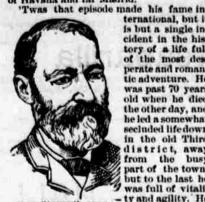
LAST OF HIS CLASS.

STORY OF THE LATE JOSE ("PEPE") LULLA OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Most Expert Master of Arms in the United States-In [His Day He Killed Two Men in Single Combat-Wearing

"Pepe" Lulla is a familiar name in New Orleans, yet one which became tra-ditional during the life time of its possessor. "Pepe" was a popular designation, the real name of the old man was Jose Lulla, to which he had the proud privilege of affixing the knightly Don through the grace of Don Francisco Serrano, regent of Spain, from whom twenty years ago he, an American citizen, received the golden cross of the order of Charles III for such stout championship of his native Spain as sent his name from New Orleans, ringing with praises into the loyal circles of Havana and far Madrid.



ternational, but it is but a single in cident in the his tory of a life full of the most desperate and roman-tic adventure. He was past 70 years old when he died the other day, and he led a somewhat secluded life down in the old Third district, away from the busy part of the town but to the last he 9 was full of vitali

JOSE ("PEPE") LULLA. ty and agility. He younger than he was, had a slender but vigorous figure of medium height, hair and beard originally chestnut but later

gray, and keen blue gray eyes.

He was born in the island of Minorca, and claimed to have Moorish as well as Spanish blood in his veins. He took to the sea early in life as cabin boy for an American master, John Conkling, of Bal-timore. • He settled in New Orleans, and timore. 'He settled in New Orleans, and was first employed as "bouncer" in a ball-room and cafe of old Creole days. Soon after he took this position the cafe became known as one of the most orderly in the city. Next, "Pepe" became a patron and then a master of the fencing schools, and may well be spoken of as the last of the New Orleans fencing masters. Long be-fore the war "Pepe" was known as the most expert master of arms in America. With saber, broadsword, rapier or small sword he was invulnerable, and with firearms he had few equals. With the pistol he would shoot dollars from between the fingers of his friends and pipes from be

tween their teeth.

His son, from whose head "Pepe" often shot oranges in imitation of William Tell, was a graduate of West Point, and his picture hangs upon the walls of "Pepe's" former residence in New Orleans, among the many souvenirs of his adventurous, but none the less financially prosperous, life. His energetic nature led him into many speculations and his fortune was estimated at several hundred thousand dollars. Among his possessions was Grands Terre, an island in Barataria bay, upon which Fort Livingston is situated.

Of the twenty or more challenges which "Pepe" received and half that number of actual duels which have followed, only two men met death at his hand, and of the two fatal encounters one pacity of a second to a friend, and may be said to have been forced upon him. The opposing second was a German fencing master, who, on the field, declared his principal in no condition to fight and offered to take his place.
"Very well," said "Pepe," but in that

must deal with me, not with my German agreed, and a few mo-

ments later lay dead upon the ground with a ball through his arm and both his lungs. The other fatal occasion followed upon

the episode which made Pepe famous and secured him his Spanish knighthood and decoration. Indeed, the only personal difficulties which Pepe has had since the war were the result of his espousal of the Spanish cause. He early became an American citizen, and took that view of his citizenship which induced him to re-main loyal to the Union during the war, but he retained the warmest affection for his native Spain, and even as early as 1853, in the excitement in New Orleans following the Lopez filibustering expedition, became, by his brave defense of Spanish residents, the object of such hatred by the Cubans as subjected him to many attempts at assassination. The anti-Spanish excitement broke out again w Orleans in 1869, and during this period he challenged a Cuban who had been guilty of a petty outrage upon a defenseless Spaniard. The man declined to fight, and Pepe posted him as a coward. His indignation being thoroughly aroused he issued French, English and Spanish posters and placed them conspicuously all over the city, challenging Cubans and filibusters everywhere to mortal combat. Quite a number, both in New Orleans and in the West Indies, accepted at first, and many crossed the Gulf to face the defiant champion of Spanish loyalty, for the unparaleled bold-ness of the old man spread like wildfire throughout the Spanish world. But one after another of those who hastened respond weakened when they learned of "Pepe's" wonderful skill with arms and dauntless courage. Some changed their purpose of open fight to midnight assassination; others, to escape the dangerous contest with semblance of honor, resorted to those lockeving tactics with which 'Pepe" had already become familiar be fore the war, and which had so much to do with bringing dueling into disrepute among southern gentlemen. At last one truly brave man was found in the person of an Austrian officer, a soldier of fortune who had espoused the cause of the Cuban revolutionists. Like "Pepe" he was an

