THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

THE GUARD'S OUTING,

Where the Second Brigade Will Enjoy Its Annual Camp This Summer.

THE ALLEGHENT'S BANKS

Within a Short-Ride of the City Definitely Decided on by the Officers.

A MAGNIFICENT PARADE GROUND,

The Like of Which the Soldier Boys of the State Never Enjoyed at Any Previous Encampment.

HOW FARMER BROWN MAKES A PROFIT.

most Within Sight of the - Tented Field at Arnold Station

AREANGEMENTS FOR CARING FOR THE CROWDS



HE ground on which the Second Brigade, N. G. P., will pitch Its tents this summer has already been fought over once. It was t bloodless battle, though. It is the same piece of propfered to the city of Pittsburg last fall for a Poorhouse Farm at something like \$5,000 an acre, and which, on the

eve of acceptance, was thrown into the courts, where Judge contest against the ground. The city had no right to buy it. The coming encampment will be located on the lower end of this farm. After the mmander of the brigade had finally se-

lected the spot, and the official announcement had been made, objections were raised by a farmer named Brown, who rents that portion of the land. He said the soldiers would destroy the pasturage for his cows. Certain gentlemen and officers reasoned with Mr. Brown, but he was obstinate. Nice Thing for Farmer Brown.

He pays a rent of \$250 per year for the place. This week, in consideration of a theck for \$1,000, he agreed to withdraw all objections to the encampment. In other words, he will receive for eight days' occupation of the farm by the troops enough, money to pay his own rent for four years to some. The railroad company pays the \$1,000. The ground selected for the encampmen

is a beautiful plain, beginning at Arnold station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and extending from the railroad back to the Allegheny river. Its extreme width is 1 200 feet and its length 3,000 feet. It is as level as a floor, with the exception of a slightly rising knoll at the upper end, which has already been designated as the quarters of Brigadier General Wiley and staff. In this respect, the site is pronounced by the officers who have seen the place superior to any camping ground heretofore used by the brigade. Generally, a ravine or gully has divided some regiment from another, or the regiments have been staked off in irregular shape. Here, however, the regiments will all be quartered on an unbroken plais, with a vast parade ground extending in uninterrupted area in front of the regimental quarters. The River Is Near at Hand.

The soldiers will be quartered along the river. A heavy bush lines the Allegheny at this point, and as a bend in the stream both above and below shuts out a view of neighboring towns on the other shore, the



The Station-Only Building in Sight.

river is a paradise for bathers. It is deep and pretty. The swimming will endear the enempment to all "the beys" from the city, and the design of the officers in pitch-ing the tents on the river side of the farm is to give the men all the water advantages

Between the tents and the railroad lies the ingest parade ground the brigade has ever enjoyed. There will be no cramping or crowding in drills and dress parades. The abundance of room will afford the grandest of opportunities for mancuvering, and for sham battles, of which there will probably be two or three during the cam-At the southern extremity of the encompment is a deep forest. Beyond that are the stately homes of Fairfield, including the country seats of the Bakewells and Kerrs, of Pittsburg. Between Fairfield and the town of Parmasus is the site of the new manufacturing town of Kensington. It possesses but few buildings yet, though ten miles of streets have already been out out among the fields there, and hundreds of lots marked "sold."

The Methodists Within Reach.

Just north of the brigade encampment is Valley Camp, the pretty religious summer resort of Pittsburg Methodists. Its cottages are plainly visible through the trees from Arnold, and high up in Valley Camp, though a mile distant from the scene of coming military glory, there is a magnificent view of the Arnold grounds. When 2,000 tents caper the plain, with their flying flags and glistening guns, the scene as viewed from the south side of Valley Camp will be

inspiring indeed.

For the information of the soldiers it may

be stated that the site of their camp is from Pittsburg 19 miles; from Parnassus 2 miles; Valley Campmeeting, 1 mile; Kensington, .08 mile; Creighton, 1½ miles; Tarentum, 3 miles; Tarentum Campmeeting, 5 miles; Freeport, 10 miles.

Freeport, 10 miles.

The proximity of the soldiers to two campmeetings will be observed. The religious season at Valley Camp begins in the middle of July, and will be concluded by the time the National Guard arrives, but the cottages are always occupied far into the fall, so that more or less social interest and intercourse will be maintained by the 70 odd families on Valley Camp and the Guard. The religious services at Tarentum Camp, however, begin on August 11, and will be on while the soldiers' encampment lasts. Where Bishop Bowman Died.

Right at the edge of the brigade grounds is located an historical monument. About 30 years ago the celebrated Bishop Samuel Bowman, of the Episcopal Church, was walking to Parnassus from a church where he had preached. He fell dead in his tracks, either from heart disease or sunstroke, and on that very spot a rugged stone monument was erected to his memory by the Episcopal Church. the Episcopal Church.

