FEMALE WARRIORS WITH WHOM THE FRENCH SOLDIERS MUST FIGHT.

They Are Trained to Arms, and Form th Principal Part of Their Monarch's Army. The Strict Rules with Which Their Live

Here, indeed, is a novel state of affairs France is a novel state of affairs. France is at war with Dahomey, and the chivalrous sabreurs and tirailleurs of a nation noted for its politeness and deference to woman are to march inland from the west coast of Africa with the intention of carrying Agbome by storm. Agome is the capital of Dahumey, the resi bome is the capital of Dahomey, the residence of the king, and is defended by an army of 4,000 amazons. It will become necessary in the ensuing conflict for the French soldier to fight and fight hard, for the foe he is to meet, although be-longing to what is known as the weaker sex, has as far as possible been kept from any knowledge of the foibles and frailties of femininity.

The amazons of Dahomey have a his tory and a record. Something like a century and a half ago the king of the country fled to his capital after sustaining defeat by a powerful enemy. His warriors were slain, his allies dispersed warriors were slain, his allies dispersed and the situation seemed utterly desper



AN AMAZON OF THE GUARD. As a last resource the monarch armed 2,000 women and sent them out to do battle with the enemy. The female legion retrieved the fortunes of their king by the display of a valor which the men had not shown, and since the event-ful day on which they swept as victors through the dismayed ranks of Dahomey's invaders the amazons of the house-hold guard have been the chief reliance of the potentates who have succeeded King Agaja on the throne.

King Agaja on the throne,

The corps of amazons consists of 4,000 women who are sworn to chastity. No female of the country can marry until she has the king's consent, and if, upon view, he decides that she is better suited for war than for wedlock, her engagement is annulled, and she is entered on the rell of soldiers. From that satisfy the roll of soldiers. From that on till the day of her death she is more closely the day of her death she is more closely guarded from temptation than the fair-est bud in the highest social circles of civilization. It is death for her to violate any of the rules to which she is subject-ed, and she is more isolated from the ed, and she is more isolated from the where sex than a uun. The man who dares keep the road when a squad of amazons approaches, does so at the peril of his life. The tinkle of the amazon bell warns all males to retreat or dodge down some byway until the warrior women have passed on. Only the favored few who are allowed to correct the vored few who are allowed to carry the lion stick of the king dare meet his ma-jesty's body guard face to face. Although the amazons can never wed,

married women who enter the regiments are allowed to keep up their domestic re-lations, but all their female children are amazons from birth, and the only future before them is the celibate life of the sol-

dier.
Although it is a capital crime to approach or court a member of this famous body guard of Dahomey's monarch, love is the same the world over and laughs alike at locksmiths or the most dreadful penalties. Not along ago the king learned that 150 of his amazons had entered into matrimonial relations in violation of the laws and without his consent. All the guilty women were killed at Agbome, and their husbands shared their fate.

On their march inland the French will find themselves much troubled by the lack of water. It is scarcer and gener-ally worse than the rum, being half mud. If they catch the king of the country they will secure a man who has a long string of titles. He is described as "bigness with no way of lifting;" "a rock the

In the French chamber of deputies recently M. Etienne stated the cause of the disagreement between the two nations. He said that the king of Dahomey had refused to recognize the French protectorate over the slave coast, and had invaded that territory, but had been repulsed. He also said that if the king refused to satisfy the demands of France it would be necessary to take vigorous measures, not with a view to the conquest of Dahomey, but for purpose of giving a salutary lesson to the king and people. In the French chamber of deputies re-

Chicago's First White Female Child. Hampton, Ia., is the residence of Mrs. A. Holmes, whose claim to distinction is that she was the first white female to



be born in Chica-go. Her father, Benjamin Harris, with his family, moved to Chica-go, or Fort Dearborn, as it was then called, at an early day. Not early day. Not more than half a dozen whites, all of whom were Indian traders,

MRS. S. A. HOLMES.

