THE COMING HORSE.

Belief That He Will Cease to Be a Beast of Burden.

He Will Be Improved For Purposes of Speed.

There was a time when the wiry thoroughbred of English breeding, and perhaps the Arabian barb, were looked to as the surest means for improving the common stock of horseflesh. Consul-General Judd reports from Austria-Hungary that the American trotter is now the favorite breed in use for improving the native blood. If Austria-Hungary cannot do better than to come to America for this purpurpose it argues well for the superiority of the trotter. As a beast of speed the distinctive trotter is an example of modern evolution. It is not many years since a speed of three minutes for a mile was reckoned good at a trotting gait. Now there is hardly a farmer's son in the country that does not own a colt that "can clip a mile in three minutes, and not turn a hair," at least so the young man says. A speed of two minutes is not only possible, but probable in the immedidiate future, and the time may be not far off when the American horse can

trot alongside the best Derby runner. With the constant inroads or machinery on the field of the horse's usefulness, a change is coming in the evolution of the animal. Already electricity supplants the old horse cars, and no one is sorry. One need have no sympathy for the over-burdened fluid on a hard grade. An electric van for and care is taken to add a little essence pare i delivery in now working in Lon ion, and is said to be cheaper than horse power. Promises have already been made by our inventors of electric plows, and feasible plans for freight and produce tramways across the country on roads hitherto traversed only by the aid of the horse and mule are suggested. The old-fashioned horsz-power in running incidental machinery is giving place to the "coming power."

The coming horse is to be less and less a beast of burden. Many places there are where horses will continue to drag heavy loads of a necessity. The handsome draft horse is not yet entirely to be dispensed with. But pleasure driving will continue to give a motive for the improvement of the trotting horse. The bicycles takes the place of a few saddle horses, perhaps, but the majority of eyelers care for a horse just as much as before the silent steed came into being.

Many of them own a wheel who would not own a horse, but the wheel, even if bailt for two, is not so agreeable after all as holding the lines behind a glossy coated, lightly stepping horse. Electric motors for carriages are talked of, but they will be expensive for a long time yet, and until their proficiency is somewhat advanced from the present stage a man wen with a balky horse would be less helpless in case of accident.

The noble, intelligent horse will not be lost sight of in the advance of civilization. Relief for the heavier duties will leave the more energy for the driving, of which every American citizen of means and leisure is fond. Whatever question there may be as to the morality or advantages of horseracing, the improvement of the trotter has made the animal more serviceable for the legitimate uses of man. If anyone believes that the interest in the horse is to give place before the inroads of electricity, let him attend some great "horse convention," and note the attention paid the splendid specimens of endurance and intelligence there on exhibition.-Boston Journal.

Cash and Credit Prices.

"There is a commercial custom in England, as well as in many of the larger cities of continental Europe, that could be followed, I believe, with excellent results by the merchants and tradesmen of this country," said Bernard White, one of the foreign buyers for a big New York dry goods house, at the Arlington. "When a person enters a shop in London, for instance, and selects an article he may desire, no matter what it is, and inquires the price, a certain sum is stated. If the buyer happens to have an account at the establishment and instructs salesmen to charge his purchase to him he so politely informed that the price of the article is two or three pence highor than the first-named cost. This system is followed in all the better mercantile establishments in the united kingdom. The credit price is invariably a few pennies higher than the same article would be sold for spot cash. The reason for this is very simple, and, I believe, entirely proper. have be

the transaction is closed, and there is no further expense involved to either party. When a person buys for credit the item must be attended to by the bookkeeper, the services of a paid collector are brought into requisition for the collection of the bill, and the running expenses of the establishment wherein the trade took place are thus increased. I understand that two or three of the largest and best known retail houses in New York, who sell goods on the credit plan, as well as for cash, are considering the feasibility of adopting a similar system in their cotablishments."-Washington Star.

Chemicals and Fruit.

