MEMORIES OF SHERIDAN.

BOYHOOD, LIFE ON THE PLAINS AND SINCE THE WAR

His First Laurels at the Cascades-Slow Promotion-On the Plains After the War The Piegan Controversey Chicago Fire-His First Sentinel Duty.

In the reminiscences of Gon. Sheridan with which the papers have lately aboun-ded, one point has been strangely neglected-his life in the far west, before and since the war. Yet it was in Oregon and Texas that he won his first honors, and in Montana that he directed those proceedings against the Piegans which excited the fiercest criticism of any

When Brevet Lieut, Philip H. Sheridan left West Point in 1853 his first location was in Texas, where he was in an occa-sional brush with Apaches and Coman-ches; but the popular stories of his "thrill-ing encounters" and "hand to hand com-



SHERIDAN ON THE PLAINS. bats with brawny savages" are rather mythical. It was in Oregon that he did really first class work, and won some honor. He was only second lieutenant and not attached to any regiment, but in command of a short company of dragoons for escort duty. While in camp on the lower Columbia a messenger arrived with a dispatch that the block house at the Cascades of the Columbia had been attacked by Indians. Sheridan at once put the detachment of dragoons aboard the steamer Belle and started up the river. The next morning, perhaps by 7 or 8 o'clock, the Belle had reached the Lower Cascades, near Bradford's Island. From this point Lieut. Sheridan could see the the Indians in force on Bradford's Island. Everything pointing to a sharp battle, and the condition of affairs in the block house above being unknown, he arranged with the steward to give his men a meal, and told them to cat heartily, as some of them

might never get another.

This accomplished, he landed his forces below or west of the island, on the north bank of the river, and deployed in the open. The dragoon who gives the ac-count says that Sheridan told his men advantage of cover, and to fire only when they could see the Indians, and thus advanced slowly in skirmishing order up the stream to Bradford's Island McGraw, a little Irishman who wai on him, soon sang out that he saw an Indian, and hardly had got the words out of his mouth before a volley came, and McGraw fell dead. Sheridan had him taken to the rear, and then began to retreat to the banks, firing as he went Having reached the shore, he halted, and fired with a howitzer, which must have been brought up in the Belle. The only white man killed in this skirmish was McGraw. In the evening Sheridan drew his troops aboard the Belle, posting sentinels and keeping a sharp lookout. Next day the irfantry arrived, and the Indians were defeated and scattered. Lieut. Gen. Scott complimented Lieut. Sheridan for

on March 1, 1861, Sheridan was appointed a first lieutenant in the First United States infantry, and soon after his career in the great war for the Union be-



SHERIDAN'S HOME AT THE CLOSE OF THE gan. The close of the war left him almost at the spot where he had begun his military career, for Secretary Seward convinced the president and cabinet that it would be a delicate but powerful hint to Louis Napoleon to send one of our best generals to Texas, and besides, "we generals to Texas, and, besides, "we might need him there." But the French soon left Mexico, and after a very uncongenial and exasperating experience in the reconstruction line Maj. Gen. Sheridan was made commander of the military division of the Missouri, with headquar ters at Chickgo. The Union Pacific railroad was soon after completed, and the general made various trip to the west, and attempted a vigorous enforcement of the rather anomalous Indian policy of that period, and out of this grew what as denounced as the "Piegan massacre." Briefly stated, the facts are these: Col. Baker, in immediate command of the Montana department, forwarded frequent complaints of the murders and depredations by the Piegans-a subdivision of the Blackfeet Indians. Sheridan in turn forwarded these to Sherman, his superior, and in November, 1869, the latter sent general orders to "punish the Pie-gans." A rapid but very plainly expressed exchange of notes now took place; Baker to Sheridan that as the winter weather was at hand he had an

opportunity to "strike the Piegans." and Sheridan to Baker, to the effect that "if you strike them strike them hard." And he did it. Six companies of regulars and a few volunteers, Montana settlers, left Fort Shaw on Jan 19, 1870, and toiling through distressing storms of snow came upon the main Piegan winter compon Maria river at daylight of the 23d. Sick-ness was raging among the Indians, the smallpox to some extent, and they were smallpox to some extent, and they were completely surprised; in a few minutes the troops had killed 173, wounded many more, and burned the camp. As usual when a camp is attacked the Indian women fought as desperately as the men and many were killed. The soldiers insist that they spared women and children as much as rossible. About a hundren as much as rossible. dren as much as possible. About a hun-

dred were taken prisoners.

