Secretary, stated in the House of constants this aftermoon that the loyal troops had entered Scfis on Tuesday with the consist of the Powers. The cases whereabouts of Prince Alexander, the Under Secretary said, was ucknown to the British Govern-ment, but telegrams had been forwarded to him inviting him to return and resume his rule in Bulgaria.

Prince Bismarck is said to be surprised

at the anti-Russianism displayed by the Austrian and Hungarian press. Prince Alexander has arrived at Darm-

The Russian Charge d'Affaires had an interview with the Foreign Secretary to day. He protested sgainst the insulting language of the Reglish press, and resfirmed that the Cax had no knowledge of the Bulgarian

when Prince Alexander received the news of the success of his friends in Bulgaria he was deeply moved. He telegraphed to his father that he would visit Darmstadt anyhow before returning to

The Russians at Reni treated Prince Alexander and his brother with indignity.

They refused to allow even a servant to accompany Prince Alexander, saying "your brother will wait on you."

The Morning Post has a despatch from

Stamboul saying: The greatest excitement prevails here owing to the belief that Rus-sia intends to occupy Bulgaria. The military department is in a state of feverish

The Standard's Berlin correspondent The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Emperor William, on hearing of he seizure and kidnapping of Prince Alexander, wrote a sharp lotter to the Osar expressing amazement and indignation." When the King of Servia heard of the events at Sofa he said, "It is the greatest piece of infamy ever perpetrated in Europe. If I knew where Prince Alexander west. I most acceptant."

Dolgorouki will go to Bulgaria to inquire on the spot into the recent events there. The same paper says it is intended shortly to despatch numerous Russian officers to

the most strongly worded assurances that his Imperial master had not the slightest intention of interfering in any way in Bulgaria, and that all reports to the contrary were untrustworthy. "The troops massed were untrustworthy. "The troops massed in Bessarabia," he said, "are merely collected onere for the annual man couvres. The Czar is determined to let things shape their own course in Bulgaria."

# ROMONTON STAGE ROBBERY.

Daring Exploit of Masked Highwaymen-Passengers' Pockets and Luggage Bified.

A Calgary despatch of yesterday gives A Calgary de:patch of yesterday gives full particulars of the stage robbery: At a quarter to 1 the Edmonton stage was stopped by two masked men on the road eighteen miles from Calgary. There were in the stage Pete Campbell, driver; J. Burns, traveller for Mr. Ashdown, of Win-nings; the Massay Campany's traveller. ssey Company's traveller; masked men wore stripes from the Jack over their faces and carried carbines and two forty-five calibre revolvers. They were on foot, and jumped out of the lorg grass ten feet in front of the horses, which they stopped, and ordered the party to nd. They then marched their prisoners another who had \$70 on him was overlooked Massey's traveller lost \$30, the Frenchman \$125 and the atage driver \$200. The robbers then turned their attention to the stage and went through the lugsage and opened the mail bags, but the mail bag ntaining registered letters was overlooked The stage horses were taken out and driven away and the highwaymen disapdriven away and the highwaymen disappeared. They were evidently new at the business and nervous. They took none of the passengers' watches. Last night 25 Mounted Police went out to search for them, but up till now no trace has been discovered.

### KILLED A POLICEMAN.

A Drunken Man's Vindictiveness Results is a Taugedy.

A Montgomery, Ala, despatch says Harris Gunter, a well known citizer, entered police headquarters at 1 o'clock ing with a double barrelled shot un to kill Captain Martin, the night chief. He nred and killed Officer Montgomery. Martin was not in the room. A desperat struggle followed between Gunter and two officers, who disarmed and placed him in a cell. Gunter was on a spree, and had earlier in the night been arrested by Martin. A friend went on his bond and got him out. He then went home and teturned in his night clothes with the above result. Gunter is now in the county jail.

The Romance of a Russian Jew. A Pittsburg despatch of August 12th ays: To-day a Russian Jew entered the Register's Office to take out a marriage license. He stated that ten years ago he was married in Russia. A few days after the ceremony was performed he was drafted into the Czar's army. He soon deserted, and finally reached this city, where he became a peddler. In the mean-time his wife, who remained in Russia and was ignorant of her husband's whereabouts, had been granted a divorce by the rabbi in whose temple she worshipped. A week ago she arrived in this city and found her husband. There was a joyful reunion, and aley at once decided to sgain marry. The relister is in a quandary. If there was a divorce it is necessary to procure a copy of the decree before a license of marriage can be granted. This is is impossible to pro-cure, and the register has reserved his

"Only Let Us Get Out of This."

Humor mingles with pathos and tragedy (says the Christian Leader) even in the story of that appalling volcanic eruption in New Mr. Morgan, a surveyor, related that when the shower of ashes came on at Galatea, one native fell upon his knees and exclaimed, "O, Lord! if You will only let us get cut of this I will give you a pound and Morgan shall keep it.

Mackerel have struck into Georgetown.

# GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

An Exhaustive Review of the Irish Question.

HOME BULE A CERTAINTY.

The Ex-Premier Traces the Progress of the Irish Cause.

