st.

In carving his design upon the walls he was thoughtful enough to remember all his four brothers. Under a bear and lion, supporting a staff, is the name John Dudley, and surrounding them is a wreath of roses for Ambrose, acorns for Robert, gilly flowers for Guildford, and honeysuckles for Henry. At the bottom of all are four lines, as follows:

"Youe that these beasts do wel behold and se,
May deme withe ease wherefore here may they be with borders wherein———
Four brothers' names who list to serche the ground."

The third line is defective, but Mr. Lofties, who wrote the authorized guide to the tower, thinks perhaps it should read, "With borders wherein eke there may be found."

A WORTHLESS CHARACTER.

During the administration of Cromwell, George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax, at which Cromwell was much incensed, was committed to the tower for that very act. He had been absent from England for a long interval, but secretly returned, was captured and imprisoned. He was one of the handsomest men of his day, but was the possessor of a most unenviable character, and so was disliked by almost all who knew him. At the restoration he was made master of the horse and became a member of the privy council, but he was so fond of intrigue that he was always in trouble and finally ended by being returned to the tower. But King Charles soon restored him to liberty and his titles. His lessons of prison life did him very little good, however, and his actions were, if anything, more disreputable after regaining his liberty than before. Pope's description of this man speaks of his final illness, beginning "in the worst inn's worst room." His existence during his last hours was most pathetic. At his death his titles became extinct, as he left no children. Guy Fawkes and his accomplices were imprisoned in this room during their trial and previous to their execution.

Queen Anne Boleyn, of whom there has been so much written, spent a portion of her life in this room previous to her execution, which was brought about by that villain Henry VIII. She was the second wife of Henry. Educated in France she returned to England and became a maid of honor to Queen Katherine of Aragon in 1527. In 1532 she was created marchioness of Pembroke at Windsor castle. The ceremony was very extensive, owing to the interest of Henry VIII., who married her in 1533. She was crowned queen during the same year. After the ceremonies were finished the king and queen went to live at Hampton court, where the time was spent in festivities, and Sir Thomas Moore, one of the greatest scholars of the age, who was at the time imprisoned in the tower, hearing of the feasting and revelry, remarked: "Alas, it pitieth me to think into what misery, poor soul, she will shortly come. These dances of hers will prove such dances that she will spurn our heads off like foot balls, but it will not be long until her head will dance the like dance."

During a fete one evening the handkerchief of the queen fell from the balcony into the court below, a sign, as Henry chose to interpret it, to one of the household. He had tired of her by this time and on this slight pretext called a council in Westminster, where the queen and several others were convicted and shortly afterward were arrested and thrown into the tower.

In vain she appealed to the king for mercy, all of her pleas were answered with cold disbelief. Shortly afterward she was brought to trial, charged with adultery, and condemned to die.

On the 19th of May she was conducted to the scaffold, erected on the same spot where Lady Jane and several others met death.

A STRANGE LEGEND.

We are indebted to Disraeli for a legend connected with her death, which I consider very pathetic. She would not allow her eyes to be bandaged, preferring to see the light of day as long as possible. When the executioner (who had been imported from Calais as an expert) approached her she would cast her eyes up at him with so pathetic an expression as to unnerve him, and he made three ineffectual attempts to strike the blow, but failed each time. Finally it was decided to resort to a stratagem. The executioner removed his shoes and approached from the left, while a person wearing shoes approached from the right. The queen's attention was attracted in this direction, and the executioner was thus enabled to strike the fatal blow, and so ended the life of the most beautiful woman of her time.

The walls of the Beachamp tower bear the word "Jane" in two different places. It is supposed that these inscriptions refer to the Lady Jane Grey, and it is thought they were inscribed by her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, while he was a prisoner in the tower, but this is not definitely known.

The inscriptions in this tower commence near the doorway, the first of which is that of Walter Paslew, and is dated 1569 and 1570. This person was not otherwise famous. They extend on all sides of the apartmen and there are over 100 of them in all, so that it is impossible to give a description of all in the limited space at my disposal. Suffice it to say that here may be seen the record of imprisonment of the greatest men and women of the times in which they lived. Sir Walter Raleigh, whose name, from his connection with American history is known to all, has left his mark upon these walls, as well as kings and queens of England and Scotland, and earls, dukes and princes galore.

