

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The grand national monument in honor of the Pilgrims has been dedicated at Plymouth, Mass. The sons and daughters of Plymouth were there in great numbers, with many visitors from far and near. The weather of the early morning was unpropitious. It was necessary to review the parade from beneath umbrellas. The celebration began at sunrise with a salute by Battery A and the ringing of The morning trains brought vast numbers of strangers, and a great throng surdedicatory services were carried out by the Masonic Grand Lodge, according to the ritual of their order. These exercises were very interesting. The band rendered a choral by John K. Paine, following which the song of praise, written by R. W. Thomas Fower, was sung by the Temple Quartette. Following the congramment of the Previous of the sung by the Temple Quartette. Following the song came the request of the President of the Pflgrim Society, ex-Gov. Long; the response of the Grand Master, Henry Endicott; proclamation by the Grand Marshal, George H. Rhodes; reading of Scriptural selections by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Charles A. Skinner, and prayer by the Grand Chaplain. The report on the examination of the monument and libations of corn and wine by the Junior and Sanjor Grand Wardens respect.

ment and libations of corn and wine by the Junior and Senior Grand Wardens respectively, and the libations of oil by Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Wells, were followed by the invocation by the Grand Chaplain. Grand Master Endicott then delivered an address. The assemblage sang an appropriate closing hymn by the Rov. R. W. Thomas Power to the time of "Awarica". The aversions concluded with of "America." The exercises concluded with a proclamation by the Grand Marshal, ben-ediction by the Grand Chaplain, and the "Pilgrim Chorus" by the band.

Meantime the procession had been form-ing, and at 11 o'clock moved over the extensive route in seven divisions. At the com-pletion of the parade the officers and members of the Pilgrim Society, with the orator poet and invited guests, took their places in th great dining tent, and the feast provided for the occasion was discussed for an hour.

The dinner was the big event of the day.

Ex-Governor John D. Long, President of

Ex-Governor John D. Long, President of the Pilgrim Society, presided, and the cration of the day was delivered by William C. B. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, followed by a poem by John Boyle O'Reilly. The oration and poem were followed by speeches from J. Q. A. Brackett, George F. Hoar, Henry Cabot Lodge, Frederick Greenhalge, Dr. George E. Ellis, Chief Justice Durfee, William Cogswell, Nathaniel P. Banks, E. A. Morse and other distinguished gentlemen.

gentlemen.

Mr. Myron W. Whitney, an invited guest, sang during the dinner Mrs. Heman's ode, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High." nt is situated on one of the The monument is situated on one of the highest hills in Plymouth, northwest of the rock on which the Pilgrims landed and west of the anchorage of the Mayflower.

The monument was first thought of in 1853, when the Filgrim Society agitated the subject. In that year a design was made by Hammatt Billings, a famous architect, and the present site was selected. The monument is of solid granite, and consists of an octagopedestal, which, standing forty-feet high, is surmounted by a figure Faith who, standing on Plymouth Rock, five feet high, is surmounted by a figure of Faith, who, standing on Plymouth Rock, holds in her left hand an open Bible, and points heavenward with her right hand. This figure is thirty-six feet high. The pedestal bears four tablets, upon which are inscribed the names of the foundors of the colony and historic facts consected with the

first settlement.

Below these tablets project four wing pedestals, upon which are placed—one on each-figures of Morality, Education, Freedom and Law, and at their feet are alt-relief tablets, representing the embarkation at Delfthaven, the laming of the social accuracy the laming. the signing of the social compact, the landing at Plymouts, and the first treaty with the

nument cost in the neighborhood The monument cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000, the major portion of which was presented by citizens. Massachusetts gave \$10,000, Connecticut gave \$3000 and the United States Government gave \$15,000. The cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies August 2, 1859, but it was not until last fall that the work was finally completed.

THE WHIPPING POST.