The extent to which European fruits have come to be treated with poisonous chemicals to give them a fresh appearance is said to be appalling. A Belgian periodical gives the following facts about some of these chemicals which are used : Acetate and sulphate of copper have for a long time been employed for coloring plumbs that are too green. The color of lemons is "improved" with citronine and napthol yellow, and the green spots are imitated by means of diamond green. A pleasing color is given to strawberries by sprinkling them with sulphofuchsine or rhodamine, or else a mixture of rhodsmine, and azo-red is used. Nothing is easier than to give peachesa beautiful color. To this effect there is employed a mixture of rhodamine, azo-red and citronine, which is applied by means of a brush and a perforated plate of zinc. The melon itself is not spared. Atropeodine or azo-orange is introduced into the interior by means of a tube, of melon. Apples and pears come in their turn, and pretty varieties of them are obtained by means of analine colors, which attack the flesh as well as epidermis. The article goes on to say that at a recent dinner a scientist offered his guests some pears whose exterior seemed to be intact, but which internally exhibited the colors of the French flag. The blue was obtained with Victoria blue and the red with a mixture of rhodamine and axo-red. - New York Sun.

The Cattleo.

Among the many strange sights at the Mid-winter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., few attracted more attention than the cattleo. The latter are, as the name implies, a cross between the buffalo and domestic cattle. Many attempts hitherto made in this direction failed, but W. Weavey, of Durbin, North Dakota, has finally succeeded in propagating a new bovine race. This satisfactory result he attributes to the use of the Aberdeen Angus breed and the having the cattleo come in the spring with the grass.

The meat of the new breed sells readily. It is described as partaking of the natures of both parents, having the richness of the Angus with something of the wild flavor of the buffalo. They are much larger than the buffalo, nd show the heavy shoulders and stout neck of the buffalo, but not to the degree, by any means, of the latter animals. Altogether they are pretty and docile animals, with beautiful seal-brown hides, which are of uniform color, while the fur is finer and longer than that of the buffalo, to which they are in every way superior. The prices of these skins range from \$100 to \$150 apiece, so that if the cattle will thrive to anything like the same extent as domestic cattle, it would appear as if Mr. Weavey were in for a good thing .- Courier-Journal.

Horseshoes of Raw Hide.

Every man who has to drive over the rough city pavements is watching with interest the attempt of a Buffalo inventor to perfect a horseshoe of raw hide. The hide is compressed, and it is claimed will wear longer than a steel shoe. Such shoes are used successfully in Germany. C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo has tried them on his horses, but his trainer says they shrink and warp after the horse's foot has been soaked. Experiments are being made to find a waterproof dressing to prevent this trouble. If that is found, the shoes will be a success, and a great relief to horses having to trot over city pavements daily. - New York Times.

A Small Town.

Robbins -I understand there are ome very small towns out West. Bradford-I should say so. There is one place so small that when a train stops at the station, the last car is outside the town limits. -Truth.

It is reported that a new substitute for coffee has been found in the wild orange or mussaenda. Plantations aggregating 24,000 acres of this plant have been set out in the Island of Re-

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEW BONNETS FOR SALVATION LASSES. A new and nonular reform has been inaugurated by the officers of the Salvation Army. The well known coal scuttle bonnet is to be displaced by a far more becoming coiffure in the form of a black straw hat bonnet, decorated by a neat ribbon of a dark bine color with red edges. - Chicago Herald.

WORKING GIRLS AND THEIR PLACE.

The working girls in large cities form a most striking, interesting and picturesque part of the people. Driven by natural causes into semipublic places, they hold the points thus gained with all simplicity. This is no pose, no glorification of their position. Necessity has sent them out into the paths they follow. By their own wits and through their own efforts they hold the right of way. In a sense, every man's hand is against them. alone must guard their own interest, defend their individual rights .- Detroit Free Press.

NEW COTPSTERS.

The latest style of coiffure which finds favor in Paris is long and narrow. The hair may be arranged in a coil or a knot, as fancy dictates, taking care to adjust it at a becoming point on the head, but it must be elongated by an extra twist or two little curls at the back, which may be added for evening dress. The present mode of waving the hair all over the head still holds its popularity, but the front parting, which has been such a struggle to obtain, is to disappear entirely. The front hair is tressed lightly back, pulled down in careless waves on the forehead and arranged loosely at the side, so it will droop slightly over the ears in a seemingly disorderly way, which is perfectly tidy and very becoming to some faces. Every woman who wishes to look her very best must study the outline of her face and shape of her head in order to arrange her hair becomingly, and skilfully modify the prevailing style to display her good points and soften the defective ones. - New York World.

A SALARY FOR BEING A DADY.

