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OLD BOB WHITE

Now the hills are turning yellow and the brown is on the corn.

There's a meiody that's mellow in the music of the horn,
And the sasafars is blazing and the sumach all aglow

Where the old bell cow is grazing on the fallows down below,
And the pea vines gladly rustle where the soft winds are at play,
And the young quali chirp and hustle, growing plumper every day;
And that cunning old suborner in the bushes to the right,

Perched upon the low fence corner, whistles "Old Bob White."

White:

Get your ammunition ready, now, and limber up your guo,

Train the young dogs to be standy so as not to spoil the tun,

For the time is swittly coming and October's nearly here

When we'll set the woods adumming with the music far and near,

And we'll fill each hunting jacket with the

spoil our prowess yields
As we raise a merry racket in the forests and
the fields,
For the challenge is temptation as they sit

there out of sight,
All around the big plantation whistling
"Old

Dob White. -M. M. Folsom, in Atlanta Journal.

PITH AND POINT.

Fireproof-Ruins. Pigheaded—A drum.
A tea set—The Chinese.

Fixed stars-The American flag's. It seems to take a good deal of high wind to blow down a bad law.—Truth. There is one good thing about the apple of the eye. You don't often see one that is green.—Truth.

It is certainly unlucky to have thirteen at table when there is only dinner enough for twelve.—Life.

The chef makes no pretensions as a sharpshooter, but he can hold his own at the range.—Elmira Gazette.

at the range.—Elmira Gazette.

A tow-path nule while practicing.
His merry little pranks.
Exclaimed, "I'm getting ready for
A run upon the banks,"
—Washington Star.
"How are you? Just thought I'd
drop in awhile to kill time." "Well,
we don't want any of our time killed."
—Boston Globe.

"It's a funny thing about getting a picture took," said Tommy. "The newer the picture is the older I look."
—Indianapolis Journal.

Irate Father—"I'm going to put a check to your extravagance, sir!" Impudent Son—"All right! Give me the check."—New York Herald.

Wills of millionaires remind us.
If in our graves we'd be content,
We should, dying, leave behind us.
Not so much as one blamed cent.
—Buffalo Gourier

"Shake! old fellow," said the pillow to the sword, who had been relating some thrilling experiences in battle. "I know what it is to be in a fight."—

It is said that the alligator is about to become extinct in this country. Let us pray that he will take the guild of jawsmiths with him.—Seattle Tele-

graph.

"Did he spend lots of money on her music?" "Oh, yes; he must have, for she doesn't play anything that sounds the least bit like a tune."—Chicago Herald.

The poets all of autumn—squall,
But what delights our eyes
Is, not the country in the iall,
But the country on the rise.
—Atlanta Constitution.

—Atlanta Constitution.

"This," said the frightened young man, who had encountered some Western road agents, "is positively my last appearance on any stage."—Washington Star.

Mistress (who is about to engage a cook)—"Now, are you sure you have had experience?" Cook—"Oh, yes, mun; I've been in 'undreds of places."

She's home at last and her heart is gay,
She opens her wardrobe, alack! alack!
She finds that while she has been away
The moths have devoured her sealskin

-Boston Courier.

Hostess—"Oh, I think some people are so disagreeable. Don't you hate people who can sing and won't?" Old Grouchy—"No, not so much as I do those who can't sing and will!"—Life.

An eminent physician says it is often dangerous to lie on the right side. It is also unnecessary. Any political speaker or writer knows the wrong side needs the lying, if any.—Buffalo Courier.

Mrs. Kindle—"I presume you have rather a hard time of it?" Tramp—"Yes, raum; but every cloud has a silver lining, mum. I'm not worried to death by autograph hunters."—New York Weekly.

"Look here, young man," said the medical practitioner. "If you ride a wheel so much you'll get 'kyphosis bicylistarum." "On this wheel?" "Yes, sir." "Well," replied the wheelman, "if I do, one of us will have to get off and walk."—Washington Star.

Days That Must Drag.

Days That Must Drag.

The longest day of the year at Spitzbergen is three and one-half months. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without intermission. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 is twenty-two hours long, and Christmas has less than three hours of daylight. At St. Petersburg the longest day is nineteen hours and the shortest is five hours. At London the longest day is sixteen and one-half hours, at Montreal it is sixteen hours and at New York it is about fifteen hours.—New York Sun.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

HARD TIMES.

How Baitery M, 5th U. S. Art., Went to Dry Tor uga 1.



WE did not like it! No, most emphat-ically, no. But what would you do? It was an order from an order from the War Department and that settled it.

