

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Evidences of the Terrible Butcheries Discovered by the Commission.

PITS FILLED WITH MASSACRED.

Guinea Villages Left in the Path of the Ruthless Turks—Bodies Thrown Into Trenches and Partly Burned—The Powers Submit Notes to the Porte Calling for Reform.

The commission which has been investigating the atrocities in Armenia traversed the devastated villages and arrived at Jelygozan (also written Ghelyguzan), where 120 houses were found to have been burned. The people were sheltered in miserable huts, and ample proof



MRS. MARY E. LEASE.
(Kansas Woman Politician Who Hypnotized an Insane Asylum Attendant.)

proceedings Mrs. Lease, without announcing her purpose, walked across the committee room to where J. L. Flint, an attendant at the asylum, was sitting, and made a pass of her hand before his eyes. Flint appeared to be asleep.

Mrs. Lease made him do all sorts of things, ridiculous and otherwise, and finally brought him out of his trance by other passes of her hands.

PUT HIM TO SLEEP

A Noted Woman Politician Gives an Exhibition of Her Hypnotic Power.

At an investigation being held against officers of the Kansas State Insane Asylum, in Topeka, Mrs. Mary Lease, the woman politician, gave an exhibition of her hitherto unknown power as a hypnotist. During the

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

During the month of April, 1895, 40,444 immigrants arrived at the ports of the United States.

President Cleveland is deluged by letters from parents of triplets and quadruplets.

Great Britain notified the United States that it would not observe the regulations regarding sealing firearms on vessels in Bering Sea.

Admiral Meade declined to answer the inquiries of the Navy Department regarding his criticism of the Administration.

United States Minister Hasellon was recalled from Venezuela because he was mentally and physically broken down.

Postmaster-General Wilson awarded the contract for supplying the Postoffice Department with registered package envelopes.

Brigadier-General Craighead, the new Chief of Engineers, assumed charge of the Engineer Corps of the Army.

The Navy Department states that fifty able seamen of the United States bark were ordered in irons for desertion.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Pittsburg	13	6	Baltimore	7	7
Cincinnati	12	6	Philadelphia	8	8
Boston	11	7	Brooklyn	7	10
Chicago	12	9	Washington	6	10
Cleveland	10	8	St. Louis	8	14
New York	9	8	Louisville	5	12

The convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, called by Governor Richards, of Montana, to discuss means to promote the interests of the silver cause met after a parade in the Great Mormon Tabernacle. Over 2000 delegates were present. Governor Richards presided.

One of the powder mills at Sohamtooke, N. Y., blew up. Chancey Lehigh, the miller, and Charles Clump, fatally injured. Both men were employed in the mill.

T. W. Atkinson, of New York City, was chosen Commander of the New York State Department of A. R. by the Saratoga Encampment.

An anti-trolley indignation meeting in Brooklyn, N. Y., was attended by 10,000 persons.

Three thousand employees of the Pencil Iron Works at West Mifflin, Penn., had their wages advanced ten per cent.

By title vote the bill for the reorganization of the New York City Police Department was killed in the State Senate at Albany.

The competitive drill of the military companies at Memphis, Tenn., began.

Eckley B. Cox, the most prominent coal operator in Pennsylvania, died at Drifton of pneumonia. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale, a newly-married couple, were burned to death in their new home at Midland, Mich. The fire was incendiary.

The trial of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin for bribery and extortion in taking \$50 from Contractor Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., ended in a disagreement of the jury. The jurors stood ten for conviction to two for acquittal.

Mrs. S. Lowenstein, of Brooklyn, died in giving birth to four babies, two of whom survived.

Troops were summoned to Franklin (Miss.) mines to repress strikers.

Three men and a dozen race horses were killed in a railway accident near Hornellsville, N. Y.

At Lexington, Ky., Albert S. Hall, a groceryman, and Volney Hinton Baird, a clerk in Hall's place, engaged in a shooting encounter in the residence of H. S. Searns of Baird's attention to Mrs. Hall. Baird was killed.

A cloudburst at Massillon, Ohio, washed out a number of bridges. People on Summit and Erie streets were removed in boats. Immense damage was done.

A lodging house in Chicago was wrecked by natural gas and a number of persons were killed and injured.

The United States Mutual Accident Association of New York was declared insolvent, with liabilities of \$300,000 and assets of \$50,000.