Just at Kensington station, to the right of

camp so great that the soldier boys can be easily induced to not run back and forward to Pittsburg on the hourly trains.

The brigade which is to camp here consists of the Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Fighteenth Boginsteenth Brighteenth Brighteent

and Eighteenth Regiments; Battery B, artillery; Sheridan Troop of Cavalry; General Wiley and staff, and Governor Pattison and staff. There will be altogether sleeping under the tents about 3,200 uniformed men.

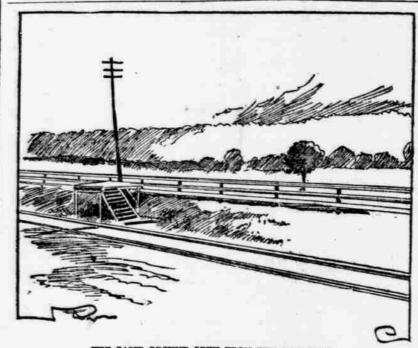
L. E. STOFIEL.

WIND AND WATER

SPREAD DESTRUCTION THROUGH MANY KANSAS TOWNS.

Growing Crops Destroyed—Every Cellar in Emporia Flooded—Effects of a Tornade Near Arkansas City-A Rescuing Party at Fort Scott Meets Disaster.

KANSAS CITY, June 20 .- There was rain and wind storm in the vicinity of Osceola, Kan., last night. About six inches of water fell. Great damage was done to growing crops. A passenger train on the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern Railroad Just at Kensington station, to the right of the railroad, is a commanding knoll. It is proposed to pitch the group of tents here for the quartering of the Governor and his staff. It is believed that Governor Pattison and his



THE CAMP GROUND SEEN FROM THE RAILROAD.

staff will spend several days with the brigade. The encampment begins on Saturday, August 8, and will last until the following Saturday. From intimations in National Guard circles, the Governor will arrive Monday of the encampment, and remain until the following Friday. The aim of placing his headquarter down at Montage. placing his headquarters down at Kensington is to have His Excellency relieved of the noise and curiosity of the main camp, and place his tents in a retired locality. The quarters, however, would be a commanding

Pittsburg People Will Go. The soldiers will be transported by the railroad company to Arnold station, which is the only house at the encampment. Here the railroad will erect large platforms and



An Historie Monument. sheds to receive the men and their equipage. It is the most convenient station for visitors to disembark at also, though the visitors to disembark at alse, though the excursion tickets to be put on sale by the Valley road will only be to Kensington station. The railroad expects to do an enormous business. It is making every arrangement to run big special trains on the days of the Governor's review, inspections, parades, sham battles, etc. A conservative parades, sham battles, etc. A conservative estimate of the number of people to visit the camp from Pittsburg on the Sunday included is 10,000. Being so near the city, the encampment promises to be one of the showiest ever held by the brigade.

Nor will the great crowds expected de-moralize the brigade discipline. The officers in charge believe that by a liberal policy in getting the people of a large city to visit

At Emporia 3½ inches fell in two hours. Nearly every cellar in the town is flooded, and the lower floors of many houses were covered with water to the depth of several nches. Wheat and corn have suffered considerable damage.

The tornado which passed over Arkansas

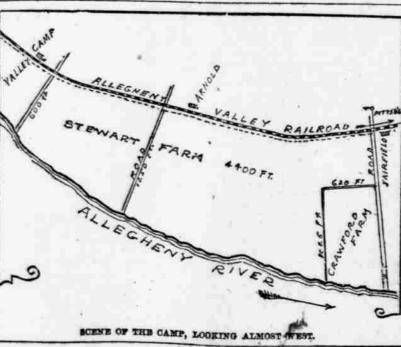
The tornado which passed over Arkansas City last night did great damage 15 miles southeast of there. The dwelling houses of John Bowman, W. Bennett, Samuel Brown, K. Kersey and William Brown were completely wrecked. All the inmates escaped without serious injury, except Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, mother of John Bowman, who was fatally injured. A daughter of Mr. Bennett was in the cellar and was completely buried under the debris, but escaped unhurt. A large number of barns and granaries were blown down.

At Fort Scott during the storm and overflow last night a rescuing party were forced to abandon their boas. Two of the men saved their lives by grasping trees, but the

saved their lives by grasping trees, but the other, John Couslin, aged 19, eaught a limb which broke, and he was washed away. There is no doubt that he was drowned. No other lives were lost

BOUGHT HIM A WIPE.