Ay! but any man whe served in the army

ed in the army knows how we felt when this order came to dismount Battery M. 5th U. S., Art., and equip the men with gun and side arm. We were in the service since beginning of the war, and most of the men had veteranized. We were with the Sixth Corps on many occasions; especially was this so at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, where our battery was fearfully cut up. "The Cannoneer" can vouch for this. He was one of the boys. The battery was sent to Camp Berry at Washington and we were finally dismounted and furnished with rifles, made do duty around Washington, until one nice day we were ordered to New York. Here we were sent on board the North Star, a new boat of the Star Line of steamers. Our destination, we learned later, was

were sent of the Star Line of steamers.
Our destination, we learned later, was Dry Tortugas. Oh, the lovely prospect — right from over three years' hard marching and hardship, to go out to this out of the way rip rap and guard political prisoners. In my own case I went to the then commanding officer of Battery M. First Lieut. Klapp, laying my claim for discharge before him. You may see for yourself how much I was entitled by the following. In November, 1862, an order from the War Department rad as follows: "Ten men of each volunteer company may enlist in the Regular Army, the time served in the volunteer service to be deducted from the three years."

I was at the time in the Lost Child—

served in the volunteer service to be deducted from the three years."

I was at the time in the Lost Children, a Zouave regiment, lying in front of Yorktown. There were, besides myself, my brother and four Swiss boys who went along inside the fort and enlisted in Battery M.

Our ignorance of the English language was here apparent in not including our six months' service in the remaining three years enlistment, whereby we would have been discharged in June, 1864, in front of Petersburg, and we could have veteranized with a goodly bounty; whereof we now were debarred, and our time was not up until November. So you may see how unfairly our ignorance was taken advantage of.

Of the six to enlist in the battery

November. So you may see how unfairly our ignorance was taken advantage of.

Of the six to enlist in the battery there were now only three remaining. In the name of the three boys and myself I asked Lieut. Klapp for our discharge before leaving New York, as we only had some 12 or 14 days to serve and it would not be worth while to carry us all the way down to Dry Tortugas only to be discharged on the way or on our arrival there. But no. Lieut. Klapp probably thought he could retain our services for another enlittment and of course the doing his duty in the interest of the Government, was not to blame for refusing the demand. On the afternoon of Oct. 19, 1864, we passed by our headquarters, the band playing on the ramparts at Fort Richnond for our benefit.

There were three batteries, or what had been batteries, but now acted as a heavy artillery, on board. I am not sure of the other two, but I believe they were Batteries D. and L. Anyhow, everything went merry as a marriage bell at first.

On the morning of Oct. 21, when off Cape Hatteras, a storm blew up which lasted for three days and which did more damage to shipping than was known for years.

Our steamer was new and not very

sick. It was fearful—the swearing, raving, and, yes, a little, very little, praying going on.

On the morning of the 22d the storm grew in fierceness and our smokestack was wrecked, and we had a lively time to secure the monster, and before it was done two of the crew lost their lives and an hour later the Second Mate was knocked oyerboard by the stack breaking its moorings.

Finally, toward evening, the blamed thing broke its moorings again, and a big roller sweeping the deck took it over board and wrecked our starboard wheel before we could cut loose from the monster, who in the last flop dug a big hole in the ship's planking, and we commenced leaking at a fearful rate. With the smokestack gone clear at the deck we could not carry steam, as we had to cover up the opening of the stack, which otherwise would have swamped us; our handpumps were manned, but it was hard work, and we knew soon that the water was gaining on us. It was a fearful night.

On the morning of the 23d the storm grew in fiele end of the stack bave leep higher. Councils uncovered an old ordinance which they again adopted that boys 14 years of age or under shall hereafter not be allowed on the streets after \$p\$. m. The stack which otherwise would have swamped us; our handpumps were manned, but it was hard work, and we knew soon that the water was gaining on us. It was a fearful night.

On the morning of the 23d it was found, on sounding the well, that the water could not be stopped by handpumping. It was steadily gaining, and the Engineer told us we were leaking at the rate of 3,000 gallons per minute; that if no other remedy than the pumps were used we would finally founder,

He advised the throwing overboard of all freight, and we succeeded in throwing overboard some three or four hundred tons of freight which brought the toak up out of the water, with only the washings of the sea to overcome, and that was no small item; but we finally got the upperhand. The storm having martially broke we removed the covering from over the smokestack, and a small force of steam was gotten up, steam pumps finally got in their work, and with our one wheel, the port one, going against a helm hard-aport we made headway like a crab.