A Man Whipped in Maryland Under the Law for Wife Beating.

special from Hagerstown, Md., says: The first whipping administered in this county since the passage of the act of 1882 for wife beati occurred here this afternoon. The prisbeati occurred here this afternoon. The prisoner was David C. Herbert, a resident of the Carfoss district, this county. Herbert is a tell well-proportioned white man, while his wife, who made the complaint is a fragile, delicate-looking woman. At the trial before Justice Bitner it was proved that Herbert, while intoxicated last Friday, beat and choked his wife into unconsciousness. While she was in that condition he grabbed a chair, swearing that he intended to kill her. He was prevented from carrying his threat into execution by his son wresting the chair from him. Herbert has been guilty of the same offence several times before, and the Justice determined to impose a salutary restraint upon mined to impose a salutary restraint upon his future conduct by sentencing him to re-ceive fifteen lashes and an imprisonment of

five days in jail.

The Sheriff was notified and at once, made The Sheriff was notified and at once, made preparations to carry the sentence into execution. A thick piece of leather two feet in length, tapering to the end, and joined to a wooden handle, was selected for the lash. The prisoner after being stripped to the waist, was made to stand handculfed to the bars of a door in the jail. One of the deputies counted the strokes while the Sheriff laid them on with force and in quick succession. During the whipping the prisoner writhed repeatedly, and several means escaped him. After the last stroke had fallen it was found that a portion of the prisoner's back was covered with welts, and his right side, which the end of the strap had lashed, was badly discolored, and in several places ridges had been raised.

Don Jose Zorrilla, who was recently crowned poet laureate of Spain, is a short, slender old man, seventy-two years of age. He has a fine head, with white hair brushed back from the forehead. His eyes are large and dreamy, and its mouth is handsome. His moustache and goatee give him a military

LATER NEWS.

GEORGE D. PENROSE, one of the Auditors at the Philadelphia office of the Reading Railroad Company, was drowned while bathing at Atlantic City, N. J.

WHILE Horatio Fraser and his wife and two children were boating on the Pawtuxet River at Providence, R. I., the boat capsized and the children, aged two and one-half and four years, were drowned.

CHARLES KEMMER and Henry Arnett were drowned in Braxton County, W. Va., while attempting to cross a flooded stream.

THE low grounds around Galena, Ill., were visited by a frost, which did considerable damage to growing vegetables. Corn suffered in most exposed places.

THE Ripley (Ohio) Mill and Lumber Company's buildings, with a large amount of lumber, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The residence of J. P. Parker and the house of William Rode were also burned. The loss is about \$200,000.

In the Republic mine at Marquette, Mich., two cases of giant powder exploded, killing two men and three boys. All the victims were torn to shreds.

C. M. Hull, editor of the Bolivar Democrat, was killed at Rosedale, Miss., by S. A. Weissenger, editor of the Review. A newspaper war was the cause.

A TERRIFIC wind storm visited a portion of Prince George County, Va., leaving destruction and havoe in its track. Many bridges have been washed away. In the upper counties of Virginia the crops have been literally ruined by constant rains.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TICHENOR WAS taken suddenly ill in his office in the Treasury Department at Washington, and had to be taken home. For some time he has been in ill health and has been overworked. His principal trouble is rheumatism in an acute form.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has fssued an order extending the age limit of appointment of letter-carriers in non-civil service postoffices, from thirty-five to forty years. This age-limitation does not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service.

VENEZUELA and the United States of Colombia have notified the Department of State at Washington of their acceptance of the invitation to take part in the three Americas' Commercial Congress to be held in Washington next October. All the nations interested have now signified their intention to be represented in the Congress, except Paraguay, Hayti and San Domingo.

THE Shah of Persia attended Cody's Wild West show in Paris, and at its close expressed a desire to meet Buffalo Bill, whom he thanked for the admirable performance he had witnessed.

ALL Europe is alarmed because 80,000 Turkish reserves have been called out. The Porte is buying uniforms and stores, and work is proceeding at the dockyards with feverish activity.

SIE WILLIAM EWART, member of Parliament for the north division of Belfast, Ireland, is dead. He was a Conservative in politics.

THE dervishes charged the Egyptian cavalry at Toski, Soudan, and killed twentyseven men. Lieutenant Daguilar dislodged the dervishes at Masmas village and killed

fifteen of them. MISS JESSIE CROUCHER and Miss Ella Olive Parr, of Boston, were drowned in Horn Pond near Woburn, Mass., by the capsizing of a sailboat.

COMMODORE WILLIAM E. FITZHUGH, United States Navy, died a few days ago in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. He was sixty-three years old.