NEW YORK, June 20 .- Samuel Burbank is one of the richest and most prominent business men of Hempstead, L. I. Until Monday last he had remained a bachelor in spite of his wealth and good qualities. On the day mentioned he married Miss Lillie Oxford, the 18-year-old daughter of the insurance broker, Harry Oxford. A few hours after the ceremony Mr. Burbank lost his wife and \$10,000 in money. These losses have become the causes of three lawsuits. Mr. Oxford, Burbank says, Oxford was staggered for a moment, but finally said he would think the matter over. In a few days he told Burbank that Lillie In a rew days he told Burbank that Lillie was willing to marry him on condition that the \$10,000 was forthcoming. Mr. Burbank then formally proposed to the young lady herself and was accepted. The wedding was set for Monday last, and came off according to programme. But Lillie refused point blank to go home with her husband. He returned alone, without wife and without the \$10,000. The part does not without the \$10,000. their annual encampments, the real band. He returned alone, without wife efficiency of the National Guard can be seen and appreciated. The disposition so com-



"play-day soldiers" is well known, and many persons believe that the large appro-priations of money made by the State for the maintenance of the militia is like So Much Money Lost.

Bo Much Money Lost.

The annual encampments are usually held at spots remote from the big cities, and there is no opportunity to disprove this sentiment. This year the encampment will be within easy reach of everybody in this county, and it is believed the militia will profit in the end through a better opinion of its efficiency among the public at large.

profit in the end through a better opinion of its efficiency among the public at large.

Two of the most prominent business men in Pittsburg have undertaken to help care to be a constant of the most public profits of the profit of the public profits of the public for the crowds. One will establish suttlers' tents all through the encampment for the benefit of the soldiers. The difficulty of former years in getting anything fit to eat, and at reasonable prices, will be entirely obviated. The other business man will put up an enormous restaurant in the fields under roof for the public at large. The Valley Railroad will put in a steam pump with which to supply drinking water to both soldiers and civilians. In every way it is hoped to make the attractions of the

preme Court, charging Mr. Oxford and his daughter with conspiracy to rob him of \$10,000, and also commenced habeas corpus proceedings against Mr. Oxford, requiring him to produce his daughter in court. Judge Pratt made he writ returnable next Monday.

DAN RICE'S PROPERTY ATTACHED. Creditors of the Showman Claimed He Wi About to Leave the State

NEW YORK, June 20.-An attachment has just been issued against the property in this State of Dan Rice, the veteran circus man, in a suit to recover \$328 for board and lodg ing. The bill was \$528, and Rice paid \$200 on account.

It is claimed that Rice is about to leave

the State to defraud his creditors. HOUSEHOLD goods packed and stored.

Dr. Albert Shaw Sees Great Danger in the Present Temper of

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE France and Germany Are Both Carrying

Chips on Their Shoulders. FIGURES AS TO FIGHTING STRENGTH.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Glasgow the other day, declared that the real dangers of European wars lay not in the intrigues and rivalries of monarchs and statesmen but in the deep feelings of great nations And this is the ominous truth. Let it be admitted that the personal and selfish aims of Napoleon III precipitated the war of 1870; it is no longer true that the possibil-ity of war waged by France against Germany lies within the control of a ruler or

France has for the first moment since the establishment of the Third Republic, 20 years ago, attained the bliss of comparative estic repose. The reactionary elements are disintegrating. The Republic has at last made its peace with the Church. The Vatican has at last instructed the French clergy to oppose republicanism no longer, but to accept cheerfully and to espouse loyally the principle and practice of govern-ment by the people. Heretofore, to be a thorough-going Republican on the conti-nent of Europe has been to stand outside the pale of the Catholic Church. That is now to be changed now to be changed.

France Is Strong To-Day.

What is the consequence? A republic that was shaken to its very foundatious so that its strongest men were full of dire alarm that its strongest men were full of dire alarm less than three years ago by reason of the Boulanger movement, has to-day the firmest based and most confident government in all Europe. President Carnot has lately completed a tour of the country under circumstances altogether unprecedented in France. Loyalty to the Republic and cordial respect for its Chief Magistrate were manifested everywhere.

At last the French people have accepted their form of government. The present Ministry is one of unusual strength—the best France has known for years. Six months is the average life of a French Ministry; but this one, which De Freycinet formed in March, 1890, and which includes Fibot. Forevier twee Gravet Constants and Ribet, Rouvier, Ives, Guyot, Constans and other able and experienced statesmen, seems destined to complete its second year without losing its parliamentary prestige. De Freycinet nimself holds the portfolio of war.

France Mourns Her Lost Provinces.

It is often said that foreign wars are undertaken to divert the nation's mind and energy from domestic difficulties that night lead to revolution. Is then France's new and happy condition of domestic tranquility to be deemed an omen favorable to the peace of Europe? On the contrary, it is the most threatening of all the danger signals. French pride and hope are reviving mightily under the improved situation at home, and there is no longer any attempt at concealthere is no longer any attempt at concealment of the nation's purpose to fight Germany and to regain the Rhine provinces at the first favorable opportunity for attack.