When these facts were published a storm broke forth greater than that ex-

cited by the massacre of Glencoe. It was the culmination of a series of winter at-tacks on the Indians, and the whole system was vehemently denounced. It was fought over in congress, in the religious meetings, in the papers, and in partisan debate; and was revived by the subsequent Camp Grant massacre in Arizona. Gen. Sheridan was unsparingly denounced by the advocates of the "Quaker policy but he was the most popular man in the far west. "Give us Connor and Chiving-ton and Custer, with Sheridan to command," was the cry from Missouri to the Pacific, from the Assimboine to the Gila.

Sheridan stood up manfully to his share of the responsibility, avowed his order to Col. Baker, praised the latter's efficiency and explained that with few troops and a large area to defend he must "strike hard" and in winter. Since 1862, he said, there had been 1,200 whites murdered in his department by Indians.
"The men scalped, the women ravished
and the brains of the children dashed "I have no nesitation," he adds, in making my choice. I am going to stand by the people over whom I am placed and give them what protection I He then urged certain reforms in Indian management, which he continued to urge after becoming lieutenant general until congress adopted them. And of the

riegans it must be said that they began to improve at once, and have since been as harmless as the "Shinnecocks" of Long Island.

The Chicago fire of October, 1871, gave Gen. Sheridan his next opportunity to win the gratitude of those with whom he was located, and when he married Miss Rucker, daughter of an old army officer and citizen of that city, Chicago rejoiced greatly, taking that as his sign of permanent location there. And there he did in fact remain till made lieutenant general. His home during the time he was stationed in Chicago was at No. 2007 Michigan avenue. The house is a two story and mansard brick on fifty feet of ground. It has a piazza in front and on a part of the south side. A bay window on the south side lights up two stories. The house is much larger than a glimpse from the street shows, much of the room being at the rear of the building. There is a lawn on both sides and the general aspect of the house is pleasant, comfortable and homelike.

Sheridan's home, when the war closed, if a soldier may call his mother's house his home, was a pleasant little cottage in Somerset, O.

And here we may note the extraordi-

Somerset, O.

And here we may note the extraordinary coincidence mentioned by Gen. Grant in his memoirs that so many American generals were reared in a small area of south central Ohio. William Tecasseh



SHERIDAN'S CHICAGO HOUSE. Sherman was born within an easy day's walk of Sheridan's early home, and Ulys-ses Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, not far away; while Clement county, not far away; while Georgetown Brown county, in which Grant's boyhood was passed, furnished the Union army four generals and a colonel that were graduates of West-Point, and nine other prominent commanders, including Gens. Kautz and Mc-Groierty. Residents there will tell you that the town also furnished a few recruits to the Confederate army—"and plenty whose hopes were on that side, but they were too cowardly to fight!" Grant himself says that the town was not really loyal till John Morgan had orant himself says that the town was not really loyal till John Morgan had gone through the county. Somerset, the home of the Sheridans, was not so prolific either of greatness or of southern sympa-

Gen. Sheridan had a pardonable pride in his rapid rise, and took pleasure in en-couraging ambitious boys, as was shown by an incident.

When Fred Milligan, now a well grown lad, who resides with his parents in Rochester, N. Y., was but a little fellow he was locally famous for his elecution-ary powers, and had made an especially good reputation for his recitation of "Sheridan's Ride." No veteran's re-union in the vicinity was completed without Freddie and "Sheridan's Ride." When the entertainment committee of s Rochester knew that the hero of Win chester was to be present, it was decided that the boy should recite the poem dur-ing the "exercises" of the closing day, and that Sheridan should have a seat on the platform. At first Sheridan him-self did not strongly favor the scheme, but made no great protest, and the boy came on, tingling to his finger tips with excite-ment over the fact that he was to recite before Sheridan. His exaltation was increased by the music and the lights and the flowers to a great pitch, and his effort was to the veterans the most ac-ceptable one of the evening. The applause of the audience was simply over whelming when the boy had done, and there were enthusiastic cries of;

"Sheridan!" "Little Phil!" Sheridan was really overcome with emocall, then he rose from his chair at the



HELD HIM UP BEFORE THE MULTITUDE. and impulsively clasping the boy in his hands held him up before the excited multitude and kissed him. When he put the delighted boy on his feet again, he whispered to him:
"God bless you, my boy! Study hard,

and when you are older you will never want a friend as long as Phil Sheridan

And now that "Phil" Sheridan lives no more, there is no more sincere mourner in all this broad land than Fred Milligan.