The conditions were, distance thirty paces, fire and advance. When the word was given "Pepe" remained motionless, with his face turned away from the Austrian who, reserving his fire, advanced with steady determination. He raised his arm to fire when he had reached a point near enough, as he thought, to ensure his aim. Upon the instant Pepe wheeled about, and firing quick as though his ball transpierced the Austrian. was some months before the wounded man died, but his fate effectually de terred others from facing Pepe in the cause of Cuba. He was long the object of attempts at assassination.

accomplished swordsman, but pistois were chosen to most nearly equalize the

How the Chinese Keep Warm. The evening is chilly, and everybody is swollen out to ridiculous proportions by the numerous thick quilted garmenes the are wearing. All present, whether malor female, are likewise distinguished by abnormally protruding stomachs. Being Manchus and therefore the accredited warriors of the country, it occurs to me that perhaps the fashionable fad among them is to pad out their stomachs in token of the possession of extraordinary courage the stomach being regarded by the Chi nese as the seat of both courage and intelligence. In the absence of large stomachs provided by nature, perhaps these proud Manchus come to the correct tion of niggardly nature with wadding as do various hollow chested people in the "regions of mist and snow, dreary, sunless land whence cometh the

genus Fank wae. But are the females also ambitious to be regarded as warriors, Amazonian sol diers, full of courage and warlike aspira-As though in direct reply to my mental queries, a woman standing by solves the problem for me at once by producing from beneath her garments a basket, containing a jar of hot ashes; stirring the deadened coals up a little she replaces it, evidently attaching it to her garments underneath by a little book .- Thomas Stevens in Outing.

THE BLIZZARD.

New fork Still Has Plenty of Supw to Keep It in Mind. They are still talking about the bliz-zard in the big city of New York.
You see they can't help it as long as there are big piles of snow in the streets. Whenever a poor New Yorker succeeds in forgetting all about it, his eye lights on some unsightly pile by the side of the street. You wouldn't know from its color



DELIVERING SUPPLIES AT THE ASTOR HOUSE, that it is snow, but the New Yorker does, for, with all the inefficiency of the street cleaning department of the metropolis, no piles of dirt were ever so high in the streets of New York as the young mount-ains of snow that still disfigure her streets an are likely to for some time to

Certain other New Yorkers are even more painfully reminded of the storm by divers frost bites distributed over various portions of their anatomies, too, and there is a great deal more respect just now in the east generally for Dakota and other western regions than at some times in the



past. For while New York, and all the north Atlantic coast in fact, was freezing to death in the blizzard, there was a mild, balmy spring atmosphere in the west, and everybody was beginning to get out his or

er vernal garments.

The post-blizzard cuts we offer our enders are self explanatory.

VENEZUELA'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

The Late Gen. Pacz. Whose Remains Arc to Be Taken to South America. The remains of Gen. Jose Antonio Paez, the founder of the republic of Venezuela and its first president, are about to be removed to the land over which he pre-sided. He passed the last years of his life in New York, where he died fifteen years

ago, at the age of 83. Paez was born near Acariona, a province of Barmas on June 13, 1790. At the age of 18 he became an overseer of cattle, but at 20 enlisted in the military organization raised for the patriotic struggle which broke out on the 19th of April, 1810. In this struggle Spain triumphed and the

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patriots were obliged to submit in 1812. Paez in become a sergeant of cavalry, and the following year was made a captain, in which po-sition he served while his distinguished countryman, Boli ar, was attacking the Spanish troops on the frontier of Granada.

Paez held his cap-GEN. PAEZ. taincy from the Spaniards, and determined to resign it. He escaped to his native province and

joined Bolivar.

Paez continued to serve his country for twenty years at intervals. He was in command at a famous action between the revolutionary forces and Lopez, at which Lopez was defeated. He was then made a brigadier general and put in command of the revolutionary forces. From this continued to achieve victories, and at times co-operated with Bolivar, Venezuela and New Granada united in one republic called Columbia, and the final overthrow of the authority of Spain occurred at the battle of Carababo, under the combined forces of Bolivar and Paez aided by European auxiliaries. In this engagement Paez, taking a by path unknown to his enemies, succeeded in turning their right flank, and routing the Spanish army. As a reward for his services he was made general-in-chief.