If France and Germany should fight a single-handed combat, all other nations

military machine of 20 years ago, in scien-tific perfection as well as in size, that its development would be without precedent or parallel but for the marvelous cotemporary Germany's Available Fighting Forces.

Some facts and figures may help us to grasp the contrast of two decades. In July, 1870, on the peace footing, the total German forces under arms were 360,000 men. A month later, about 1,150,000 Germans were under arms as trained soldiers, and 1,200,000 must be regarded as the very maximum of the German war footing 20 years ago. The German Government to-day publishes no military figures, and it is not easy to know just what the size of the available army would be in case of war. The peace footing, that is, the number of men kept actually under arms, is now almost exactly 500,000.

under arms, is now almost exactly 500,000. But on a day's notice Germany could bring into camp and into perfect military organization full 2,000,000 young men every one of whom is a thoroughly trained soldier.

And this includes only the men available under the military laws for foreign duty, nor does it include the railway military staff and other special services. The "Landsturm," available for purposes of defense, numbers 750,000, and altogether Germany has no less than \$000,000 yourges, men all has no less than 3,000,000 vigorous men all trained in the art of war and all instantly available in operations on German soil. Con-sidering equipment and all the items that make up military efficiency, the German army of to-day is much more than twice as

French Strength in the Field But the French army has grown, mean-while, also. It had only 300,000 men to op-pose to the German hosts in 1870, and they were inferior in training, organization and equipment. To-day the available military forces of France are divided into four forces of France are divided into four classes, of which the first includes men who have been fully trained by service in the "active army" from three to five years, and these men aggregate more than 2,000,000. The second class includes men who have had one year's active training and numbers per-haps 500,000. The third class, numbering fully 500,000, consists of men who have been trained when called out for a few weeks

trained when called out for a few weeks each year to encampment and drill with the reserve, and is up to the standard of the best militia forces.

The fourth class, of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men, is made up of the various noncombatant services, all of which, however, are as essential to modern military operations as are the infantry and cavalry. The tions as are the infantry and cavalry. The sum total of the French army, on a war ooting, is now fixed at 4,100,000 men. In theory, of course, every young man in both France and Germany is trained to be a sol-dier; and paper estimates of the relative strength of the two armies are not to be deemed indicative of the forces that would

France in Splendid Condition The French generals and officers have made it their business to bring their scientific equipment well up to the German stan-dard, and it may be doubted whether the army of France is not better prepared for war to-day than the great army of Gerwar to-day than the great army of Ger-many. France has perfected her great mil-itary railway system with a view to throw-ing the largest possible contingents of troops across the frontier in the shortest possible space of time. Everything is in momentary readiness. The French armies are almost continually engaged in mobilizations and extensive maneuvers; and it will be strange ill-inck for the Republic if the heavy fighting in the next war is not forced upon the east side of the Rhine.

The world's attention is more sharply

drawn to Russia's movements southward at either end of the Black Sea, as likely to involve all Europe in a general war, than to the acute Franco-German situation. Certainly it is possible that at any moment the Russian armies may decide to move from the Caucasus province into Armenia, and to cross the Danube into Bulgaria under the

pretext of "restoring order." In which case the Austro-Hungarian troops would move into Servia, the Turkish forces would advance into South Bulgaria (East Roumelia) and the Asistic army of Turkey would attempt to stem

Russia's Advance From the Eastward. Germany would be bound to aid Austria,
France would seize the opportunity to invade Germany, and Italy if faithful to its
agreements with Germany and Austria under the triple alliance would probably attempt the invasion of France from the
south

south.

Nobody knows the really effective possibilities of Russia's armies. It is claimed that the Czar could put 5,500,000 trained men in the field. Austria and Italy could each array from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 men. If war were waged at once, it would seem that France and Russia might be strong enough to withstand the triple alliance.

Italy is in a miserable, cat's-paw position, bankrupting herself to maintain huge armies for Germany's benefit, when she has no proper place in the great quarrel and ought to maintain strict neutrality. France, rather than Germany, is Italy's natural friend and ally; but Italy should have kept clear of all complications. clear of all complications.

Result of Southeastern Trouble, If war should break out in the Southeast there would also be war between France and Germany. On this point there is a perfect understanding between Russia and France.

If war should break out between France

and Germany, it does not follow that there would also be war in the Southeast or that any other power would be drawn in. Austria would be an expectant and ready, but non-combatant, friend of Germany. Russia, in like manner, would give moral support to

If, in the case of a Franco-German duel, If, in the case of a Franco-German duel, the French should be too hard-pressed, it is not at all unlikely that Russia would create a diversion by making movements toward Constantinople, thus drawing Austria's fire and compelling Germany to work heavy forces upon her Eastern frontier.