A SAILBOAT containing five persons was capsized on Silver Lake, near Pembroke, Mass, Fred. Allen, of Brockton, and Marcus Howe, of East Bridgewater, were drowned.

In the trial of the United States cruiser Boston for speed in Narragansett Bay, off Rhode Island, the vessel made 15.6 knots with seventy revolutions under unfavorable

In Columbia, S. C., William B. Meetze, a livery stable keeper shot and killed James S. Clark, an ex-trial Justice of Lexington County. They had quarreled about a woman.

HAL HARRIS, an old resident of Montevallo, Shelby County, Ala., was killed durof ing a quarrel by his son-in-law, Will Mo-Call.

JOHN C. COATES, New York; Thomas G. Stoddard, Massachusetts, and R. J. Elliott, Kansas, were appointed Postoffice Inspectors on mail depredations by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

THE President appointed John R. C. Pitkin, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordi nary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic antendered the appointment of Collector of th Port of New Orleans to ex-Governor Wa

mouth, of Louisiana. WHEN the train for Quebec on the Gran Trunk Railway had passed St. Lambert's Canada, after going through the Victori Bridge, an explosion occurred in the expre car by which a messenger named Rogers w. killed, the car completely wrecked and the express matter destroyed.

SECOND ballots for members of the Cour cils General were taken in the cantons i France at the recent election. The return show the election of twelve Republicans an thirty Conservatives. M. Laguerre, th Boulangist leader, was elected at La Rochelle

In a fight at Atchin, Sumatra, precipite ted by the Netherland troops, ninetee Dutchmen were killed and twenty-tw wounded. The natives have grown embold ened, and matters begin to assume a serior

MANY MILLIONS SAVED.

Statement of the Bond Purchase

Made by the Government. The United States bond purchases to day under the circular of April 17, 1888, wer \$152,215,200, and cost the Government \$176 187,529. The \$36,675,350 4s purchased cos \$72,511,528, and the \$95,539,850 41/s cost \$108,-

The following statement of United States bonds purchased from Angust 3, 1887, to and including July 27, 1889, has been made at the Treasury Department:

Amtpur-4 per cent. 4% per cent. Total. chased. \$51,741.100 \$114.707,420 \$176.538,550 Cost. 79,123,213.03 124,218,939.60 203,361,252.63

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Egypto-British Forces Slaughter 1500 Soudanese Dervishes.

General Grenfell, in command of the combined British and Egyptian forces, engaged the Soudanese near Toski, Soudan, and completely routed them. Wad-el-Jumi, the Soudanese leader, was killed. The Arab loss was 1500 killed and wounded. The Egyptian loss

was slight.

Besides Wad-el-Jumi, the slain on the Arab side include twelve emirs and nearly all the fighting men. Fifty standards were captured

by the Egyptians.

General Grenfell marched out of Toski at octock in the morning with a strong reconnoitring force of cavalry and camels and advanced close to the Arab camp. Making a feint of retreating he drew the whole of Wad-el-Jum's force to a point within four

miles of Toski.

Here the Egyptian infantry were held in readiness for an attack, and a general action was at once begun. The Soudanese made a gallant defence, but were driven from hill to hill. The Egyptian cavalry made a succession of effective charges, in which Wadel-Jumi and the emirs were killed.

After seven hours of hard fighting the dervishes were completely routed. Gunbosts

vishes were completely routed. Gunboats followed the scattered remnants of the Arab

followed the scattered remnants of the Arab force along the river.

General Grenfell, in his official report of the battle, says that the dervishes made repeated and desperate charges upon his men. They were met by the infantry, in line of battle, supported by the Twentieth Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry. The Egyptian horse artillery did excellent service. The dervishes numbered three thousand fighting men. The British troops thousand fighting men. The British troops will now return to Cairo. The latest advices give the Egyptian loss as seventeen killed and 131 wounded. One thousand dervishes were made prisoners.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE corn crop is abundant. LONDON contains 90,000 paupers.

CANADIAN industries are prospering. THERE are 362,000 miles of railroad. THE Shah is still the rage in Europe.