The struggle went on until 1830, when Venezuela became an independent repub-lic, and the following year Paez was elected its president. In 1839 he was reelected. So successful was he in effecting prosperity and reform that his country men again, in 1843, implored him to ac cept another election. He declined and threw his influence in favor of Jose T. Monagnas, hoping that the ambition of that turbulent conspirator would be thus satisfied. In this Pacz was disappointed Monagnas coerced the house of representatives into illegal measures. Paer was called in, but Monagnas proved too strong, and the liberator of Venezuela was taken prisoner and sentenced to per petual exile. After months passed in Mi he was taken on board a steamer and con-veyed to New York, reaching there in 1850. In 1858 he was recalled, but re mained in Venezuela only six months being induced to quit the country by the petty jealousies of different leaders Once more, when De Castro was deposed he was recalled, and this time remained in Venezuela three years. During this time he assumed, by request, dictatorial powers, which seemed the only way to bring about a quiet. But the people were too turbulent, and, despairing of being able to effect any good, Paezagain left for

of his death. Art as an Autidote.

Tork, where he resided to the date

Dr. Ricord, the celebrated Parisian phy sician whose specialty brought him in contact with the results of all manner of social vice, was a professed materialist, and rather delighted in asserting his views. The Hon. Charles Gayarre, of New Orleans, one of his most intimate friends, on one occasion was taken by the valet through the doctor's bedroom to his To the visitor's astonishment the walls of the chamber were covered with magnificent paintings, representing none but sacred subjects; on a sculptured prie dieu lay open a superbly illustrated copy of the gospels, and over it hung an ex-quisitely carved Christ on a gilded cross. "Guessing," says Gayarre, on meeting Ricord, "at what had passed in my mind, he said with a laugh, not unmixed, I thought, with some embarrassment or manner, You are surprised, are you not? 'Certainly,' I replied: 'who would not be! Faith, my first impression was that I had been introduced by mistake into the bed chamber of the archbishop of Paris. 'Well, my friend,' he said, in a half jocose and half serious tone, 'I hear and see so many unclean things during the day that, on retiring at night, I like, before going to sleep, to refresh my eyes by looking round my room on holy objects." "-Chi

MAKING A TEA SET.

POTTERY NOT MADE SO RAPIDLY AS REPORTED.

Explanation of a Big Story That Has Been Circulating in the English Newspapers-A Good Many Finishing Touches Needed-The Cost.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the English press, purporting to be a veracious statement of the remarkable fent of a "young English potter astonish-ing the United States by an exhibition of his prowess" in making an entire set of forty-four pieces in the short time of eight minutes. The astonishment does not seem to have spread to any perceptible extent among American potters. Indeed, they do not appear to be aware of any, for the excellent reason that the alleged feat is simply an impossibility. No matter how young that potter may be, he might be even younger, and, although English, still he couldn't do it.

Mr. Theodore Haviland, whose authority as an expert nobody will question, upon reading the paragraph said: "It is impossible. What the man made was simply the camise, or shirt, of the several articles in the tea set. That is nothing more than a sheet of the dough like clay, more or less accounts in thickness and more or less accurate in thickness and form, that must be put on a mold, and when it dries to a certain point must have attached to it the other parts required to complete the article for which it is inled. That forty-four thin pieces of clay may be spun upon a wheel in cight minutes, or even less, is not at all surpris-ing, but when that is done see how far they are from being finished.

TO BE DONE AFTERWARD. "Turn up your plate or cup or saucer and you will see that it has a 'foot,' as i and you will see that it has a 'loot,' as it is technically termed, which is a circlet of clay attached to the camise when it is sufficiently dry and is molded. In like manner, notice that other articles, the teapot and sugar bowl, have 'collars' at their tops, which are also put on in the same way. Then the lids have knobs and what is termed the 'bridle'—the part that sets down in the collar—added to them. Then the teapot at least must have a spout, and both it and the cream jug at least handles. And all those things have to be molded and stuck on the camise. It is preposterous to suppose even that a man could do all this in the time specifled. Even if he possessed the manual dexterity to work with lightning like rapidity, the clay would not dry sufficomplete the pieces."
Similar expressions of disbelief were

uttered by two other experts. They both said that while it is true that a great majority of the pottery workers in the United States are English, the employers are Americans and have introduced in their establishments such expediting and labor saving processes as are ahead of every-thing of the kind in England. A factory in Trenton was spoken of as one of the most progressive. It is often visited by English pottery manufacturers when they come to this country, and they seldom fai to find new points for their own advantage at home. At the same time not even American ingenuity has ever yet found a way to turn out a complete set of forty four pieces in eight minutes, and the young Englishman who could do it would indeed astonish them very much and open up such a prospect of reduction in cost of production as would make even a protective tariff seem of minor importance.