The situation being as it is, have the friends of peace any encouragement to think that war can be averted and armaments gradually reduced by common consent? Practically, none at all.

France and Russia Are Restless.

France and Russia Are Restles France definitely proposes to make war.
Russia also has distinctively aggressive purposes. One power is consumed with the passion of revenge, the other is possessed of the spirit of aggrandizement and conquest.
These are deep sentiments that statesmanship may play upon but can neither eradicate nor control.

may play upon but can hether transacts nor control.

The hugest and stupidest mistake of modern history was the appropriation of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany. No possible benefit could ever have come of it. Infinite and unceasing mischief has been and must be the result. A magnanimous neighborly restoration of those provinces might so affect French sentiment and kindle the flame of international good feeling as to usher in a sort of millennium. From the business point of view, such a restoration would be the salvation of Germany. But of course the Germans would not entertain such an idea for a moment. They must therefore face the chances of a disastrous war, and the war cannot be much longer postponed. chances of a disastrons not be much longer postponed.

ALBERT SHAW.

SINGING TO THE CATTLE.

The Cowboys Use Hymns to Keep the Ani mals From Stampeding.

When a lot of cattle are gathered up there is always danger of a night stampede, and if this occurs it is a very serious matter, for not only will the herd become greatly scatsingle-handed combat, all other nations maintaining strict neutrality, what would be the outcome? Of course no man who has an opinion can demonstrate his view to the point of certainty. But at least no intelligent outsider newadays thinks of regarding German success as a foregone conclusion. Twenty years ago German preparation was incomparably better than French. It is no longer so. The German army of to-day is so far beyond the German has been much on the trail. First a few cattle will begin to low, or rather to utter s sort of roar. All through the herd single animals will get up and begin to move around. The others become restless, and if something is not done to check them the

The most southing influence that can be exerted is the human voice, and when these ominous mutterings are heard every one on night watch begins to sing. It may well be inverted that control the control of the control ingst watch begins to sing. It may well be imagined that cowboy music would have anything but a quieting effect upon musical ears, but it amply satisfies the cattle. As soon as the songs are heard the nervous animals become quiet, one by one they lie down, and soon all are at rest, fairly sung to shoon. A neguliar feature of the surging in sleep. A peculiar feature of the singing is that every cowboy, no matter how rough and lawless, knows a variety of hymns, and it is with church music that the stampede is

BARRILLAS' CROOKED WORK.

The President of Guatemala Makes of His Office a Private Snap.

GUATEMALA, June 20.—A great sensa-tion has been caused here by the discovery that \$6,000,000 in bonds were issued for the redemption of Treasury notes, instead of \$3,000,000 called for by the decree issued by President Barrillas to effect the change. It is further stated that Barrillas has sold \$3,000,000 worth of these bonds at 40 per cent of their face value and pocketed the money, and has placed the remainder of the bonds in the Treasury to redeem the notes. This piece of work has caused great indignation, and Barrillas has just sent commis sioners to France to engage French army officers to take commissions in the Guate

malan army.

There are now four candidates in the field for the Presidency: General Mendizopal, ex-Secretary of War; Francisco Angulano, ex-Secretary of Foreign Relations; Fran-cisco Lainfletta, who was Minister at Wash-ington, and Manuel Montofar, who was also t one time Minister at the same city.

SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN FOR

Mystery Surrounding a Shooting Affray That Will Likely Prove Fatal. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCRANTON, June 20 .- A report comes from Elmhurst of a most mysterious shooting affray at that place. Daniel Freece, a young man living with his parents, was shot twice by an unknown assailant. Freece was visiting at the residence of Mrs. Barclay, who lives near Elmhurst.
About 9:30 o'clock Mrs. Barclay answered

a knock at the door and saw a man there who inquired for Freece. Freece answered the call and closed the door as he went out. He had hardly done so when the unknown person shot at him, the ball striking him immediately over the right eye, coming out on the side of the head of the least of the side. out on the side of the head. Another shot was at once fired, the second bullet striking ear the heart and rendering Freece unconscious. The injured man is unable to account for the shooting, and the affair hap-pened so quickly that he could not recognize his assailant. His recovery is doubtful. The court yesterday refused the applica-

defective petition. The directors of the society are M. Mueller, K. Burkhart, C. Schwenk, Jacob Impf, Sr., Jacob Impf, Jr., Ernest George, Johann Vienitz, Oswald George and E. Weise.

tion for a charter for the Apollo Manner-

chor, of Snowden township, because of a



ON THE POLITICAL RACE COURSE.

TOO MUCH DEAD WOOD.

The Senate Is Loaded Down With Men Too Old to Be of Any Use.

SIXTY YEARS SEEMS THE LIMIT.