THE debt of New York city is \$88,000,000. ENGLAND is constructing fifty-two war

ABOUT 30,000 people a day go up the Eiffel COAL is \$18 a ton and gas \$8 a thousand in

THE number of dogs licensed in New York THERE are now 101 geographical societies

Iowa has paid off her last dollar of State ebt-\$30,000.

A "sweet potato trust" has been formed at Baltimore. YELLOW fever has broken out on the Isthmus of Panama.

A MOUNTAIN of pure manganese has just een found in Colorado. HUMAN sacrifices are still quite common n the East African coast.

In Chicago 1,324,000 hogs were packed this year against 1,557,000 in 1886.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. Cnor indications throughout the country point to the largest yield of oats ever re-A BRITISH syndicate is said to have paid

\$5,000,000 for an American patent medicine MR. PARNELL has a surplus of \$100,000

after paying his legal expenses before the THE new French army law extends the age of liability to service from forty-five

ears to fifty. MONTANA'S Constitution makers have reected woman suffrage by a vote of thirtythree to thirty-three.

NINETEEN salmon canneries are in operation in Alaska. They are so thick in the at the boats often cannot crowd through them.

PHILADELPHIA has caught the common scold complaint, and recently two unbeara-ble termagants were placed under \$500 bonds to keep the peace.

REFINED sugar has gone from six and a half to ten cents a pound at retail, and the refiners have got 300,000 barrels of it stored away in Brooklyn. Hoase stealing has increased to such an ex-

tent in Nebraska that it is proposed to revive the old vigilance committee, which ceased to exist over twenty years ago. Sixcu Buffalo Bill has been showing in Paris he has had offers of marriage from twenty-nine French women. The women

twenty-nine French women. The women were of all ages and conditions, three or four of them being enormously rich. The headless skeletons of 200 people, be-lieved to have been white, have been un-earthed near Yankton, Dakota. They are believed to be the skeletons of victims of an

Indian massacre of fifty years ago. TRADE statistics in France show that the export of French kid to this country is falling off. The French kid gloves are nearly all made of ratskins tanned, rats being more plentiful than kids in La Belle France.

THE United States War Department has about decided to adopt the smokeless and noiseless powder invented by Captain Noble, an Englishman. The powder is of a gray color, and comes in long threads like a whip

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

Milch Cows, com. to good. 30 00 @45 00

d	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
8000	Calves, common to prime 2 50 @ 5 50
10	Shoep 4 25 @ 5 3714
P-	Lambs 5 3714@ 7 00
	Hogs-Live 4 60 @ 5 00
	Dressed 7 @ SL
d	Flour-City Mill Extra 4 40 @ 4 60
8	Patenta 4 85 @ 6 15
	Wheat-No. 2 Red 8714@ 8714
in	Rye-State 53 0 K412
58	Barley-Two-rowed State 80 @ 87
3.0	Corn—Ungraded Mixed 491200 4412
10	Oats-No. 1 White 62 38
***	Mixed Western 26 @ 20
	Hay-No. 1 85 @ 95
1-	Straw-Long Rye 65 @ 25
	Lard-City Steam
n	Butter-Elgin Creamery 17 @ 1712
M	Dairy, fair to good. 13 @ 16 West. Im. Creamery 10 @ 14
d	West. Im. Creamery 10 @ 14
10	Enctory 9 (2) 191/
	Cheese-State Factory 61/0 81/2
0.	Skims-Light 73400 0
9	vvestern
	Eggs-State and Penn 141/6 15
n	BUFFALO.
0	Steers-Western 3 25 @ 3 90
	Sheep-Medium to Good 4 95 @ 4 00
18	Lambs-Fair to Good 4 50 @ 5 50
úδ	Hogs-Good to Choice Vorks 4 70 of 4 28
	Flour-Family 5 00 @ 5 25
	Wheat-No. 2 Northern - o os
	Corn-No. 3, Yellow
	Oats-No. 2, White
	Barley-No. 1 Canada @ 74
	BOSTON.
	Flour-Spring Wheat Pat's. 6 10 @ 6 40
1393	Corn-Steamer Vellow As as asset
	Oats-No. 2 White 30 @ 40
0	Rye-State 65 @ 70
欄	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET,

heep—Live weight.....

Hogs-Northern....

PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

DUNLAP is said to be for sale by Pittsburg. BASEBALL has become a fixture in Aus-

KELLY, of Boston, leads the League in DURYEA, of Cincinnati, still leads the

THE Boston club has already cleared ex-penses on the season. Hartforn, Conn., is trying to support an amateur baseball league.

EVERY Pittsburg player caught drinking will have to pay a fine of \$50. COLUMBUS has released Catcher Peoples and signed Rudolph Kemmler.

THE Boston club has purchased the release of Shortstop Smith, of Pittsburg. GUMBERT, of the Chicago team, is the hampion home-runner of the season.

KEEFE, of New York, leads the League pitchers still, on the number of strike outs. In the E-waiian Islands they are so far advanced as to use the double umpire sys-

Boston paid St. Paul \$2500 for Pitcher Sowders's release and received \$1900 from Pittsburg.

THREE triple plays have been recorded in the official statistics—one each by Cleveland, Washington and Chicago. It is a remarkable fact that Boston has

never been quite right at short field sin George Wright left the club. Boston recently led the League in the total of bases, average 378, with New York only a marginal point behind.

THE sum of \$7500 and Shortstop Quinn, was the offer made by the Bostons for Glass-cock, of the Indianapolis club. SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, has a

passion for baseball, and once played second base on the Nationals, of Washington. John Invin, brother of Arthur Irwin. Captain and shortstop of the Washingtons, has replaced Sweeny at third base in that

Chicago up to late date had made the greatest number of double plays, sixty-nine; Boston sixty-four, and Indianapolis third, THE breaking of the Southern League

threw a host of players on the market and most of them have been signed by the Inter-national and Western clubs.

RAMSEY, the new St. Louis pitcher, is only twenty-four years old. He has a record of fifty strikeouts in three consecutive games, and of seventeen in a single game.

PITCHER WHITNEY'S contract with Buffalo is rather a peculiar one. He cannot be reserved at the end of the season and must not be pitched more than twice a week. Burdock, the ex-Bostonian, never did bet-ter work in his life, both in batting and field-ing than he is now doing for New Haven, and he is also handling the team skilfully.

O'BRIEN, the Cleveland twirler, whose mystifying curves have been a source of worriment to the heavy batsmen of the League, is a protege of Tim Keefe, of the New Yorks.

GENERAL ARTHUR DIXWELL, of Boston, is perhaps the most remarkable baseball en-thusiast in the country. He has retired with a fortune from active business and spends every afternoon at a ball game.

No young player in either the League or Association has made the "first year" record that Holliday has this season. The Cin-cinnati Club made no mistake when it invested big money in this young player.

THE New Yorks have signed Pitcher O'Day, late of the Washingtons, and Lyons, who played in the outfield with the disbanded Jersey City club. Fielders Tiernan and Slattery, of the New Yorks, are on the

SECRETARY RUSK and United States Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, were present at a recent game between the New Yorks and the Washingtons in the National Capital. The head of the Agricultural Department frequently attends games.

As a sample of the expenses of a ball team it may be stated that Cieveland's 1883 team, in which were McCormick, Dunlap, Glass-cock, Bushong, Daily and other stars, cost for salaries less than \$16,000, and the present team, in which there are no stars, costs \$31,000. PROFESSOR J. H. PARSONS, who has just

been chosen principal of the high school of Augusta, Me., and who was formerly princi-pal of the Pittsfield Academy, was the crack pitcher at Bates College in 1877, '79 and '80, in which years Bates won the college cham

In fielding Corniskey leads the Association first basemen, McPhee the second baseman. Kappel's average is the best at third base. Holland leads at short. Hornung in left field is above all competitors. Corkhill easily leads among the centre fielders, and Dowie, of Baltimore, the right fielders.