THE QUESTION OF COST. Touching upon that question of cost, Mr. Haviland said: "There is very little difference in the cost of production of the actual white material, whether it is for the very finest class of goods that are subsequently to receive the highest artistic decoration, or for the common articles that pass without decoration to the consumer's hands. That is, of course, with the understanding that a wide difference exists between the cost of the white material of porcelain, which is composed of kaolin and that of china that is made from clay. The cost of workmanship on the white material is about the same, and there is little difference in the time re quired for production, as the processes are, to a great extent, identical, the s worthy of remark that we do do not find, as a rule, that the workman who is skilled in handling one substance, the clay, for instance, can with equal ability work the other. There is a difference in the manipulation that is difficult to de fine.
"No man, as the making of pottery is

now carried on, makes all of an article One makes the camise by rolling it out, as a cook would his pie crust, or by spinning it on a wheel, according to the use for which it is intended. Another fits the clay! to the mold and trims it. Others attach to it the several parts required for its completion, others decorate it, and so es from hand to hand until reaches the kiln. It is in the decoration that the great cost is added. A white por-celain set of forty-four pieces, that may not be worth more than from \$10 to \$15, can be decorated so that each piece may be made an almost priceless treasure of art. In practice we do not make, for ordinary commercial demand, sets of that size costing more than \$75, but we have made and can make them worth \$200 very easily. Decoration that would increase that value would have to be by great artist, ranking in the world of art far above the professional porcelain decor-ators, the best of whom in France do not get over 5,000 francs a year, say \$1,000. The man who is paid at that rate will spend a day, or perhaps two days some-times, in painting a single plate. That being taken into consideration, together with the high duties, it is wonderful that the exquisite porcelain imported is sold here so cheaply,"—New York Sun.

Leap Year a Fraud. Leap year is a great fraud. No girl be lieves in that mystic four any longer, so far as any benefit accrues to her matri monially, although she continues to talk about it and heap contumely on the heads of backward swains. The dear creature who pines for a mate is well aware she can no more ask him to-day than she could six months ago to accept her hand and heart, and therefore all the silly chatter is only worthy of St. Valentine and ought to be buried in oblivion.—Boston Herald.

Cheap Living in Hamburg. The common people of Hamburg rarely eat meat, it is so dear. Soups are made in great variety, including one from beer. The poorer kinds of fish only are cheap. Economy is not confined to the poorer people. Servant girls are generally allowed for the week their loaf of bread and quarter or half pound of butter or lard, and are only permitted to use a certain quantity at each meal, the rest being locked up with the family provisions till the next meal. - Boston Budget.

Robes de Nuit in Germany.

Before I went ab oad I was of the opinion that the use of robes de nuit was nearly universal in all civilized communities, but an incident that happened while I was in Germany taught me that my supposition was a false one. I lived for som months in a house where about twenty German students had their rooms, an found them a very gentlemanly set of fellows and apparently quite sufficiently civilized. For some time I had noticed that my supply of night shirts seemed smaller than it should tae. and finally took my washerwoman to task. She declared that she had returned every garment that had come into her I said that a number of mine hands. I said that a mean were missing, and suggested that she might have by mistake sent my night shirts to some of the boarders. "Oh no, she replied. "That cannot be, for you are the only gentleman in the house that ever wears them." I could scarcely believe this statement, but was convinced of its truth next day, when I found that scarcely a shop in the city kept this article for sale, the reason given being that the demand was very slight. I have come to the conclusion that either night shirts are not necessary to civilization or that the Germans cannot yet be regarded as en-tirely effete.—S. T. Hawley in Globe-

SLEEP, SORROW, SLEEP,

Sleep, Sorrow, sleep!
For I have watched thee weep
Till all the purpose of my days is riven.
Her quest forsaken, shall the soul be shriven!
My rows are melted with unceasing woe,
As April rainfalls waste the winter snow. Rest, Sorrow, rest! For thee a curtained nest

Of faith and truth and builting tendernesses Is shaped within the spirit's dim recesses, Where all the tunnil of life's eddying stream Sounds hollow as the rivers of a dream. Rest, Sorrow, rest! Upon thy heaving breast

Upon in heaving nears.

