

A GRETNA GREEN.

THRIVING MATRIMONIAL MART IN INDIANA.

Jeffersonville a Haven of Bliss for Kentucky Kissing Lovers—The Justices Reap a Rich Harvest.



HAT noted farmer, in Dumfrieshire, Scotland (Gretna Green), the fame of which outlived many generations; although, by a change in the English and Scotch marriage laws, it has been shorn of the glory that formerly attached to it as the haven of security where love-sick lad and lassie might be joined by the nuptial tie, for better or worse, without let or hindrance, is known to all the reading world.

But, says a letter from Jeffersonville, Ind., to the Chicago Herald, the prestige that was once the peculiar right of the Gretna Green of history has its counterpart in America in this city of goodly morals, which is the county seat of Clark County, and upon whose principal business street, at almost any hour of any day of any week may be seen a motley group of would-be actors in that great comedy of love's consummation that is as old as Adam, and which loses none of its interest as the years go whirling along the boulevard of time.

Back in the days when Henry Clay was the idol of Kentucky and the admiration of the country at large the hamlet of Aberdeen, in Brown County, Ohio, attained to something like notoriety as a market place for hearts and hands, the medium through which the marriage contract was executed being found in the person of Squire Bensley, who long since passed on to his reward for the good—let it be said in charity—he had done in the flesh in bringing happiness—transitory, at least—to man and woman kind. But the achievements wrought by this functionary were as a single blade of grass to the whole particle of sod when compared with the exploits of latter day squires that flourish



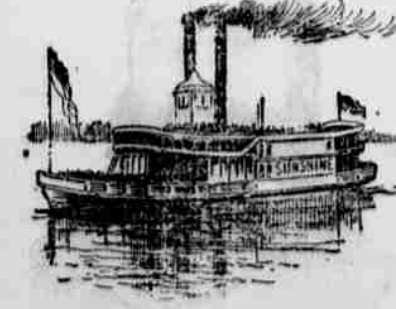
MAGISTRATE JOHN WARE.

still, and wax fat in the pursuit of their most laudable profession.

From a small beginning marriages by a magistrate have grown to large proportions and are looked upon with favor by all classes of society, who seem now to prefer, above religious rites, this mode of entering upon the marriage relation.

There are good reasons for this preference which it were well to explain. In the first place, such marriages are no longer looked upon as disgraceful, as they were formerly held to be by most persons. There has been a radical change of sentiment in this direction within the last decade, so that now quite as much respectability attaches to one as to the other, and losses sustained by the parson in the abridgement of perquisites that were formerly exclusively his have been gained by the more jovial squire. Indeed, such are the inroads made upon the minister's income as to materially lessen auxiliary earnings that brought temporal comfort to his household.

Under the laws of Kentucky, which State furnishes more than ninety per cent. of those happy pilgrims to this shrine of wedlock, a girl may not reach the marriageable age before twenty years, whereas her debut in society is frequently made at the age of sixteen or earlier, a period of life when the ardor of romantic sentiment often reaches its culmination, and it is then she begins to bemoan the requirements of a cruel law that would restrain the one important



PRINCIPAL ROUTE TO GRETTA.

step which is ever uppermost in her mind. But she may have a friendly ally in a bordering commonwealth, the statutes of Indiana permitting her to marry at eighteen, and, knowing this, rather than suffer a long period of suspense which might prove fatal to her future prospects, she is apt to become the prominent one of two figures who will seek this friendly Gretna by that method of procedure commonly recognized as an "elopement."

Now and then clients return to make a friendly call on the squire who may have been instrumental in placing them on the very pinnacle of marital bliss, or vice versa. The old gentleman from a remote county comes to bring a gift of a sack of potatoes, and to say incidentally that "it's a great pity that that air weddin' of mine an' Rebecca's didn't come off forty year airlier." In another instance, the wife, who had been a schoolm'am writes, "Hezekiah went out back of our house, in the mountains last Saturday afternoon and killed a wildcat that weighed sixty pounds, and a buck that weighed 280 pounds. We will have the head and horns of the deer mounted, and the hide of the wildcat made into a rug, and send them to you."