Was Somewhat Particular. A customer with about three hairs left of his original stock of capillary attractions took possession of a chair in a bar

"I shall want the part made in the mid-" he said to the attendant who waited The latter studied the bald cranium for some time, and then asked with a puzzled

expression: But, please, sir, what shall I do with the third hair?'-Judge.

In a Newspaper Museum.

At Aix la-Chapelle there is a newspaper museum, founded by Oscar Von Forckenbeck, which contains files of specimens of more than 17,000 different newspapers in the world, and it is daily receiving copies of the remainder from all quarters of the globe. The great curiosity of the collection is No. 46 of The Texas Democrat, published at Houston on March 11, 1864, when the exigencies of war time made it necessary to print it on wall paper.-New York Sun.

Not So Very Pleasant. A young lady who has been reading up on agriculture writes to an exchange as follows: "I am not a farmer's daughter, and I don't wish to be. I prefer the city to the country any day. I presume it is nice enough in summer, but in winter I don't imagine it to be very pleasant harvesting the winter wheat and picking the winter apples. I don't think any of you country girls can deny that."—Woman.

The Indian's Evesight. The eyesight of the Indian when not weakened by disease is the strongest and most accurate of any race of men. He can see at a greater distance, look at a brighter object and more readily discern the conditions and relations of anything within his view. This is the real secret of his wonderful success in following trails.-Pipe of Peace.

Eastern and Western Travel. The roadbeds of the eastern roads are better, the limited express trains are more luxurious, the average time much faster, but to an eastern man traveling on a western road has more, interesting experiences, and more fun.—New York

Not Much Breakage.

"I suppose Miss Astergoold's rejection of young Snipkins nearly broke his heart?" "No, it didn't break his heart, but it busted his scheme to go abroad on her money."-Harper's Bazar.

TRAVEL IN THE WEST.

CONVENIENCES WHICH EASTERN R PASSENGERS DO NOT KNOW.

Privileges of the Dining Car-Traveling Lunch Chests-A Good Result of Law Rates-Travel in the Night Time-The

In one respect the western railroads go shead of the eastern railroads, and that is in feeding their passengers. Hardly a road in the east has a dining car on its local trains. The limited and through express trains have dining cars, but they are generally for the parlor and sleeping car passengers only. A man who is going from New York to Philadelphia, or New Haven, or Albany in an ordinary car must get off at some station to eat or go with-out, unless he can make a meal from the cigars, fruit, candy and novels of the

Out west they do this better. Almost all the main lines make provision for feed-ing the passengers on the trains. More dining cars are run than on the eastern roads, and, though the meals are not so elaborate as on the New York Central and elaborate as on the New York Central and Pennsylvania limited trains, the price is seventy-five cents instead of \$1. The door of the dining cars that the passengers who are not in parlor cars would enter is not locked, and anybody in the train may go in and eat. This is not so pleasant for the parlor car passengers, but it is better for the general travel of the road. In many trains where there is no dining

In many trains where there is no dining car there is a sort of a lunch counterrigged car there is a sort of a lunch counter rigged up in the smoking car. There is an attendant who will serve a luncheon in any part of the train. He brings the things on a tray, and they can be eaten with much more comfort and leisure on the train than in the hurry of a short stop and the crowd and confusion of a railroad lunch room. The apparatus is kept in the smoking car during the trip, and at the end the things are packed up in a big chest, the way a newsboy packs up his outfit, and the chest is taken away to be restocked and put on another train. This is a convenience that the castern roads do restocked and put on another train. This is a convenience that the eastern roads do is a convenience that the eastern roads do not seem to believe in. The prices are moderate, a little lower than those charged at the average eastern railroad lunch counter; the dishes are clean, and a napkin goes with them.

