

PRIZE STOCK SHOW.

A FINE EXHIBITION OF PURE-BRED ANIMALS.

The Greatest Collection of Pure-Bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Dogs Ever Gotten Together.

DESCRIBING the live stock exhibit at the World's Fair, the Chicago Herald says:

That the World's Fair live stock exhibit will be the greatest collection of pure-bred animals ever brought together is generally conceded. When it became known that the exposition authorities would include a live stock feature in the general exhibit the interest of all the principal breeders in the world was aroused. The triumph came when the exposition managers agreed to exclude from the World's Fair everything except registered stock. Since this decision was made all the principal breeding associations in this country, and many of those in Europe, have been working harmoniously to make the World's Fair live stock exhibit peerless of its kind. Although the space is large it was early evident that the live stock exhibit must be representative rather than numerous in any particular class. It is now certain that the number of animals in each class may not exceed 2000, and within this limit will be included representative stock from all parts of the world.

All the great breeders of America, Europe and Australia will have individual exhibits. This is especially true of horses. The cattle exhibit from foreign countries has been limited by United States quarantine restrictions. The greatest exhibit in all classes will of course be of domestic origin. Those who breed pure blood animals, either as fanciers or from commercial motives, will send their most worthy specimens. Live stock is to be a peculiarly competitive exhibit, and the rivalry between kennels, studs or pastures will be generous and sustained. In all classes the exhibitor must be a person who either owns or has bred the exhibit.

In the bench show such prominent fanciers as August Belmont and others will send their best specimens. In horses there will be crack specimens from the stud farms of such domestic breeders as M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill.; N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn.; Powell Brothers, of Pennsylvania; Robert Ogilvie, of Madison, Wis.; Gairnith Brothers, of Janesville, Wis.; and Randolph Huntington, of Long Island, who will send pure blood Arabians, and many others. Foreign horses will come mainly from England, France and Germany, most of the famous studs in those countries being represented. Canada, which has the largest live stock exhibit of any foreign country, will send 150 horses, 300 cattle, 200 dogs, 450 sheep and 300 swine. There will be a big showing from the western and northwestern States in cattle and horses and a grand exhibit of the latter from Kentucky. The sheep exhibit will draw largely from Vermont and New England States. There will also be a large sheep exhibit from Australia. Count F. von Homeyer, of Pomerania, in North Germany, will send a large collection of fine wool sheep. The Canadian sheep will be of Southdown and similar English-bred types.

The system of awards gives exhibitors a fair field. The expense of keeping live stock necessitates cash premiums, and this is the only department of the World's Fair where such premiums are given. Fine exposition appropriation for cash premiums amounts to \$150,000, and the premiums which various breeding associations will give in addition swells the total to more than \$200,000. Besides the cash premiums there will be gold and silver medals, cups, and other unique special prizes, and the standard bronze medal of the exposition. One of the unique prizes for stallions is in the form of a bronze statue of a typical French trotter, modeled from life by M. Isidore Bonheur, a nephew of Posa Bonheur. The special premiums, added to the regular premiums, make the cash prizes of considerable value in many of the leading groups. For the best Shropshire ram the total cash prizes will amount to \$1000.

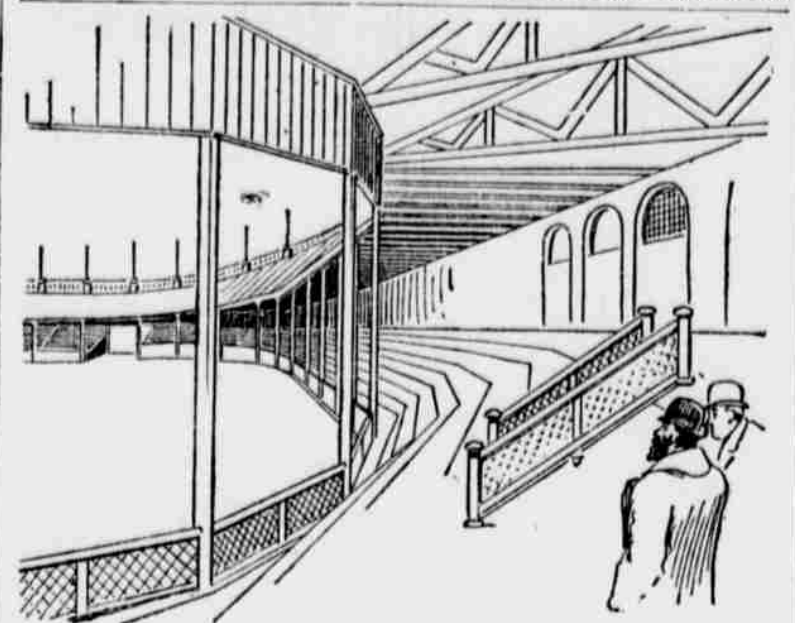
In addition to the exhibit of pure breeding stock there are only two side exhibits in the department. One is the fat stock show, which occurs near the close of the exposition, and which