A London cable says: Mr. Giadstone's A London cable says: Mr. Gladstone's brochure on the Irish question was published to day. It contains fitly-sight pages, and is similar in the excellence of its style to Mr. Gladstone's pamphles on the Bulgarian atrocities. The brochure is under two heads. The first is "The History of an Idea," in which Mr. Gladstone summarises the following conditions under which alone, in his view, Home Rule became possible: (1) The abandonment of the hope that Parliament could serve as a possible legislative instrument for Ireland; (2) the unequivocal and constitutional demand of the Irish members; (3) the possibility of dealing with cal and constitutional demand of the Irish members; (3) the possibility of dealing with Scotland in a similar way in circumstances of equal and equally clear desire. Mr. Gladstone then passes on to defend himself from the charge of having sprung the Home Rule measure upon his friends. Beplying to the charges of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain that he had conceived the idea precipitately, and to the charge of Chamberlain that he had conceived the idea precipitately, and to the charge of Mr. Bright that he had concealed it unduly, he denies that it is the duty of a Minister to make known even to his colleagues everyidea forming in his mind, which would tend to confuse and retard instead of aid business. He continues: "What is true is, that I had not publicly and in principle condemned it; but I had neither adopted nor rejected it. and for the very simple condemned it; but I had heister scoper nor rejected it, and for the very simple reason that it was not ripe either for adop-tion or for rejection." Mr. Gladstone then goes on to point out that during all the earlier years of his public life the alterna-

the seizure and kidnapping of Prince
Alexander, wrote a sharp letter to the
Ozar expressing amazement and indignation." When the King of Servia heard of
the events at Sofia he said, "It is the
greatest pleas of infamy ever perpetrated
in Europe. If I knew where Prince
Alexander was I would sacrifice all I
possess to afford him assistance." The
resport of the arrival of Prince Alexander
at Darmstadt is now fenied.

The Powers have recignized the Government fermed by M. Karaveleff, with him as
Premier; M. Storleff as Foreign Minister
M. Panoff as Minister of Finance. The provisional Government has assured the Porte
that the movement in favor of Prince Alexander is not mimical to Turkey, and has
asked the Porte to reopen the railway
setween Constantinople and Philippopolis.
The Frendenblatt officially denies that
tria was privy to the Zancoff conlacy.

The newspaper Grashdania says Prince
Delegraph will get to Bulgaria to inquire
The newspaper Grashdania says Prince
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The newspaper Grashdania says Prince
To possibly since and the serilier years of his public life the alternating
earlier years of his public life the alternating
sewer, repeal on the one hand and on
the other the relief of Ireland from her
grievances. "It was proposited the
was that time to prognosticate how
in a short time Parliament would
it sometantly accomulating burdeas or
to premise that it would eventually prove
incapable of meeting the wants of Ireland.
Evidently there was a period when Irish
patriotism, as represented by O'Connell,
looked favorably upon this alternative
palicy and had no fixed conclusion as to the
absolute necessity of home government,
and seemed to allow that measures founded
on justice to Ireland might possibly soffice
onto versy en its true basis. He opposed
Mr. Butt's scheme because the alternative
described in the last paragraph had not
been chausted, but even at that time he
did not close the door against a recognition. The newspaper Grashdanin says Prince
Oblgorouki will go to Bulgaria to inquire
in the spot into the recent events there.
The same paper says it is intended shortly
to despatch numerous Russian officers to to despatch numerous Russian concerts to Bulgaria, including Gen. Slotypin, who is to be appointed to the chief command of the Bulgarian army.

It is characteristic of Russian diplomacy that when M. de Neildeff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, returned to his post a short time ago, after spending a fortnight with the Czar, he gave the Sultan the most strongly worded assurances that

Parliament is to be broken up." Similarly in 1874 Mr. Gladatone accepted without qualification the principle that Home Rule had no necessary connection with separation. Coming to the electral campaign of 1885 Mr. Gladatone says his great object was to do nothing to hinder the prosecution of the question by the Tories, but to use his best afforts to impress the public mind with the importance and urgency of the question. In the second portion of the question. In the second portion of the question. In the second prison of the pamphlet Mr. Gladstone begins draw-ing certain lessons from the elections as they effect the Liberal party. He esti-mates the loss to the Liberal party from mates the loss to the Liberal party from the Unionist schism at two sevenths of the whole, but this fraction is distributed, he points out, very unequally among the classes. It has commanded five-sixths, he says, of the Liberal peers, but not more than one-twentieth of the Liberal workingmen. Mr. Gladstone points out that even now the Tories have failed to secure an absolute majority, and draws the final conduction that at the first moment conclusion that at the first moment again united it must again become predominant. Mr. Gladatone sees further ground for hope in the abate-ment that has alroady taken place in the Tory opposition. "We hear no more pot-valiant language," he says, "no more of the Hottentots and no more of the famous twenty years, during which Parliament was to grant special powers for home government to Ireland, and at the end of which time, in a larger or less degree, the coercive laws might be repealed, and measures of local self-government be entertained." Mr. Gladstone then goes on to point out that the Unionists are already pledged to an immediate and large conces-sion, many of them on such a seale that they declare themselves favorable to the