LEAGUE RECORD. Won. Lost Percentage 50 27 .649 46 29 .618 New York 46 Philadelphia 48

Chicago 49	40	.512
Indianapolis	49	.403
Pittaburg 32	49	,395
Washington 25	48	.342
AMERICAN ASSOCIATIO	N MECO	RD.
Won.	Long. 1	dercentage.
St. Louis 58	30	.659
Brooklyn 55	20	.655
Baltimore 49	35	.583
Athletic 45	34	,570
Cincinnati 46	40	
Kansas City 34	50	405
Columbus 33	50 55	.375
Louisville 20	67	.230

Cleveland..... 44

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

A Total of \$130,895,432 Collected

During the Last Fiscal Year. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason has made the following preliminary report of the operations of the internal revenue ser-

vice for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

The total collections for the fiscal year just ended were \$130,895,432, against \$124,-326,475 the previous year, an increase of \$6,-508,957. The cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended will aggregate about \$4,185,-000, exclusive of the amount expended for the printing of internal revenue stamps, which is paid from the appropriation made to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The total receipts from the different objects of taxation during the last fiscal year were as follows: From spirits, \$74,-313,203, an increase of \$5,007,030 over the previous fiscal year; from tovice for the fiscal year ended June 30 last: were as follows: From spirits, \$74.-313,206, an increase of \$5,007,039 over the previous fiscal year; from to-bacco, \$31,866,860, an ir rease of \$1,204,429; from fermented liquors, \$23,723,835, an increase of \$399,617; from oleomargarine, \$594,248, an increase of \$30,-108; from banks and bankers, \$2214, an increase of \$2011, and from miscellaneous, \$91,-009, a decrease of \$74,248.

The following table shows the aggregate collections of internal revenue by States dur-

collections of internal revenue by States dur-				
ing the last fiscal year:				
Alabama \$92,762	Missouri \$7,730,608			
Arkansas 120,719	Montana 162,640			
California 2,097,013	Nebraska 2,248,624			
Colorado 294,116	N. Hampsh'e 469,351			
Connecticut. 785,714	New Jersey, 4,319,618			
Florida 434,082	New Mexico 59,069			
Georgia 436,119	New York 15,648,675			
Illinois31,007,419	N.Carolina. 2,467,150			
Indiana 5,788,226	Ohio 11,566,798			
Iowa 392,576	Oregon 286,524			
Kansas 183,433	Pasylvania, 8,520,703			
Kentucky 16,910,814	S. Carolina. 81,723			
Louisiana 632,009	Tennossee 1,006,335			
Maryland 3,986,928	Texas 228,117			
Massachut's 2,424,586	Virginia 8,303,026			
Michigan 1,962,397	W. Virginia 782,063			
Minnesota 1,377,796	Wisconsin 3,096,495			

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS.

Miss Gwendoline Caidwell is En-

gaged to Prince Murat. The recent report of the engagement in Paris of Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, of New York city, to Prince Murat, a grandson of Marshal Murat, who was one of the officers of Napoleon I., has been confirmed by a cable dispatch from Miss Caldwell.

Miss Caldwell is very well known in New York city, says the Sun, for her gifts to Roman Catholic enterprises. She contributed

MISS OWENDOLINE CALDWELL \$300,000 toward the fund to build the pro posed Catholic University of

posed Cathone University of America, now being built in Washington. Her sister fol-lowed this gift up with a donation of \$50,000 for her share of the Caldwell estate. The coming American Princess is petite in The coming American Princess is petite in figure and not so noticeable in social gatherings as her sister, Miss Linda. She is fond of travel, and has spent a good deal of time in Europe. When in this country she lives during the summer at the Caldwell villa at Newport. She is at present in Paris with her sister and Miss Donnelly, a relative, who always accompanies them in their travels.

Miss Caldwell's mother was a Kentucky bells of the Breckinridge family. Her father was the son of an English theatrical manager, who made a fortune in building gas houses in Chicago, St. Louis and Mobile.

TWO MONARCHS MEET.

A Grand British Naval Review in Honor of Emperor William.

The arrival of the Emperor William, of Germany, at Portsmouth, England, was made the occasion for one of the grandest, if not the grandest, naval parades the world has ever grandest, naval parades the world has ever known. According to programme the Prince of Wales at noon wentoutside the Soient in his yacht, the Osborne, to await the arrival of the German monarch on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The weather was superb. Outside the German squadron was sighted, and the great English men-of-war took up their positions.