will be represented. James Mortner, of New York, who was for years superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club, in New York City, has been given general charge of the bench show at the fair. Each dog intended for exhibition must be registered in the American Kennel Club's stud book, the Canadian stud book or some recognized foreign stud book. There is an entrance fee of \$1.50 for each dog to cover cost of bench, feed and care. The usual rules in regard to challenge classes prevail. There are medals and \$30 premiums for the first class in mastiffs, Great Danes, St. Bernards, Newfoundlanders, deer hounds, greyhounds, American and

poultry there is a fee of twenty-five cents in the pigeon class for each bird, which is to pay for feeding and care, the exposition furnishing the coops free of charge.

The exhibit of poultry, pigeons and pet stock takes place between Monday, October 16, and Saturday, October 28, inclusive. Premiums in the poultry class range from \$10 downward. In the pigeon class there are premiums ranging from \$75 downward for the largest and best collection and small cash premiums for single birds, the best in each variety.

In the fat stock show, which is also between October 16 and October 28, in-



INTERIOR OF STOCK PAVILION.

English foxhounds, bloodhounds, Russian wolf hounds, pointers, English, Irish and Gordon setters, coolies, bulldogs, bull terriers and fox terriers. There are medals and \$30 premiums for the first class in pugs; medals and \$25 premiums for the first class in chumbers, field and cocker spaniels; \$25 premiums for the first class in Newfoundland and Chesapeake Bay dogs; \$20 premiums for the first class in dachshunds, Basset hounds, Irish water spaniels, King Charles spaniels, Blenheim spaniels, poodles, fox terriers (wire haired), Irish terriers, Dandy Dismont, skye, Yorkshire, Scotch and Clydesdale terriers, and whippets. There will be medals and \$20 premiums for the first class in black and tan and Bedlington terriers. In all these groups there are smaller premiums and diplomas for the second and third classes.

The cattle exhibit will be between Monday, August 21, and September 21, inclusive. The rules governing entries, judges, awards and prizes have been approved by the leading cattle associations, and every animal in this exhibit will be recorded in one or other of the various herd books. There are four grades of premiums in shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Devon, Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, Galloway, Sussex, red polled, polled Darham, Dutch belted and brown Swiss cattle. These premiums range from \$50 downward for single animals and from \$100 downward for herds. There are single sweepstakes of \$50 and medal in all classes, \$25 and medal in sweepstakes by ages, and grand sweepstakes for herds ranging from \$500 downward.

The horse exhibit, which is between the same dates as the cattle exhibit, will comply with the requirements of the various stud books as to pedigrees, and the finest horseflesh in the world will be on view. The premiums range from \$500 downward, with medal sweepstakes. There are four grades of premiums in standard trotters, thoroughbreds, French coach, other European coach, Cleveland bay, Percheron, Clydesdale, Shire, French draft, Belgian, Suffolk punch, hackney, Morgan, saddle horses and other breeds. For pure-bred Arab horses, whether domestic or imported, and for cross-bred Arabs, there are medals for the first three classes and diplomas for the fourth. There are special rules for the admission of French trotters, which must have the approval of the French commission. In this group there are cash premiums, medals and diplomas, besides a special premium offered by French breeders for the best collection of French trotters.