White poppy leaves I strew so heavily scented I deem that pulsing heart will be contented To droop on dull oblivion awhile.

As sinks the spent wave on a tropic ide.

Sleep, Sorrow, sleep!
Heaven send thee trances deep.
Too deep for dreams, till weary night hath eading In rosy dawn, when Love, above thee bending.
As sunshine floods the long enshrouded skies. shall kiss into a smile thy waking eyes.

-- Katherine Lee Bates.

Concerning Composite Photographs. Dr. Bowditch, in a recent lecture on "Composite Photography," exhibited a composite of sixteen naturalists, which was said to so nearly resemble Agassiz as to suggest that he was an approximation of the typical naturalist. The composite of the Harvard class of 1887 is characterized as dark, dignified and brilliant; that of the composite Bowdoin student as sturdy, rugged and sensible. Composites of college young men and college maidens looked enough alike to seem those of brother and sister. No reference is made in the report of the lecture to the com-posite of the sweet girl graduate of posite of the sweet girl graduate of the Michigan university; but any one who knows the quality of the beauty of our fair students will not besitate to say that the composite is superior to the production of the cast. The young man in search of the ideal young woman must come west.—Detroit Free Press.

Regrafting Apple Trees. As a general rule it doesn't pay to re-graft old trees of undesirable kinds, but where one has a few thrifty young trees that have come into bearing and show a tendency for a large production of fruit of poor quality, such may be grafted throughout their tops as extensively as you please with a good deal of propriety, especially if they stand in locations where they will be missed if cut down as worthless. To change a large tree entirely will the entire top at once may kill it. The scious should be set in limbs of about one or two inches in diameter, and not near the en.... the limbs, but near the butts of small limbs as they project out from the larger ones. The shoots, that will now

they appear.

more than ever be thrown out from the old wood, should be kept pruned out as

Curious Kind of Disease. Legrand writes on "Narcolepsy" in the current number of The French Medicale. This consists in sudden attacks of deep sleep, lasting some minutes; not days like a trance, or seconds like petit mal. More-over, the condition is one apparently of simple sleep, from which the patient may easily be aroused. Brain congestion, re-sulting from deficient heart action, gastric troubles or derangements of the liver, and such diseases as gout, diabetes and rheum-atism are some of its associations.—Chi-

Boring for Hot Water.

At Buda-Pesth a well which has been bored to a depth not previously reached now yields daily 176,000 gallons of water at 158 degs. Fahrenheit. The attempt will be made to bore until the temperature of the water reached is 176 degs. Fahren helt. Whether it will be possible in this manner to heat dwellings, churches, con-servatories, and, indeed, gardens is still an open question.—Public Opinion.

Wood Carving in Berlin Berlin has gradually become the headquarters of the carved wood industry, supplanting Switzerland. Six hundred artists in wood carving, the same number in the production of such articles as cigar cases, newspaper and picture frames, napkin rings, etc. The value of the annual export of these trifles is put at \$1,250,000 -Chicago Times.

When to Brand Cattle.

At a recent lawsuit in Texas thirteen expert cattle branders swore that when cattle were branded in "the dark of the moon" the brand will never get larger than the first impression, no matter how much the animal may grow. But if the branding fron is applied in the the moon" the scar will spread, and the lighter the moon the larger will be the spread.—New York Sun.

Chloroform for Preserving Fruit. A simple method of preserving fresh fruit is to place it in a wide mouthed, glass stoppered bottle with a little chloro-form. The stopper of the bottle should be greased with a little petrolatum to make it air tight. A drachm of chloroform suffices for a quart bottle. The chloroform soon evaporates on exposure to the air, or is dissipated in cooking.-

naiser Wilhelm's Funeral. The body of the dead kaiser has been laid to rest, and the sympathy of the Ger man people-the whole world, in factgoes out to the new kaiser-Frederick III



The ceremonies at the funeral were most impressive, and the throng present was filled with real grief. We give a bird's eye view of a portion of the city of lin, showing the roate taken by the procession.

A Canadian Settlement.