Treatment Senator Sherman Received at

the Ohio Convention TAKEN TO MEAN HIS RETIREMENT

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The treatment f Senator Sherman at the Ohio convention of this week was indifferent almost to shabbiness. The little applause he received was very gingerly given, and the small com-pliment thrown to him by ex-Governor Foraker and that other one in the platform were plainly mere matters of form. These and other facts connected with the candidacy of Senator Sherman lead to the almost general prediction here that the Ohio states-

man will not be returned to the Senate. He is growing too old for active work, they say. He is not in touch with the progress of public thought, especially on questions of social economy. He lives in he past, and that is the most objectionable kind of conservatism in a country that is moving in economical matters with the speed of ours. And, worse than all, he is believed to be in hearty accord with the ambitions of Wall street, and opposed to any policy that will make money plenty and State, and quite as tiresome, still unhappily eap for the use and profit of the pe

Sherman Isn't a Bit Frightened. Well, this may all be true. The prediction of the defeat of Mr. Sherman may also think so is quite evident, however. He is preparing for a continued stay in Washing-ton, even to the extent of building a greater house than he has ever had before, that he may entertain as befits a great and wealthy Senator. He has always given among the most elegant and select banquets of any of the gentlemen in public life. He has lived in a fine old mansion in K street, in the most fashion able section, but he now must needs pull down and build greater, to keep pace with the growth of luxury in entertainments if not with the growth of economical thought. Not forgetting for a moment the great work done in Cabinet and in Senate in

work done in Cabinet and in Senate in other years, and leaving out of the question his alleged ultra conservatism and sympathy with the capitalist side of every question, there are many of the opinion that the Senate and the country would be greatly benefited, not only by the retirement of Sherman, but of many other "mossbacks," as they are vulgularly called, of the Upper House of the national legislature. There is

A Cry for Younger Blood.

There is a demand for men who are quick of thought and action, who have their name to make, instead of the fossils who have made all the reputation they can, who live on and in their past, and who linger in the Senate because their vanity clings to the conviction that by long possession and experience they have a real ownership of the office they hold. Edmunds, of Vermont, retired voluntarily when he felt that he could be longer to his duty to himself or him State. no longer do his duty to himself or his State. But Morrill, of the same State. But Morrill, of the same State, who is up-wards of 81 years old, and incapable of even easy work, hangs on to his office with a vigor which is manifested in nothing else

Senator passes his 60th year he rapidly fails as a worker. There are few exceptions. It is also a curious fact that as a Senator nears the age of the lean and slippered pantaloon he grows more and more auxious to talk if he has been something of an orator in other days, and though he is usually only garrulous and verbose, he seems to imagine that on account of his very age his lips distill wisdom as they never did before. His hearers are not usually lacking in the reect that is always due to honorable old age, but they cannot help exclaiming under their breath as they listen to a long drawn out and pointless speech, "These tedious old fools!"

Some Who Are Over Sixty. Morgan, of Alabama, is 67, and his col-league, Pugh, is 71, and two more tiresome speakers could hardly be found. Of useful speakers could hardly be found. Of useful legislative work there is none in them. They exist apparently only to bore the Senate with interminable speeches and fool away the time that belongs to the people. Stanford, of California, is 67, and is of no use whatever to the Senate or to the country, except as a "horrible example" of the power of money bags, to say nothing of the methods by which the money bags were filled. Teller, of Colorado, has grown so crusty since he passed his 60th year that there is no living with him, and his colleague, Wolcott, who is only 48, furnishes a refreshing contrast with his genial manner, his practical views of things, his capacity for hard work, his few speeches, and those for hard work, his few speeches, and those brief and to the point. Platt and Hawley, of Connecticut, are 64 and 65 respectively, but they have maintained their youthful vigor wonderfull and in usefulness are among the rare exceptions to the 60 years

Old Joe Brown was over 70, when he dropped out from sheer inability to keep either his legs or his mouth going longer, and Colquitt, the other Georgian, is practically laid on the shelf at 67. Cullom, of Illinois, is only 62, and has a lot of Western and Marshall counties, and much day wirility in him yet, and his ambition to be feared will result to crops.

STEVE ELKISS-Don't ride him too hard, Jimmy, for the other fellows are backing him. re-elected and to be called to the Presidency keep him in training. Voorhees is 64, and played out if ever a man was; but good Democratic timber is so scarce in Indiana that the Tall Sycamore of the Wabsah will be continued possibly till he drops out from complete exhaustion. Allison and Wilson, of Iowa, have both just turned the 60 leaf, but they are both

Men of Powerful Physique,

and have in them a tremendous amount of hard work. Dawes and Hoar, of Massachusetts, are 75 and 65 respectively, and two more perfect old grannies could hardly be found anywhere except in the House of Lords. Yet they succeed in some way in hanging on to their seats to the detriment of their State and country; for Massachusetts is full of bright and ambitious young men who are abreast of the times, and who will do with enthusiasm the work that a Senator ought to do to earn his salary. These old men from Massachusetts are fearfully tedious, and their absence always gives an impetus to the work of the Senate the work of the Senate.