MRS. S. A. HÖLMES. had preceded them. Mrs. Holmes was born in the fort Jan. 11, 1832. She was married in 1853, and is the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom are living.

MURDERED IN A SWAMP.

Terrible Crime for Which Reginald Birchell Is Held to Answer.

The murder of Frederick Benwell near Princeton, Ont., is on a par, so far as sur-roundings and sensationalism go, with the trunk tragedy of St. Louis, in which Preller lost his life and for which Max-



MR. AND MRS. BIRCHELL, ell was hanged. The man whos

is in danger this time is Reginald Birch ell, and if the story told at the coroner's inquest is correct, he lured his victim from England to Canada on the pretense of forming a partnership as gentlemen farmers, and then murdered him in cold blood to secure his cash and valuables. The accused person is young in years, of good address and well connected. His wife is the daughter of a well known citizen of London.

The spot where Benwell was done to

The spot where Benwell was done to death is an uncanny thicket set in the midst of swamps, and is desolate and fearful in its isolation. The body when found was lying astride a rotten stump. The legs were partly crossed, and the head bent backward against the spine. The right arm and hand had been frozen The right arm and hand had been frozen

7 F

into an attitude of defiance, while the left hung limp, and the flesh was blue from exposure to the cold.

Many rumors are current re-garding Birchell, and Benwell, it is feared, is not

his only victim. F. C. BENWELL.
The man has "lived high" at variou F. C. BENWELL. places in Canada, and has never had any visible means of support. All in all, the case is sensational and of international

A QUEER MISSOURI JAIL

How Prisoners Fare When Incarcerated at

Gainesville. At Gainesville, the capital of Ozark county, Mo., there is a jail of unique construction. It is a two story log building eight by ten feet, and twenty feet high. There is neither door nor window to the lower story, and the upper story is reached by a ladder from the ground to asmall blatform at the heavy door, which a small platform at the heavy door, which is always double locked and barred.



OZARK COUNTY JAIL

There are six grated windows to the upper story, and when the jailer is inside and the ladder drawn up the place is almost as impregnable as a fortress. The top floor is used for detaining ordinary criminals, but desperate characters are placed in the dungeon beneath, the en-trance being through a trap door and trance being through a trap door and down a ladder. The place has no light save that furnished by a small kerosene lamp. Food is supplied the immates in a bucket lowered by a rope into the hole. Eight men are now confined in the dungeon, and, despite its dismalness, the jailer thinks they are lucky to be there, as "they uns are hoss thieves."

Monument to Henry W. Grady. The Grady Monument committee, at a meeting recently held in Atlanta, ac-cepted the design offered for their con-sideration by Mr. Alexander Doyle, of New York city. The modeling of the side figures, and also of the body of Mr. Grady's statue, will be done in New York. When the time comes to make the head Mr. Doyle will remove his studio to Atlanta, where he can obtain the best suggestions to secure a perfect likeness.



THE GRADY MONUMENT.

The figures will be cast in bronze, and either Georgia marble or Georgia granite either Georgia marble or Georgia granute will be used in constructing the shaft. According to the scale of prices charged by artists of note the work which Mr. Doyle proposes to do would be worth over \$80,000. He has consented, however, to undertake the task for a less amount, partly because of his friendship for th. noted editor whose memory the statue is designed to perpetuate. It will statue is designed to perpetuate. It will take two years to complete the monu-

Like many other birds, magpies live to be very old in a state of freedom, but do not reach over 20 or 25 years in cap-

WASHINGTON'S INSANE ASYLUM.

A Handsome Structure That Will Accom-modate 300 Patients.

The state of Washington has now near-

ly ready for occupancy a new insane asylum at Medical Lake. The failure of the first contractors delayed the work on the building for a time, but the project was carried to successful completion was carried to successful completion early in the present year by another firm. The asylum stands about a quarter of a mile from the west bank of the lake. On the opposite side of that sheet of water is the town. The hospital grounds are sightly, and comprise 160 acres of land, forty of which are suitable for growing recognitions and finite on he for growing vegetables, and fruit can be produced on a much larger area. There is also a quarry of gray granite, and brick clay exists in abundance, so the state will have several sources of revenue from the property.