The sheep exhibit is between Monday, September 25, and Saturday, October 14, inclusive. There are four grades of premiums for Cotswolds, Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire merinos, Delaine merino, Dorset horn, cheviots, French merino and other groups. The cash premiums range from \$35 downward for single animals, and from \$45 downward

clusive, there are premiums ranging from \$35 downward for single animals, with herd and single sweepstakes from \$200 downward. The premiums for the best range cattle that have not been grain fed are from \$75 downward.

Special premiums, medals and diplomas, offered by associations, or individuals, in addition to the exhibition prizes will be awarded by the National commissioners' juries of award. The largest special cash premiums are for cattle and horses.

All the principal breeding associations give special premiums, some amounting to thousands of dollars in single classes. Several horse breeding associations offer cups and gold and silver medals for the best specimens in certain breeds. In sheep and swine there are many special prizes, the largest being a special premium of \$500 in gold for the best American bred Shropshire ram, given by A. E. Mansell, of Etzland.

The entries in each of the divisions of live stock close seven weeks before the opening of the exhibit. The stalls and stables will be so arranged that partitions can be altered to suit the special needs of each exhibit. The general public cannot only witness the special pavilion exhibits without extra charge, but may pass through all the avenues between the barns and stables, thus affording an opportunity to see all classes of the stock at close quarters. There will be a hospital for sick animals in charge of a veterinary surgeon to be appointed by the exposition. The stock pavilion is on the amphitheatre plan. It is built of wood and staff, and the center ring will be floored over with cedar blocks. Tiers of seats rise to the roof for the accommodation of 6000 spectators, and 8000 on crowded days. The pavilion is 280 by 410 feet in area, of elliptical form. Here will occur the competitive exhibits, the hours for which will be announced from time to time. The exhibit of dairy cattle will not be open to the public while the tests are in progress.

A Woman Explorer.

Travel in the far north has hitherto been attempted only by men, but the year



MISS TAYLOR IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

1892 has witnessed the breaking up of this monopoly.

Mrs. Peary accompanied her husband to a point farther north than any white woman had ever before penetrated and early last summer Miss Elizabeth Taylor started from Winnipeg for the Mackenzie River Delta and from this expedition she has just returned. Miss Taylor is by nature a traveler and by education an artist, and she is greatly interested in natural history.

She started on her trip alone and made it alone, successful to the end. She is the first woman explorer that has ever ventured into the polar regions on her own account, and with an amount of pluck and steadfastness that would have done credit to a strong man she has carried out her programme and completed her round trip to the far northern parts of the Hudson Bay Company.—St. Louis Republic.

There are two or three grass crops in Switzerland every year, the first in the beginning of May, the second at the end of July, and a third often at the end of October.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SIXTIETH DAY.—In the Senate today these bills passed finally: To recover damages to trees along highways by telegraph, telephone and electric light companies; to authorize the erection and maintenance of electric street lighting systems; to amend the act relating to the sale of real estate, for three months in the year, for one year; House bill to prevent superintendents of schools from teaching for profit during their terms of office; to authorize Councils of cities of the second class to fix the salary of the city treasurer; to amend the act relating to railway companies to begin the circuit change the original place of beginning and make other alterations, provided they do not change the incorporated route; to permit chemical companies of other States to erect establishments in Pennsylvania, to prevent the spread of tuberculosis; to prevent the adulteration of honey; to make voting declarations in cases of abortions, where death results, admissible in evidence; to extend the law prohibiting the sale of articles of traffic within one mile of campmeetings, to any religious meeting.

