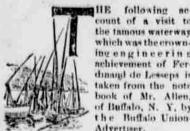
SUEZ CANAL

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF WONDERFUL WATERWAY.

it is 100 Miles Long-Seven Thousand Dollers Tolls on One Vessel-How Ships Pass Each Other in the Canal.

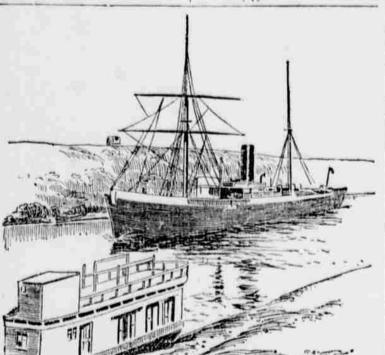


count of a visit to the tamous waterway which was the crown. invengincering dinaud de Lesseps is taken from the note book of Mr. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y. by the Buffalo Union-Advertiser.

We have just come up through the perilons Red Sea, with its banks of

ings or go into the canal, as may be re-A full code of these signals is upplied to ships by the canal authorities. Vessels not provided with an electric projector or search light that can throw light 1300 yards are not allowed to navigate the canal by night. canal is 87 geographical, or about 100 statute, miles in length, 75 to 150 feet wide, and about 30 feet deep. In order to prevent any serious siftings of the canal or washing of banks it has been found necessary to stone and concrete them, which is now being done,

The canal is a source of great revenue to the French Government, as the tariff on our steamer alone is upward of \$7000 on freight and passengers. The passenger dues are about \$3 in our money for first class passengers and \$2 steerage. We arrive at Ismailia at midnight. From this town the railroad connects with This is the usual route of the Cairo. tourist to the pyramids of Geezeh, which of the sixty pyramids are the most in-



A STEAMER PASSING A HOUSE DOAT ON THE CANAL.

varying shades of brown, gray and yel-We have passed here and there a shoal or a reef, scarcely visible except by the eddy of the water set in motion our steamer. There are sighs of rehef as we enter Jubal Straits into the Gulf of Suez. We can now at timesee both shores and have passed the most dangerous part of our journey.

It is three days since we pasued through the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, at which point our esptain had taken his post on the bridge, and there he had remained without relief seventy-two hours. Passing up through the Gulf of Suez we leave Mount Siani to the right, and at last the gradually closing scores remind us we are about to enter the great waterway. We are moore! off Port Tewfik, commonly called Terre plein. The city of Suez, from which the canal takes its name, is located about six miles to the west of the canal entrance, and we must remain here un il the Orient line tender arrives with eders. Our rest is not all quiet, however, for we are besieged on all sides by Atabian merchants in their picturesque sailing dbows which ply up and down



STRIAN MERCHANTS SEEN FROM THE DECK.

the Arabian coast with cargoes of coffee, spices, gums, senna, rose leaves, and all the drags and perfumes of "Araby the They are not long disposing of their small cargues, especially oranges and bananas. A short trip on shore allows us to visit the southern offices of the canal company, situated on the edge of a green and pretty double avenue of of lebbek and sont trees. A tail signal tower shows the state of traffic by means of balls and flags.

On the lawn is a colossal bronze statue of Lieutenant Waghern, the spirited projector of the overland route which led eventually to the making of the canal. In the office of Chartrey de Menetreux, who is the director of the transit department of the canal, on a table, which occupies one side of the room, is the miniature canal about fifteresting, as they are the largest, and are located about seven miles Cairo. The Boolak Museum in Cairo also must not be missed, for there can be seen many kings and queens whose names are familiar in Egeptian history.

It is curious and interesting to look at the Jewish teatures of the Pharaoh who brought up Moses, Runeses II., who also played so prominent a part scores of centuries ago, and within the present decade was discovered and placed in his present resting place despite the efforce of the English Government to have him removed to the British museum.