Toward evening on the 23d a tugboat sighted us, hitched on, and finally landed us in Norfolk at 10 a.m. Oct. 24, 1865, the most God-forlorn subjects you could put you eyes on.

24, 1865, the most God-forlorn subjects you could put you eyes on.

By the time she was tied up at Norfolk wharf our men and officers and a few civilian passengers, gradually made their appearance. A sorry let they were—pale, emaciated, unwashed, unshaven, with big, "sleepy" eyes and disarranged apparel.

Now, me and my two Swiss friends' time of service was up on the 2d of November. Another war steamer was sent for per telegraph to come and receive us, and try to land us on Dry Tortugas.

I was not willing because of a few days more to undergo any more such

days more to undergo any more such experience where it was against all reason. We only had six days more

I was not willing because of a few days more to undergo any more such experience where it was against all reason. We only had six days more to serve.

I went aft and had an interview with Lieut. Klapp, in which he agreed to make out our discharges and final statements, but he wanted to see us after we had been up and got our inoney from the Paymaster.

We were very sure we had seen service enough for a while anyhow, and this lest straw was enough. So that by the time we had our final statements cashed we went on board the boat for Baltimore and the same evening we bid farewell forever to Battery M without observing the ceremony of a farewell call on our worthy First Lieutenant, who surely will exouse this if it, by any chance, reaches his eye. He is a Captain in the 5th Art, now and a good officer.—Carl Hartmann, in National Tribune.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

SCHOOL MUST KEEP.

NO MORE ELECTION HOLIDAYS, SAYS SUPT

SCHAEFFER.

HARRISDURG. - Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, has put his foot squarely down upon the practice of closing schools on election days. He is constantly

squarely down upon the practice of closing schools on election days. He is constantly is receipt of communications requesting an opinion on the surject. These interrogations are based on the act of May 23, 1893, designating the third Tue-day of February and the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November as legal half holidays. Dr. Schaeffer, a ter quoting from the acts ref. red to, says:

"The purposes mentioned in this act have special reference to the maturity of commercial paper, the acceptance and pawment of bank checks, drafts, promissory notes, etc., as expressingly set forth in the act inself. I am clearly of the opinion that the several boards of school cirectors and controllers are not required to close the public schools in their respective districts on the days designated as election days, but on the contrary I would urge the directors and controllers to keep their schools in session on these days for the purpose of pre enting too many breaks in the regular school year."

THE MARKIAGE LICENSE LAW.

THE MARRIAGE LICENSE LAW,

THE AMENDMENT DOES NOT GO I. TO EFFECT UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1895.

HARRISBURG—The State Department is daily in receipt of inquiries from the clerks

of the courts of the several counties, as to of the courts of the several counties, as to whether an error does not occur an the pamphlet laws of 1893 in the act of May 1, 1893, amending the law relative to marriage license so as to permit marriages to be performed outside of the county in which the license is granted. The law as printed makes the law operative October 1, 1895, but many clerks of courts think it a misprint. The original bill, however, does not differ from the law as printed.

"cranky." still. like all sidewheel steamers, a fearful roller while lying to in the trough of the sea.

I had been a sailor previous to my coming to America, so I did not care a picayune how much it blew or how much the vessel rolled. I had made my headquarters in lee of the first cabin, on deck. The rest of the poor lads were chopped up and down in the fore hold and it was no pleasant place. What with the hatches battoned down there was very scant ventilation and light down there amongst 100 men, all stations are searched. A Daring Escape.

Doylestows—Michael Dolan, aged 22 years, sentenced March 22 to three years and three months in the Doylestown jail, for attempting to shoot his father in February, at his home in Solebury township, escaped from the jail here by scaling the 23 to foot wall. Young Dolan had been working in the stocking knitting depart ment and had secured enough yarn to make at a stout rope about twenty-five feet long. With this, together with three large hooks, one of which was made from a new town the prison bearing the property of the property of the prison bearing the property of the property of the prison bearing the property of the proper with the hatches battoned down there was very scant ventilation and light down there amongst 100 men, all sea sick. It was fearful—the swearing, raving, and, yes, a little, very little, praying going on.

The storm of the prison knear the wall until it caught in the coping, he succeeded in getting to the top and dropping over on the other side, escaped under cover of the night and the heavy storm.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Shaving pots are electrically heated

nowadays.

Lightning recently melted the leaf frames out of the windows of a Mr. Hart, of Rochester, N. Y.

Dew has a preference for some colors. While a yellow board attracts dew, a red or black one beside it will be perfectly dry.

The ground in an open lot at East Great Plains, Conn., has been struck by lightning nine different times in the past seven years.