THE ASYLUN AT MEDICAL LARE.
The asylum, as it now stands, is a structure 416 feet long, and of an average width of 48 feet. It is of brick, with granite trimmings, and rests on a granite foundation. The bricks were made and the granite quarried on the ground. The main building is 74x48 on the ground, and four stories high. There is one ward on either side, each being 171x48, and three stories in height. The granite foundation walls are 24 inches thick, and the brick walls 17 inches thick. brick walls 17 inches thick. The roof is of metallic shingles. There are 260 rooms, and accommodations for 300 patients. There are three reservoirs for tients. There are three reservoirs for use in case of fire, above the roof, hold-ing 30,000 gallons of water. Completely furnished, the asylum will represent an outlay to the state of \$200,000.

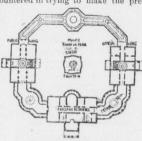
The Coming Census

The coming Census.

The count of people in the United States will be made for a certain day in midsummer, probably late in June, and experts are already giving some ingenious estimates of the result. They vary from 64,000,000 to 68,000,000. One part of the latter estimate is of great interest. It is as follows: Since 1880 the number of immigrants in any one year has only twice fallen below 400,000, and that but a trifle, while it has risen as high as 788,992 in 1882. The registered immigration for the ten years is certainly above 5,000,000. Add the unregistered from Canada and esswhere, and the total cannot fall below 5,500,000, of whom at least 3,000,000 were between the age

Of so many at the marrying ages (for a child of 10 in 1831 is now aged 19) there must have been at least 1,000,000 marriages, averaging five years duration rages, averaging live years duration each; and previous censuses show that of such newly formed families of foreigners the average is two children each living at the end of five years. Add, therefore, 2,000,000 for the native childtherefore, 2,000,000 for the native children of newly arrived foreigners. Total, 7,500,000 added by foreigners alone. Deducting their deaths—and the great mass of them come in the prime of life and health—the total would still remain above 6,000,000. It is assumed that the increase of the 50,000,000 and odd of 1880 has been at least 23 per cent., while some put it as high as 25 per cent. Thus they make the total 67,000,000 or 68,000,000. It will be interesting to see how the facts

Plans for a New Executive Mansion Mrs. Harrison has prepared a design for a new executive mansion in the shape of additions to the present structure. She desires to inaugurate a movement which will relieve her successors from the inconveniences which she has encountered in trying to make the presi



MRS. HARRISON'S PLAN.

dent's family comfortable. She has had several conferences with senators and representatives regarding the inadequate sion for the dual purposes of offices and residence, and has received assurance of co-operation in her plans. The theory of Mrs. Harrison's design is the preserva-tion of the original building intact, the addition on the east and west respectively of counterparts of the original structure in general architectural style, their connection with the main edifice by a colonnade range, and the extension on the south of a wide conservatory or win-ter garden, with a central rotunda or palm house, the entire series of structures forming the four sides of an inner park. To carry out Mrs. Harrison's ideas will cost \$700,000.

Another chapter is added to the ro mance and tragedy of the sea by the tale brought to port by the captain of the Anchor line steamer Caledonia. He Anchor line steamer Caledonia. He found the derelict bark Progress drifting about the Atlantic. The only living things aboard were a pig and a mad dog. Both were killed, the vessel was set on fire, and by the light of her blazing timbers the Caledonia steamed on through the for toward New York citr. through the fog toward New York city.