The Amir of Cabul has evinced at least one sign of originality. Flying in the face of tradition he has chosen Miss Hamilton of London to figure in the capacity simply of an accomplished Englishwoman for the benefit of the ladies of the harem. The Amir feels the advantage he possesses in the opportunity of knowing English gentle men, and he wishes the ladies of his court to have the opportunity of knowing an English lady. Miss Hamilton sings, plays and paints, and will be able to teach the ladies to use the dozens of kodaks which now lie idle in the palace. She is also a physician, and, although she does not go in a professional capacity, hopes to find opportunities of doing useful medical work.

Miss Hamilton is well known in Calcutta society, and her going has made quite a sensation there, as it is a most plucky thing for her to go quite alone. It involved a fourteen days' march from Peshawur, under military escort provided by the Amir, who, of course, is responsible for her safety. -San Francisco Chronicle.

WOMEN MINERS IN INDIA.

The women miners of India in spite of their marriages at fourteen and fifteen years of age, were strong and well put up, and in a manner perfectly gentle and modest. Each was dressed exactly as she would have been for any other occupation, though her cloth and sari were perhaps a little dirtier than they would have been in a less grimy calling, and each wore a mass of bangles and anklets, some of them very interesting specimens of barbaric silver and bellmetal work.

Save for a little pause of curiosity to look at me and my clothes, they worked steadily on, pushing forward the heavy trolleys, which, when laden weighed about 800 weight. One or two had requests to make of the foreman as he went by, in general these being trifling things, such as taking half a day's leave, or some little point about the land they held, but the general quiet, good order, discipline and respect were all points that impressed me much. The few questions which I put to them about their hours, which are only eight a day, their food and amusements, which seemed largely to centre in the big bazar of Sunday, were straightforwardly and frankly answered .- London Graphic.

PRIVILEGES DENIED THE MEN.

Certain Brooklyn women have come to the conclusion that the right to vote would bring with it some duties and responsibilities which they do not care to face. These women are accordingly opposed to the present

movement in favor of equal suffrage and recently issued a circular containing the following reasons why the franchise would be a disadvantage to the sex, in New York State at least:

- 1. A husband cannot dispose of his wife's dower in his lands without her consent. A wife can sell her lands and give absolute title thereto without the consent of her husband, the same as if she was single.
- 2. A husband can be made to pay for necessaries supplied to his wife. A wife is free from such liability for her husband's needs,
- 3. A wife's dower right exists with or without a will, and cannot be divested without her consent. A wife can will away her lands and other property without making a provision for her husband.
- 4. All women judgment debtors have those exceptions of property from execution limited in case of men to such as are householders. Certain exemptions from execution are not available against female employes. Married women have broader "household" exemptions than men.
- 5. In New York City a man is liable to arrest, and none of his property is exempt from execution of the debt, who fails to pay a female employe wages up to \$50. In Brooklyn a man is liable to arrest, and none of his property is exempt from execution, who fails to pay a female employe other than a domestic servant wages up to \$50. Women are substantially exempt from arrest in all civil cases. To arrest a woman there must be shown "wilful injury to person, character or property," or such an evasiou of duty as would be punishable as contempt of
- 6. The factory laws and other laws abound in provisions for the exceptional protection of women who are employes.
- 7. Wives and husbands now have identical rights as to guardianship of children.
- 8. Insurance on a husband's life paid to a widow is exempt from execution for her debts.
- 9. No execution egainst the person of a woman can be issued unless an order of arrest has been granted and executed in the action.

PASILION NOTES.

Low shoes of glace kid are worn. Most all of the skirts are made with raffles, to give them weight.

Large fancy gilt rings are appearing upon millinery novelties. The height of elegance is shown in

the association of lace and jet. The newest trimming used is the embroidered Swiss and tatting.

A decided union of black and yellow is more popular this season than

The shirred bow made of the same material as the costume is much

The India linen used in some of the gowns is so fine that it looks like silk

Pink linen waists with trimmings of white linen lace insertion on the colarette, sleeves and belt, are stylish and

Serge, which have been popular so many years, has had its day, and glossy, satin-finished cloth and tweeds are in great demand. Street suits of hair-striped or dot-

ted pique have a gored skirt, open jacket, and vest of white linen duck cut double-breasted.

An odd and novel combination is that of pale blue with violet and also with darker shades of purple; orange with purple is also a new effect.

The bodices are made sufficiently below the waist line to prevent them "from riding up," a thing which spoils the prettiest of round waists.

A peach tint of great richness is seen in combination with both light and dark brown. The brightest pink is associated with the crudest green.