As the Osborne approached the Hohenzollern the Prince of Wales signaled his greetings to the Kaiser, to which the latter responded. The Osborne then accompanied the Hohenzollern with her escort through the lines of war yessels drawn up in parade to receive her.

ressels drawn up in parade to receive her.
Every vessel, both German and English, was in holiday attire, and the spectacle, as the German fleet steamed slewly through the narrow aisle left between the gayly-decked warships—the flower of the British navy—was imposing in the extreme. was imposing in the extreme.

was imposing in the extreme.

As the imperial yacht passed each ship she was saluted by loud huzzas from the tars spread out upon the yards or ranged upon the deck, followed by the booming of the ship's guns, which shot out their tongues of flame again and again until the Hohenzollern was spain and again until the Hohenzollern was to be the spring took. hidden by the smoke. Then other voices took up the welcoming huzzas and other cannon

up the welcoming huzzas and other cannon boomed forth thunderous greetings.

Through this gantlet of fire and smoke the Hobenzollern passed with the iron-clads Deutschland, Kaiser, Preusser and Friedrich der Grosse and the frigate Zieten in her wake. At Trinity Pier the Kaiser disembarked and proceeded to Osborne, where he was embraced by his grandmother, the Queen. The Emperor dined with the Queen at Osborne that evening.

that evening.

The spectacle attracted to the shore of the Solent hundreds of thousands of people, while the water was literally covered with every conceivable form of craft bearing sight seers, most of which, as did all of the war ves sels and the transatlantic liners serving as ex-cursion steamers, displayed the German flag.

BOULANGER'S FALL.

france's Whilom Idol Meets a Crushing Defeat at the Polls.

Returns from the elections in France for Souncils-General had been received from 195 cantons on the day after the election. The Republicans have been successful in 746. he Conservatives in 419 and the Boulangists n 12. There will have to be second ballots

The defeat of Boulanger was more crush-

The defeat of Boulanger was more crushing and complete than even the most sanguine followers of the Government had anticipated. The most rabid adherents of the Beneral admit that he has coased to be a power in French politics. They are endeavoring to discover the rause for the revulsion of public feeling. It is agreed on all cides that had Bounger stood his ground and submitted to trial the result would have been air different. There is no doubt that the flight of Boulanger was looked upon by the masses as little short of cowarder, especially so in the case of one whose whole political capital consisted of his supposed bravery and dioregard for personal languer.

TWO MURDERERS HANGED

Dramatic Scenes On a Scaffold in the Louisville (Ky.) Jail.

Charles Dilger and Harry Smart, murderers, were hanged at 6:04 o'clock in the morning in the jail yard at Louisville, Ky.

At the conclusion of the religious service Smart and Dilger bade goodby to all the turn-keys. They then took positions on the trap. Smart laughed as he stepped upon the fats! door. Deputy Sheriff Hikes pinioned them with leather bands at 6.04 o'clock exactly, and both men shot down through the trap. Smart turned round and probably died in-stantly, but Dilger slipped through the noose, the rope eatching him over the chin at the lower teeth.

lower teeth.

He was seemingly unburt and was drawn up by the rope until his shoulders came through the trap, when the deputies took him by the arms and pulled him upon the scaffold. A new rope was brought into service, and when the noose was adjusted Dilger asked: "What's the matter?" When he was told, he said: "This shows I should not die." He placed himself upon the trap the second time by making two hops. The drop was again sprung, and at 6:09 he was straugled to death.

Anour 100,000,000 gallons of water go to waste every day over the Croton dam. This overflow would more than meet the requirements of New York city, but it cannot be conveyed there owing to the smallness of the old aguedness.

Great alarm is caused in the City of Mexico, by the terrible ravages being made throughout the country, and especially in the ow-lying districts, by the yellow fever. The mortality increases in number every day.

A BATTLE WITH A HAWK

A FIERCE CONTEST OVER THE POS-SESSION OF A FISH.

The Bird Seizes a Hooked Pickerel and Attacks the Fisherman in His Boat-Game to the Last.