It is not uncommon for married couples to return after two years, with the offspring of their union, to exhibit it to the magistrate. Frequently they bring other suitors with them to be married on the spot.

But the magistrate has a most useful adjunct in the person of the "matrimonial agent," or "runner," or "steerer," or "bride-grabber," by which pleasing terms he is variously known, a character whose audacity was never equalled in the palmy days of the cab driver at Niagara.

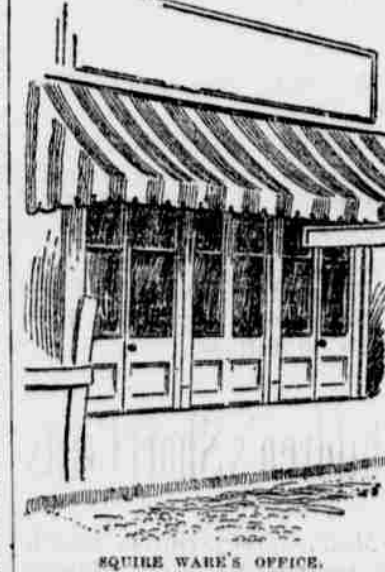


SQUIRE KEIGWIN'S OFFICE.

The function of this gentleman is to serve the groom for a consideration, in his laborious search for the matrimonial office in a strange town; and that the service is most attentively bestowed can be attested by anyone at all familiar with the estimable agent's methods.

Twenty years ago magisterial marriages were rare in this community, but thereafter, by degrees, the practice grew until it was not long before the shrewd official could see in it possibilities of considerable pecuniary profit. One of the first to lay hold of the golden opportunity was Justice Ephraim Keigwin, a deservedly popular gentleman, who has resided here all his life. His urbanity and kindness of disposition made him fully qualified, when coupled with his varied experience, for the work which he has in hand. Formerly a druggist, doing a good business, he was in 1876 elected as a magistrate, and since that time up to November 30th of last year, has united 6783 couples in marriage. His tenure of office, which has been continuous, embraces a period of sixteen years.

By the advantage which always comes to those who first enter upon any line of business, Justice Keigwin has easily maintained the position of leader in the profession of his choice. Of the variability of the fee which is his reasonable compensation for service, it should be stated that it ranges from \$3 to \$10, although in one case, such was the unspokeable joy of his liberal client, \$33 was thrust into the hand of the astonished judge. The building in which his



SQUIRE WARE'S OFFICE.

office is located is his property, and is well furnished.

There is, however, one other magistrate with whom the popular officer above referred to is required to share some of the honor and profits of his office, and while no rivalry exists between the two gentlemen, who occupy identical positions, he has no mean competitor in the person of Equire John Ware, who formerly held the honorable position of Mayor of the city. Justice Ware, who has lived forty-three years in this community, enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. Twelve years a magistrate, he has within that time brought happiness to 2000 couples, or full 4000 ardent souls.

Incidental to this business of the blending of hearts that are adjusted for heat, cold and position, it may be said, like all other prosperous industries, its beneficial effects are felt by those who have no direct connection or interest, such as the railroads, the ferry line and the like. The principal outside beneficiary, however, is the county clerk, whose annual revenue derived from this source alone is estimated at not less than two thousand dollars.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

FOURTH DAY.—In the house this afternoon Quary received 172 votes for Senator Ross. Dalzell (east by Moore of Chester), and Secretary Harry L. Lenton of Lehigh voting for the latter. In the Senate Quary received 33 votes, Ross 14 and Congressman Mutchler 1, given by Raphael of Carbon. Boyer, Lyle, Marshall, Wiley, and H. Slinger having been appointed the committee on rules in the house. To-morrow the house meet in joint session to verify and ratify the vote as cast to-day and to certify the election of Senator Quary.

In the senate to-day bills were introduced as follows: Mr. Neeb, Allegheny—Providing for police pension boards in cities and boroughs authorizing the payments of the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed assets to disabled prisoners; requiring murderers to be hanged in penitentiaries; requiring calisthenics to be introduced in schools of the cities of the first and second classes; empowering county commissioners to erect morgues; prohibiting the removal of boards of control in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument under them.