Returning to Ismailia we pursue our way up the Suez Canal. There is a slight current in the capal from north to south, which is caused by the immense evaporation of the Red Sea, which is constantly going on. The average temperature of the water is eighty degrees; one writer gives the maximum 100 legrees Fabreaueit, in which article he also scates "If all tributeries were cut off and the Straits of Babul Mandil closed up the Red Sea would be transformed into a vast bed of salt in less than 100 years. Kantarah, "The Bridge," is situated

about midway on the canal, and here are often seen the caravans of spice buyers with their train of camels, as this is the most frequented road to Syrna. At this point we are held in a siding, although we have fortunately escaped thus far, and naturally we watch with expectant eyes for the vessel to which we are forced to give precedence. We have not long to wait, and on their arrival Francisco Examiner. learn it is an excursion party, not one of our American style. This shipload of strange people are making their pilgrimage to Mecca. Their festivals, which occur about Abril 1 each year, are the event of a luctime, as many a whitebaired old Mohammedan, we are told, will give his savings of a lifetime to make this journey to the holy city, there. possibly, to starve and die, enter Lake Meozaleh, a vast marshy lagoon of brackish, shallow water, which was at one time the fertile wheat lands of Egypt, watered from the Nile, and now the fishing grounds of hordes of very wild Arabs and of flocks of fluningors, pelicaus, etc., which we

watch with the greatest interest.

On one side of the canal the desert stretches away like the ocean surface, with here and there a whirlwind of sand perhaps hundreds of feet high, caught teen feet long. On a shelf above it are un by the hot, burning wind. On our



END OF THE CANAL AT PORT SAID.

some fifty model ships, each bearing a | left, along the lake, thousands of peli-National flag. There are sidings and cans appear sitting so close together stations, lakes, etc. When a ship passes that they look like a whitewashed wall stations, lakes, etc. When a ship passes the office to enter the canal one of the miniature ships is placed in a corresponding position, and by constant telegraphic unication with the Mediterra entrance and each section the exact location of every vessel can be seen at a

Our steamer now enters the canal, and as we are making but five miles per hour we have abundant time to study our surroundings. Vessels are piloted through the canal on the block system. At each of the stations, called "Gares," there are signal posts from which steam.

at a distance, and it is almost impossible to pick out a single bird even with a strong glass. The apectator is fortu-nate if a flock of flamingoes rise as you pass them. While they also appear white while standing, as they rise into the air you see the underside of their wings, which is of a rosy pink.

This is an excellent place to watch for the mirage which is almost always visible in the castern desert -- sometimes a reflection of the ship itself seems to be sailing alongside. We are now inside of Port Said, the main street of which

ships are directed to either enter the sid- runs parallel with the cansi. The coaling at Port Said is an interesting feature, although we are glad when operations are begun to leave for shore,

We are no sooner made fast to a buoy than hundreds of black Arabs, with as many baskets, paddie a mammoth lighter alongside our vessel and in a short space of time the buge pyramid of coal is down to the water's level. The streets of Port Said are narrow and the stores are odd. We spend our time on shore mostly in bazars and after making a tour of the city and having been treated to a dinner served in the open air at a French hotel we make our way slowly down to our tender, where we find some of our passengers engaged in a donkey race on the sandy road.

It is twilight as our steamer passes out of the caust between two long protection jetties. She is headed for Naples, our next stopping place, and we watch the Port Said light, which is 175 feet high, until it is an uncertain speck and resign ourselves to four days of sea life before we shall have seen Mount Etna, the most lofty point of southera

Minerals in Alaska.

W. T. Robinson, a pioneer miner of California, recently returned from Alasks, tells some interesting facts relative to the Kenai peninsula, its climate, mines and mining

"The climate is not severe," said Mr. Robinson. "Horses pass the winter in the open air, and wheat and many gar-den vegetables are raised in abundance. The principal product of the peninsula is coal, although gold abounds in places. Veins of coal five and six feet thick are found sandwiched between sandstone and belts of tire clay. Many of the coal veius crop out along a sandstone bluff overlooking Kachekmak Bay, and can be seen a mile away, one above the other.