In the House the Governor was sustained in his veto of the bill to secure uniformity of proxies. These bills passed finally: Relating to corporations organized for religious, educational, literary, scientific or charitable purposes; authorizing the courts to issue a decree permitting the increase of the amount of real and personal property held by the corporation. To provide compensation for physicians and surgeons who may be called in to attend to patients in emergency cases. Forbidding insurance companies not incorporated in this State from doing business in Pennsylvania, except through agents or officers residing within this State. Senate bill to confer on the Board of Public Education or any board of school directors power to sell public school property and to provide for application of the proceeds to school purposes; to authorize notaries public to administer oaths and take affidavits in proceedings in divorce.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the Senate today these bills passed finally: To designate the several judicial districts of the State; to regulate the sale of baking powder; to fix the rate of the commissionment of the rent of office of constables; to provide for the licensing and regulation of houses for the boarding of immigrants; to authorize courts into whose hands money has been paid to deposit it with corporations for the insurance of owners of real estate, etc., from loss by reason of defective titles, liens and encumbrances; to provide for the payment of fees of justices of the peace and constables in civil suits; to allow sheriffs not exceeding 50 cents a day for boarding prisoners; to empower Chief Magistrates to preside at local court meetings and give them the rights of members of Councils; to repeal the act which prohibits borough officers from receiving any compensation for their services; to empower courts to grant transfers of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors; to amend the act relating to the officers of any church, congregation or presbytery, to abandon schoolhouses or land conveyed for school purposes; and to sell the same in fee clear of all restrictions; to prevent school officers and other persons officiating with the courts in a school system to become agents for the sale of school books, charts, maps, school apparatus or stationery; to authorize certain corporations, not for profit, to issue shares of capital stock; to restrict electric light, heat and power lines in crossing lines along public streets and highways.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the house to the bill constituting Lawrence county a separate judicial district. The bill to establish a liquor license court was passed second reading. A bill introduced providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of nine persons whose duty it shall be to examine into the sources of the water supplies of the counties of the State, with a view to the purification of the same, was referred to the committee on the measure Senator Flinn reported it favorably.

The measure to abolish the public building commission of Philadelphia took up the greater part of the time of the House today. It was passed second reading and is now in the hands of the committee on the measure. The bill to amend the act relating to the licensing and regulation of houses for the boarding of immigrants, was reported affirmatively. The House today passed finally a bill to amend the act relating to the licensing and regulation of houses for the boarding of immigrants, which was reported by the committee on the measure. The bill to amend the act relating to the licensing and regulation of houses for the boarding of immigrants, was reported affirmatively. The House today passed finally a bill to amend the act relating to the licensing and regulation of houses for the boarding of immigrants, which was reported by the committee on the measure.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY.—In the Senate today a majority of bills on third reading were passed finally, after which many of the bills on first and second reading were disposed of. Among the bills passed finally were those: Giving husbands the same rights as wives in cases of divorce on account of brutal treatment; to provide for the assessment for special benefits, of the lands of cemeteries for municipal improvements; to empower cities and boroughs to appropriate money for the payment of firemen disabled in the performance of their duties; to provide that municipal corporations shall not be required to file affidavits of defense in actions or assumpsit; to provide for the licensing and regulation of taverns; to provide for the better protection of pipe lines and telegraph lines and for the punishment of persons damaging or destroying the same; to repeal the act limiting the duration of lien of county, city, borough, township and school taxes and municipal improvement claims. Senator Flinn made an unsuccessful attempt to have the committee on vice and immorality discharged from further consideration of the bill to repeal the act of 1855 relating to the violation of the Sunday law of 1791 in Allegheny county. It was stated by Flinn that the committee stand out the four. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the House Mr. Boyer of Philadelphia introduced a supplement to the wholesale liquor law to require druggists to pay a license fee of \$250. The Boyer bill to provide revenue by the taxation of banks was passed second reading. The bill to tax brewers 10 cents a barrel passed second reading with an amendment that all the revenues derived from the tax shall be paid into the State treasury, the bill originally allowing the counties one third. In the House to-night Mr. Kline, Chairman of the Printing Committee offered a concurrent resolution which was adopted, instructing the chief clerks of the Senate to arrange for postage for the Legislature for the at-master General having finally decided that it is not a newspaper and cannot go under newspaper rules, which decision will cost the State about \$15,000 additional a session. Adjourned.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.—The Senate was not in session.

In the House Mr. Ritter, of Lycoming, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "WHEREAS, the national celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America is to be begun by a grand naval parade in New York, Thursday, April 23, 1893; and

WHEREAS, this naval parade will be the grandest spectacle of a century, and an event of great political significance and international character, in which all Americans and their representatives must be represented; therefore, be it

Resolved, If it be the will of the Senate, that we deem it a patriotic duty that this Legislature adjourns from 10 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, 25, to 9 o'clock a. m. April 28, and that a committee of five, three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of members of the Legislature at the aforesaid naval review, which attendance shall not be at the expense of the State.