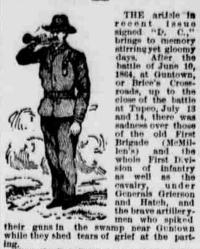
Brown and flame color are seen associated in stripes in fine silken fabrics Brown, olive, green, red, and sapphire blue are seen in the wavy, serpentine

One of the latest ribbons is reversible, with a different color each side, and another has an open work stripe, brocaded with tiny sprigs af flowers down the centre.

Some curious combinations of color are seen: pink with orange, light brown with dark green, reddish purple with light olive, light green with brick red, pale purple with greenish grey, and yellow with orange and lilac. Then you see fern and maple leaf green with Pompeiian and brick red and orange contrasted with the darkest brown. Two shades of purple, the one rich and deep and the other lighter than heliothrope, are worn together.

UP ON BALD HILL.

The:e was a Great Charge at Nashville and no Mistake.



THE artiste in recent Issue signed "P. C.," brings to memory stirring yet gloomy days. After the battle of June 10, 1864, at Guntown, or Brice's Crossroads, up to the close of the battle at Topeo, July 13 and 14, there was sadness over those of the old First Brigade (McMilen's) and the

THE artisle in

Then, the fact that so many of our brave men were killed, wounded or taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville, Libby and other

Then, the fact that so many of our brave men were killed, wounded or taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville, Libby and other prison-pens, all gave an impetus when they had received reinforcements from the Red River country of Generals A. J. Smith and J. A. Mower, two fighting commanders, with two divisions of brave, fighting men, to strike the enemy while shouting, "Remember Guntown massacre, ye guerrilla devils."

D. C. says that McMillen's Brigade traveled more than 1,500 miles on foot; there surely was left off one cipher by some means, for my diary sums up 15,000 miles for the old brigade and division, and nearly 8,000 by cars and steamboat.

General Mover left us while we were in Missouri, in October, 1894, and went back to Sherman, while General John McArthur took command of our division.

I met General McArthur at Indianapolis at the time of the National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion, in October, 1892. He is always glad, he said, to meet any of the old division. He lives at Chicago. General Samuel Sturgiss had command at Guntown, but did not have command after that of any troops in the field.

D. C. gives a clear description of the charge made on the rebel stronghold at Bald or Shye's Hill, at Nashville, by McMillen's Brigade, except that he does not say, which was a fact, that there was only one line when we went up to the enemy's Works. The brigade was formed in two lines to start, but while crossing the low ground between the hills the enemy had a raking fire from our left, and the second line hurried over and from there; there was only one line in the charge. The 72d and 95th Ohio merged into the center of the line.

The writer had command of Cos. H and I and had the colors of the regiment. Serg't James Pride, of Co. H, who had charge of the colors, was killed just as he crossed the riflepits. We had lost Serg't J. Briggs, of Co. I, an hour previous.

Col. Jennison, of the 10th Minn, on our right, as I have it down, was hit in the head

colors, was killed just as he crossed the fine-pits. We had lost Serg't J. Briggs, of Co. I, an hour previous.

Col. Jennison, of the 10th Minn., on our right, as I have it down.was hit in the head with an ax, which was thrown at him by a rebel in the trenches.
Officers and men of the 95th Ohio,as well as

Officers and men of the 95th Ohio, as well as those of the other regiments, many of them, captured flags and swords, for which they were afterwards sent to Washington to deposit same in War Department, and given 30 days leave of absence at their homes.

We stopped but a few moments. The 72d Ohio, with other regiments, were detailed to take charge of prisoners and guard them down to Nashville, while the other regiments of the division and corps as they came up followed on after the retreating rebels for seven miles that rainy afternoon.—H. W. PHELES, Lieutenant, Co. H, 95th Ohio, in National Tribune.

WHO CHEERED JACKSON?

Disbelief In the Statement That Yankee Prisoners Did at Harper's Ferry.

I have read with interest the article of ex-Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill, in the February (1804) Century regarding Stonewall Jackson, wherein he states: "The Federal prisoners always expressed a great desire to see him, and sometimes loudly cheered him. This was particularly the case at Harper's Ferry, when the whole line of 11,006 prisoners greet-ed him with lusty shouts."

when the whole line of 11,000 prisoners greet-ed him with lusty shouts."

The March (1894) "Review of Reviews" al-so states that "his soldiers idolized Jackson, and 11,000 prisoners cheered him like mad at Harper's Ferry."

at Harper's Ferry."