George Decker, a Monroe County fisherman, was fishing a few days ago in Goose Pond, says a Pocono (Penn.) letter to the New York Sun. He hooked a pickerel, and while he was reeling it in a big fish hawk that had been sailing around at a great height above the pond all day without favorably locating any prey swooped down and seized Decker's pickerel in its talons. The pickerel was at the end of about fifty feet of line when the hawk struck it. As the hawk arose from the water with the fish it quickly reeled out all the line, which was 150 feet in length. Decker braced himself and hung on to his pole, which was a long bamboo in one piece. When the hawk had run all the line out, the hook being still firm in the pickerel's jaw, the big bird was brought to a standstill. The line was strong enough to hold out against all the hawk's tugging at it, and the hook was so deeply imbedded in the pickerel's bony jaw that the strain, great as it was, did not tear it loose. The hawk's strength started the boat, and the bird was soon towing it across the pond by means of the hook in the pickerel's jaw and the pole in the fisherman's hands.

The hawk's audacious act in swooping

down upon the hooked pickerel so dum-

founded Decker that he had been towed some distance before he awoke to the necessity of making an effort if he wanted to save his fish and tackle. He had a medium-sized six-shooter with him, and drawing it, he began peppering away at the hawk. Only one of the shots took effect, and that was the last one. It struck the hawk in one of its legs. With a sharp cry the bird released its hold on the pickerel, and the latter tumbled back into the water. But the hawk was not through with Decker yet. Upon dropping the pickerel the ugly bird darted savagely down upon the fisherman, and attacked him in the boat. This was a movement so entirely unexpected to the fisherman that he was carried completely off his feet by the force of the hawk's assault. The hawk fastened its claws in Decker's shirt at the waist, and began a vigorous onslaught with its powerful beak, seeking to drive it into the fisherman's eyes. Decker had dropped his pole, but retained his pistol in his hand. This was empty, however, and the only use he could make of it was to use it as a billy in defending himself. By raining blows on the bird's head and neck, while he protected his face and eyes with his other arm, he managed to fight the bird off until he regained his feet, when he thought that the bird would either give up the fight or could be easily disposed of. The hawk, however, showed not the

slightest disposition to give up, but re-

sumed its attack with renewed vigor. The narrow boat placed Decker at great disadvantage, as it rocked and tipped at every movement he made, and rendered his footing so uncertain that he had to guard against tumbling into the pond as well as the hawk's desperate lunges and strikes. Decker at last managed to make a successful grab at the hawk, and seized it with both hands around the neck. This would soon have choked the bird to death, but in making the grab the fisherman tipped the boat far over to one side. and before he could recover his balance his pitched headlong into the pond, carrying the hawk with him. To save himself from drowning he was forced to release the hawk which rose from the water, and Decker struck out for his capsized boat. The hawk's blood was still up, and as the swamped fisherman was swimming to his boat the bird swooped down upon him and fastened its talons in Decker's hair, his head being the only part of him above water. Decker's hair was thick and heavy, and the hawk secured a firm hold in it and tugged away at Decker's scalp like an Indian preparing it for the knife. Decker dived beneath the water, and, seizing the hawk with one hand by one of its legs carried the big bird nuder with him. A desperate struggle ensued below the surface, but there the hawk was so entirely out of its element that by the time Decker was himself forced to come to the surface he had succeeded in drowning his bold antagonist. Decker reached his boat and climbed

upon it, dragging the body of the big hawk with him. Then for the first he had time to think of his fish pole and the pickerel. He discovered the pole, which was in the water 200 yards from where he had dropped it, and from the way it was moving along Decker was satisfied that the pickerel had survived its experience with the hawk, and was still alive and active with the hook in his jaw. Decker was in the middle of the pond, on his capsized boat, and helpless to get near his rod, or get ashore without swimming. He took off his clothes and struck out for the fish pole. Sure enough, the pickerel was still on the hook. Decker swam ashore, handling the pole with one hand, and succeeded in landing the pickerel, which was over two feet in ength. He then swam out and pushed the boat ashore and righted it. The hawk, which had made such an unprecedented fight, measured six feet with its wings outstretched.

This mammoth hawk had made its haunts in wild hills around Goose Pond for over twenty years, and had defied all the skill and wiles of hunters in capturing it. Only last season, in this same pond, Decker had a lively fight with an enormous snapping turtle, which he had captured on an outline, and which snapped off the index finger of his right hand during the fight.

The making of leaden soldiers is an industry centered in Nuremburg and employing about eight hundred people. A ong war brought out the toy at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and artists were employed to make the lead soldiers faithful representations of regi-ments and countries. And the industry prospers most in times of war.