On motion a special order was read for the consideration of the bill providing for the purchase of tablets to mark the sites of the revolution of this State. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

PUSHED UNDER THEIR HORSE.
ERIC.—Another gale struck this section of the country Thursday, blowing at a fifty-five mile an hour rate. Great damage was done to buildings, forests and fruit trees. The only casualties reported occurred at Johnstown, a town on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. Harry Hutchison, living at a new house on his new house which was set upon temporary blocks, crawled under to investigate. His wife started under the horse to deliver a wrench to her husband, when the gale struck that section and threw the horse off its pins, crushing Hutchison and his wife to death.

THREE MEN DROWNED.
LOCK HAVEN.—The steam saw owned by the Queens Run Brick Company, while turning from Queens Run to Lock Haven, loaded with 2000 lbs of clay and carrying nine men, became unmanageable from high wind and soon after starting and overturned. Thomas Reed and Frederick Sonn, of Lock Haven, and an unknown man from Philadelphia, were drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered, as it is too dangerous to venture on the river with common skiffs.

TWO MINERS INSTANTLY KILLED.
WASHINGTON.—Dell D. Ryler and James E. Williams were killed and William Hart and a man named Carson seriously, if not fatally, hurt by a fall of slate at the Champion mines, near Woods Run, Saturday. Coroner Johnson of this county, held an inquest. The verdict was accidental death, caused by the miners' own carelessness.

LIVES LOST BY CROSS NEGLIGENCE.
HAZELTON.—The coroner's jury, appointed to enquire into the Laurel Hill disaster, by which three miners were drowned, rendered the following verdict: "That the said Wm. Trembly, Richard J. Williams and Thomas Hodgson came to their death through the gross negligence of the operators—A. Parlow & Co."

A NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
HARRISBURG.—Governor Pattison has appointed Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, principal of the State Normal school at Kutztown, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to succeed Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., whose term expired April 1.

DRANK FIVE AND DIED.
GREENSBURG.—A 2-year old child of Jacob Burke, of Shafter, got hold of a quantity of lye which its mother was using in making soap and drank a portion of it, dying in great agony a short time after.

M. J. J. PHILIP, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FOREST AND GAME COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT, shut down the production of Sunday as an experiment. So far he is satisfied for no diminution but some increase was shown in the daily production of the wells. Next Sunday the shutdown will be extended to the Big and Little Creek fields, and will embrace 20 wells. Other operators in the vicinity shut down their wells last Sunday, and others are expected to do so.

The State Typographical Union in session at Harrisburg, has adopted resolutions favoring legislation to protect union trademarks and labels, and enforcing the Sunday laws affecting the publication of Sunday newspapers. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. K. Kretzer, Harrisburg; secretary and treasurer, R. D. Lowry, Pittsburg; organizer, Ed. J. Davis, Scranton.

The Erie Presbytery, in session at Greenville, has adjourned, after approving all the regular resolutions to the "Confession of Faith." The Edinburgh case was referred to the commission of seven, with power to act. The Sandy Lake trouble was laid over until the fall meeting, with the understanding that the Rev. Mr. McDowell would resign by that time.

PATRICK HANLEY, a section boss on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and six men were run down by a shifting engine near Uniontown. The men were on a hauler and were jumped out of danger except Hanley, who was struck and probably fatally injured.

ISAAC ROBERTS, a young farmer of Huntingdon county, committed suicide by blowing his brains out. He was worried over a "green goods" transaction he had been forced in.

NEAR NEW CASTLE, a gipsy passing a school house, infuriated by taunts and being struck by a stone, leaped from his conveyance and struck the children with his horsewhip. One little girl was seriously injured and has been in convulsions.

Mrs. GEORGE FISK of Irwin gave her 10-month-old son a dose of laudanum Tuesday by mistake for another medicine. Two physicians worked with the child for hours before it died.