In one way those traveling lunch chests must be educators at the model. No

must be educators of the people. No knives are served with ple. An order for ple, coffee and a sandwich brought a fresh sandwich wrapped up in transparent paper and covered with tin foil like a prize package, a thick, white china cup of coffee with a little jug of cream and some sugar, a piece of pie on a plate, a spoon and a fork. There was no knife. The western inhabitant who undertook to eat ple with a knife would have to furnish it himself for the attendant brought none. The only ways of eating the pie were with a fock or with the fingers. This is better fork or with the fingers. This is better than in the east, where at four railroad lunch counters out of five a knife goes with pie, and usually it is vigorously

"Don't you give a knife with pie?" the attendant was asked.
"Oh, no," he replied. "You don't need a knife to eat pie."
"Is this a scheme of the railroad to edu-

cate the travelers?" "I don't know about any scheme. All I know is that pie don't need any knife." "Have you ever reflected on the results of this denial of knives to the pie eating

public?

"Look here, young man, what're you asking that for? Do you take me for a kid? Knives don't go with ple, and that's all there is to it."

There is less expectation of fees among the waiters in western dining cars. They sell ten cent cigars, too, and cheap beer. Altogether, the railroads seem to be run more for the accommodation of the average passenger and less for the people who pay extra. That may be because there is pay extra. That a more competition. One good result of these low rates is that traveling is encouraged. Western men travel many times as much as east-

ern men. More western men come east

than eastern men go west. A Brooklyn man would think a trip to Chicago something to be thought over, and he would not go to Boston without making some preparation. A Chicago business man thinks nothing of going to St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City or Omaha, and a trip to New York simply means the expense and a day lost. They do not think any more of a trip to St. Paul than an old Brookiyn citizen would think of a trip to Westchester county on the elevated road. One result of the universal western habit of traveling is that the bulk of the passenger traffic is done at night. Every passenger traile is done at night. Every road from Omaha runs a night express, arriving at Chicago in the morning, while the day trains are generally slower and more for local traffic. A western man is more for local traffic. A western man is accustomed to do his day's business and then start off, while an eastern man looks on the act of traveling as a serious undertaking, and starts off in the morning with a feeling that he will be more tired by evening than if he had worked in his A western man, on the other hand, finishes his business, goes to the station in time for supper on the train, smokes his cigar in the smoking compart-ment of the sleeper, chats with his fellow travelers, goes to bed and wakes up in the morning in time for breakfast at destination, and goes at once to attend to his business there as if he did that sort of

thing every day-indeed, some of them do.

The relations between the trainmen and the passengers are more pleasant in the west. The trainmen are not serbut workmen and business men. They look forward to promotion on the road or to striking wealth in speculation. Among their passengers every day they see men who a few years ago were worse off than they are, and whom they know on equal terms. In the east big men in the parlor cars are bowed down to by the trainmen, who make things even with themselves by ordering around the second class passengers in the smoking car. Western conductors are more civil and less subservient, though the sleeping car

porter is the same everywhere.

The conductors are less stringent in enforcing the rules of the railroad company. Occasionally they will let a passenger stop over on a limited ticket, and it is common for them to accept tickets the time of which has expired. They allow They allow one man to travel on another man's mileage book, and a fair proportion of the cash fares never reaches the com-pany's treasury. This is regarded as legitimate. A road that was too strict with its passengers would lose traffic. The difference can be told at Chicago as soon as one gets off a western road and changes to an eastern line. He at once encounters a multitude of rules and an unpleasant way of enforcing them.—New York Sun.

How Policemen Wear Gloves. Did the man who notices everything in the busy life around him ever take heed to the fashion of the police force in the matter of wearing gloves? On Broadway, down town, where the tall, stalwart of ficer guides unprotected females through the labyrinth of endless lines of trucks horse cars and drays of all kinds, his hands are neatly encased in a pair of white, closely fitting gloves. At the end of the day their original color is some-times not apparent, but he wears them both.

On the avenue, where his duty consists of walking up and down, up and down in a monotonous manner, the policeman fol-lows the fashion of the swells that parade before him. One glove only is worn, and that on the left hand, which clasps tenderly the other neatly folded whit cotton, while his right hand is free to

swing nonchalantly his club.

In the business portions of the city the presiding genius in blue discards gloves as a rule, and his hands are free to grapple with any obstreperous member of the ex changes who may feel particularly happy But he possesses gloves, you know that for you see them just protruding above his breast pocket.