Twelve-year-old Agnes Buchanan and seven-year-old Joseph Bastin were killed by the trolley cars in Newark, N. J.

Foreign Notes.

The Spanish commander who fired on the Alliance was publicly censured.

The Emperor of Austria has finally accepted the resignation of Count Kalnoky, Imperial Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron von Goltz has been succeeded as Admiral Commanding-in-Chief of the German Navy by Admiral Knorr.

A decree was issued by the Mikado announcing that, in deference to the wishes of Russia, France and Germany, Japan would not insist on retention of the Liau-Tou Peninsula. The Japanese Nation is greatly excited over the Mikado's submission.

Queen Wilhelmina and Queen Regent Emma returned to The Hague, Holland, from England.

Ex-Queen Natalie, of Serbia, entered Belgrade in triumph after her four years' banishment. King Alexander and his Ministers and high officials welcomed her at the station. The crowds received her enthusiastically.

The Anti-Socialist bill was unanimously rejected in the German Reichstag.

Emperor Francis Joseph refused to accept the resignation of Count Kalnoky, Premier of Austria-Hungary.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.
Five Men Killed and Three Fatally Injured at West Bingham, Penn.

By the blowing up of an eighty-horse-power boiler at West Bingham, Potter County, Penn., five men were killed and three fatally injured. The killed are: Claude English, James Mowers, Eugene Merrick, Lyman Perry and Charles Grover. The fatally injured are: O. Johnson, William Gridley and Caleb Converse, all residents of Mills, Penn.

At the time of the accident the men were sitting near the boiler waiting for a belt to be repaired. The boiler was condemned by an inspector only a few days before, as the steam source failed to record accurately within fifty pounds the amount of the pressure. All but one of the killed and injured were married men with families.

Decadence of Bull Fighting.
Everything points to an early decadence of bull fighting, which has been declining in the past several months in the City of Mexico and throughout the Republic. The last fight in the Baccarat ring was particularly bad. This is probably the last fight which will be given for the present, and it is not yet decided whether the ring will be reopened with the coming of the new season.

Killed Her Confessor.
The Abbe de Broglie, brother of Duke Albert de Broglie, was shot and killed at Paris, France, by a woman named Amelot, a religious fanatic.

She was laboring under the delusion that the Abbe was guilty of abusing the secrecy of the confessional.

The Abbe de Broglie was sixty-one years old, enormously wealthy and very charitable.

An Enlarged Midway at Atlanta.
The Atlanta Exposition means to reproduce the Midway Plaisance of the Chicago World's Fair on an enlarged scale.



FARM GARDEN

SUMMER CARE OF MILK.

Cleanliness in all dairy operations is of first importance. Milk with dry hands. Keep the atmosphere in which the milk must stand free from bad odors. Preserve the desirable flavors in the cream. If the milk is wanted sweet, lower the temperature as soon as the milk is drawn from the cow to just above freezing if possible. Neglect of proper care of milk by patrons is the cause of much trouble at the factory and results in a like reduction in net profits. It pays to be honest.—American Agriculturist.

RETAINING THE BUTTER FLAVOR.

Concerning cold storage of butter, we will say that there is only one method that will keep butter so as to preserve its first rosy flavor, and that is by freezing it.

The old method of cold storage by holding it at a temperature of thirty-three to forty degrees would keep the butter from getting rancid, but it would soon lose its fine flavor and show a sort of dead, cold storage taste. If refrigerators are constructed on a system whereby a temperature of sixteen to twenty degrees can be constantly maintained, butter can be held in a sweet, rosy condition six months. Recent experiments have indicated that it is better to go down even as low as eight degrees above zero. The butter does not lose its flavor quickly when brought into consumption. The sixty-pound package, either in tubs or firkins, is probably the best form of package for this work.—Hoard's Dairyman.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

Flax requires a rich, light loam soil, and, preferably, a grass sod turned under. The land should be moist, but not wet, and a low-lying meadow on a river bottom is especially favorable to it. It is grown either for the seed or for the fibre, and the method of cultivation differs as the purpose for which the crop is grown. For seed, the seed sown is not more than two to three pecks per acre, as thin sowing encourages the growth of side branches, on which the fruit, called seed pods, are produced more than on the main stem. It is mostly grown for seed on this continent, as the climate is too dry and warm for the best kind of fibre. The only locality where the best fibre might be grown is in the Southern mountain region, where the summers are cool and the rainfall as twice as much as elsewhere on the continent. The seed is sown early in May, about the time of oat seeding. The product of seed is from ten to fifteen bushels an acre, and at the present prices prevailing, it is the most profitable of all grain crops. As the preparation of the fibre requires much hand labor, it is not a paying crop, and it is hardly possible that at present we can compete with the Russians and Bohemians in growing and preparing it. The culture is rapidly dying out in Ireland on account of the competition of the Eastern European Nations, where labor is so cheap.—New York Times.