The writer was present in the ranks of the 111th N. Y. Oet. 15, 1862, the day of our surrender. Our regiment had stacked arms, and the 1st S. C. marched up on Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, where we had been both in camp and line-of-battle previous to our surrender, and having halted, we began talking with our captors. A General with his staff rode by, and upon inquiry we ascertained that it was the noted Stonewall Jackson.

Not one cheer was given by us prisoners within sight or hearing. Why should we cheer a rebol General? We had no regard for Jackson that could call from us commendation of his acts or his actions. Nay, verily, the victims of that surrender felt no inclination to cheer even a successfull rebel leader, as evidenced by those identical men thereafter at Gettysburg and on many other hard-fought battlefields, or in a Southern prison, amidst the tortures of an Andersonville or Salisbury, when freedom was offered the starving boys in blue (and indignally rejected) by simply putting on the grav.

starving boys in blue (and indignative rejected) by simply putting on the gray.

Cheers for Stonewall Jackson from a Federal soldier? I dony the accusation. While we did respect him by reason of his successes and our defeats at his hands, at the same time we detected him, and deplored the fact that a man of such eminent Christian virtues.

For the same of the same that a man or such eminent Christian virtues, pure personal character and great military genius should so debase himself as to give his all to destroy the Union and establish a nation whose corner-stone should be per-etual slavery of a part of the human race, nasmuch as such high authority has given nasmuch as such high authority has given surrency to this apportyphal occurrence on the authority of General D. H. Hill, calling in question the loyalty of these unfortunate victims of Colonel Miles's treason or inability the writer calls for evidence vindicating our honor as soldiers of the Union army of 1882. Did any Federal soldier at the Harper's Ferry aurrender of October 15, 1862, cheer Stonewall Jackson? If so, give the company regiment or battery.—A PRIVATE, 111th N. Y.—National Tribune.

A Remarkable Sentence. A remarkable sentence has been passed upon Charles M. Bachman, who had been found guilty at Omaha, Neb., of two grave offenses and contempt of court. He was sentenced on one charge to pay a \$200 line and pass one year in jail; on the second to and pass one year in jull; on the second to pay \$29 a mouth maintenance for ten years, with \$3000 bond, or in lieu of it, imprisonment in jull, and ten years for contempt of court for intimidating a witness; one sentence to begin at the expiration of another. Bachman was directed to b confined in a cell. He has a wife and children. As he is a pauper, with no friends, he cannot raise any money or secure a bon i, and necessarily must remain in jull for life.

ATLANTA, Ga., has withdrawn from the fight for the National encampment of the G. k. R., and is now using all her energies on the international exposition. She will aid Louisville to secure the encampment.

SOLDIERS'COLUMN | KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

DROWNED IN THE LAKE.

ERIL.—A gale came up quickly from the north and caught a fleet of saliboats in the bay. Frank O'Muth with his wife and three children, Nellie, aged 9, and Harry and Willie, twins, aged 43, overspied one boat. Mr. O'Muth capsized his boat. He managed to get his wife and children on top of the bottom of the boat. Nellie and willie lost their holds and sank. When the crew of the steamer Jeannette reached the shipwrecked family the parents and remaining child were so weak that a minute's delay would have been fatal, The survivors were brought ashore by the life saving crew.

NEW PHYSICIANS LICENSED,

Harmsanno—Of the 43 applicants to the Homeopathic Medical Board for licenses to practice medicine and surgery, 38 passed a satisfactory examination. Of the eight ap-plicants before the Eciectic board, all but one passed. All the female applicants passed.

RAILROAD SHOPS CLOSED.

MEADVILLE.—The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad shops in this city shut down. A notice posted by the master me-chanic states that the move was necessitated by the loss of revenue caused by the tie-up of the Western end of the road.

A NEW PLECTRIC BOAD OPENED.

ALTOONA.—The Bellwood and Gayaport branches of the Altoona and Logan Valley electric railway were opened to the public The company now has 27 miles of track; two power plants; 63 cars and an invested capital of \$1,900,000.

Hollidaysneno.—Albert Smith, a young farmer of Freedom township, was acquitted of the attempted murder of William Dodson. Twenty-five members of Smith's family testi-fied that Smith was first attacked. POSTMASTER AT GARDALE.

Washington.—Alexander McFarland was appointed postmaster at Oakdale station, Allegheny county, in place of Mrs. S. M. Mc-Ewen, resigned.