FOUR BOYS escaped from the Huntingdon Reformatory Wednesday night. Crow, Sharper, Matlock and Pickering. Crow, who is from Pittsburg, and the two last named, were from Philadelphia, were captured.

At Burgettstown John Perry beat his mother senseless and then fired three shots at her. He was jailed at Washington. The woman is 87 years old, and will probably die.

The opera house in Clarendon burned. Loss \$3,000. The center of the town barely escaped destruction.

The 7,300 claimants of the defunct American Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, will receive 24 per cent at the first distribution, and perhaps 71 per cent at the final distribution.

EDWARD SEIGLE, a young man about 22 years of age, was drowned in the Shenango at New Castle while attempting to cross in a rickety boat.

All travel on the Franklin branch of the Lake Shore road has been interrupted by the burning of a bridge over Sandy creek, a few miles from Franklin, Saturday.

The Lewistown ax works were destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss \$75,000; insurance unknown.

At New Wilmington Thursday night four masked men entered the house of Squire Johnson, and after gagging the old man, took \$45 and departed.

NEW HOPE, has an epidemic of twins.

MORE EARTHQUAKES AT ZANTE.

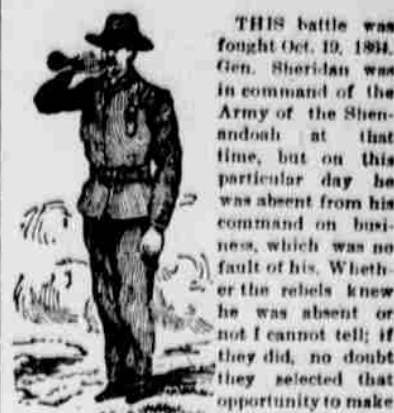
Historic Houses Wrecked. Feignful Tidal Waves. English Send Relief.
Zante was shaken by another severe earthquake at midnight Thursday. Slight disturbances were felt almost hourly until noon, when another violent shock caused a repetition of the recent panic. The historic houses of the poets Posello and Salomus were tumbled into ruins. The telegraph office was partly wrecked, but clerks remain at their posts. The harbor was thrown into violent commotion and enormous waves broke over the water front. The British warship Inflexible, of the Mediterranean squadron, has arrived with food and tents. Over 150 dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins caused by the shocks of Sunday.

Seven Killed in a Cyclone.
News was received at Little Rock, Ark., of a fearful cyclone in Fourche Valley, Scott county. The town of Boles was almost entirely destroyed. Seven persons were killed and a large number injured. The path of the storm was a half mile in width and everything was swept before it.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

A Comrade Claims that Custer did More than Anybody to Save the Day.



THIS battle was fought Oct. 19, 1894. Gen. Sheridan was in command of the Army of the Shenandoah at that time, but on this particular day he was absent from his command on business, which was no fault of his. Whether the rebels knew he was absent or not I cannot tell; if they did, no doubt they selected that opportunity to make the attack, for they would be more likely to do that than to wait for us to get ready.

Speaking of getting ready puts me in mind of an incident that took place in Chenango County, N. Y., near where I reside, during the war. Allow me to digress a moment from the line of thought I have in mind to relate the incident. Two neighbors, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle (and it was said were not particularly in sympathy with the Union cause), were in the habit of meeting after a battle had been fought and talking over the result, rejoicing or railing, according as to what it had been. At the time of which I speak there had been a signal victory gained by the Union forces and, as usual, one of the good old neighbors called on the other and, after the usual salutation, said: "Well, Mr. Jones, another battle has been fought and the Confederate army has been badly beaten; but," said he, "there was nothing fair about it, for the Yankees attacked them before they got their breakfasts done."

Now, my object in writing this is not so much to give a description of that trifle as to give a description of that trifle day's fight, for that has been done by the historian long ago, but I have ever felt that the credit of that day's battle was never given to the man who did more to bring about the happy result—Mount-Big-Fours—who participated in the great struggle. It will be remembered the attack was made in the early dawn, when our men were slumbering in their tents, and they had no opportunity to form in line, or to make any defense whatever. And the result was a general stampede of the whole army, which fell back in disorder and confusion. Now, something must be done to cause a reaction of this state of affairs, or the day was lost, and mark me as I have before stated this was early in the morning, and only 20 miles away," and, as a matter of course, he could not be of any benefit to that struggling, disorganized, routed army. As I said in the start, it was no fault of his that he was not there.