The colonial method of dividing the lots of land into long narrow ribbons is still followed throughout the province. The houses all stand along the roads a beads on a string, with the church for crucifix and uniting point. The settl ment once formed, the next step nrake it into a parish and endow it with church, the life and soul of this system civilization. The church is well name the people's palace, for quite independently of the deep religious comfort brings to them, it gives these peasant their only sight of material beauty at art, their only taste of intellectual life The settlers soon wish to replace the run log chapel with something more imposit and ornate, and possess the permane satisfaction of a resident priest.-C. II Farnham in Harper's Magazine.

Oil on the Troubled Waters. It is a matter of no little similleans when the Trans-Atlantic (French) Steam ship company equips all its vessels with apparatus for spreading oil on the waves during storms. This is a subject that may well be considered by the proposed international marine conference. Experience has shown that this process i every case when tried has enabled a vessel to outride the storm with comparative case. Why shouldn't every steamship, at least, be required to adopt what is no evidently useful in promoting safety at sea!-New York Tribune.

MARIETTA CENTENNIAL.

the same is

THE CELEBRATION OF A HUNDRED YEARS IN OHIO.

A Fine Old Town-Founded by Old Revolutioners-Gens. Putnam and Tupper. Manassch Cutler - The Ohio Company Organized - The Ordinance of 1787.

Marietta, O., is one of the few towns combining the venerable in history with the latest results in education and social culture, and on the 7th of April the citizens and many thousand visitors will cele-brate the 100th anniversary of the landing of its pilgrim fathers. No other place west of the Alleghanies can rival Marietta in the many interests involved in its foundation and the character of its first ndation and the character of its first settlers. It was the first movement under the famed and much discussed ordinance of 1787; it was the fruit of the first general westward movement from New England after the revolution; it insured freedom, progress and liberal principles in the new territory north of the Ohio and laid the foundation for the third state in rank of the great American common-wealths. And these grand results were due, under God, to three men—Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Benjamin Tupper and Rev. Manasseh Cutler.

At the beginning of the revolution the congress "resolved" that the soldiers should be liberally paid in western lands, but did nothing more; so, in 1783, 288 officers petitioned congress to provide at once for granting lands according to rank and prefertive the title land seven the and perfecting the title, but even the ardent support of Washington could not

were still at a discount of 65 per cent. Gen. Putnam was probably the author of the township and section system of lay-ing off western lands; at any rate he prevailed upon

congress to adept it, and his friend, Gen. Tupper, went to Ohio in 1785 as surveyor. In January, 1786, he visited Gen. Putnam at the latter's home in Rutland, Mass., so full of enthusiasm about the Ohio valley that the two talked all night and agreed to form a colony. On the 25th of January, 1786, they published in the Boston papers a highly favorable description of the Ohio-Muskingum valley, and proposed a meeting of delegates to organize for a settlement. The meeting was held at the Grapes tavern, in Boston, March 1, 1786, and the details agreed upon. There were to be 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each, and the land was to be the 25th of January, 1786, they published upon. There were to be 1,000 shares of \$1,000 each, and the land was to be bought if congress would not give it.

One year later, March, 1787, the Ohio company completed its organization at Brackett's tavern, Boston. Many were anxious to go, but only 250 shares had been subscribed; so they sent Rev. Manasseh Cutler to Washington as their agent. He traveled all the way in his gig, preaching at various points, and reached New York, where congress then sat, July 5. In their first form his requests seemed rather extreme. He frankly stated that the land would be useless to the New England people unless they could take their laws and institutions with them. Down to this time the proposition to exclude slavery from the northwest had met with little favor; it was struck out of Thomas Jefferson's ordinance of 1784, and was left out of the first one introduced in 1787. Then Dr. Cutler did a wonderful work. He was a graduate of Yale college, and had taken degrees in three professions-law, medicine and divinity. He was 45 years old, of great geniality and prevailed mightily with the southern representatives by hi courteous bearing and readiness. thought him a prodigy of learning. They



MUSKINGUM ACADEMY.