A Vendean gentleman attired in the picturesque garb of his province, and armed with a ticket of admission, was recently barred from the French cham-ber of deputies because of his quaint dress. The matter has been made the subject of legislative inquiry, and the friends of the Vendean are highly indigTO TREAT HYDROPHOBIA

A Pupil of Pasteur Founds an Institute in New York City. Dr. Paul Gibier, a long time pupil and

associate of Pasteur, has founded an institute in New York city where the vic tims of rabies can be treated on the same principles and with same virus as ... Pasteur's own tory. M. laboratory. M. Gibier has dark

eyes, coal black hair and beard, and teeth of unusual purity and whiteness. He is a short, dark DR. PAUL GIBIER. complexioned

man, with a head not unlike that of Pasteur himself, but he is much younger, being probably not over 30 years of age. Regarding his methods the doctor re cently said:

emity said:

"When a patient comes here, after being bitten by a rabid animal, I wait two days after the day of the bite, and then, if the case is an ordinary one and has no specially severe features, I inocultable him fails and the said of the s late him fifteen times during fifteen successive days. In the event of the wounds being sore, I inoculate eighteen days with stronger virus. I always begin with the weaker virus."

Executions in France.

Executions in France.

Executions in France are still surrounded with lugubrious mystery. The condemned do not know when they are to die, and almost any morning after conviction may be rudely awakened at daybreak and conducted to the guillotine. This was the case recently with two lads who were under sentence for two lads who were under sentence for murder at Paris. They went to sleep one night, confident of a commutation of sentence. At dawn they were told to prepare for the end, and ten minutes later their heads dropped in the execu-tioner's basket. The French are nothing if not sensitional over in the manner of if not sensational, even in the manner of punishing criminals.

The Death of the Chimpanzee, Kittie.

The death of kittie, the last of the chimpanzees in Central park, New York, probably decides the question of securing these interesting and intelligent animals for exhibition. They cannot stand the climate, and it seems almost like murder to export them from their perica wilds. to export them from their native wilds. They inhabit a limited area of the Congo country, and can only be secured alive when infants, and then by the slaughter of the parents. The "babies" are nursed by African women until old enough to eat, and then sold to traders. But exile means death, and they are a costly and unprofitable investment.

A Magic City of the West.

Sherman is a city built in a night. It lies opposite the town of Chamberlain, which is situated on the east bank of the Missouri river, directly across from the Sioux reservation. News of the issuance



A TOWN TWELVE HOURS OLD. of the president's proclamation opening the reservation to settlement reached Chamberiain at 4 p. m. one day recently. The boomers crossed the river at once and went to work. They selected a town site directly north of the Lower Brule agency.

agency.

All night laborers kept at work, and in the morning what had been a level tract of prairie the previous afternoon was covered with buildings. The following day wagons were engaged hauling in goods, and in a short time the magic city had become a busy mart of trade. A translet graymout was magic city had become a busy mart of trade. A nunicipal government was organized and the hamlet received the name of Sherman. The illustration shows the appearance of the place on the morning of the first day following the peaceful invasion.

A New Bridge Across the Hudgon.

The historic Hudson is to be spanned by a new bridge. It is to be spanned by a new bridge. It is to be located a short distance north of Peekskill, N. Y., and in crossing the river will extend from Anthony's Nose, on the east bank, to the site of old Fort Clinton, on the west bank. Both places are high prom-ontories of solid rock. The distance be-



THE HIGHLAND BRIDGE.

tween the piers at the water's edge is 1.620 feet, which will be crossed by a single span in length 25 feet greater than that of the Brooklyn bridge. The struc-ture will stand 163 feet above high water

This bridge is intended to be used chiefly for railway traffic, and the chief item of transportation will be coal for New England consumers. It will be completed in about two years.

Despite the fact that his first air ship went to wreck, no one knows where, and that with it disappeared Professor Hogan, the Michigan aeronaut, Inventor P. Campbell has constructed a new vessel for navigating the air in which he has so much confidence that he will make the trial trip himself. It is to be inflated with natural gas and will leave the earth at Niagara Falls. Where it will come down is problematical.

WARRANTING FIREARMS.

An Interesting Suit Showing the Responsibility of a Dealer in Rifles.