"Some of these veins contain thousands of tons of clear coal, which can be easily loaded on versels Ree:s of the tricle have been washed out by the action of the water, and great quantities can be found on the beach all tround the peninsula.

"Kachemak Bay is a landlocked harbor, making it per ectly sale for vesses The distance from Sau Francisco is but nine days by steam and from fourteen to twenty-five for sailing ves-

"The cost of mining and freighting the coal to San Francisco would be less than \$3 a ton. Across the bay from the ceal verus are found ledges of gold, silver and lead. Sixty miles across the peninsula at Tornagau arm, the head of Cook's inlet, a gold placer thirty miles in extent was discovered last summer. which was worked by four or five pros-



A LUMP OF COAL AT KATHEMAK.

pectors was took out from \$5 to \$5 a day with rockers. Later in the year another placer was found near Cook's inlet, opposite Kenai peninsula, from which it is reported that as high as \$150 a day to each man was taken out by means of the sluce box. Tais is scale gold and resembles that found in Calaveras County of this State."

Mr. Robinson is of the opinion that within a year a rush will be make for the mines of Kenai peninsula .- San

flolland's Windmill at the Fair.

Old Herr Vondonk, who has built forty-five windmills in Holland, came all



THE OLD MILL.

the way from Amsterdam to Chicago to repuild at the exposition grounds the famous Blacker mill of 1806.

Much of the material in the old mill was used in the construction of the original nearly a century ago. The big wooden wheels and beams are as firm as the day they were placed in position in

Evolution of a Bright Young Lady.



in British India 10,147

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

THE FISH LAW.

THE FISH LAW.

FROVISIONS OF THE BILL PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISHENG—Representative Lemon, who presented the bill for the protection of fish in the streams of the state, is confident that it will become a naw.

The bill makes its punishable by heavy fine to kill or catch that in any but boundary rivers and Lake Erie in this State, except with rod, hook and line. All fish may be caught at all seasons, except frout, which may be caught between April 15 and July 15. Online fishing is permissible to July, August and September, with dead bait. At all other times it is unlawful. The explosion of dynamite or other substance or the use of lime or other chemicals to kill fish is also unlawful.

In section 3, any fish commissioner, war-

also unlawful.

In section 3, any fish commissioner, warden, deputy sheriff, constable or policeman
is directed to destroy all illegal devices and
boats used in violating the fish laws, and to section 4 provides for the arrest without a warrant of violators, and the imposition of the and cost by any justice or alderman, and directs the officer of all jails and prisons to receive and rotain such prisoners. Should and directs the officer of all jails and prisons to receive and retain such prisoners. Should the arresting officers fail to make out a case the costs of the case are to be assessed on the county. Any person interfering or resisting arrest are 12 be to \$400 fine for the first offense and \$2.50 and six months' imprisonment for the second, in addition to the fine of \$50 imposed on all keoncerned in outline fishing, or \$100 for using seems or other illexal appliances. For using lime or explosives the fine is \$500 or nine months' imprisonment, the penalty being doubled for the second offense. One half the fine go to the presecutor and the other half to the county.

THE BOYER BILL STANDS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION HANDED DOWN BY THE DAUPHIN COUNTY COURT.

HARRISTON—A decision was handed down in the Dauphin County court sustain-Hamisania—A decision was handed down in the Dauplin County court sustaining the constitutionality of the Hoyer law, passed two years ago. The Fall Brook Coal Company owns the capital stock of a railway company, which in its own name paid \$11,083-35 tax for 1892 upon its capital stock. The coal company paid \$1,875, between the five mills tax upon the actual value of its capital stock, exclusive of its interests in the railroad. The Auditor General acting under the advice of the Attorney General, charged the coal company with a further tax of \$11,983-33, because of its ownership of the railway shares, making the coal company's tax \$12,998-33. The coal company appealed, alleging double taxation and the me-matteriorality of the Boyer act. The two companies indicated paid as tax on stock for 1891 under the old law only \$1,500, but for 1891, under the Boyer bill, their joint tax under this decision will be \$24,041-93 33, and judament is entered against the coal company for the balance.