Mr. McCarroll, Dauphin—Providing for the appointment of female notaries public; authorizing the formation of wholesale grocers and other boards of control; and prohibiting the capital stock exceeding \$300,000, amending the act of 1887 so as to specially empower horse car companies to enter into contracts and leases with traction and motor power companies; providing for the payment of jurors out of the State Treasury.

Mr. Landis, Lancaster—Authorizing the election of road supervisors for three years.

Mr. Baker, Delaware—To extend power of notaries public beyond their present jurisdiction.

Mr. Lloyd, Cumberland—For payment of checks or demand drafts on depositors when the drawer shall have died before the presentation; providing for the election of Burgess and Assistant Burgess for three years in towns not enjoying the right by special statute, and making the officers ineligible to Council; repealing an act providing for appointment of viewers to assess damages where streets and alleys are changed in grade or location in boroughs.

The corrected journal showing that Higby had been returned as elected, was read in the House to-day, but no other matters were taken up for a major county contest. The Senatorial election consumed the balance of the day.

FIFTH DAY.—Among the measures introduced in the Senate to-day was a bill repealing the married person's property act, enacted by General Gobin. It confers the same right upon wives to which unmarried women are entitled, only that they may not mortgage or sell real estate, except as now provided by law. They are not allowed to become indorsers of notes for others, but married women may sue or be sued, but may not sue her husband except for divorce or to protect and recover her separate property in case of desertion. In such proceedings each shall be a competent witness, but neither shall testify as to confidential communications. Unless by mutual agreement property may be disposed of by will, the same as if unmarried.

Senator Fritz introduced a bill for a \$500,000 Home for Feeble-Minded Children in Western Pennsylvania. The Governor appointed a commission to select the site. Senator Neeb introduced a bill making the election days in November and February legal holidays.

In the House a concurrent resolution was adopted directing the flag, on the Capitol to be placed at half mast until after the funeral of ex-President Hayes.

Appropriations.—Marshall, Chairman. Took, Lyle, Lemon, James, Hershey, Burdick, Stewart (W. E.), Cochran, Miller (E. D.), Patterson, Cresser, Johnson, Stewart (W. E.), Rider, Wheeler, Eby, Murphy, McDonald, Reed, Skinner, Wherry, Ritter, Lohr, Criste, Kearns, Woodring.

Judiciary General.—Walton, Chairman. McDonald, Boyer, Cresser, Hewitt, Niles Burdick, Butterfield, Ritter, Stewart (W. E.), Talbot, Scott, Mattox, Mape, Kunkel, Pennwell, Fow, Ritter, Skinner, Wherry, Woodring, Fritz, Kaup.

Ways and Means.—Boyer, Chairman. Foitz, Cresser, Hewitt, Lawrence, Niles, Burdick, Anderson, Cresser, Johnson, Stewart (W. E.), Rider, Wheeler, Eby, Murphy, McDonald, Reed, Skinner, Wherry, Ritter, Lohr, Criste, Kearns, Woodring.

Elections.—Talbot, Chairman. Mape, Lyle, Stewart (W. E.), Butterfield, Mattox, Merrick, Patterson, Cresser, Johnson, Stewart (W. E.), Rider, Wheeler, Eby, Murphy, McDonald, Reed, Skinner, Wherry, Ritter, Lohr, Criste, Kearns, Woodring.

Municipal Corporations.—Lafferty, Chairman. Goyne, Muehrbrunner, Kidd, Richardson, Stewart (W. E.), Blair, Crisler, North, Raven, Reinholdt, Riebel, Travis, Vane, Weaver, Werthamer, Harvey, Mattox, Kearns, Bernhart, Fretz, Seigler, Moyle, Crawford, Goodhart.

The two Houses met in joint convention at noon. Lieutenant Governor Watres presiding. The journals of the preceding day were read and Mr. Watres declared M. S. Quary duly elected Senator. Signed the certificates of election, and the joint convention adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.—In the senate to-day a resolution was offered by Mr. Baker of Delaware asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the leading "combine" in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor. His recent message to the Legislature, a communication was received from the governor calling attention to a letter received from State Printer Myers, criticizing the statements made by him in his annual message relative to the delay in the public printing. The governor asks for an investigation of his charges and a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee to act with a similar committee of the house to make an investigation. Senator Neeb's bill abolishing capital punishment was also favorably reported.