A sportsman has recovered £1,000 damages from a firm in London for breach of warranty as to a rifle purchased by the plaintiff. The case was settled in court, after the plaintiff's case had been opened and a certain amount of evidence called, by the defendants submitting to a called, by the defendants submitting to a verdict of £1,000 and costs. The result of this compromise was that certain interesting issues and legal points in the case were not threshed out. What those points were will be seen from a sketch of the cause of action.

The plaintiff is Mr. F. Hallowell Carew, agentlement of the cause of the cause of action.

a gentleman on the sunny side of thirty, and possessed of considerable private means. He has gone in freely for sport since attaining his majority; he has figured in the pigskin between the flags, and in 1888 he bethought himself of that reputed sportsman; Selen. Southeast reputed sportsman's Eden, Southeas Africa, and its resources of big game The defendants are Rowland Ward Co., the naturalists and taxidermists of Piccadilly. Mr. Carew, prior to starting on his African trip, visited Messrs. Ward's establishment and took some les-

sons in skinning animals.

In the course of conversation with Mr.
Ward he mentioned that he contemplated obtaining his rifles from Holland's the well known gunmakers, and one of the Ward firm thereupon volunteered to him that they could supply him with the weapons which he would need, of equal quality to those which he could obtain at Holland's, but at half the price. Mr. Carew accordingly consented to deal Carew accordingly consented to deal with them, and ordered from them the rifles which they suggested for his own use, together with the five-and-twenty Sniders for the use of his African native staff; he also bought his ammunition from the defendants.

The rifles were delivered to him, the

invoice being made out in the name of the defendants. He then took the rifles down to Nunhead to test them as to sighting, and on that occasion, and not signing, and on that occasion, and not previously, according to his evidence, the name of some third party as the manu-facturer of them was mentioned to him by some one speaking on behalf of de-fendants. The trial with the rifles satis-fied him; he fired from the one which was the cause of action about to trial was the cause of action about ten trial shots. He did not personally inform himself as to the charge which he used in the trials; but it seems that he used ammunition supplied by the defendants, and similar to that which he was taking from them for his use in Africa. In due time Mr. Carew sailed for Zan-

zibar, and started up country, spending about £1,000 on his trip. Before long one of these rifles burst in his hands one of these rifles burst in his hands, causing him most serious injury, maiming him and disfiguring him more or less for life. His left hand is permanently crippled; powder has burned into the skin of his face, and his hearing has been impaired by the explosion. His trip was, of course, spoiled by the catastrophe, and the outlay upon it was wasted. It appears that he had fired the rifle which had burst some dozen times after he reached Africa. On the occasion of the accident it was loaded occasion of the accident it was loaded with a cartridge supplied by defendants. An expert examination of the burst rifle disclosed the cause of its weaknes The hole for the extractor pin had beer in the first instance bored into the wal of the barrel.

The workman had then plugged the hole with steel wire and had rebored the hole. The effect of this boring had been to make the barrel defective in strength, leaving only one-sixty-fourth of an inch of metal where there should have been one-eighth. The explosion was due to this defective workmanship, according to the expert evidence of Mr. S. B. All-port, the celebrated gunmaker, who is also chairman of the Birmingham proof board.—London Field.

The Telephone in Germany.

The Telephone in Germany.

The telephone service is admirable, as is testified by the public appreciation, there being over 10,000 instruments in use in Berlin. There are no private telephone companies in Germany, the telephone, like the telegraph, being a branch of the postal service. The price for telephone service is low, the annual charge for an instrument being 120 marks, or for an instrument being 120 marks, or something less than \$30. The long dis-tance service between the principal cities of the empire is being rapidly introduced. A telegram received for a person who has a telephone is at once delivered orally from the central office, and the written message then forwarded by the local post. Likewise a telegram is transmitted by the sender to the telegraph office by tele-The telephones in use are manuphone. The telephones in use are manufactured by Siemens & Halske, the great electricians, and are said to be a great im-provement upon the Bell patent, upon which they are based.—Cor. Mexican

A Permit for Smoking Nowadays Germany might well be called "the smokers' home." Every German has his pipe and can smoke when-ever he will, and within certain limits wherever he will. There are no restrictions against the use of tobacco, and one's desires in that direction are only circumscribed in particular places—such as churches, lecture rooms, opera houses, etc. But at one time in certain parts of Germany a man dare not walk on the street or highway with a pipe in his mouth without special permission so to do, for which permission he paid a yearly stipend.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Importance of Occupation.