And down where the outcast portion of humanity exists, the strong, muscular guardian of the law walks about hare-

nanded, for the men with whom he comes in contact scarcely know what gloves are. But there is an exception to the general rule—a new man on the force always wears both gloves until he finds out the fashion of his district and accommodates himself accordingly.—New York Evening Sun.

American View of English Manners. No class in the world, probably, is judged so little on its merits as the English upper class. At home it casts a glamour on men's eyes, a glamour so great that Mr. Darwin absolutely believed it physically superior to other classes, although another social observer, Mr. Edthough another social observer, Mr. Ed-ward Jenkins, made, a few years since, the remark: "Why noble earls should be so ugly is a problem of nat-ure," and this strikes the Ameri-can visitor to the house of lords as being nearer the truth. So great is, at any rate, their lingering prestige among Liberals, that a leading London reformer once told me that it was almost essential to the success of a radical meeting to get a lord to preside at it, and I have myself been present at such a gathering in leasure. a lord to preside at it, and I have myself been present at such a gathering in Lon-don, when one of the few really good speakers I ever heard in England—a man full of information on the very point at issue, and expressing it admirably—was put down, in that brutal way only seen among Englishmen, through the impa-tience of the audience to hear a dull and inarticulate lord, who had nothing to say and said it. and said it.

A class thus situated cannot be judged by what is said about it in its own nome; and when it is transplanted it is apt to drift among a class of similar admirers abroad. No doubt there are noblemen in England whose manners a critical Ameri-can would call high bred; but it is cercan would call high bred; but it is cer-tain that one may travel a good deal in that country, and even go through a con-siderable course of London dinner parties, without having the good luck to encoun-ter a specimen.—T. W. Higginson in The

THE BELIEF IN LUCK.

Result of an Effort to Explain the Apparently Inexplicable-Examples. The bellef in luck results from a peristent effort to explain what is to the majority inexplicable, and we may sus-pect that as the inexplicable is usually attributed to an unseen chain of causes, a good many senseless efforts to change the luck—as, for instance, turning the chair at whist, or changing one's house are efforts, conscious or unconscious, to break the chain of causality, to deflect the stream, as it were, and make it pass by us. But this explanation does not in the least meet the strange feeling which attaches luck or ill luck to inanimate things, a feeling which, avowed throughout the East, and nearly universal with the vulgar of the West, lingers even among the cultivated to an astonishing degree. We have met men and women entirely free from it, or at least so free that neither they nor we could detect it; but we suspect the majority of our readers will admit that they are aware of its existence in their own mindsthat they possess or know of things to which, in spite of reason, they attach lucky or unlucky influence.

The extent of the feeling varies with temperament, but few are wholly free from it, and with some it is an abiding conviction, leading, in the case of the loss of the thing thus valued, to acute mental suffering. It is not all association which induces women to sob over a mislaid wedding ring, or brave officers to put on a particular sword when going on a spe-cially dangerous expedition. It is not an inexplicable but continuous experience, for there has been no experience. That solution would explain the belief of Not-tinghamshire that a particular house always kills the first born of its owner —wholly irrespective of descent—while

the owner is still alive.

That idea, so strong as to affect the value of the property, is no doubt the re-sult of a long series of singular coin-cidences, the breaks in which, not being remarkable, have not been remarked; but in most cases there is no justifying experience. The vase, or cup, or jewel, or house to which a family attaches honor as of their race, has never been broken, or lost, or sold; and they themselves, as they show their treasure, reject with their intellects a belief nevertheless so opera-tive that no price would purchase its object from their possession. The man who has kept a lucky coin for years has never had any luck from it; it is the miserable often who feel this charm of the inanimate, and go on for years preserving the article, whatever it may be, as a kind of amulet which is to bring the happiness never yet possessed. Indeed, men have been known to buy things under a fancy that they would be lucky to them, which is to express the belief in its fullest and

most unreasonable form.—Once a Week. Labouchere's Method of Composition. The talk after this drifted on to a discussion of some of the characteristics of the leading figures in English political life, and the duke of Mariborough spoke of Labouchere, for whom he entertains the warmest admiration. "I believe," said he, "that Labouchere writes nearly all of Truth himself. He always has a pad of paper with him and takes down what he ars on all kinds of diverse subjects. As fast as he fills a sheet of the pad he tears it off and stuffs it into a pocket devoted to the reception of these slips. At night when he goes home he turns out his pocket, arranges its contents and sends them on to his editor. In this way Truth is Labouchere and Labouchere is Truth. "The smoking room in the house is his favorite lounging place. Here he sits and chats with everybody that comes along, and uses his pad and pencil incessantly.