consented that he should go over the bill with leave to make remarks and prepare amendments;" and the fact is no longer disputed that he secured and induced them to vote for those immortal clauses the one forever proscribing slavery, the other encouraging religion, morality and education. Of course, this derogates in nothing from the credit previously due Thomas Jefferson. Thus was planted upon the border of Virginia a typical "New England Abolition town," which has retained its original characteristics

through all the changes of a century. July 13 the pregnant "Ordinance of 1787" became a law; on the 27th congress authorized the sale of lands to the Ohio company, and on the 27th of October fol lowing the contract for 1,500,000 acres was signed in New York city, by Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee for the treasury department and Manasseh Cutier and Winthrop Sargent for the company. The price was \$1 per acre, with large allowances for waste land at nominal floures Dr. Cutler also secured an additional grant of two townships for a university with a proviso that one mile square in each should be set apart for common schools and one for the support of relig ious institutions. This was probably the last measure directly appropriating na-tional treasure or land for religious purposes; for, though the Constitution 'does not in terms forbid it, the spirit of that clause has effectually done so, and now the most that can be secured, even at a remote Indian agency, is ground enough for a church building. As the Constitution does not forbid the states to pass laws establishing or maintaining religions, some of them continued a moder ate support to certain sects as late as 1820. In Ohio, however, this little prece dent was ignored; but the reservation of lands for universities and common schools has been a feature of all subsequent laws organizing territories.

The Ohio company had, meanwhile, grown big enough to furnish food for much good laughter to the wits of Massachusetta wac were fust then anxious to direct emigration to Maine, and many ex-cellent squibs were aimed at "Putnam's Paradise" and "Cutler's Indian Heaven. And for twenty years afterward eastern people were regaled with the same "chest-nuts" which, fifty years later, were reserved for the Wabash country. It was ironically published that fat hogs, ready roasted, were found walking about knives and forks stuck in their backs that one spring flowed pure brandy, and that a species of Ohio flax bore bits of linen instead of leaves. In sober earnest it was stated that the climate was very enervating; that the cattle's horns were shaken off with ague, and that all the latter part of each summer was a long battle with disease. One caricature represented a well dressed, ruddy man on a fat horse, with the legend, "I am going to Ohio: while in the opposite direction was headed a wreck of humanity in rags, on a wretched beast, with the words, "I've been to Ohio."

All this time the pioneers were strug-gling with fearful difficulties. The first company, under command of Maj. Haf-field White, spent the winter of 1787-88 in building boats on the Youghiogheny, an affluent of the Monongahela in western Pennsylvania; early in 1788 the others rossed the mountains, and on April 1 the little band of forty-eight men embarked in three log canoes, a flat boat and a craft

of fifty tons burden, called first the Ad or hey tons burden, called lifst the Adventure Galley, but afterward the May-flower. On April 7 they anchored at the landing of the present Marietta and on April 8 got out their stuff and went to work. Fort Harmar still stood on the Muskingum opposite their location; but the pioneers soon constructed their own fort—the Campus Martius, an elegant block house, surrounded by a strong palisade. The block house was 180 feet palisade. The block house was 180 feet square, containing seventy-two rooms, each eighteen feet square; and it was designed to shelter, in case of necessity, 900 people. The Delaware and Mingo Indians were there before them; but long before the Indian's day the site had been the Mecca or the Jerusalem of that far more mysterious race to whom scholars have given the vague name of "Mound Builders." The most striking of the mound given the vague name of "Mound Builders." The most striking of the mounds left by that people are still preserved, and give an antique charm to Marietta.

Territorial Governor Arthur St. Clair, and Judges James M. Varnum and Samuel H. Parsons arrived within a few weeks. Maj. Winthrop Sargent was appointed secretary, and on the 15th of July inches the street of the street of the secretary.

civil government was formally organize The first civil court was opened on the 2d of September. The long and terrible Indian war checked the growth of the colony; thirty persons were killed in the immediate vicinity. "Mad Anthony" Wayne ended the war in 1795, and thereafter Marietta grew with a regular and healthful growth. Primary schools were established in the Campus Martins; a school house followed soon of the the years and iouse followed soon after the peace, and in 1800 the Muskingum academy, the first high school in Ohio, was opened un-

secure its passage. The soldiers received pay in "certificates," worth but 20 per cent. of their face, and in 1788 they

CAMPUS MARTIUS.

der charge of David Putnam, grandson of en. Israel Putnam, the "wolf killer." But the strangest fact in all its history was that Marietta became officially a sea port. The place was made a port of clear-ance, and in less than eight years no less than twenty barks and brigs were con structed there and "sailed" down the Ohio and Mississippi, loaded with the produce of the country. The first full rigged vessel built at Marietta was named the St. Clair, and with Commodore Abraham Whipple in command, went out by New Orleans to Havana, and thence on ocean travel. Her commander was the leader of the Rhode Islanders who burned the British schooner Gaspee in Narragan sett bay. Such were the men who founded Marietta.