RABTHQUART AT LANCASTER.

LANCASTER—A full-fleshed earthquake shook the buildings of this town. Thursday morning until their windows rattled. As this was the second shook within a week, people are growing uneasy. The shock like that of a week ago, traveled from east to west. It occurred about 4 o'clock. The houses on the eastern limits were seized by the paroxysm, and the occupan's awakened from sleep could distinctly feel four of five sodden jarring motions. "It felt" said one man, "as if we were in a great cage and a giant door had given itself a dozen quick shakes." This motion swept throughout the city with a rumbling report that was quick and short. Prople who happened to be up and about stopped in the street to look and listen but before they had thought twice the earthquake had passed. The shock was felt by hundreds, and the rumbling sounds heard by many. Outside the city the shock was noticed. No windows were broken, nor was any property damaged except of unsettling building foundations.

NEARLY KILLED BY A STALLION SEARLY SILLED BY A STALLION.

GREENSBURG.—John Elison, of Hempfield town-hip, was leading a stallion along the road when the animal became vicious and attacked him, biting and tramping him in a terrible manner. Had it not been that some men happened along the road the brute would have killed him outright.

Mrs. ANNA WALKER, of Sandy Lake, has entered suit Against Levi Durban, of the Lake House, at Stoneborn, for \$10,000 damages. She claims that he furnished liquor to her husband, a man of known intemperate habits so that he became intoxicated and unable to work, and while in that condition was struck by a train and killed.

NEAR Lock Haven, the stram scow owner by the Queen's Run Fire Brick Company, became unmanageable from high wind and overturned. Thomas Reed and Frederick Sonn, of Lock Haven, and an unknown man from Phillipsburg, were drowned.

JULIUS MATHEN and wife were burned to death at Beaver Falls, in a fire, which des-troyed their home and an adjoining store. The fire is supposed to have originated from an explosion of natural gas.

At McKe sport, Stanley Porter, a 5-year-old child, died in convulsions. He was playing about a high flight of steps. Friday evening and fell against a sharp corner.

MRS. M. ATKINSON, living near Tyrone, was struck by a train and instantly killed. She was getting out of the way of a freight

Some Yankee Terms,

How many people, asks the Boston Transcript, have heard the verb to strawn (Vermont) or to stram (Nantucket), meaning to wander about aimlessly? Could the phrase "I don't guess it's so" be properly attributed to a genuine Yankee, speaking the rustic speech?

A Yankee says "I reckon" only less often than he says "I guess." Is this as ancient a use with him as "I guess," or did he somehow pick it up from the Southerners?

Are doughnuts called simballs elsewhere than in Weymouth, Hingham and a few other towns in Southwestern Massachusetts?

How far west or north must one go before a doughout becomes a "nutcake," and how much further west before it becomes a "friedcake?"

What is the origin of the former New England term, now almost obsolete, of "dodunk" for a stupid, simple person? The word is often found Mr. Rowland E. Robinson's Vermont stories-which, by the way, are the best Vermont dialect yet put in