principle of Home Rule, and only opposed to "the awkward and perverse manner in which it was handled by the late Administration." "Look at the question," Mr. Gladstone continues, "which way we will, the cause of Irish self-government lives and moves and can hardly fail to receive more life, more propulsion from the hands of those who have been its successful op-ponents in one of its particular forms. It will arise as a wounded warrior sometimes arises on the field of battle and stabs to the heart some soldier of the victorious arm who has been exulting over him." Mr. Gladatone then looks at the election from a geographical point of view. He points out that even in the case of England what we have is not really a refusal, but is only a slower acknowledgment. The effect of all this on Ireland he describes as follows: 'All the currents of the political atmos chere as between the two islands have been cleaned and sweetened, for Iteland now knows what she never has known before, that even under her deleat a deep ill of division runs all through the Eng lish nation in her favor; that there is not throughout the land a parish or village where there are not hearts beating in

minds earnestly bent on the acknowledge ment and permanent establishment of he claims to national existence." "Under those happier circumstances is there," Mr. Gladstone what goes on to ask, "in separation would tend to make it advantageo reland? As an island with many hu dreds of miles of coast, with a weak
marine and a people far more military than
nautical in its habits, of small population
and limited in her present resources, why
should she expose herself to the ricks of
invasion, and to the certainty of an ecormous cost in the creation and maintenance
of a navy for defence rather than remain
under the shield of the greatest maritime
power in the world, bound by every consideration of honor and interest to guard her?
Why should she be supposed desirous to ireds of miles of coast, with a weak Why should she be supposed decirous to forego the advantage of abcolute community of trade with the greatest of all commercial countries, to become an alien to the market which consumes, say, ninetenths of her produce, instead of using the broad and universal paths now open to her, to carve out for herself a new and narrow way as a third-rate State? Mr. Gladstone next deals with the purchase and sale land in Ireland, and at the outset acknow ledges that the most powerful agent in bringing about the defeat of the Govern-ment was the aversion to the Land Bill. The Siamese twinship of the two bills put

unison with her heart, where there are no

to scorn those for whose benefit it was in a great part designed, having been deadly to both. He thinks it his duty ex-plicitly to acknowledge that the sentence which has gone forth for the severance of which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures is freestable, and the twinship which has been for the time dis astrous to the hopes of Ireland exists mo longer." At the same time he hopes the partnership between the enemies of Home Rule and the enemies of the Land Bill, which brought about the result, may now be dissolved. Mr. Gladstone believes a measured self-everyment not less exten

mea are of self-government not less extensive than the proposal of 1886 will be ultimately carried. "Nor is it for me," he says, "to conjecture whether in this, as in so many other whether in this, as in so many other cases, the enemics of the measure are the persons designed finally to guide its triumphal procession to the Capitol." In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone says: "If I am not egr. giously wrong in all that has been said, Ireland has now lying before her a broad and even way in which to walk to the consummation of her wishes; te'ore her eyes are opened that same path of constitutional and peaseful action of constitutional and peaceful action, of steady, free, and full discussion which has led England and Sottland to the achieve-ment of all their pacific triumphs."

A TRAMP HERO.

He Saves the Life of a Little Child at the

Two old tramps, ragged and feot-sore, walked slowly down the Fort Wayse Railroad track yesterday afternoon. Children who saw them boming climbed quickly over the fence and watched them pass with half-frightened eyes. Careful housewives noted their presence with frowning eyes. noted their presence with frowning eyes and a close lookout to see that they carried nothing away with them that they did not bring. Even the little dogs eyed them askance as they growled viciously or saucily snarled and showed their teeth.

snarled and showed their teeth.

Down by Jack's Run there was a little white-haired baby running along the track. He was too young to fear any one, even a tramp, and too happy picking up little pebbles and laying them on the rail to heed any danger. And right there, but a few rods away, was coming a train. The tramps saw it reds away. One of them also saw the babe. Dropping his dirty bundle, he saw it reds away. One of them also saw
the babe. Dropping his dirty bundle, he
eprang forward. It was a race for life. The
tramp reached the child not a minute
ahead of the engine. Catching the little
one, he pitched it off the track, when it
rolled down the bank, frightened and
dusty, but unhurt.
The tramp was dead. Hardly a bone in
his body was left unbroken. His bedy
mangled and torn, was brought back to
Allegheny and taken to Spencer & Wilson's
undertaking rooms. The other tramp came
back teo. This is the story he told: The
dead man, whose name was August Golleib,

dead man, whose name was August Gotteib, and himself, were Philadelphia dyers. Both men had recently lost their wives and were entirely alone. They decided to go to Cincinnati and work at their trade. They started with 30 cents, walking the entire way to Pittsburg, completing the journey in twenty five days. When they arrived here they had 5 cents. After walking around town a few hours they started for Cinci mati over the Fort Wayne track, and their journey ended as described. Henry Behring, the dead man's com-

panion, was taken to a restaurant for supper, but could not est, his feelings over coming him at the tragic death of his former companion. He was provided with quarters at the Allegheny lookup. An inquest on the body will be held to day.