A CHEAP PLANT HOUSE.

I should like to tell of a cheap little house we built last fall, writes Mrs. G. D. The winter was unusually severe, yet all my flowers except an artemisia plant were saved, even the tender begonias. As it may be of use to some other beginner I will give the plan of this house.

Strong posts were driven into the ground at intervals of six feet. Upon each side of the posts inch planks were nailed. The space between was filled with sawdust rammed down close. The boards on the inside were planed so as to make a smooth ceiling, but the outer ones were not dressed. Over the outside a layer of asbestos was tacked, and over this is a heavy weather boarding. The roof has a double ceiling, as well as a thick shingling. A coating of sawdust about three inches thick is placed between the shingles and the first ceiling; and between the two ceilings overhead is a layer of asbestos. The dimensions of this little house are only 6x12 feet, yet it gives room for as many plants as I care to keep. Height of the front is nearly eight feet, height at back is six. It fronts south, and is lighted; by sliding windows, which come within three feet of the ground, below them being ceiled and weather-boarded like the other walls. At the east end is a glass door. I have heavy duck curtains outside the glass. These are dropped down during the worst weather, and left down every night in the middle of winter. The flowers are placed on a set of steps eight inches apart. The lower ones are twelve inches wide, the two upper six inches. The most tender plants are put on top. I open the windows on every warm day in winter to make the plants hardy.

The only heating apparatus is a coal oil stove. This is kept burning whenever I find it necessary, and it gives warmth enough for a South Tennessee winter. I don't know whether such a structure and such heating appliances would be safe farther north or not.—Detroit Free Press.

ROSES FOR THE GARDEN.

Thousands of people who love roses, and have plenty of room in their gardens or dooryards for a bed of roses of larger or smaller dimensions, are afraid to attempt to grow them, because they imagine it requires too much skill. A great deal of this may be laid at the door of our older-school gardeners and florists, who, from narrow-mindedness more than anything else, have tried to envelop everything pertaining to floriculture in mystery, and to spread the belief that to grow even the commonest flowers required their skill and superintendence. Certainly no more mistaken idea regarding the culture of the roses could possibly exist. The main factor required is good plain common sense, which, if rightly applied, cannot fail to make it very easy to grow successfully the choicest kinds of roses.

What to Avoid.—Never attempt to grow roses under the shade of a tree, or even where the roots of near-by trees can reach the rose bed, and remember that the roots of established trees will travel far beyond the spread of their branches in search of new and richly manured soil, and when once they reach it they will soon monopolize the whole, leaving the proper occupants a very scant proportion of food to exist upon. No rose can thrive under such conditions. Never choose a place to plant roses that is very wet or undrained, as extreme moisture will rot the roots, and the poor rose will soon die of rapid consumption. Neither should a gravel or sand heap be selected, for the simple reason that such positions are so porous that all the fertilizing given will be washed away by every rain that falls upon it. These are the principal extremes to avoid in selecting a place for planting roses.

Preparation of the Rose Bed.—Dig up the soil to the depth of eighteen to twenty inches, thoroughly incorporating a liberal proportion of well decomposed manure, and if the natural soil is of a heavy clayey nature the addition of three or four inches of sand will help it materially; on the contrary, if the soil is of a light, sandy or gravelly nature the addition of a liberal proportion of a heavier or clay soil will be very beneficial. Where the bed has to be entirely prepared with new earth I would advise selecting a good, fresh, loamy soil—the surface five or six inches deep from an old pasture is the best. First remove the natural soil above, replacing it with the new soil, adding one load of manure to every five or six of soil, thoroughly mixing the whole, and when the bed is filled up a little higher than the original soil, to allow for settling, it is ready for the rose plants.