The tower yard is filled with ordnance of all ages in promiscuous piles. The White tower, which is the largest single structure in the enclosure, stands in the center, and within its walls may be seen the armor worn by England's kings for parade and battle, and the marks of blows may yet be seen upon their burnished faces. The battle axes, spears, and in fact all classes of weapons used in ancient warfare, are also grouped here, and are kept in as good order, perhaps, as when the owner was alive, and wielded them with deadly effect. I suppose as I am forced to stop somewhere I might as well discontinue here, for it would be impossible to touch upon all the sights and incidents attendant upon a visit to the Tower of London without writing a large volume. I will say in conclusion that a hasty visit to this place is the height of foolishness, and with me would only make a regretful departure, consequently I would advise any one contemplating a visit to London to set aside at least a week for the examination of this most historical of spots, and I can safely say should they make it a month, they will yet find on the last day subjects of interest to examine.

CHARLES R. FERRALL.

Gone Out of Business.

A most important branch of business in the human mechanism is that transacted by the kidneys. If your kidneys have gone out of business, look out! Soon they will become diseased, unless they resume the payment of their debt to nature. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the start and all will be well. Employ it, too, for malarial and dyspeptic troubles, constipation, liver complaint and feebleness.

A Wonderful Memory.

"Memory is a gift that seems to be very unevenly distributed," said G. L. Blackwell, a Chicago railroad official, to the Globe-Democrat. "We have a man in the employ of our road who is blessed with the most wonderful memory I ever heard of. It is the duty of this man to keep account of the different cars as they come into the yard. When a train whistles he steps out on the platform, without either book or pencil, and takes a mental note of the cars as they go by. If any one happens to be standing near him at the time he is thus engaged he does not hesitate to enter into conversation with him, and when the train has passed he steps back into the office and makes a complete and accurate record of the train, beginning at the first car and ending with the caboose. Sometimes, just to test his ability, the men would get him to begin at the caboose and write the numbers the other way, or else begin in the middle of the train and work both ways. In any case he never has made a mistake that I know of. Car numbers, the names of the roads to which they belong and their relative positions in the train would always be recorded accurately."

LAMBS ARE BECOMING SHY

Plucked Public Steering Clear of the Wall Street Manipulators' Den.

ONLY SOLID INVESTMENTS ARE SOUGHT

Stocks Which Have Been Juggled by Speculators to the Great Loss of the Buyers Are No Longer in Request.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

"The stock market as yet shows no signs of violent change either for better or worse, notwithstanding the 'professionals' are likely to remain in control, in the absence of fresh features calculated to attract a substantial demand from the public. The industrial properties continue to absorb more than their share of attention, and still form the disturbing element in the market, inasmuch as they are destroyers of confidence, and are causing other securities to suffer unnecessarily and without special reason. There are but few unfavorable situations, however, out of which do not come some good result, and this one is not likely to be an exception, as in the end it will tend toward a revulsion of feeling which will place the industrials in the background, and speculative favoritism will once more be with the good railroad stocks. The movement has been 'worked' for nearly all it is worth in connection with the former class of securities, and the tremendous losses which outsiders have suffered as a result of insiders' manipulation are undoubtedly going to prove a lesson not easily forgotten, and one which will naturally turn the current of speculation away from manipulated stocks and towards securities the movements of which are governed by natural causes, and not by the machinations of a few men. The situation of the railroads is encouraging as far as the outlook is concerned, and although their present condition is not all that could be desired or may be expected later on, it is at least a guarantee of better things to come; and earnings are good when the general condition of business throughout the country is considered. It must be remembered that railroad returns now are being compared with those of a particularly prosperous period, when the bulk of the World's fair business was being done. When they are compared with the ordinary traffic returns the showing is not so poor after all; and with the habits of economy now being so well learned the prospect for a marked improvement in net receipts is good when the general business situation begins to mend with more rapidity, as soon it will. The 'granger' stocks have suffered for a long time on the prospect of a small corn crop this year, but this idea has undoubtedly been carried too far, as present indications certainly point to the prospect of considerably larger yield than at first expected. The Washington agricultural report, issued on the 10th inst., shows that wheat and corn increased over their estimate of last month, and information from private sources from almost every direction is to the effect that the crops this year are much underestimated by the government. All these form another reason why an improvement may be looked for later on, for when a stock or class of stocks is unduly depressed a reaction is natural when the cause for the depression is removed or discovered to be principally the result of error. It has always been a practical impossibility to induce the public to buy stocks when they are away down, but after the range of prices has advanced to a considerable extent outsiders begin to buy. The thing to do is to purchase while it can be done at low prices and before a growing demand has advanced values. This ought to be a good time to buy properties which enjoy confidence, with the idea of putting them away and holding them for a few months at least, by which time the prices for all good securities will in all probability reach a much higher level. London, though for some time past having shown a much more marked degree of confidence in American railways, is at present doing a little liquidation, as a result principally of the slight fear of political disturbances. Should this continue it may result in a moderate shipment of gold from this side, unless there should spring up an increased demand abroad for our grain and cotton. The strength in the sterling exchange market has naturally entered into the situation to a certain extent as an unfavorable factor, but with the present superabundance of money and low rates therefor it should cause no uneasiness. The bears, however, are disposed to make the most of it to depress prices; their raids will furnish excellent opportunities to pick up cheap stock for quick and profitable turns, and thereby be a blessing in disguise for those who avail of such opportunities."

REVIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE.

Market Comparatively Quiet, but Considerable Domestic Being Sold.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says of the wool trade:

"We have had a comparatively quiet market since last writing, although considerably more domestic wool has been sold than in the previous week. Most kinds of domestic are selling in a quiet way. Fleeces are moving some, especially the coarser grades, at quotations. Fine wools, while not quite so active, are being taken in a small way; anything in desirable parcels is selling at current rates.

"There is some inquiry for Texas and California, and considerable sampling.

"Territories are selling well, particularly medium grades of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming—this applies, of course, to wools of good growth; poorer selections are dull.

"The coarser grades of domestic pulled wool are in good demand. These are nearer a foreign basis, some are cheaper.

"Fair sales of foreign wool have been made this week, although the quantity taken shows a considerable falling off from last week. This signifies nothing; manufacturers generally realize that they can find, and they want to, a better Australian here and more of it cheaper than it can be obtained abroad. Scoured wools of various sorts have had a good week.

"Wools are being held in Ohio above this market.

"The sales of the week amount to 2,263,000 pounds domestic and 589,000 foreign, making a total of 2,852,000 pounds, against a total of 3,324,950 for the previous week, and a total of 1,691,500 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since January 1, 1894, amount to 115,125,835 pounds, against 91,308,000 pounds a year ago.

"The total sales in New York for the week were 728,000 pounds.

"The aggregate sales for the week in Philadelphia were 1,297,949 pounds."

LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW.

German Demand for Gold Ceasing Owing to the Rise in Rates.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Owing to the rise in the rates of exchange the German demand for gold is ceasing. The fact that the balance of the trade is against the United States makes American gold exports more likely than imports. Discount rates here, therefore, exhibit weakness. Nothing is yet settled in regard to the Spanish or Chinese loans. It is probable that the latter loan will be £5,000,000, secured by customs dues at the treaty ports. The stock market has not yet fully recovered from the recent scare, but since the settlement, which was got over without trouble, the markets have shown a distinctly stronger tone. Foreign securities, even Russian and Turkish, were better, while Chinese securities recovered from their temporary relapse when it was recognized that the interest on the bonds is not dependent upon the imperial treasury, but upon the revenue of the treaty ports.

Home railway securities during the week were easier. All investment stocks suffered more during the scare than speculative securities. An improvement in American railroad securities is a long time coming. Purchases of these securities were on the most moderate scale, while bear selling tended to depress the market. Louisville & Nashville was down 2 per cent, Atchison mortgage 1¾ per cent, Erie seconds 1½ per cent and Reading firsts 1¼ per cent. All the others showed fractional declines. Grand Trunk of Canada was improved on the week. Canadian Pacific fell sharply on the expected new issue of preference stock. South American securities were strong.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET.