There is nothing that adds more to the zest of life than an interesting occupa zest of life than an interesting occupa-tion; even if it means hard work, there is a recompense in the enjoyment of well earned rest. No work ought, however, to be overpowering or so exhaustive that one's energies fall below their aspirations. On the other hand, no life is so thoroughly wretched as one where the necessity and desire for work is entirely wanting; and this is particularly true of persons of education and intelligence who allow themselves to fall into that unset-tled condition of mind where nothing is of interest.—Herald of Health.

B. & B.

An Advantageous Trade.

It is to your advantage to trade with us. You may not have thought so here-tofore. But here are a few points for your consideration:

The assortments in the fifty-two departments of these large stores is the largest. The qualities are the best, as we handle no low grade, trashy goods, and The prices are reliable, just and lowest—always the lowest.

We want you to hold us to a strict accounting for all these claims.

SILKS.

At 90 cents, 24 inch, extra quality Black Gros Grain Dress Silks. You may think it strange that we claim these Silks are equal in quality to most \$1.15 and \$1.25 ones. But compare them.

At 75 cents

100 pieces Colored l'egence Silks, the new and most popular weave in all the new Spring colors. We claim the in-trinsic value of this special bargain is \$1 25 per yard. Get a sample of it also.

Colored Silk Wrap Cashmers, 40 inches wide, in large range of colors, at 75 cents —dollar quality.

100 pieces 40 inch Colored Mohairs, the nost desirable fabric at present, 50 cents yard. All colors, and grey and brown nixtures. None better sold anywhere at 55 cents.

It interested at all in Silks, write for a sample of our special value 24 inch Black Surahs at 75 cents. We had to buy a very large lot to get them to sell at this price, but will sell you as many or few yards as says like.

Catalogue free. Mail order business given very best attention.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115 to 119 Federal St., ALLEGHENY, PA.

SILKS

If you want a handsome, wearable Silk Dress for Spring and Summer, buy the material of us. Samples cheerfully furnished upon request.

SURAHS.

COLORED : 19 inch at 50c a yard.

19 inch at 65c a yard. 20 inch at 75c a yard.

24 inch Standard at \$1.00.

24 inch at \$1.20. BLACK: 19 inch at 50 cents

21 inch at 75 cents.

26 inch at 75 cents. abinch at 85 cents.

23 inch at \$1.00.

25 inch at \$1.00.

24 inch at \$1.20. These are leaders-selected from dozens grades of Surahs, also Gros Grains, Failles, Armures, etc., etc., colored and black, the best values we ever offered.

Dress Goods.

Our complete new Spring stock is now omplete. This means the grandest array of beautiful goods shown in this country. Goods and prices are all on the buyer's side of the bargain. Send for samples.

Complete new Spring stock. Write for urtain Circular.

Our 1890 Spring Catalogue will be ready in March. Send your name and you will

> JOS. HORNE & CO., 609-621 Penn Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

obtained for mechani al de-vices, medical or other com-designs, trade-marks and assignments. Interferences PATENTS: for Infringement, and all cases the PATENT LAWS, promp-

VENTIONS TRAT HAVE BEEN by the Patent Office may REJECTED

INVENTIONS TRAT HAVE BEEN STATE BY the Patent Office may still it most cases, be pated by us. Being opposite it most cases, be pated an area of the patents INVENTORS

MEN WANTED ON SALARY

BONE MEAL FOR POULTRY. Crushed Oyster Beer Scraps. Send for new price list. YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, YORK, PA.