Planting and Care of Roses.—Place the plants about eighteen inches apart each way, and should dry weather set in give them a liberal soaking of water once a week as long as dry weather continues. Do not give water in homeopathic doses, for roses are like robins, they like the best there is and plenty of it. It will also very greatly help them to produce continuous bloom if they are heavily mulched with short manure or chopped straw; even a coat of coarse, dry grass is better than nothing. In the following spring, after all frost is past, go over them, shorten back any long shoots and cut out any dead tips that may appear; keep all weeds cleared out at all times as soon as they show themselves, and renew the mulching in the spring as pruned. When the plants have started into new growth go carefully over them, and as soon as the first green worm or caterpillar is seen on the leaves, syringe the leaves both under and above with water, then dust them with hellebore powder—a large pepper box or flour dredger is a good thing for this purpose. Repeat this three or four times before the flowers open, and these pests will all disappear, and you will be rewarded with such a crop of beautiful flowers that you will wonder why you had never tried rose growing before. You will find it both a pleasure and a profit—pleasure in the beauty and grace it will add to your home, and profit in giving you employment and recreation in the open air, thereby often saving doctor's bills and discontented minds.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Always weigh your butter at home. Don't keep the soil too wet, as it inclines them to decay at the base. Don't breed for bones, but strive to build up a dairy of butter producers. Do not leave an orchard to itself after planting. Cultivate it without ceasing. It is necessary that you be able to control the temperature while ripening cream. Pure water is absolutely necessary, and pastures must be kept free of noxious weeds. Lantanas, perennial phloxes and chrysanthemums will grow rapidly from cuttings put now. Two largely common crops that should be considerably reduced—lice on hens and weeds in the garden. Do the milking in a quiet place and make no noise doing the work. If in a stable, have it free from odors. It is just as important that an orchard receive good tillage to make healthy, vigorous growth as it is to corn or potatoes. One of the chief causes of disease among sheep is overcrowding. They will never do well if they are kept in crowded quarters.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Electricity is supplanting mules as a motive power in mines.

The chance of two finger-prints being alike is not one in 64,000,000.

Herr Nordau treats the mania for collecting useless trifles about one as a species of degeneracy.

The National Academy of Sciences has awarded the Barnard gold medal to Lord Rayleigh for his discovery of argon in the atmosphere.

Cast-iron blocks are being tried in some of the most frequented streets of Paris, instead of the granite blocks usually placed alongside tramway rails.

When a portion of the brain is removed it seems to be renewed, but whether the substance is true brain tissue or not appears to be undetermined.

A National sanitary association is one of the hoped-for outcomes of the Atlanta Exposition. A convention of sanitary men and health officers is to be held there for the purpose.

Sir Robert Ball, the Astronomer Royal for Ireland, is said to believe that the time is approaching when posterity will be able to construct machinery that will be operated with heat obtained by the direct action of the sun's rays.

The French Government has completed experiments with a new gun which, after having fired 3000 rounds with the heaviest charges of smokeless powder, was found to be in fair condition. It has a bore of six inches and is over twenty-two feet long.

The waters of North America, which means the Gulf of Mexico, the two great oceans and the rivers, creeks and lakes, are stocked with 1800 different varieties of fish. Of the above number 500 are peculiar to the Pacific and about 600 to the rivers, creeks and lakes.

One of Pasteur's pupils, a young Viennese, is said to have discovered the bacillus that causes blood poisoning and inflamed wounds. The antidote, which he also claims to have found, can be used with success in cases of diphtheria too malignant to yield to serum treatment.

The highest death-rate of any town in the civilized world is that of the City of Mexico—forty per thousand. The city is 7000 feet above sea level, but in spite of this fact its defective drainage makes the mortality very great. Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, explains in a recent article that when the water in Lake Texcoco is high it backs up into the sewers until the soil under the houses and in the streets is saturated with sewage.