W. S. Pipen, of Waynesburg, was acquitted Saturday at Washington, of a charge of homicide in killing a man named Hoffman, whom he caught stealing harness from his stable. In a former trial at Waynesburg he was found guilty and sentenced to three years and three months in the penitentiary, but he secured a new trial and change of vanue.

J. Howard Baumen and Frank Brumen were arrested at New Castle for using the United States mail to defraud the public. They sent out advertisement of an obscene book, which was to be sold for \$1.23, but which was not published at all.

THERE men broke into the store of John Howard, near Parker, on Saturday morn-ing. Howard, who was sleeping in the store, was bound and gaged and then his feet were roasted over lamps until he told where \$170 was concealed.

The family of Edwd Roscack, of Rosedale consisting of a mother and three children, was poisoned on Satuday by eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms. The nother has gone crazy.

The mills of the Scottdale iron and steel company, at Scottdale, have closed down and will remain idle until the new scale is signed. The company has orders enough to run the mills four months.

A MAN giving his name as S. G. Long was arrested at Erie for attempting to pass coun-terfeit money. He is believed to be one of a band of counterfeiters and was held for Uni-ted States court.

I. W. McCullon, chief clerk in the State insurance department, at Harrisburg, was appointed Deputy Insurance Commissioner in place of J. Woods Brown, resigned. Hanny Nu.L., who was struck with a base ball but at Nineveh, a few days ago, is dying. Albert Wagner, who struck him, has been given to the sheriff by his bondsmen.

Judoz Ewixo, at Waynesburg, refused a new trial to John Eisiminger, convicted for the murder of Huckster Samuel McCoy, and he was sentenced to death.

The engineers surveying the Beech creek vailey railroad have completed their work. It is certain that one of the termini will be

ELLIOTT S. CURTIS, of Tidoute, 23 years of age, was killed by lightning Monday. He was out boating and took refuge from a storm on

Ar Tyrone fire destroyed the buildings of T. M. T. Symington and John Dillon, occupied for business and resident purposes; loss Dunno a fight at a German picnic near La-trobe, Philip Cobaugh had his throat cut, Several arrests have been made. He may re-

LIGHTSING Struck the stable of Thomas Cunningham, at Scottdale, Monday night and killed a valuable horse,

A LITTLE daughter of Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Clarion, was seriously injured by a runaway team.

Tug tobacco warehouse of Roland H. Brubaker, at Lancaster, was damaged \$50,00.

Tuz holiness meeting at Ridgeview Park, will open July 13 and continue to the 23d, A sonder's monument will be unveiled at Butler with appropriate ceremonies.

A Mason's Heart.

A Mason's Heart.

A strange incident in the history of Free-masonry unprecedented in this country took place at Mountain View Cometery, Oakland, Cal., a few days ago. It was the burial, with Masonic rites, of the heart of Yguicso Herreen y Caro, one of the early Governors of Mexico, and a Mason, whom the members of the order call a marryr to their cause. The heart has been for a year deposited in a casket in the Masonic Temple of Oakland, it having been brought from Mexico to Gethsemane Chapter No. 5 of the Boss Croix. At the burial place in Mountain View Cometery the foundation stone of a monument was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State. The casket inclosing the heart was wrapped The casket inclosing the heart was wrapped in two sliken flags, one American and the other Mexican, and deposited under the foundation stone. Masons from all over the coast were in attendance. Several Mexican societies were also present.

Shortly after the declaration of Spain's increase from the coast were the declaration of Spain's increase from the coast were also present.

Shortly after the declaration of Spain's independence Caro became identified with the Masonic frateralty, and was made Governor of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, While in this position he was informed of a plot against the Government by the Carmelites. He ordered the plotters thrown into prison, and they were punished. For this action on his part, it is said, he became a marked man, in the course of time Caro was retired from the Governorship, and want to live on a farm to pass a quiet life. Soon afterwards he was shot to death by Manuel Piciago. Caro said he knew that his Masonic faith had hastened him to his doom. Before he died he asked four of his brother Masons to take his heart after his death, and give it to some chapter of the Rose Croix for burial. The heart has been since very carefully guarde 1.

The Indian monument at Paintel Post, Steucen County, N. Y., erested on the site of the old post said to have been set up to mare the burial place of an Indian chief, in 1772 and for a long time a landmark of the Sid Nations, was unrelied a few days since. The new monument is twenty feet high, the base being of granite, supporting the life-size broazs figure of an Indian.