Calvary. The following, from Dean Stanley's

"Sinal and Palestine," may be of interest: "It may be well to remind the reader that there are two errors implied in the popular expression 'Mount Calvary.' I. There is in the Scriptural narrative no mention of a mount or hill. 2. There is no such name as 'Calvary.' The passage from which the word is taken in Luke xxiii, 33, is merely the Latin translation ('Calvaria') of what the Evan-gelist calls 'a skull."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Sixty-Fourist Day.—In the senate a special order was fixed for consideration of the bill for the appointment of a commission into the causes of the polition of streams. Among the house bills passed second calling were these: To prothibit school boards in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument under or being employed by said board. To prohibit others than the applicants from paying naturalization expenses. Farr's compulsory education and free text book bills passed second reading in the senate but not until Senator Brown of York had made a futile attempt to have inserted an amendment providing that nothing in the compulsory bill should prevent parents from teaching their children at home. In a speech he took the ground that the bill as now trained interfers with the rights of parents. He called the tayes and nays on second reading. It barely got through on a vote by 18 to 3. Adjourned. In the House Mr. Smith of Jefferson of fered a resolution which was accepted, providing for the appointment of a commit-In the House Mr. Smith of Jefferson of-fered a resolution, which was accepted, providing for the appointment of a commit-tee of three members of the House and three of the senate and two persons to be appoint-ed by the governor is enquire into the ad-visability of purchasing a State printing office. Mr. Initiot of Chester introduced a bill to pay the election expenses of the various contested cases, appropriating \$31,-090.

The governor sent in two yeto messages

The governor sent in two veto messages to night, both referring to school measures. The first disapproves the Neeb bill requiring instruction and practs of physical culture in all schools in cities of the first and second class, repeating objections filed against a similar bill two years ago. The other bill vetoed provided for the expenses of school directors in attending the triennial conventions to el. cl. county superintendents.

A large number of bills passed first reading, after which the house adjourned.

SERV-FIFTH DAY.—In the Senate to day these House bills passed finally. To permit marriage licenses to be issued in counties in which either of the contracting parties may reside to empower Councils to increase the maximum license imposed on transient retail merchants, to change Labor Day from the first Monday in September to the first Saturday in that month. The bill introduced by Senator Oshourn, of Philadelphia, for the appoirtment of a committee of nine to to the cases of the politicion of duced by Senator Osbourn, of Philadelphia, for the appointment of a committee of nine to inquire into the causes of the pollution of streams and to report to the next Legislature the result of its investigation, was amended by extending the inquiry to cities boroughs and townships. The bill originally provided that it should be confined to the chief cities of the state. At the afternoon session these bills ressed finally. Relating to the lieu of mechanics and others. House bill to extend jurisdiction of courts so as to embrace all litigation between stock holders and parties claiming to be stockholders and stockholders and corporation; to empower lioroughs to establiors and stockholders and creditors and the corporation; to empower lioroughs to establiors. corporation; to empower floroughs to estab-tist police pension funds; to compensate appraisers or estates subject to collateral inheritance tax, as well as experts employed

by them.

The Governor's veto of the bill relating to the introduction of physical culture in schools of cities of the first and second class

schools of cities of the first and second class was sustained.

Both Houses adopted a resolution to ad-journ to merrow until Monday evening.

Senator Brown of Westmoreland made a vigorous fight in the senate for his road bill, beginning when the bill came up as a spe-cial order at 11 o'clock, and keeping it up all through the morning session and until the question was finally satisfact.

all through the morning session and until the question was finally settled at 5:30 p.m. by the defeat of the bill.

In the House bills to make Jeferson and Lebanon counties separate judicial districts were passed finally, as was a bill requiring voters to exercise the franchise in the districts in which they are domiciled. At the atternoon session of the House these bills passed finally. To provide for monthly returns and payments by county officers of Commonwealth moneys received by them: Senate bill to authorize the trial of issues of fact or the statement and the affadayit of deience. To protect contractors, sub-contractors, lab-r protect contractors, sub-contractors lai ers, and persons furnishing materials ers, and persons furnishing materials to railroad companies in the construction of their lines, to empower foreign manufacturing corporations to acquire and hold real estate really necessary for their busines, relating to costs in scriminal prosecutions, limiting the amount to be allowed on separate bills of indictment in any prosecution; to limit the liability of peor districts After a speech by Cessna commending the Governor for veroing the bill to allow school directors pay for attending conventions to nominate superintendents. The Governor Sixty Sixtu Day.—In the senare to

House sustained the action of the Governor.