What was it you were telling me about that dynamo? Give it to me in a few words now—in plain English phrase.'

And he writes it down as you talk it. He And he writes it down as you talk it. He says that the three necessary qualities for attracting newspaper writing are that it shall be short, concise and always have a point. From all these sources, which Mr. Labouchere conveniently commands, the paper is filled up weekly. I am sure that he has no extensive editorial bills to pay, and that very little matter appears in the columns of fresh which is not either abcolumns of Truth which is not either absolutely his own or suggested by him. The London World, which is, of course, Truth's chief rival, on the other hand, pays out a great deal of money to con-tributors, and is always presenting prom-inent features."—Cor. New York World. Running the Sewing Machine.

A complication of pipes and brackets on one side of the room attracted my attention. In answer to my inquiries, Ada-told me that she had run the sewing machine by water power for all the sewing she had to do in her fitting up. This was an unspeakable relief to me, as I feared that she had overtaxed herself at the ma chine. She protested that she had not, and in proof of the statement she turned

a crank, adjusted a belt, and showed me

that the needle of the machine would

pass with the greatest case through the thickest cloth and would sew about three times faster than one could do by foot "But what and where is the motive power?" I asked.
"A tiny wheel under the kitchen sink." she replied; and so it was -a small motor that one could almost put in a dish pan A stream scarcely larger than a large knitting needle furnished the power, and a leather belt was carried to the upper room through a casing. This belt was either attached to the large driving wheel or run in a groove in the wase shaft, according as more or less speed was required. A lever, moved either by the foot or hand, started or stopped the This was one of the most sensible

of the many improvements; for Ada would sew, and with this arrangement she would be able to do so without overtaxing her strength.-Demorest's Monthly. Poisonous Wine Bottles. A French chemist reports that wine is affected differently by bottles of different manufacture. Some bottles improve while others injure it. An undue admixture of lime and magnesia, which are often substituted for soda and potash in glass on account of their cheapness, acts injuriously upon the wine.—Chicago

"UNCLE LARRY" JEROME.

A MAN WHO NEVER LACKED EN-THUSIASTIC FRIENDS.

How He Astonished a British Flunky and Gained the Title "Uncle" Among His Acquaintances-A Man of Infinite Jest and Good Fellowship.

It was something less than two years after the death of his friend, W. R. Travers, prince of metropolitan wits and story tellers, that the friends of Lawrence ("Larry") Jerome announced his serious

("Larry") Jerome announced his serious illness.

"Uncle Larry" has been a great traveler, huntsman, yachtsman, clubman, prince of good fellows, and as a wit is said to have rivaled Travers himself. By the by, how did Lawrence Jerome get the sobriquet of "Uncle Larry?" Here is a story that will explain it:

A beautiful American woman some years ago met Lord Randolph Churchill at a dinner in Paris. The young statesman became infatuated with the lady, proposed, was accepted and married. She

proposed, was accepted and married. She was taken to London, and at once became one of the prominent beauties of London society. That woman was the niece of Lawrence Jerome.

Lawrence Jerome.

One day a tired and dusty traveler, gripsack in hand, appeared at the portal of the residence of the younger scion of the house of Marlborough. He rang, and behold! a flunky, magnificent in plush and white silk, brass buttons and powdered with a statement and former transfer of the second series. dered wig, appeared and frowned upon him who sought admission. "Where's Churchill?" demanded the

traveler, making a move to stalk past the flunky.
"Is lordship's not hup, sir," protested

the flunky.
"I want to see him," said the traveler.
"You carn't do it, sir," said the serman, who couldn't possibly be a gentleman according to the rating of an English servant. And then and there was great any great anxiety on the mind of the flunky to get rid some atranger. and perseveran

on the part of the "LARRY" JEROME. stranger to be admitted. "Is that you, Uncle Larry?" called a sweet voice over the banister. "Come right up, Uncle Larry. Come right up this way." And Lady Randolph Churchill beckened to "dear old Uncle Larry," who rejoiced at finding a friend in all this magnificence who could give him a true American welcome, went "right up," while the flunky's eyes started from their sockets at this uncertainty way of entering a at this unceremonious way of entering a lord's mansion. Whether this is the way Lawrence Jerome came to be called "Uncle Larry" is not apparent, but "Uncle Larry" told the story in New York on his return to many a sympathetic listener, and doubtless the incident has had a good deal to do with the sobriquet.