Fortunately for the Union forces, Gen. George A. Custer (whose tragic death we all lament), commanding the Third Cavalry Division of which the writer had the honor to be a member, was encamped on the extreme left of the line, and the moment his well-trained ear caught the sound of musketry, and the roar of artillery, his headquarters bugle rang out: "Boots and saddles!" which means saddle up in haste, and almost simultaneously came the order (which every cavalryman will understand): "Lead Out—Prepare to Mount—Mount—By Fours—Forward, March!" and in less time than it takes to relate it, his division, with drawn sabers on the nose.

He deployed the division in front of the main body of the rebels, were running pell-mell to the rear, and before Sheridan arrived the oncoming rebel hosts were checked, turned back, their guns captured, turned on them, and they were falling back through our camps, which they had so ruthlessly demolished in the morning, pursued by the Third Division, led by its gallant commander, and before the sun had set his last rays over that scene they were making a hasty, disorganized retreat far up the Valley. As the boys reined up to their old quarters and had partaken of their scanty meal of hardtack and coffee, and the shades of night had thrown its sable mantle over the field, we see them gathering in groups around their glowing campfires, methinks I hear them singing: "We are tenting to-night on the old camp-ground." I would not ignore the valuable services of the different corps commanders and their subordinates; they all did noble work and deserve great credit.

The poem entitled "Sheridan's Ride," or "Sheridan's Feignful Hiss Away," has been read and declaimed from the rostrum in almost every hamlet, not only in this country, but in other countries, until the people have come to believe that Sheridan's presence when he arrived on the field inspired the army with such indomitable prowess that they put forth a valiant effort, doing what appeared to be a total defeat was turned into a glorious victory. Now, every soldier knows that it would be impossible for Gen. Sheridan to have seen but a very small per cent, of the rank and file of that army when he arrived, and, very much doubt if one-half of one per cent knew when he arrived or even knew that he was absent, for officers of his rank were not supposed to go through the camps and inform the soldiers that they were going to be absent.

I would not detract one star from the crown of Gen. Sheridan's military glory, or cast one reflection on his ability as a commander. I know from my own personal knowledge of him that he was one of the ablest commanders we had in the service, and his name should be, and it is, written high on the tablet of fame, and it will be handed down to coming generations by the side of Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Reynolds, Meade, and others, as one of the great military men of the period.

In conclusion, I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that Gen. A. Custer did more and is entitled to more credit for the final result of the battle of Cedar Creek than any man who was engaged in it.—H. L. MILLER, in National Tribune.

Practical Boston.

Boston notions are numberless and very apt to be good. In that city notices in English, French, German, and Swedish are hung in the waiting-rooms of the railway stations and pier sheds warning young girls against strangers and stating at what hours a matron, who will be recognizable by her prescribed badge, may be found to give all needed information and advice. In the same city, which is peculiarly the home and originating place of practical charities, a second good scheme is that of the Young Travelers' Aid Society. Under its auspices matrons meet the chief trains, both incoming and outgoing, and aid by suggestion or information the traveler who needs it. A country girl, a foreigner, a mother wrestling with an unwieldy family of slippery children, particularly if she is a stranger in a strange land—these and similar helpless and distracted wayfarers are righted, relieved and sent on their way rejoicing.



LIVE STOCK PAVILION.

will give the lovers of abnormal size in meat animals a chance for competition. Colonel Singler, of Philadelphia, and the other fat stock enthusiasts will here have a chance of showing their best 1500 specimens. The other special feature of the live stock show will be a competitive race between carrier pigeons. This will probably be during the last week in October. The homing birds will be tossed in the main plaza, in front of Administration Building. Between Chicago and Boston there is room for a good test between long-distance carriers, and there are to be special awards and prizes to the owners of the fastest birds.

In the bench show all the leading kennels of the United States and Canada