"Yes, there is a difference between a gem and a diamond," said a State street jeweller; "a gem is a perfect diamond, or a perfect precious stone of any kind. When a diamond merchant speaks of a gem he means something in which there is no fault or flaw, no imperfection of color, shape or out. The difference between a gem and a diamond may be as wide as that between a 'plug' horse and a thoroughbred racer. One stone may be worth \$30 and another One stone may be worth \$30 and another of exactly the same size may be worth \$100, or even more. Not one person in a thousand can tell a gem from a fairly good stone. The weight, also, is small index to the size of a diamond as it appears in a setting. A carat stone may appear as small as this—o—or it may be nearly twice in circumference, like this—O. A gem must be cut so correctly that a hair's breadth is far too wide to measure the plane of the different faces by. Every facet must be of precisely the same size as every other facet of like the same size as every other facet of like geometrically correct. The glory of a diamond is its refractive power. Without light the diamond is as useless as a pretty picture, though it is a very common belief among people who have never handled diamonds that the stones ave light in themselves, making them bril iant even in complete darkness. Another common error is that the diamond cannot be broken or injured, and I have known of fine stones being rained by foolish persons who hit them with hammers in an effort to illustrate the hardness of their gems. The diamond is very brittle and is easily injured by a slight blow or fall. Diamonds will arn, too, under a heat sufficient to mel bar-iron. They are nothing but pure car-bon, and they may be reduced to graphite, and finally to carbonic acid gas. The purest stones are highly transparent and pures stones are nighty transparent and colories, but more generally there is some tint, like white or gray. Brown, blue, green, yellow and red are very rare, while black is met with once in a lifetime. In all my is met with once in a literature. In an any experience I have seen but two black diamonds. John Rise, of the Tremon House, owns one of them. The other is in New York."—Cincinnati Sun.

## A Little Boy's Wish.

A small boy was out in the street with is older brother, waiting for the circus procession to pass. They held each other's hands, and were all excitement to see the nands, and were an excitement to see the coming street parade. Others were on the street. The crowd was so dense that the owners of teams found it next to impos-sible to drive their horses through the

olddly packed mass of humanity.
To clear the street, a big, burly policeman, a started down the thoroughtare, using his club with affect, especially among the little hildren. He came up to the two brothers and forced them back on the sidewalk, a position which chanced to be under grade, and, therefore, most undesirable for viewing the passing show.
"I wish I was Ded for a minit," lisped

the little fellow who had been turned back. The crowd surging around him prevented him from seeing anything in the street. ' Hush, Bobby," exclaimed his brother that is wicked." don't tare," continued the little

"Why do you make such a wish?" asked by etander who witnessed the proceeding and heard the conversation.
"'Tause," said Bobby, "I tould get up in de sky an' see de procession, an' no police man tould mate me stan' back."—St. Pau

The following is given as a cheap mode of rendering fabrics uninflammable: Four magnesia are shaken up togetherljust before magness are snaken up together place before being required. The mixture is then dis-solved in from twenty to thirty parts of warm water. Into the resulting solution the articles to be protected from fire are immersed, and when they are thoroughly soaked, they are wrung out and dried, pre

A barrister on fire and a sanitarian blown up by the explosion of a bottle of lemon sherbet are sights not often witnessed. Nevertheless, according to the St. James Gaeette, such a fire actually occurred in a London court not long since

## A GOLDEN-HAIRED GYPSY.

he Remarkable Romance of a Beautiful

No halt was made in this city by these bon-ton wanderers, but when they arrived at Lyons' farm, west of Waverly Park, they went into camp. They obtained from Clara Thoraton, "The Hermitrees of the Farms," permission to use a small grove through which a sparkling brook rippled. Here they erected snow-white shelter and wall tents, lighted fires under big iron pots suspended from a pole stretched on forked sticks, and then awoke the families sleeping in the oxaravansaries. In a few minutes several women of middle age, three venerable and swarthy dames, and a score of young women and girls in their "teens" popped out of the caravansaries. Some had on loose wrappers, all were in their bare feet, and none had their hair done up. Each one ran to the brook and performed their ablutions, after which they arraigned their ablutions, after which they arraigned their black tresses in pretty styles without the aid of a mirror. On going to the tent where the men of the tribe had carried mescassary articles the famales put on shoes and stockings. Coffee, bread and cold ham were served for breakfast, which was prepared by the women who travelled in the canvas-topped waggons.