Marietta.

And yet they had a hard fight to keep slavery out of Ohio. When the constitutional convention met at Chilicothe in the convention and allowing slavery slav 1802, a clause was reported allowing slavery for a limited time, and on the first test it had in the convention a majority of one. There is some unpleasant evi-dence to the effect that Thomas Jefferson and William Henry Harrison favored this partial repeal of the anti-slavery clause in the ordinance. Judge Ephraim Cutier, of Marietta, by an earnest speech, secured the one vote needed to defeat the measure. In 1835 Marietta college was established, and is now one of the most prominent col-leges of the west, with some 200 students and a library of over 25,000 volumes. The site of Marietta retains all its natural beauty, while around it extends a highly cultivated region, now as healthful as any in the country, and filled with an intelli-gent, moral and public spirited popula-tion.

J. H. Beadle.

Antonios bringing manager. Lousdaie comg sorth.

Nearly everybody will remember Lord Lonsdale, the sprig of English nobility, who sometime ago made such a parade aver his protege, Violet Cameron, English buriesque actress, in New York and elsewhere on this continent. The jealousy of the noble lord felt by De Bensaude, the actress' husband, and the sensational newspaper articles the whole

matter was cause of are also fresh in the mem ory of all newspaper readers. Lonsdale is again on Amer-ican soil, but this time he is not managing a variety actress. He

proposes now to explore the north rusk his precions self in Arctic regions, and, if possible,

LORD LONSDALE. to succeed in those fields of ex-[From a sketch.] doration which proved too obdurate for Sir John Franklin, Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, Greely and the rest. In short he means so find the North Pole, if he can, though he says he will be content with lesses schlevements and announces his chief pur ose to be to study the fanna and flora of he regions about Hudson bay. The neadquarters of the party will be the nouth of the Mackenzle river. The expelition has already reached Winnipeg. It is quite possible that the young obleman will never return.

Depravity of Tenement Houses. Dr. Daniels calls attention to the depressing and depraying effect of tenement ouses, and their effect in increasing intemperance. This is no new question. Dugdale has given us the whole subject in a nutshell. "The first need," says the commission appointed to investigate the condition of the poor in New York city, is to improve the homes of the poor. is impossible for people to rise on the verage much above their surroundings. A Chicago writer says that "by law every block should have its free bath of the Emeline model," already introduced in a lew cases. The prime need is for a supply of sunshine, of pure water and pure air for each person. It is hardly possible that great advance will be made until electric appliances scatter the manufacturing centers by distributing power more widely, instead of concentrating its use. Globe Democrat.

The Water Clock at Canton. The famous clepsydra, or water clock, that has been keeping time for 560 years without loss or irregularity, is an affecting monument as viewed by a reverent or sentimental tourist. To the cold eye of reason it is only a clumsy arrangement of four stone jars placed one above another. and arranged with troughs from which the water runs drop by drop from one pot to another. In the lowest and smallest iar a wooden float supports a brass rod that is lined and marked with Chinese characters, and as the brass rod rises through the cover of the jar the course of the hours is seen. In this temple of the water clock, perched high on the city wall, the priest sells time candles that record the passage of the hours as they burn.—"Ruhamah" in Chicago Times.

In speaking of the enormous business of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Moses Smith, in a recent work, says that in one day the commissions have reached reports the following transactions for the year 1886: Shares of listed stock, 198,652, 804; government bonds, \$13,367,100 government bonds, \$13,367,100; and railroad bonds, \$635,937,320, state and 41,000,000 shares of unlisted stocks. By lumping the listed and unlisted shares of stock at \$50 per share there is a value of \$7,247,640,200 in stocks alone. If full rate commissions were exacted on these sales of stock they would represent \$18,-119,100.50 to divide among 1,100 brokers in the exchange, which would give each \$16,471.90, exclusive of commissions on all other securities.—New Orleans Times-

The Stock Exchange's Business.

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I had taken one-half of it I feit the welcome relief. In a few weeks i was like my old self. I enjoyed and digasted my food. My kidneys soon recovered tone and strength, and the urinary trouble vanished. I was well.

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