Sixty Sixth Day.—In the senate to day Mr. Thomas of Philadelphia moved to reconsider the vote by which the road bill of Senator Brown of Westmoreland was yesterday defeated, and his proposition was adopted, but further action postponed. These bills passed finally: To correct an error in the law permitting liquor dealers to secure bondamen from any part of the county in which the license may be granted to sell intoxicating drinks. To entitle counties to the maintenance in State lunatic hospitals or as many indingent instance, free of cost, as they maintain in their almshouse. To provide for the increase in the sa say of the superintendent of public instruction from \$2.500 to \$3.500. To authorize cities to establish free libraries For the government and regulation of county prisons. To authorize the government to appoint a commission to inquire into the pollution of streams, and to report to the next legislature the results of its investigation. The house bill to provide for a board of arbitration to settle ensettions of labor next legislature the results of its investiga-tion. The house bill to provide for a board of arbitration to settle questions of labor was repor et favor bly. In the house the bill prohibiting brewers or wholesale liquor devis from owning re-tail stands was negatively reported. Focht

tail stands was negatively reported. Fochs of Union offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a joint committee to ascertain now many unnaturalized persons are quartered in charitable and criminal institutions and to recommend measures to correct the svii. Honarably discharged soldiers of foreign birth are exempted from the proorigin birth are exempled from the pro-visions. A message was read from the gov-ernor announcing that he had approved bills to provide for the licensing of lying in hospitals; to prevent country superinten-dents of public schools teaming for profit and to regulate and estab ish the fees to be charged by the justices of the peace, alder-men and constables.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday

The governor vetoed the bill intended to The governor vetoed the bill intended to confer the power of selling school property to boards of education or school directors. In his veto the Governor holds that such a law would be an infringement on the rights of any city or community. Under the law such property may be sold but the money is required to go into the sinking fund. No action was taken on the veto owner to on was taken on the veto owing meagre attendance.

"Taste" of Electricity. Physicians explain in an interest-

ing fashion that the e.ectric current when appled to the tongue seems to taste sour. The gustatory or tasting nerves, according to the doctors, are industrious and well-meaning little things, and, although it is not their business to take cognizance of any impression made by touch, they do their best to look after anything that happens to come in their way. Thus, when subjected to the electric current, they telegraph the fact in their own language to the brain, and as their language is exclusively that of taste they inform the brain that an electric current is sour. The ordinary unscientific citizen, having confidence in the stories told by his gustatory nerves, really believes that the electric current has an acid taste.

SOLDIERS' COLUMN

BAM McQUEEN'S CAPTURE.

How He Tried to Escape and Met His Death at the Hands of Dan Ellis's Men.



March 15, 1965, roops that had been having a soft time months within the defenses of Knoxthing drop in their ears while on dress parade in the way of an order to prepare to take the neld in light march-

ng order. March 15, the 1st U. S. C. H. A., over 1,000 strong, filed out of our old camp and through Knoxville and on to Strawberry Plains in a pelting storm of rain and snow and oh such mud. Some of the boys with a No. 12 or 14 brogan on their feet would settle in the mud so deep as to require

with a No. 12 or 14 brogan on their feet would settle in the mud so deep as to require help to extricate themselves. But several days later, after marching and wading mountain streams of ice cold water from an the to waist deep, found four companies of us in camp two miles south of Taylorsville, at a place I think was called Blaine's Crossroads.

We were under command of Maj. Gray; the toloned and the balance of the regiment were down on the Watauga River, some 20 or 30 miles below. As we had no supply-train to reach us from the rear, and only a very limited supply of rations in our camp, it was necessary to pick up something around the country from our friends, and as the Johnnies had visited them so often and made themselves so familiar, we thought best to return the compliment and it was on one of these foraging expeditions that McQueen was taken in

I was notlined one evening that my turn had come to go out with a few teams and see what I could bring in and that the course we were to take was over the mountain, a distance of about 15 miles, to a place hear Jefferson, N. C. where we would find a couple of rich plantations and a mill stored with grain, salir etc. I was also told than a strong guard would be turnished me, as the chances were that we might have an interview with a company of rebs that made their headquarters at this place.