Arthur Mayfield is the leader of the

Arthur mayield is the leader of the band. His clothes were of brown cordury, with gits buttons, and on the little finger of his left hand was a garnet ring. A small diamond glittered on his pale-blue coarf. He received the reporter courtequely in a striped white and brown tent, in which a handsome woman about 40 years old was handsome woman about 40 years old was dressing three pretty children in bright-colored clothes. She was of medium plumpaess, had an Egyptian face, splendid black eyes and a wealth of black hair. Her

a visitor present as "Maple, our pet." She courtesied with ease and murmured that she would be pleased to give any informa-tion desired. That she was not a daughter of Mayfield and his wife was evident, for she was a perfect blonde with languishing blue eyes, while they were swarthy as Indians and had the blackest of black eyes. Miss Maple noticed the puzz'ed look in the visitor's eyes, divined the cause and quickly remarked that she was an adopted daugh-ter of the Mayfields and the band. May-

ter of the Mayfields and the band. May-field then, with her permission, related the history of her life and her connection with his band of wanderers.

"Our band came from Nottingham, England," he said, "forty-two years ago. My grandfather, who had charge of the eighteen persons in the original band, selected a picturerque appt on the mountains near Waceling, W. Va., for the permanent headquarters of the band. Until his death, in 1857, the band travelled only in the South, and too, must be The glory of sefractive power. Sefractive power. The glory of sefractive power and daughters of planters. Father had 70 men and 93 women and children in the tribe who have set that the stones making them brilarkness. Another mountain home when the war broke out. Mosely and all but seven of the men were it have known of by foolish persons was a hard blow to me, for the month previous I married Mary Morgan, who is now my wife. I served until the close of the war, was wounded twice, and when peace was declared I had difficulty in collecting the remnant of the band. All the women had escaped to Michigan with myfather, who had purchased land there. He died in October, 1863, and when I arrived the camp during the winter of 1866 there were less than thirty of the original

"Early in the spring of 1869, after repaint "Early in the spring of 1869, after repainting all the waggons, I drew from the bank the money father had deposited in my name and started for cur Virginia home. Our trip was very successful, but the freshets delayed us at different points. We took in Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities, and during the first week of April entered New York State. Our raisy ight there came into camp a woman wh oerried in her arms a tipy babe. Her refined face was pale and thin and in her blue eyes there was a bunted look which went straight to my heart. She was given went straight to my heart. She was given shelter by my wife, who said the next morning that she was a lady who had been reared in sfluence. Her hands were as soft as satin. She had the most beautiful yellow hair I ever saw, and her eyes were large and dark blue. My wife pleaded with me to let the stranger remain with the tribe, and when I saw the baby I consented, for it was a lovely little girl. We had no children then, for our little girl had died five months before, and my heart went out to the babe.

to the babe.
"On our arrival in Rome my wife and I went to a lawyer named Garret with the mother and her child, and the papers were made out leaving the babe in our care in case anything happened to the mother. She gave the name of Alice Farrent, but declined to say who were her parents where she came from or give the name o the father of the babe. At her request we did not incist upon knowing her history. We were satisfied that she was a good woman, whose life had been wrecked by s

great misfortune.
"On April 13th we arrived in Hampton "On April 13th we arrived in Hampton Village, Oneida county, and I then noticed that Mre. Farrent acted strangely. For two days the rain poured down in torrents, and on the evening of the third day we went into camp at Clark's Mills, a village on the Oriskany creek. Baby was sick and Mrs. Farrent went to the village for medicine. As she crossed the bridge the water was sweeping close up to the string pieces. Scores of the employes of the cotton mills warned her to return. But she gave no heed, for she said she would die for the baby's sake. On her return from the drug store she was told that the

nswered by screams from both shores, and he next instant a mass of timbers whirled lown the creek, which was now a bread

The Remarkable Romance of a Beautiful Young Cirl.

Brought to the Camp of a Tribe of Romads by Her Mether When a Baby — Reared and Educated by Them.

Just as hundreds of chanticleers began their matutinal concert in Elizabeth, N.J., on Tuesday last, an aristocratic band of English gygsies drove through the city on their way to the prairie lands. They had four of the handsomest and newest caravanaries ever seen with a tribe of nomads, and the horses were models of strength and beauty. Any of the teams would compare favorably with the costly pairs driven by men of westful. Each animal was covered with a netting of colored thread, and on these dainty guards against morquito stings the women of the tribe had worked portraits and forest and field teams. Six canvas covered waggons followed the caravanearies, and each vehicle was drawn by two horses. About thirty valuable horses were led in a procession four abreast by two chalwas made in this city by those bon-ton wanderers, but when they arrived at Lyons' farm, west of Waverly Park, they went into camp. They obtained from Clara Thoraton, "The Hermitress of the Farms," permission to use a small grove through which a sparkling brook rippled. "Mrs. Farrent was rescued with the

#### TRAPPING A DUDE

Avenged a Masher's Advances.

One of the lady attendants in the insan lepartment of the county jail was return ng unattended from church about 9 o'cloc last Sunday night, when, at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Kinzie street, she was accosted by a creature in tight pants.

"Oan I see you home?" softly breathed the thing, lifting his hat and bowing pro-

foundly.