An Expert in Criminal Ornithology. The death of Robert Biron, Q. C., the police magistrate, will be regretted by a large social circle, and far beyond it, for in him the poor will have lost a friend. His character was kind and genial, and those who belonged to his circuit had reason for thinking him an excellent company. As an after-dinner speaker, of the cheerful sort, he had few superiors. His humor, though good-natured, was very keen. I remember an example of it which always tickled me. His expression was not that of one who passed his time in brawling courts and purlieus of the law, but was rather contrived than otherwise. This, on one occasion, caused a couple of rogues who drove the common trade of selling sparrows in Regent's Park as "having just fow'd over from the Zoological Gardens" to imagine him an easy victim. "It's a curious bird, sir, and we don't know its value, nor even what kind of a bird it is. Now, what should you think?" "Well," said Biron, looking from one to the other of their thieving faces, "I am not quite sure, but I should think it was a jailbird." The astonished embarrassment they displayed was, he used to say, quite remarkable.—London Illustrated News.

Ruby Mining in Burmah.

A large quantity of the world's supply of rubies comes from the Burmah mines, which have been actively worked since the annexation of Burmah by the British Government. The ruby district is about twenty-six miles long and twelve broad, and lies at elevations varying from 4000 feet to 5000 feet above the sea-level. Some of the mines have been worked by the natives from very remote periods; in fact, old workings are found over an area of sixty-six square miles. It is in the lower clay beds of the river alluvia, and in similar deposits formed in gullies in the hill-wash, that the rubies, spinels, and other gems are found. In the alluvia, square pits from two feet to nine feet across, ingeniously timbered with bamboo, are sunk to the ruby earth, which is drawn up by bamboo baskets. In the hill-wash long open trenches are carried from the sides of a gully. Regular mines are opened in some places, in others the limestones is quarried.—Detroit Free Press.

The White Ants of India.

"It is a remarkable fact that one never sees wooden telegraph poles in India," said a well-known railroad man yesterday. "The white ants are so numerous in India that they would eat a telegraph pole in one night. On that account stone is used. The stone piles are from six to eight feet high. For ties, inverted iron boxes are used, and, strange to say, they are so tempered that they do not warp in hot weather."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

NECROLOGY.

The Hand of Death Claims Distinguished and Representative Persons.

Ira J. Chase, formerly Governor of Indiana, died in Lubec, Me., from erysipelas. He went to that place several months ago to conduct evangelical work. He was born in Rockport, N. Y., December 7, 1834. He studied for the ministry after the war, and was a Christian minister till he entered politics. In 1888 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Governor Hovey, and upon the death of the latter succeeded him as Governor.

Mrs. Mary Ridgely Brown, wife of Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland, died a few days ago at the Hotel Bennett, Baltimore. Although she was only thirty-eight years old, she had not been well for more than two years. While shopping two years before she had an attack of sunstroke from which she never entirely recovered. Mrs. Brown was the daughter of the well-known David Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Ex-President Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, died at Amherst, Mass., of erysipelas. Rev. Dr. Julius Hawley Seelye was President of Amherst College from 1877 until 1893. He was born in Bethel, Conn., on September 14, 1824. He was graduated from Amherst College with high honors in the class of 1849.

General Charles Sutherland, formerly Surgeon-General of the United States Army, died at his residence in Washington, sixty-five years old. General Sutherland was born in 1829 in Philadelphia. He served throughout the war and in December, 1890, was appointed Surgeon-General of the Army.

COMEZ WINS A BATTLE.

The Spanish Troops Utterly Defeated by Cuban Insurgents.

A big battle was fought at Borey, province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, between Gomez, the Cuban leader, and Saldedo, the Spanish commander. Gomez was victorious, annihilating the Spanish troops, killing and capturing more than a thousand men, and great quantities of ammunition and army stores. The battle lasted four hours, and was hard fought.

Men from the plantations are joining the insurgents hourly. Fifty from the sugar plantations around Consuelo del Sur, well armed with rifles, joined the revolutionists. The ranks of the insurgents are filling up from the small towns and plantations. All labor has been stopped in the province of Puerto Principe. Laborers are flocking to Gomez. Thousands are joining him. All work in the outlying provinces is at a standstill.

THE GOLD CURE.

Dr. Keeley Must Tell the Ingredients of His Relief for Drunkenness.

Judge Myers, of the District Court, Leavenworth, Kan., has made an important order affecting the rights of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley. W. F. Johnson, of Topeka, sues Dr. Keeley for \$100,000 damages, the petition reciting that the plaintiff has been made a physical wreck by the gold cure. Judge Myers ruled that Dr. Keeley must make known the ingredients of his bichloride of gold. The Court holds that the cure is not a property right nor trade mark, is unprotected by a patent, has been in use more than two years, and consequently Dr. Keeley must tell of what it is compounded.