Among the bills introduced in the senate were: Neeb—Declaring election days half holidays, and McDonald's bill abolishing capital punishment. Bannon—The judicial appointment bill, vetoed by Governor Pattison two years ago. Adjourned until Monday night.

HOUSE.—Nearly the entire session of the house to-day was taken up in reading the titles of bills, which numbered 187. Many of them were duplicates of those which failed to become laws at the last session and nearly half involved appropriations to institutions that regularly appear to secure the State's bounty. Three anti-Pinkerton bills were among the number. The rural members were fortified with a number of bills to compel railroads to fence their tracks. Both the subjects will excite much discussion in the legislature. Another bill provides for an appropriation of \$300,000 annually for two years for the maintenance of the national guard. The board of health asks for \$130,000 for sanitary inspections, control of epidemics and laboratory for George W. Lawrence. Washington introduced a bill providing for a division of counties having over 500,000 inhabitants. The purpose of the bill is to form a new county out of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and probably Westmoreland. Monongahela City has been made the county seat. Mr. Kearns of Allegheny, who read one of the anti-Pinkerton bills also read two others. Conflicting judges in their instructions to the jury strictly to the law; repealing the oleomargarine law.

Other important bills introduced were as follows: Fow—To change the law of 1794 so as to allow the sale and delivery of newspapers on Sunday and sale of ice cream, milk and cigars, and permitting shaving, bathing and the running of street cars on Sunday. Tewksbury, Columbia—Prohibiting the employment of children under 18 years old, unless they have received six months' schooling in the year, and requiring employers to supply women working for them with seats when they are not at work. Kunkle, Dauphin—Making the maximum imprisonment for murder in the second degree 20 years in

stead of 12 as now. Martin—Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Desorption Day. Zeigler, Adams—Authorizing the placing of Small's Hand Book in each school in the State by the Superintendent of Instruction. Mackrell—For the appointment of female notaries public. The appropriations demanded in the proposed legislation for the next year aggregate between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The House adjourned until Monday night.

A TRAIN GOES THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Two Persons Killed and 14 Injured. Miraculous Escapes.

The north-bound express from Chicago on the Lake Shore and Western road, was horribly wrecked a mile south of Peru, Ind. Not one of the 15 passengers aboard escaped injury. One of them, George C. Dorland, an attorney of La Porte, Ind., was killed by having his back broken, and Henry Griffith, the engineer of the train, was so scalded that he died to-night.

A broken rail about 100 feet from the river threw the train from the track, but it continued to run on the ties until the bridge was reached, when the engine broke through and fell to the ice below, a distance of 35 feet. The express car, a smoker and a chair car fell on top of the engine. The wreck took five and every bit of timber was burned. Brakeman Richard Neff was badly hurt, but pulled himself out of the wreck, lighted his lantern and ran back and flagged a freight train that was following. It was stopped only about 100 feet from the wreck, and another horrible wreck was averted. It is a miracle that every person on board the train was not killed.

SOMEBODY has been giving away, or to be accurate, has been selling, the secrets of the German army. Among these is the fact that a lot of guns arrayed to strike terror to nations are innocuous at the muzzle, but deadly at the breach and sidewise of marked homicidal tendency. Much interest is taken in the revelations, that displayed by the Emperor being marked by an almost enthusiastic desire to meet the betrayer.