The lady, who is full of resources, quiekly The lady, who is full of resources, quiekly trecovered from the first start at the unexpected insult and gave her consent. Her destination lay a block away, and her escort beguiled the short journey with many an apt reflection upon the weather and sundry weighty topics. Now, the Dearborn avenue side of the jail building looks more like a residence than a public institution, and the iron stairs which lead to the rentrance might easily be mistaken in the dark for the front stoop of a dwelling. The young man made the mistake, and, a although the lady produced a bunch of uncommonly heavy keys, and the ponders ous bolts flew back with a rattle and ring, he did not correct the error with himself striped white and brown tent, in which a handsome woman about 40 years old was dressing three pretty children in bright-colored clothes. She was of medium plumpness, had an Egyptian face, splendid black eyes and a wealth of black hair. Her dress was neat and clean, her language correct and her manners those of a lady. Her husband was a magnificent specimen of physical beauty. He had Roman features, a dark olive complexion, and his height was nearly six feet. He was as alert and graceful in his movements as a youth of 20, but he said he was 50 years old in April last. He fondled the two little girls after they were dressed, and when a pretty black-eyed boy of 10 years dashed into the tent he was kiesed by father and mother, and a lovely young woman who had just completed her toilet.

Mayfield introduced the young woman to a visitor present as "Maple, our pet." She courtesied with ease and murmured that she would be pleased to give any information desired. That she was not a daughter for Mayfield and his wife was evident, for of Mayfield and his wife was evidents. young man ran like a rat in a barrel unti gaining the stairs to the court building he upset one of the deputies and ran out upon Michigan street and vanished in the darkness. The avenged lady smiled and th captive lunatic, who is fantastic but harm

ess, chuckled softly as he went back to hi ench.—Chicago Journal. LOOKS LIKE A BOGUS WEDDING

Who is the Rev. Mr. Frizzle, of Toronto The New York Herald of yesterday con tains the following:

A happy party of two ladies and two
elerical looking gentlemen astonished the clerical looking gentlemen astonished the clerks in the Bureau of Vital Statistics yesterday by asking for a marriage license. Acting Deputy Register Weil blushingly told them that if that was their "racket"

old them that it that was shell radius no license was needed.

"I'm so glad," said one of the gentlemen, "we'll get married right here. My friend here, the Rev. William Frizzle, of Toronto, Canada, will tie the knot.

Mr. Frizzle stepped into an adjoining room, and in a minute the Rev. Henry James Hamilton, of Mullica Hill, N J., and Miss Catherine Ellen Brown, of Scotland, were made one. The ceremony was witnessed by Mrs. Catherine Hamilton, the mother of the groom, and Health Inspector Lucas, who was "roped in" for the occasion. The bride said she was 21 years old and was born in India. The groom is a native of Philadelphia. He is ten years older. None of the party would talk about the courtship, but it is believed that the contracting parties were cousins and that the hasty marriage was due to a desire of having Mr. Frizzle, whom they happened to meet in oom, and in a minute the Rev. Henry Frizzle, whom they happened to meet in the city, perform the ceremony. As there is no "Rev. Wm. Frizzle i

the city, perform the ceremony.
As there is no "Rev. Wm. Frizzle in Toronto," it looks very much as if there was something radically wrong about the

A Story of Amisch Hospitality. One night an Amisch brother wa tartled by a noise in his chicken house and went out to investigate. As he approached the hencery a man came through the door and started down the lane. Immediately

atterward a voice from the roof whispered "I say, Bill, aren's you most through?" "Yes," whispered the Amisch brother "there's just one fat rooster I want to get. "Here," he added a moment later reaching out his hand, "put it in the bag,"
The unsuspecting chicken-thief leaned
over, and was surprised to feel a brawny and clutching his wrist. "Come down," said the farmer, and h

without a word the farmer marched hi prisoner into the house, and putting him into a garrat, locked the door. In the the farmer opened the door an looked in with a smile.

"Come down to breakfast," he said, with the greatest courtesy.

The detected chicken-thief was a farm

band and a neighbor, and shame worked its own runishment when he saw the farmer's family around the table. "Sit down," they said, and then they waited upon him as though he were a dis tinguished guest.

But the "guest" ate but little that
morning, and when, after breakfast, the
Amisch brother took him by the hand and

led him to the door and bade him "good day," as though nothing wrong had been done or dreamed of, he went away vowing he had bagged his last rooster and that the Amisch were trumps. Et. Louis Chronicle The crippling of the mother in-law joke by the President's taking his mother in-aw with him into the North woods has been speedily followed by the destruction of the plumber joke through the suicide of a Brooklyn plumber because of his extreme poverty. Somebody will presently survive the kick of a mule and tackle a

plete the ruin of the funny paragrapher.

Chicago Times. masonry supports of the bridge were giving way, but she started across. As she arrived at the middle of the bridge a tree was swept against the bridge by the rushing water. A shrick from the bridge was was between 4 and 5 years old.

hornet without getting stung, and com

A SUB-MARINE MONITOR.