Stockbridge, the Kalamasoo lumberman and millionaire, is 65, but would not be of any use if 20 years younger. His money bags elected him. George, of Mississippi, is another 65-year-old veteran who lags super-fluous—a dead weight on his State and the bags elected him. George, of Mississippi, is another 65-year-old veteran who lags superfluous—a dead weight on his State and the country, a mossback of the mossbacks. Stewart, of Nevada, is only 64, but he is garrulous enough for 70 or 80, and the Senate would be benefited by almost any bright young man in his place.

The train springs out very gracefully from under the basque in straight, plain folds. It is round in shape, and is bordered with a thick ruche of orange blossoms.

Some of the Southern Men. Matt Ransom, of North Carolina, is also only 64, but is of but little use. He is past train, nor is it so wide, and a border of the day of enthusiasm and hard work. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is 73, but is happily for himself and the country retired. Reagan, of Texas, passed voluntarily out of the Senate at 73, after having been awfully tiresome there and in the House for years, and Coke, of the same State and quite as tiresome still unhappily. when elected, and will not be heard of dur-ing his term, which will end in 1895. Saw- The scroll work, in numberless variety of

ience and ability, but they would more than atone for this in hard, practical work, and in refraining from counsumption of time with useless speeches. E. W. L.

WHAT A DAUGHTER COSTS.

Lovely Belle Is a Decidedly High-Price Luxury for Her Rich Father.

Wealthy New York parents make it oint of surrounding their daughters with all the form and luxury that fall to the lot of a princess, says the New York World. Her room is a boudeir of Oriental luxury. Entering it you sink to the ankles in Per sian, Smyrna and every description of Turkish rugs in colors Tyre could not rival; the walls are hung with beautiful tapes-tries, with chaste Dianas upon them; there is a divan with great eider-down pillows and is a divan with great elder-down pillows and made savagely luxurious by a tiger skin thrown carelessly across it to give the gilded maiden rest when she comes wearied from the street or the class room. There are Turkish or Chinese slippers, cool and soft to her feet; Oriental wrappers of the softest and costliest stuffs and the loveliest of colors, a drawing care studied with of colors; a dressing case studded with everything dear to a girl's heart, not the least of which are perfumes costing from 50

cents an ounce to \$1 a drop.

In her wardrobe are her hand-embroidered nightdresses of silk as soft as down and beautifully designed; and her white iron bed, with brass knobs, is made so inviting with its Marseilles or quifted India silk coverlid in summer, its eider-down spread that he does.

In winter, the hanging cherub above and
It is the history of the Senate that after a the hangings, with their beautiful handpainted designs, that it might tempt St. Agnes herself to come and lie there. But what money it all costs!
When she reaches her 18th year she

When she reaches her 18th year she graduates from the boarding school, and is, perhaps, sent to a finishing school, when she becomes a parlor boarder surrounded with her usual luxury, and gets finishing touches on deportment. All this, it must be borne in mind, is a preparation for the matrimonial market. Then my young lady goes home and the real expenses commence. If she is a very plain girl she must have every accomplishment that money can give her. She makes many other calls on her father's pocketbook. She must formally her. She makes many other calls on her father's pocketbook. She must formally come out. She must now have dresses made by Worth or Felix, and may pay as high as \$500 for the making of one of these. If no family jewels have descended to her, she must have diamonds, pearls and other precious stones, and her equipment must compare with girls already out. When bills for the ball are paid, then comes the allowances for pin money, out of which she allowances for pin money, out of which she has to assist several fashionable charities. The manicure comes regularly to beautify her hands and nails, and the chiropodist to tend her feet. Her maid she has always

The Jackal as a Snake Hunter,

In the wild regions of Australia you can find the laughing jackal, a clumsy, noisy creature, but a great enemy to the snake, and as there are as many snakes in Australia as they tell us there used to be in Ire-land, the jackal is bound to be really useful and is protected by the Government. The animal jumps about a snake until it can get a clinch on its neck, when the reptile is quickly dispatched.

Sr. PAUL, June 20.-Grasshoppers are reported in large quantities in Otter Lake

A ROUND OF DELIGHT.

Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison Enjoying Life in London.

BOTH LADIES IN GREAT DEMAND.

Preparations for the Wedding of the Princess Louise.