By train consisted 10 army wagons—mule teams: for guard, 40 colored soldiers of my

chances were that we might have an interview with a company of rebs that made their headquarters at this place.

My train consisted 10 army wagons—mule teams: for guard, 40 colored soldiers of my regiment, and 12 of the 4th Tenn. (white), A-dde from this guard there were four or five mounted boys, who volunteered to go alon; —r the fun of the occasion. Among this number was an East Tennessean who was well acquainted with the country and people. He rode by my side most of the way over, and posted me as how I would find the places we were to visit for our supplies.

supplies.

The farm to the right was owned by a reb by the name of Hamilton, and a little further on, and to the left, was the Worth place, a noted reb, where McQueen and daughter had been stopping since our advent into a sat Tennessee; also a widow lady by the name of Wagoner, whose home

lady by the name of Wagoner, whose home was at Taylorsville.

I found Miss Hamilton a very spirited young lady, nearly dressed in a suit of home spun goods and apparently ready to fight for Southern rights. But in her helpless condition, being alone with her mother and little brother, she felt that she was greatly overpowered, and feared that they were to be robbed of all that they po sessed I assured her that no soldier should enter the house, but that we should have to visit a nice large corn crib just back of the house and this we did when our teams came up; and my Tennessee soldier found here a chainer to swap his mule for a good horse.

wagons near the front went down broken wheel which caused a delay of some time. And while here I looked back on the road and saw this Tennessee soldier and another of the mounted boys coming with two old men, citizens, marching in front of them. One of these old men was McQueen and this was the way that they were taken in: They had been hid near the road, and saw, as they supposed, the last of us pass, when about an hour later this Tennessee soldier and his comrade, who were dressed as near like rebs as any thing else, came reling along McQueen thought them a couple of rebs following us up, and he came out into the road to tell them what he knew of us, but made a fatal mistake, as the Tennessee boys broken wheel which caused a delay made a fatal mistake, as the Tennessee boys knew him and told him and his clum to march in front of them, as he was wanted in Tennessee. So we took them along with

in Tennessee. So we took them along with us.

We did not reach camp until nearly noon the next day, and when about a mile from camp met Capt. Dan Ellis and his men. The Captain said that he heard that we had a man by the name of McQueen, and he wanted him, as he had been looking for him for some time. Ellis and his men about faced and rode into camp.

The prisoners were given a trial, and McQueen was given to Ellis to take to the Provost Marshai's office at Taylorsville. But he never got there. The old man was made to march in front, and perhaps tried to escape, as a volley of shoots were reard in camp, and a bout sunset Capt. Collins and myself rode to the spot where the firing was heard and there I saw the dead form of a man that in life I think would have re-sembled Sam McQueen.—D. W. SMRAD, in National Tribune.

ERICSSON'S STATUE UNVEILED Appropriate Ceremonies on New York's Battery. The Miantonomoh's Salu e.

The various exercises attending the arrival of the American and foreign naval officers in the New York port were ushered in Wednesfay by the unveiling in Battery Park of the statue of John Ericsson, the inventor, whose genus revolutionized marine architecture and modern naval warfare. This statue stands in the Battery, near

the flagstaff opposite the Barge Office.

the flagstaff opposite the Barge Office.
It is of bronze, 8 feet 3 inches in height and rests upon a pedestal of Quincy grante is feet 9 inches in height. Portions of this are highly polished, while others are left in a rough hewn state.

The ceremonies for the unveiling of this memorial were held at the Battery. Twenty-four Swedish societies of New York and Brooklyn and two of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows participated in the affair. The unveiling of the statue was Jone by Miss Esseiinda Anderson, with messic by Miss Esseiinda Anderson, with messic by the band. I a salute of 21 guns by the monitor Miantonomoh.

THE devel never throws any stones at the man whose religion does not make a Christian warrior of him.