Constructed by an American Invented by Prof. J. H. L. Tuck was yesterday tested and proved a practical success in the presence of a large party of gentlemen interested. They went aboard the steamer Chance Shot at Eighty-sixth street, North River. The sub-marine vessel lay like a gigantic turtle lashed to the steamer's side. She has been christened the Peacemaker. She was constructed at the yard of C. H. Dalamster & Co. and is 30 feet long with a breadth of beam of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ test and a depth of 7\frac{3}{2}\$ test. The bow and stern taper off from amidships, and the forward end of the vessel is surmounted by a dome 12 inches high, which is set with glass and just large enough for the pilot to get his head-into. Admission to the boat is through a circular swittle abaft of the dome. At the stern there is a prepeller and a rudders with which its boat may be deflected up or down. The interior is half-filled with machinery and mechanical devices, including a powerful little Westinghouse engine. Compressed sir is stored in six-inch pipes running around the interior, and arrangements are made by which air may be supplied by chemicals. A gauge registers the depth of the vessel beneath the surface. Light is furnished by an incandescent electric lamp. At yesterday's experiment, Capt. John G. Holland and Engineer John H. Kline slipped down into the iron hull and fastened the air-tight souttle. Then the captain's head appeared in the look out dome and the interior sand fastened the air-tight souttle. Then the river. She had not gone 100 feet before she dipped her nose into the water and gradually slid out of sight beneath the ruffied surface. The speciators arxiously watched the spot where she disappeared for three minutes, when she reappeared about a quarter of a mile to leavard and headed towards them. The Bylvan Gen was coming down the river only a few hundred feet above, and her captain was coming down the river only a few hundred feet above, and her captain was coming down the river only a few hundred feet above, an fules Verne's Dream Realized in a Bos Constructed by an American Inventor

about a quarter of a mile to leeward and headed towards them. The Sylvan Glen was coming down the river only a few fundred feet above, and her captain was much surprised at the sudden appearance of the iron monster. He tooted his whistle vigorously and put his wheel hard aport, whereat the torpedo boat kicked up its The torpedoes attached to corked magnets, which will attach themselves to the iron or steel sheating of a vessel to be destroyed.

They are to be fired by electrical to the sheating of a vessel to be destroyed.

They are to be fired by electrical to the sheating of a vessel to be destroyed. will attach themselves to the iron or steel it wasn's as good as the first? Yhy, look sheating of a vessel to be destroyed. They are to be fired by electricity after the torpedo boat has reached a safe distance. Prof. Tuck is working on a device by which he claims the companie of the boat will be enabled to leave it at a depth of forty feet and return again in safety. Patents on the submarine vessel have been secured in the United States and throughout Europe. A company has and throughout Europe. A company has been formed under the laws of this State, with M. Roosevelt Schuyler as President. —New York World.

#### THE DIMENSIONS OF BEAVEN.

ots of Room for the Whole of a Thou-sand Century's Inhabitants of the world.

A cheap popular periodical publishes the following interesting paragraph, the idea being to endeavor to show in some way the dimensions of heaven: Any one may prove the approximate accuracy of the computation for himself by performing the several operations called for. The basis of the calculation is taken from the sixteenth verse of the twenty-first chapter of Revelserse of the twenty-first chapter of Revela-

we have a remainder, 124:193 272 000.000. 000,000 cubic feet. Divide this by 4,006, the cubic feet in a room 16 feet equare, and there will be 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms. Now, suppose the world always did and always will hold 990,000,000 inhabitan's and that a generation lasts thirty-three and one-third years, making in all 2,070,000,000,000 inhabitants every century, and that the world will stand clining of recent/ears, and is now worse than ever. A mn who after fishing skilin all 2,070,000,000 inhabitants. Then fully all day long brings in a half dezen suppose there were 100 worlds equal to the in the number of the inhabitants and the fact of the duration of years, making a total of the duration of years, making a total of in without a since one. It is true than 2,979,000,000,000,000 persons, and there would be more than 100 rooms, sixteen parch or pickel, but these fail to ratisfy est square to each person.

### A Night Among the Lions

Dark as the night was, all were busy around the little encampment, if I except the dogs, who seemed to be possessed of such timidity that neither words nor blows could drive them out from the chelter they had taken between the wheels. For some minutes all had become quiet, and I commenced to hope that it had been a false alarm, when a roar so loud and close as to awake the cohoes of the surrounding koppies broke the monotonous stillness of the night. Such a roar I have never heard previously or since: let him that likes say Dark as the night was, all were busy night. Sion a roar I nave never near pro-viously or since; let him that likes say what he may, it made the earth tremble. To the reader it may appear impossible that any animal can produce a volume of sound that almost rivals the thunder in its sound that almost rivals the thunder in its density; but let me assure him, if he has heard a mature male lion in the full vigor of his life give utterance to his wrath, he will agree with me that there are a sublimity and grandeur in the voice, which, if they do not equal the depth and power of thunder, very nearly approaches to it. If quiet had comparatively reigned before, now all was excitationally approaches to the state of the subject of the subj ment. To and fro the bullooks rushed, trying to break their rheims, the horses reared and pulled upon their halters as if determined to strangle themselves, or upset the waggon, while every native who was not armed seized a fire-brand and shouted and called to my animals to endeavor to still their fears. So intense was the darkness that nothing could be seen, yet William fired a couple of shots in the direction from which he imagined the the direction from which he imagined the sound proceeded. The blaze and report of his heavy elephant gun, one would imagine, would have driven off anything in the form of a quadruped; but not so; the lion roared again at even shorter distance than at first, causing the bullocks to become frantic with fear, and therefore to use to use in everting the sparrow from his their utmost power and strength to break loose. I thought I could trust my rheims, but alsa! I was in error, for one more violent struggle than had previously been made took place, and they an idea of do or a divine lesson, has had gave way, and the whole team went down to lesward as if they were stampeding before a forest fire. As the method (for it certainly is a preconcerted and arranged plan) adopted by lions when about to attack a span of cattle may not be known generally, I will briefly attempt to describe t. Lions, as a rule, hunt in family parties. A very old male, not unfrequently very old male, not unfrequently neapscitated from taking an active part