Last year "Uncle Larry" went abroad and traveled about with the Nestor of American politics, Simon Cameron. They had what English people laugh at Ameri-cans for speaking of as a "good time." Lord Randolph gave them a dinner, and the Duke of Beauford, who has a home the Puke of Beauford, who has a nome three miles from the Porter's lodge and a park full of deer and eighty "hunters" in his stables and a hundred and fifty serv-ants, had them for guests, and doubtless felt honored to secure even a short visit.

But "Uncle Larry" enjoyed his jolly life so well that he wanted to keep on enjoying it. About June 1 he went into the Adirondacks with a party of congenial spirits. Unmindful of his 70 cores he undertal in the same life. years he undertook to tramp like a youth of 20. It was too much for him; he was found by a companion lying in the wood. After that he failed rapidly, and they say that he will soon go to the "eternal camping ground" to join the many jolly campers who have gone before.

AN OLD CIRCUS MAN DEAD.

John Robinson, Who Passed Away at Cincinnati. The name of John Robinson, the veteran circus man who recently died in Cin-cinnati, has been familiar in the United States since men who are now old were boys. The Robinson circus was started by him nearly half a century ago, but at that time it was a very pairry affair. It consisted of a mule, a broken legged horse and an old tattered tent, and the first exhibition was given at Detroit. Robinson's marvelous horseback riding, however, made the thing a success, and

as he was a man of great prudence he soon had the satisfaction of in money matters be seeing his exceed-ingly primitive show grow to im-mense proportions and become the most famous organization of the bon in Albany,
N. Y., in 1806,
and the fact to the
lived to the
great age of 89
would seem in a Robinson was

UNCLE JOHN ROBINSON measure to exwould seem in a plode the popular notion that circus people are necessarily short lived. Robinson's first money was earned when he was a very small boy. His parents were very poor, and he got a place as assistant in driving mules on a tow path for the lib-eral salary of \$4 a month. Out of the first installment of his salary he paid his way into a circus. That was the great point in his life. He was enraptured with the pink tights and the smell of sawdust, and determined to own a circus or die in the attempt. The enthusiasm was lasting, and how he succeeded is pretty well known the world over. He was a circus man all through. There was scarcely any position connected with his show that he could not fill, and as a bareback rider he has never been excelled. His great spe-cialty as far back as the 40s was his exciting four horse act in the character of the "Bottle Imp"—a dashing, dare devil representation of the reckless rider. Robinson's magnificent physique remained unimpaired up to the time of his death. In appearance he was tall, broad shouldered, full chested and stalwart, with white beard and hair, blue eyes and

He left a great fortune—some \$3,000, 000 or \$4,000,000—to his sons. National Habits of Expectoration. The streets of Paris are a pure delight to me for many reasons, but chiefly be-cause they are so clean. Why cannot our streets at home, the streets of Pittsburg. New York, Philadelphia and Boston, be clean, too? Certainly there is enough money spent on them to insure it! But so long as one thing is permitted in our American thoroughfares, which is punish-able with arrest and fine here, just so long will our avenues and cross streets, our payements ave, even our train cars and ferryboats, be disgusting and dirty, unseemly and a constant reproach. I allude to the national habit of expectoration, the national disgrace, for it is to my mind nothing less. Were I to see a man, whom I had previously adored, indulging in this habit in my presence in street, plazza, house or car. I should—not adore him any longer, that is all; and here it is followed promptly by errest, so consequently the streets are (other means being not only paid for but used), the streets of Paris are

ruddy skin-as fine a specimen of t

what ours are not—fit to walk in.—"Miss Marigold" in Pittsburg Bulletin. Character in Thumbs.

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