AN ENEMY can be killed quicker with love than he can with a bullet.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.
THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 74 3/4 @ 75 |
| No. 3 Red | 73 3/4 |
| CORN—No. 2 Yellow ear | 52 50 |
| High Mixed ear | 47 45 |
| Mixed ear | 47 45 |
| Shelled Mixed | 69 60 |
| OATS—No. 1 White | 39 45 |
| No. 2 White | 38 30 |
| No. 3 White | 37 30 |
| Mixed | 35 37 |
| RYE—No. 1 Pa & Ohio | 62 68 |
| No. 2 Western | 61 60 |
| FLOUR—Fancy winter pat | 4 50 4 75 |
| Fancy Spring patents | 4 50 4 75 |
| Fancy Straight winter | 4 00 4 25 |
| XXX Bakers | 3 50 3 77 |
| Eye Flour | 3 50 3 74 |
| HAY—Baled No. 1 Timothy | 13 75 14 00 |
| Baled No. 2 Timothy | 12 00 13 00 |
| Mixed Clover | 13 00 13 50 |
| Timothy from country | 15 00 16 00 |
| WHEAT—Wheat | 6 00 6 50 |
| Pats | 6 50 7 00 |
| FEED—No. 1 Middling | 13 00 13 00 |
| Brown Middlings | 15 00 17 00 |
| Bran | 14 50 15 00 |
| Chop | 14 50 17 00 |

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|------------------------|-------|
| BUTTER—Elgin Creamery | 33 25 |
| Fancy Creamery | 28 28 |
| Choice country roll | 12 14 |
| Low grade & cooking | 8 12 |
| CHEESE—O New or mild | 11 12 |
| New York Goshen | 11 12 |
| Wisconsin Swiss bricks | 14 14 |
| Wisconsin Switzer | 12 14 |
| Limburger | 10 11 |

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|-------------------------|-----------|
| APPLES—Fancy, 3 bbl. | 3 50 3 75 |
| Fair to choice, 3 bbl. | 2 75 3 00 |
| BEANS—Select, 3 bbl. | 1 95 2 00 |
| Pa & Ohio Beans, 3 bbl. | 1 80 1 75 |
| Lima Beans, 3 bbl. | 1 80 4 |
| OATS— | |
| Yellow danvers 3 bbl. | 1 00 |
| Yellow onion, 3 bbl. | 1 50 1 75 |
| Spanish, 3 crates | 1 20 1 25 |
| CABBAGE—New 3 bbl. | 2 25 2 50 |

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| POTATOES— | |
| Fancy White per bu. | 70 75 |
| Choice Red per bu. | 65 70 |

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|---------------------------|-----------|
| DRESSED CHICKENS— | |
| Dressed ducks 3 bbl. | 10 12 |
| Dressed turkeys 3 bbl. | 14 15 |
| LIVE CHICKENS— | |
| Live Spring chickens 3 pr | 60 65 |
| Live Ducks 3 pr | 8 90 9 20 |
| Live Geese 3 pr | 1 00 1 25 |
| Live Turkeys 3 pr | 10 11 |
| EGGS—Pa & Ohio fresh | 4 25 |

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|-------------------------------|-------|
| FEATHERS— | |
| Extra live Geese 3 bbl. | 50 60 |
| Eggs, Extra live Geese 3 bbl. | 48 55 |
| Mixed | 45 55 |

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|------------------------|-----------|
| TALLOW—Country, 3 bbl. | 4 |
| City | 3 |
| SEEDS—West Midn clover | 8 60 |
| Mammoth Clover | 8 70 |
| Timothy prime | 2 25 |
| Timothy choice | 2 25 |
| Rite grade | 1 50 1 75 |
| Orchard grass | 1 75 |
| Millet | 1 00 |
| Buckwheat | 1 40 1 50 |

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|--------------------|-------|
| RAGS—Country mixed | 1 10 |
| HOEY—White clover | 16 17 |
| Buckwheat | 12 15 |

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| FLOUR— | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | \$2 50 @ \$3 55 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 | 70 70 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 70 71 |
| CORN—Mixed | 43 44 |
| OATS | 54 55 |
| BUTTER—Creamery Extra | 30 35 |
| EGGS—Pa. Fats | 20 35 |

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|-----------------------|-------|
| FLOUR— | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 76 7 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed | 48 50 |
| OATS—No. 2 White | 40 41 |
| BUTTER—Creamery Extra | 30 31 |
| EGGS—Pa. Fats | 20 31 |

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|---------------------|-----------|
| FLOUR— | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 4 50 5 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Red | 3 75 4 50 |
| WHEAT—Western | 58 60 |
| CORN—Ungraded Mixed | 49 51 |
| OATS—Mixed Western | 36 38 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 30 35 |
| EGGS—State and Penn | 22 27 |