Three Hangings in Missouri.

Joseph Burrier, colored, was hanged at St. Joseph, Mo., for attempted assault upon a seven-year-old girl. This was the first legal execution for this crime in Missouri. James Murray, colored, who was convicted with his brother "Ed" of the murder of Conductor Edgar Fitzwilliams, on the Midland Suburban line in 1893, was hanged at Clayton, Mo. "Ed" was hanged at Herrman, Mo., an hour later.

Four Miners Killed.

Four persons were killed by the explosion in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Sopris, Col. They are Sylvester Cox, John Lubahn, Albert Laemmeringer and Bias Ochoa.

A Village Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

A fire destroyed nearly the entire business portion of Oakfield, N. Y. The loss aggregated \$75,000, partly insured.

The Labor World.

Bank of England has 1100 employees. Coal miners agreed on a scale until July 1. Organized labor throughout the State of Illinois will celebrate the Fourth of July this year.

Two non-union men were whipped by three women at Sheboygan, Wis., where 3000 men are out on strike.

In the Bellaire (Ohio) region more than 15,000 coal miners went out on strike, and all mines were closed down.

The employees of a Maine mill struck. The superintendent acceded to their demands and gave every man who did not strike a \$20 bill.

TYPICAL TURKISH DRAGOMAN.

(He Serves as Interpreter Between Turkish Officials and Foreign Ambassadors.)

was found of the truth of the stories heretofore told by correspondents of English newspapers regarding the massacre of Armenians and the throwing of their bodies in large numbers into a pit, where the Turks endeavored to conceal their crime by pouring barrels of petroleum upon the bodies and setting fire to the oil. The flames, however, failed to consume the mass, and a stream was dammed and diverted from its course in order to wash away the half-burned bodies. Even this failed to obliterate the terrible evidence against the Turks, and the local authorities were compelled to remove the bodies. The villagers had removed the bulk of the bodies and interred them in consecrated ground before the arrival of the commission.

The delegates of the Powers left Mush on April 5. The Turkish delegates at first declined to accompany them, and then changed their minds. They went to the ruined villages, and traversed Shenik and Gernak, which were found in ruins standing in the midst of devastated fields. They passed other villages where many houses were burned, and at Jelygozan the commission had two pits. Instead of one as originally reported, opened, and found in them the remains of skulls and bones with hair and clothing still adhering to them. Later, another pit was searched. It was situated in a ravine near Jelygozan, and inside it was found a decapitated trunk and other remains. But few bodies, however, were found. The villagers told the delegates that they had removed the bodies from this pit. It was evident that all three pits had contained bodies. The exhalations from the pits were so frightful that the delegates had great trouble in prevailing upon laborers to finish their horrible task.

As a result of the investigation and the reports of the delegates, the Powers have submitted notes to the Turkish Government impressing upon the Porte the necessity of promptly inaugurating a scheme for Armenian reforms which should include the appointment of Christian officials in Armenia, the Powers to have the right to veto the appointments of the governors. The notes of the delegates do not base their suggestions on the Sassan outrages, but on the general unsatisfactory condition of Armenia.

A MILE OF VETERANS.

Grand Parade of the New York State G. A. R. at Saratoga.

The parade of the State Grand Army veterans at Saratoga, N. Y., proved a great success. There was an immense gathering



GENERAL THOMAS G. LAWLER,
Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

the largest seen in Saratoga since the September floral fete. The procession—a mile in length—was reviewed by Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler and Department Commander Shotts.

Following the parade the veterans and their friends assembled in Convention Hall, which was filled to overflowing. On the stage there were 350 school children, who rendered patriotic songs. The address of welcome was made by Village President Charles H. Sturges, which was responded to by Department Commander Shotts. Addresses were also made by General Palmer and Commander-in-Chief Lawler.

A Clergyman's Suleide.

During a fit of mental despondency, caused by his sweetheart's refusing to accompany him to church, the Rev. Ott. Tarwell killed himself at Velpin, Ind., where he had preached for some time.

Higher Wages for 15,000 Men.

The Carnegie Steel Company, employing 15,000 men, posted a notice at Pittsburg, Penn., advancing wages ten per cent.

The Business Revival.

Reports from Pittsburg show a great revival in business in Pennsylvania and adjoining States.