Weather During the Week Favorable for Farm Work.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The weather has been favorable for farm work and the market for wheat has been fairly active. Consumers have been buying moderate, but forward business was dull and inactive, while speculation was inanimate. Russia is shipping freely to the continent; the xports have been liberal, owing to the pending stoppage of navigation. La Plata cargoes arrived were in fair request at easier rates. Red winter parcels, shipments from New York for October delivery, were quoted at 19s 9d. Flour was steady. Bakers brands were quoted at 3d advance. The offerings of maize were light, European maize was in poor demand and a turn weaker, mixed American maize was inactive. Barley was slow and fairly steady. Ots were dull nd easy.

Manchester Trade Review.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 14.—The aggregate of business during the week was smaller than during the preceding week. The tone of the market was quiet and fairly hopeful, but the absence of the China demand was felt. India bought yarn and cloth moderately. Several important specialties were so well sold that they are now unobtainable before February delivery. Much of the business was speculative, in anticipation of the expected import duty. South American orders showed improvement. The Turkish and Egyptian trades were moderate.

WESTERN PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of October 3, were: Nebraska: Additional—Francis Kearney, Hastings, Adams. Increase—Silas Beals, Ortello, Custer.

Iowa: Increase—William Goodin, Farmington, Van Buren. Mexican war survivors—Increase—Isaac J. Fish, Manilla, Crawford.

Colorado: Increase—Henry H. Newton, Highlands, Arapahoe.

South Dakota: Increase—Samuel H. Morgan, Colvin, Charles Mix.

Wyoming: Increase—Joseph A. Palmer, Cheyenne, Laramie.

Issue of October 2, were: Nebraska: Original—William Pampel, Friend, Saline; William Schroeder, Lincoln, Lancaster.

Iowa: Renewal and increase—David J. Curry, Grant, Montgomery. Increase—Timothy Parks, Lewis, Cass; Robert L. Ozenbaugh, Farragut, Fremont. Reissue—George T. Claypoole, West Point, Lee; James Dee, Bagley, Guthrie. Original widows, etc.—Caroline F. Bradshaw, Volga, Clayton.

Colorado: Original—Edward F. Parker, Denver, Arapahoe. Increase—Spottswood Rice, Colorado Springs, El Paso.

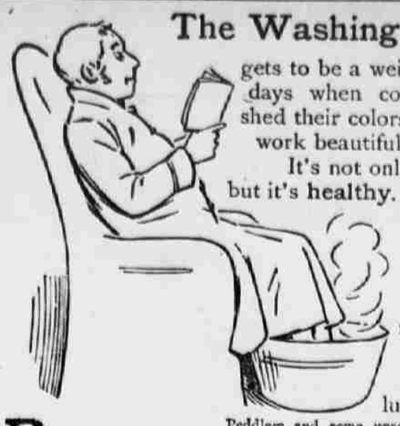
Novel Way of Saving a Ship.

One of the most brilliant pieces of ocean wrecking seamanship on record, whereby the vessel, far out in the Atlantic with her cargo on fire, was saved and brought safely to port, was performed on board the American ship John Jay, commanded by Captain Samuel Jackson.

When two weeks out the cargo was discovered to be on fire, says Harper's Young People. The captain determined upon his course of action. He had the carpenter lowered over the rail, and instructed him to bore several holes low down by the water line. The vessel was then put on the other tack so that she would be keeled over on the side where the holes had been made.

The water shot through these openings, and after the ship had been allowed to sink almost to the level of the deck, she was put around on the other tack again, so that the holes came within two or three feet of the top of the water. Several of the sailors, with lines made fast under their arms and holding long wooden pegs and hammers, slid down along the side, steadying themselves by ropes that had been passed under the vessel and hauled taut, so that they came alongside of the holes. The tapering pins were thrust into the openings and knocked tight, then the vessel was put before the wind to get her on an even keel, and the crew turned to and pumped her out.

The Washing of the Feet



gets to be a weighty matter, in these days when colored stockings will shed their colors. Pearline does this work beautifully.

It's not only thoroughly effective, but it's healthy. Doctors