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|--------------------------|-----------------|
| PRIME STEERS | 4 50 to 5 00 |
| Fair to Good | 3 75 to 4 50 |
| Common | 3 00 to 3 85 |
| Old and dry cows | 1 50 to 3 00 |
| Veal Calves | 3 50 to 6 75 |
| Heavy rough calves | 2 50 to 4 00 |
| Fresh cows, per head | 30 00 to 45 00 |
| PRIME 95 to 100-lb sheep | 4 75 to 5 25 |
| Common 70 to 75-lb sheep | 2 00 to 3 50 |
| Lambs | 5 90 to 6 10 |
| PHILADELPHIA | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | \$3 40 @ \$4 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 | 76 7 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed | 48 50 |
| OATS—No. 2 White | 40 41 |
| BUTTER—Creamery Extra | 30 31 |
| EGGS—Pa. Fats | 20 31 |
| NEW YORK | |
| FLOUR—Patents | 4 50 5 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 79 80 |
| WHEAT—Western | 58 60 |
| CORN—Ungraded Mixed | 49 51 |
| OATS—Mixed Western | 36 38 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 30 35 |
| EGGS—State and Penn | 22 27 |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| PRIME 95 to 100-lb sheep | 4 75 to 5 25 |
| Common 70 to 75-lb sheep | 2 00 to 3 50 |
| Lambs | 5 90 to 6 10 |
| PHILADELPHIA HOGS | |
| Philadelphia hogs | 6 40 to 6 90 |
| Corn Yorkers | 6 00 to 6 80 |
| Receipts | 6 00 to 6 50 |

SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Hand-to-Hand Fight for the Flag of the 129th Pa.



The incident referred to lately of the capture of two rebels who, with their flag of the 129th Pa., is well remembered by survivors of that Sunday struggle in the black-jack undegrowth of the Chancellorsville woods.

The regiment had been hotly engaged, its ammunition exhausted and rebel columns were upon its flank and rear. It had been left alone for some time, the troops on the right and left having retired to the rear. When the colors were seized its Colonel (Jacob G. Frick) was near the Color Guard, its Lieutenant-Colonel (William N. Armstrong) in the hands of the enemy, to escape a few minutes later in the confusion caused by the fire of our batteries, and its Major (Joseph Anthony), supposed to be mortally wounded, was being carried from the field.

Capt. John Stoneback of Co. K, rushed to the rescue of the colors. He was a tall, powerfully built man of dark complexion. The sword-thrust aimed by him at the foremost rebel was turned aside by the Colonel, who desired to take him prisoner, but was followed by a blow from the captain's fist, which staggered the audacious Johnny, and in the rush then made by other brave men of the guard (the names of whom have escaped me) the colors were retaken, and the prisoners captured marched to the rear.

The thickness of the undergrowth delayed those carrying the wounded Major, as well as the Color-Guard, and when the flag was seized all near rallied to its rescue.

You published in your issue of Aug. 11 a mess of silly stuff about the affair from the pen of W. N. Williams, which has so far as it relates to the colors and movement of the regiment, not the slightest foundation in fact.

In the first place, Matt Quay had no regiment. He resigned as Colonel of the 134th regiment prior to the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. The 134th was gallantly led at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville by Lieut.-Col. Edward O'Brien. The 134th was nowhere near the 129th, nor were the colors of the 134th near that regiment. Mr. Williams does not know what he is talking about when he says, "We were ordered to retreat, and in the movement our regiment became somewhat disintegrated on account of not understanding orders." The truth is we had no orders to retreat, and therefore held our ground long after all of the regiments of the brigade on our right, as well as French's Division on our left, had retired. What was the Color-Bearer of the 134th doing there in our ranks? It is all miserably rot. I had no orders to retire, and only did so after having been notified twice—once by the Captain of Co. A and again by the Adjutant—that the enemy had already passed by my right and was getting in my rear.