Mount Kinseo, which rises precipitously 700 feet out of Moosehead Lake, Maine, is wholly composed of hornstone, and is the largest mass of that mineral in the known world. The idea that this earth is slowly

drying up has quite a set has lowly drying up has quite a set has lowly a recent aunouncement of the hydrographic engineers that the Guilf of Mexico is one foot higher than it was in 1850. in 1830.

When screws were made by hand five minutes were consumed in making one, and they were so expensive that wooden pins were used wherever practicable. Now by the cold-forged process a single machine will turn out five dozen in a minute.

fifteen times.

Experiments have shown that the common sunflower exhales twelve ounces of water in twenty-four hours.

Ratis of all trees draw large quantities of moisture from the soil, which is discharged into the air through the leaves. It is estimated that an oak tree with 700,000 leaves would give off something like 700 tons of water during the five months it carries its foliage.

In a recent lecture Professor Unwinstated that compressed air transmission is practical up to at least twenty miles; 10,000 horse power can be transmitted thirty miles in a thirty-inch main at 132.3 pounds per square inch, with a loss of pressure of only twelve per cent.; the efficiency is fifty-nine to seventy-three per cent. if the air is reheated, and forty to fifty per cent. if it is used cold.

The membrane lining the canal of

per cent. if it is used cold.

The membrane lining the canal of the ear contains a great number of little glands which secrete a waxy substance having an intensely bitter taste. The purpose of this is to prevent the entrance of unsects and to keep the ear clean, as the layer of wax dries in scales, which fall rapidly away, thus removing with them any particle of dust or other foreign matter which may have found entrance to the ear.

The Wonderful Pecos Valley.

The Wonderful Pecos Valley.

"Talk about making a desert bloom as the rose; why, southern New Mexico can give pointers to all the writers of ancient writ, and in the way of wonders it doesn't stand back for any portion of the globe," said C. B. Eddy, of Eddy, New Mexico.

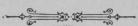
"Pecos Valley in the southern portion of New Mexico," continued Mr. Eddy, "is 400 miles long and from ten to forty miles wide, and less than a nalf dozen years ago was a desert waste. But the outside world knows out little of the mighty wonders that man has performed there by utilizing the products of nature. The Pecos ralley has the largest irrigation plant on the western hemisphere. A company, capitalized for \$8,000,000, went into that desert and built 1400 miles of main canals, each one being seventy feet, wide at the top, and eaven feet. pany, capitalized for \$8,000,000, went into that desert and built 1400 miles of main canals, each one being seventy feet wide at the top and seven feet deep. From these main channels aumerous smaller ones branch out over the valley. The storage reservoirs for this plant contain 12,000,000,000 cubic feet of water and one of these lakes is thirteen miles long, three miles wide and fifty feet deep. More than 400,000 acres acres are now irrigated, being twice the amount of territory irrigated by any other plant in the United States. When the plant is extended 800,000 acres will have received irrigation. Three years ago not more than 500 people could be found on 400 miles square. but in the last two years between 7000 and 8000 people have settled in the valley. And they are not on the order of the average Oklahoma boomer—our settlers are Northern on the order of the average Oklahoma boomer—our settlers are Northern people and are thrifty and intelligent. The town of Eddyhas 3000 inhabitants and it enjoys electric lights and all modern comforts, and has forty-six miles of running ditches and shaded streets. The climate is the finest in the world. Where hot wastes of sanimade the eye glimmer three years ago are now the finest apple and peach orchards on the globe, and the valley has the second largest vineyard in the world. Lemons and oranges and fruits of the citron family are not raised on account of the frost. One hundred miles of railrord have been built in the valley and 400 more are projected. Oh, I tell you, Pecos valey is a hummer."—Chicago Herald.

American Males the Tallest.

American Males the Tallest.

The English professional classes, who head the list as the tallest of adult males, attain the average height of five feet nine and one-quarter inches. Next on the list comes the American males, and a minute fraction behind them come the English of all classes. Most European Nations average for the adult male five feet six inches, but the Austrians, Spanish and Portuguese just fall short of this standard.—London Lancet.

HOW ABOUT



Are you a supporter of the present financial system, which congests the currency of the country periodically at the money centres and keeps the masses at the mercy of classes, or do you favor a broad and

IBERAL SYSTEM

Which protects the debtor while it does justice to the creditor.

If you feel this way, you should not be without that great champion of the

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3d. AN INCOME TAX. Believing that those who have much property should bear the burdens of the government in the same propor-The Constitution heartily advocates an

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country.

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