NO BASS TO BL CAUGHT.

Shad to Feed 6n.

bass, on being opened, showed a similar sondition of things.
The fisherman, seeing the interest the judge took in the metter, went on to explain: "You see that blanked fol Seth Green thought some years ago this what this river needed was shad. And le put in no end of 'em. Nobody up this way that I know of ever saw a big shad taken out of the river, but there are millions of the little enough shad to feed al the black hass and verse of the twenty-first chapter of Revelations:

"And he measured the city with a reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal."

Twelve thousand furlongs equal 7 920 000 feet, which, being cubed, is 496,793,088, 000,000,000 cubic feet. Reserving one half of this space for the throne and court of heaven, and half the balance for streets, we have a remainder. 124,193 272 000,000, we want is something to this the streets of the stronger of the throne and court of heaven, and half the balance for streets, we have a remainder. 124,193 272 000,000, we want is something to this the base. you want is something to kill the shad. Kill them and you'll have all the good black bass fishing/ou want."

This explanatio looked plausible. The

judge made inquires of boatmen, of fi-her-men, professions and amateur, of inr-keepers and othes. All agreed thus the black bass fishing the greatest charm in black bass fishing the greates charly do a love for sport Such fish as those, as they occur heratout, give a pull or two ou the line, and had the rod for a second or two, but they ive up easily, and it is only a quasition of pulling up so much dead weight. One night as well real them up with a windles, or keep pulling up anchors or codish allay as to haul in rock bass. And the peri and pickerel are little botter. It is a rare sing to strike a maskallonge In ten dayshere I have not yet seen one.
But somene may suggest, "Why not
catch the ying shad and use them for bait? The is only one objection and that is fate The young shad won't live They pers) in dying quickly, no matter what care taken to change the water in which the are kept. And you might just as well trand catch black bass with pork and beamor bait as to catch them with

An rchbishop's Love for Birds. Archbiop Guibert not only admired the preachin of Father Hyacinthe, but liked preachin of Fasher Hyacinthe, but liked and respeted him, and wished him well. I should inderget a very beautiful outlet of what waspaternal and benevolent in the archbishe I i was his love for small birds. He had teed by his sympathizing hindness myrls of these feathered creatures when he was Tours. They used, when he appeal on the balcony overlooking his gardeno answer in flocks to his call and fly and him and alight on his and fly ind him and alight on his shir and fly ind him and alight on his shoulders d arms and try in a bird's way to caress h. When he gave up his living rooms to emieux it was agreed that he was to he the use of the saloon for an hour everymorning to feed his birds and hold conve with them. He could not for the world re imprisoned one of them in a cage. I Francis of Assisi, he said, preached birds and was understood by them. McGuibert would have been glad to have theouliar elequence of the saint, to use in werting the sparrow from his greedy, imdent and bullying ways. It is an idea of od or a divine le curious nois about the analogies between birds and wenly truths. - Cor. New York

### A at About Umbrellas

Umbreiwill last far longer if. when wet, they placed handle downwards to dry. The isture falls from the edges of the frame : the fabric dries uniformly, If inoapacitated from taking an active part in pursuing game, is generally to be found at the head of this coterie, and on him devolves no unimportant part of the programme adopted by them when a trader's or traveller's cattle are resolved upon as the vistims of their ferocity and power.—

[Additional part of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the hining underneath the ring, a therefore, takes a long time or traveller's cattle are resolved upon as the vistims of their ferocity and power.—

[Additional part of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the lining underneath the resolved upon as the visiting of their ferocity and power.—

[Additional part of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the lining underneath the resolved upon as the visiting of the line of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the lining underneath the resolved upon as the case, two of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the lining underneath the resolved upon as the case, two of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the lining underneath the ring, a therefore, takes a long time of the visit of the properties of the lining underneath the ring, a therefore, takes a long time of the visit of the visit of the visit of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the lining underneath the ring, a therefore, takes a long time of the visit of the visit of the visit of the umbrella holds the moisture, ag to the umbrella holds the moist rom "In the Lion Country," by Parker ilmore, in Popular Science Monthly for Umbrella es, tco, are responsible for the rapid west the silk. The constant "Would you," writes some one to the London Times, "insert the yearly appeal for consideration of the poor cats left starving when their owners are off for their pleasure? Starving animals are very hot-beds for hydrophobia."