Then, that I might frustrate the evident purpose of the enemy to capture my regiment, I took the responsibility to retire without orders. The command to face by the rear rank was given clearly and distinctly—my voice was very strong and loud. The General of the brigade stating in his official report that he could hear it above the din of battle—and I think no one failed to hear it. The regiment marched in perfect order to the rear and there was no misunderstanding of the order and no disintegration. In our march to the rear the attempt was made to capture and carry off the colors of the 129th, but the attempt was signally defeated by the brave men of the 129th. Capt. Stoneback displayed great gallantry on the occasion. One of the audacious rebels would have felt the point of his sword had I not promptly struck it to one side. He then used his powerful sword-lance and sent his antagonist sprawling to the ground.

These are the facts pure and simple, without furber elaboration. Let me conclude and repeat that I never ret to talk about Matt Quay's flag in an article the flag of the 134th in connection with the capture and recapturing of the colors of the 129th at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.—J. G. Frick, in "National Tribune."

WHO WAS HE?

Wants to Hear From an Officer He Feared at Appomattox.

As other old soldiers are coming to the front with reminiscences of old times, papers I may be permitted to offer the following: Upon April 1, 1865, after the battle of Five Forks, or Gravelly Run, Va., when whole parties of history were being crowded into as many minutes, with our Fifth Corps and the cavalry ready to start for Appomattox, our regiment (83rd Pa.) was detached and ordered to guard prisoners, away in the rear of everybody except the commissary stores. I want to say to the "cannoneer" if he ever heard another 3d Pa. boy disputing about the ground where our regiment relieved Gen. Lee's flag of truce at the surrender, he can set him down as a fraud; for the 83rd Pa. never was nearer Appomattox Courthouse than the prison camp at Farmville. Of course, we feel there was honor for our brigade in the flag-of-truce part of history, and there is no dishonor in our last detail of the war, and there should be none in telling the truth.

While performing this duty near Farmville, the writer was Sergeant of the guard in charge of perhaps 3,000 prisoners. We were in advance of our supplies, with not very pathetic haversacks, and had been ordered not to give rations to the prisoners. It happened I wore a little gold square-and-compass pin upon the lapel of my blouse, which was seen by a Confederate Lieutenant, who called me to him and implored me to give him something to eat, as he was in a starving condition. I knew it was against orders, but I could not believe the orders were intended to be inhuman, and only to husband our own rations. Then, I thought, if I was willing to go hungry, no one else ought to care, and I divided my haversack with this Confederate brother. But I was seen by the officer of the guard and placed under arrest for the first, last, and only time in almost four years of continuous service, and the war about over. Here was I caught in a conflict of authorities (State and National, like), and I had enlisted upon the wrong side, seemingly. However, I was taken to the Colonel, and finished my detail as Sergeant of the guard, and was never court-martialed. Now, if that Confederate Lieutenant is living, I should very much like to hear from him.—J. B. Forrester, Olive, Ark.

He Was So Stingy.

Maud—they tell me that Mr. Windle never drinks.

Montrose—He never does, but for all that he is the tightest man I ever met.—Brooklyn Times.

THE HOUSEWIFE.

GERMAN RABBIT.

One pound of raw, lean beef, chopped fine, four eggs, one cup of fine bread crumbs, one teaspoonful pepper, one-half nutmeg, grate; one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one saltspoonful thyme, two tablespoonful salt, one small onion parboiled and chopped fine. Mix well and shape into a long, oval loaf. Cover it with beaten egg and bread crumbs. Bake it in a dripping pan with thin slices of fat salt pork pinned over the top. Baste with the fat and bake half an hour. Serve cold as a relish for luncheon or tea.—[New York Journal.]

HOW TO MAKE APPLE JELLY.

Take about thirty good sized apples, rub them with a cloth, cut them into quarters (without peeling them) and throw them into cold water slightly "acidulated" with pure lemon juice. When all are cut and ready, put the apples into a large preserving pan, just cover them with cold water, squeeze a lemon into the same to preserve the whiteness of the fruit, set it over the fire and boil without stirring for twenty-five minutes. Pour this mixture into a hair sieve, and when the juice has all drained into a basin placed underneath for the purpose strain it through a thick muslin, and to every pound of juice allow one pound of sugar. Boil this together for fifteen minutes, skimming it carefully when necessary. Add some small thin strips of lemon rind previously boiled in water, or flavored with vanilla; the latter is preferable.—[New York Telegram.]

MACARONI DISHES.