BEAUTIFUL TROUSSEAU OF THE BRIDE

LONDON, June 20.-Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison have been having a good time in London this week. At the state concert they achieved the crowning honor that is reserved for distinguished Americans, being presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales and their royal offspring. A reporter who was present says that the Princess was particularly pleasant to the two ladies. On Thursday Henry White, First Secretary of the Legation, entertained First Secretary of the Legation, entertained them at a luncheon party, and on the same evening Minister Lincoln gave them a dinner at which 30 people were present, including Miss Blaine, Mrs. Cameron, the Belgian Minister and several members of Parliament. Friday night they went to the opera, accompanied by Major Post, military attache to the Legation, and Secretary White, and to-day they were entertained as luncheon by Consul General New.

On Friday they listened to the debate on the child-labor bill in the House of Commons, sitting with Mrs. Peel, wife of the

mons, sitting with Mrs. Peel, wife of the Speaker, and attended by Major Post and Lieutenant Commander Emory, our military attache. One reporter was unkind enough to say in his report of Sir William Har-court's speech on this occasion: "Sir Will-iam set off under the fire of two chattering American ladies in Mrs. Peel's gallery, one of whom we have reason to believe was the daughter of the President of the United

Sought for on All Sides.

Nevertheless, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Harrison have had a pleasant time. London has been at its best since their arrival. The weather has been perfect, the season is at its height, and they have been courted and sought after on all hands. Senator Vance of North Carolina, and Mrs. Vance are in London, as is also Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, Congressman Leopold Morse, of Boston; Horace White, of the New York Ecsaton; Horace White, of the Season will be the marriage of the Queen's granddaughter,

marriage of the Queen's granddaughter, Princess Louise, of Schleswig-Holstein, to Prince Aribert, of Anhalt, which will be celebrated at Windsor Castle, July 6. The Queen has contributed handsomely toward the bride's dowry, and will attend the wedding, and the exalted crowd will include the German Emperor and the Em-press, the Prince and Princess of Wales and a swarm of minor German royalties. A smart reporter has found the Princess' dressmaker, and to-day scores a

An Effective Wedding Gown Queen. It was worn on the w

yer, of Wisconsin, is 75, and for years has scarcely done so much as to vote. He is rarely in his seat.

This will give you an idea of some of the dead wood that is in the Senate of the United States. Younger men might lack in expersions. The scroll work, in this betters warrely or years has stitches, borders each deep flounce and divides it off into festoons. It falls over a thick hemruche of orange blossom and is arranged with most artistic taste. The bodice is very pretty, being of white satin, with sleeves of lace, similar to that on the skirt, arranged with the happiest results over white chiffon, and with puffs of the chiffon drawn up under the lace on the shoulders, the costlier texture falling with lightness over the snowy silken muslin. The skirt is fitted tight and comes over the bodice beneath a trail of orange blossom, which forms a floral girdle and hangs down behind in two long ends over the beautiful satin folds of the train.

CATTLE ON THE ATLANTIC.

A Bill to Regulate the Trade Presented to

Parliament. LONDON, June 20 .- A bill prepared by Mr. Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Arthur Bower Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty, to provide for the carrying out of recommendations contained in the report of the Trans-Atlantic Cattle Trade Commis-

sion which was presented on May 16, has been presented in the House of Commons. The bill is a brief document and simply impowers the Board of Agriculture to point any person an inspector to see that the provisions of the report in regard to the conveyance of cattle are fulfilled by shippers of cattle and masters of vessels carrying cattle across the Atlantic.

SEVENTY-FIVE STILL MISSING.

A Car Full of Passengers Imbedded in the River Near Monechenstein.

BASLE, June 20 .- The bodies of 75 via tims of the terrible disaster which occurred near Moneghenstein are known to be still missing. The last carriage of the ill-fated excursion train remains imbedded in the bottom of the river, and it is believed that it is crowded with the remains of third-class passengers who met their death when the car crashed through the bridge and made its awful plunge.

Engineers who have made an examination

of the carriage say that it is almost impos-sible to move it, so firmly is it fixed in its present position. Two Americans, who are said to have been passengers on the wrecked train, are reported as missing.

A REPORTED MASSACRE. Insurgents Said to Have Killed Hakki

Pasha and His Staff. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.-It is reported that Hakki Pasha, of the Province of Yemen, with 11 of his staff, have been

The Manipur Investigation,

massacred by insurgenta. The Porte is sending reinforcements to Yemen, though the officials here assert that

DUBLIN, June 20 .- The Express to-day declares that Sir John E. Gorst, of the India office, has tendered his resignation. The opinion is expressed here that should this

the rising has been suppressed.

urn out to be correct the Manipur investigation and subsequent developments may be found to have been the cause of Sir John's Prussian Diet Closed. BERLIN, June 20.-The Emperor has closed the sessions of the Prussian Diet. He

ARGYLE awnings, brilliant and fast in

expressed himself as being satisfied with the

color and exquisite in designs, at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue.