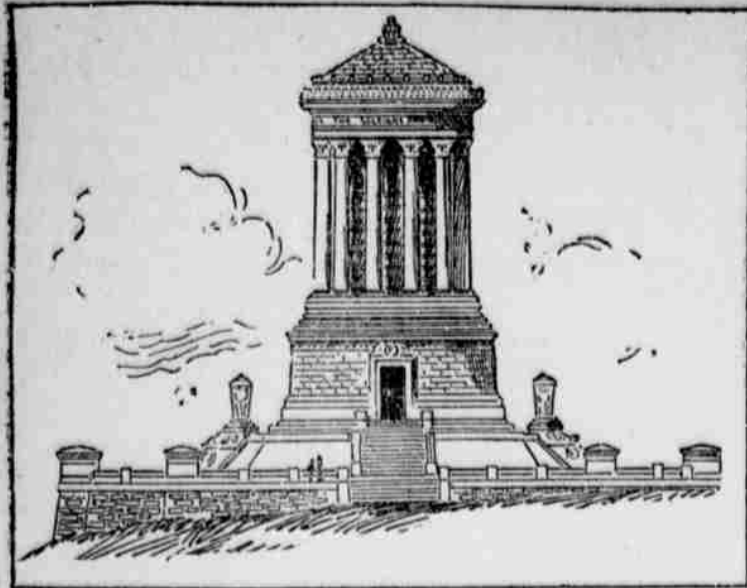


NEW YORK'S FIRST CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL.



DESIGN FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The monument to be erected on Riverside Drive, New York City, to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the Civil War, is in the form of a temple of fame, and will be eighty feet in height, built of pure white marble. It will cost \$250,000.

Mount Tom, the site for the new monument, is a round-topped rock at the foot of West Eighty-third street. It is the most elevated point on the New York side of the Hudson for many miles, and when the monument's height of eighty feet is added to this landmark the effect will be magnificent.

There has never been a monument erected in New York in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, despite the fact that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic were unremitting in their endeavors to secure a fitting memorial; but finally the Legislature was induced to authorize the city to issue bonds to secure a fund for the building of the monument.

afternoon enlivened the occasion with popular airs.

The Harvard and Yale supporters filled two sections in the stand opposite the finishes, but with the exception of a single cheer on the occasion of Fox's win in the hurdle race there was none of the organized shouting that is a feature of the Harvard-Yale contests.

Judging from announcements made by several speakers at the dinner given to the athletes after the games were over, it is evident that the two

lowed Captain Vassal, both made modest and appropriate speeches, thanking the Englishmen for their cordial reception and courteous treatment and asking that they be allowed soon to try again.

Sketch of the Career of Robert G. Ingersoll.

The death of Robert G. Ingersoll at his summer home at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., removed a unique character from the world's stage. He did not leave life as he had wished; he wanted to die slowly so that he could note his feelings and give to the world a farewell message before he crossed the threshold of the dead.

Colonel Ingersoll was the son of a Congregational minister. His boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. He was educated in the public schools, studied law, and opened an office in Shawneetown, Ill., with his brother Eben, who represented the Peoria district in Congress from 1864 to 1872, and who died in 1879. Robert G. Ingersoll was Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry in the Civil War, and made an exceedingly good record as a soldier. He was captured by a force of Confederate cavalry, but he was paroled and he returned to his command. He was Attorney-General of Illinois in 1866.

Colonel Ingersoll's first attempt at oratory was a failure, but when he again essayed to speak he was successful, and finally developed into one of America's greatest orators. His speeches were marked by an extraordinary facility of phrasing and an unusual power of graphic portrayal. The speech which he delivered at the National Republican Convention in 1876, nominating James G. Blaine and giving him the title of Plumed Knight, attained for him national fame.

His chief notoriety, however, rests upon his attacks upon the Christian religion. He wrote a number of books and minor works, and several volumes of lectures. He participated in several



ROBERT GREEN INGERSOLL.

English universities contemplate a return visit to America next year. The members of both teams were in excellent health and spirits, and made the dinner the liveliest ever given in London. They joined in all the popular airs which the band played, and when American national tunes were played, all stood in their chairs singing and cheering.

The Americans came in for great applause from both the Englishmen and Americans present, Fox, Rice and Palmer being especially honored, while Davidson, as the victor in an event which all Englishmen feared would go to America, was greatly acclaimed as the saviour of the day. Then came brief speeches from the captains of the teams, Vassal saying he hoped to go to America and give them revenge, and, despite the assurance which his neighbor, Roche, had given him all during the dinner that the climate had nothing to do with to-

theological discussions with men of national and international reputations, the most notable one being with Mr. Gladstone. He delivered lectures on the subjects which made him well known in all parts of the country and they drew overflowing audiences. Colonel Ingersoll was sincere in his convictions and it was due to them that in 1877 he refused the post of Minister to Germany.

Colonel Ingersoll has enriched English literature by the eulogies which he delivered at the graves of his friends and by the patriotic addresses which he made on national occasions. The eulogy which he delivered at his brother's funeral is considered his finest effort, and his address spoken in New York City on Memorial Day in 1888 has become a classic. One of his finest compositions is a prose poem entitled "Life."

Colonel Ingersoll was a man of large sympathy. He was naturally a philanthropist and had many plans for the improvement of the conditions of the poor. He earned great sums of money, both as a lecturer and as a lawyer, but he let them go like water. It was his habit to keep money in an open drawer, to which every member of the family was free to go at any time and take what was wanted. His home life was one of remarkable happiness, and he was never so happy as when surrounded by his devoted family and by his friends who thronged his house from all the walks of life. He was a constant student of Shakespeare, whose works occupied the place in his home where in most homes in this country the Bibles rest. He was never more eloquent or earnest or impressive than when talking of the master playwright. He never tired of delving in Shakespeare's works and finding and displaying beauties hidden from the careless reader. Wagner was another object of his ceaseless admiration.

FALCON OF THE SEA.

Fishing in Cuban Waters With the Trained Remora.

The occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico by Americans, gradually taking place, may enable some of the sportsmen among them to revive in those islands an ancient sport which would be a decided novelty—fishing with trained remoras.

It was reported by the early voyagers to the Antilles that the natives of those coasts were accustomed to use live remoras in capturing other fishes, and such other marine animals as turtles, by keeping their trained captives tethered, and pulling them in, prey and all, as soon as they had attached themselves to a catch. It must have been good sport, and one well worth reviving.

One of the oldest accounts of this curious method of fishing is that by Columbus or one of his companions, given in Ogilby's "America," printed



THE REMORA. (From the only photograph of a living specimen in existence.)

in 1671, as follows, attested by a very quaint illustration:

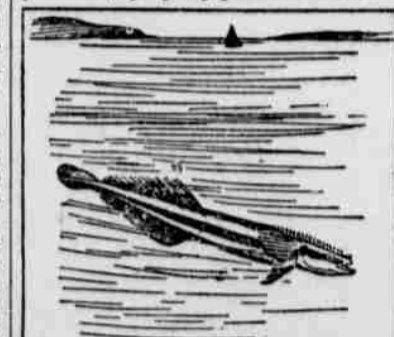
"Columbus from hence [that is, Cuba] proceeding on further Westward, discover'd a fruitful Coast, verging [the Mouth of a river, whose Water runs boyling into the Sea. Somewhat farther he saw very strange Fishes, especially of the Guinean, not unlike an Eel, but with an extraordinary great Head, over which hangs a skin like a bag. This Fish is the Natives Fisher, for having a Line or hansom Cord fastened about him, so soon as a Turtle, or any other of his Prey, comes above Water, they give him Line; whereupon the Guinean, like an Arrow out of a Bow, shoots toward the other fish, and then gathering the mouth of the Bag on his Head like a Purse-net, holds them so fast that he lets not loose till hal'd up out of the Water."

Now this quaintly described "guinean" is the large sucking-fish or remora (Echeneis cancrates), fairly common in the warmer parts of the American Atlantic, and shown in the accompanying picture. This illustration is notable as a reproduction of the only photograph of a living remora in existence—photographs of any living fishes are a rarity—which was taken by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean from a fine specimen in the aquarium of the United States Fish Commission. It is the species best known of the five along our Eastern coast, because it is the one that most commonly clings to the hulls of ships.

These fishes, which constitute a family related to our bluefishes, are spread all over the world, however, most numerous in the warmer latitudes—one, inhabiting the Mediterranean, having been known from antiquity as the remora, the literal meaning of which is "hold-back," in allusion to many quaint fables and fancies, as we shall see.

None is of large size, the biggest, probably, being that shown in the photograph, which may reach a length of five feet, while the well-known Mediterranean species is only eight inches long.

The extraordinary feature of these fishes that gives them their name and singular parasitic habits is not shown in the photograph, though indicated by the peculiar flatness of the top of the head, which is covered with an oval "sucker" reaching back to the two little erect fins, which are really pectorals, properly pendent from the



MAKING FOR HIS PREY.

chest, but here strangely misplaced almost upon the back of the neck. The other fins are much modified, but none so completely as the forward one of the two dorsal or back fins—which is no longer, indeed, a fin at all, but has been modified into the adhesive organ that surmounts the head.

These fishes are excellent swimmers, have a wide though somewhat misshapen mouth, well furnished with teeth, and are quite as well able as other fishes, apparently, to pick up their living by seizing the small fishes, crustaceans and other living creatures or bits of carrion upon which they feed. The possession of the sucker, however has led them to abandon independent exertion as much as possible, and has given them the great advantage of forcing larger sea animals to relieve them of a large part of the labor that would otherwise fall to their share.

A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

A DANGEROUS CHANGE.

Let girls propose," says Dr. Law. To which let all men answer "Pshaw!" Unless they wish to be more rough, And cry out "Nonsense!" "Tut!" or "Stuff!" Let girls propose!

Why, goodness! let us just suppose How things would be if they were thus— 'Twould truly be a dreadful muss.

Think you of Miss Matilda Jane, Who's really just too very plain. For any mortal use. Would she enjoy this new-born ruse? She goes to dances everywhere, And has a pleasant time while there; And fellow dances with Mattie Jane. Despite she is so very plain. Because they know, while on the floor, 'Tis just a dance, and nothing more. But if the maiden could propose, Why, goodness knows,

As she came in the salon door, With maddened rush and frightened roar The lads would stampede from her sight And hide them trembling in the night.

On 't'other hand, suppose a girl With dimpled cheek and fluffy curl, With sweet blue eyes and creamy chin, But temper like an imp of sin— Suppose she got that eye a work, And chery lip began to perk,

And fluffy curl began to graze, In manner any saint to enrage, The cheek of little Willie boy. To fill him with an instant joy? Do you suppose that young man could Say "No, my girl; I've understood Your temper is not very good. I like your chin, I like your curl— But you are such a scrappy girl! I love your eyes, adore your cheek— But no, you're much too far from meek!" I rather guess He'd answer yes, And then, when they were man and wife, Can't you imagine Willie's life?

Another case: Didst ever see A maid just turning forty-three— Some older than she used to be— With some poor boy just past eighteen, She in the yellow, he the green— Anded, so green he does not see The maid's a most autumnal she? What chance would such a lad as this Have under this new scheme of bliss? Today he speaks not to his fair Because the poor chap doesn't dare; But let her pop the question— "Ge! What would the old maid's harvest be?"

Let girls propose? Ah, Dr. Law, Examine if I answer, "Pshaw!" And add to this both "Humph!" and "Stuff!" The good old way is good enough.—Harper's Bazar.

HUMOROUS.

"No," said Fido through the fence to the tramp dog, I don't mind being washed. It is such fun to roll in the dirt afterward."

Biggs—Dobbs has a big opinion of himself, hasn't he? Boggs—I should say so. Why, he thinks he knows more than his office boy.

He—My dear, the bank in which my money is deposited has failed. Sie—What a mercy you've got your check book at home, love!

"Friend," said the mendicant, "I have seen better days." "Great Spot! So have we all of us!" cried the approached. "This weather is very unusual."

The season's uncertainties make a man blue, And solves in vain must be seek. Since he who takes cold in a minute or two Must then take advice for a week.

"I propose—" began the deliberate old lawyer, who had called around to see a young widow on business, when the vivacious client exclaimed: "I accept!" They are now partners.

Little Johnny—Mama, let's play I am your mother and you are my little boy. Mama—Very well, dear; how shall we play it? Little Johnny—I'll tell you; you start to do something and I'll tell you not to.

"What do they mean by 'tacking'?" asked a young woman on her first sail, of a young woman who was on her second. "Why," said the wise one, in a careful whisper, "tacking is just—just sailing on the bias, Helen."

Across the board she looks at me— My soul responds obediently; She is my wife, and with her eye She tells me there is no more pie.

"I tell you what it is," said the silly little fish to his long-headed mother, I have been following your advice and letting those nice, plump, juicy worms alone long enough. I am now going on my own hook." And he did.

There was a disagreement, and the mother undertook to straighten things out. "Why can't you play nicely?" she asked. "Cause he wants to boss things," answered the younger. "He wants me to play I'm president of the United States." "Well, why don't you?" "Cause it's my turn to be Dewey."

Finest View in the World.

The greatest extent of the earth's surface which can be seen from one spot depends on two circumstances: First, the elevation above the sea level, and secondly, the absence of intervening obstacles such as may obstruct the line of sight.

The point that best satisfies these conditions is the Nevada of Cayambe, a peak in the line of the equator in the north of the Andes, rising 19,535 feet above the sea.

This has been described by travelers as the most notable landmark in the world. It commands from its position the whole valley of the Amazon, and the view in this direction, over low-lying country, is absolutely unlimited except by the horizon.

It has an equal range toward the northwest, and its line of view stretches right across the Gulf of Panama. Though the country toward the south is mountainous, it encounters no higher peak.

It is only toward the southwest that its view crosses Chimborazo, which is higher, but is surrounded on all sides by high peaks and consequently does not embrace so wide an extent of country.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Onward March of Discovery.

An intelligent farmer has discovered that by planting onions and potatoes in the same field in alternate rows the onions become so strong that they bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes in such volume that the roots are kept moist and a big crop is raised in spite of the drought.—Mingo (W. Va.) Circulator.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

MURDERED HIS CHILDREN.

Insane Father Cuts the Throats of His Little Ones and Then Commits Suicide—Was a Despondent Widower.

Charles Yager, aged 43 years, of Brunot, a small manufacturing village five miles south of Susquehanna, murdered his three small children recently by cutting their throats, and then committed suicide by the same means. There seems to be no doubt that the father had gone insane during the night. For years he was employed in the chair factory in the town and was a steady, industrious man. He was a widower and since his wife's death had devoted himself to the three children. Their ages ranged from 5 to 12 years. Nothing was left to indicate what had inspired Yager to commit the crime, other than he had become suddenly insane by brooding over the loss of his wife.

The following pensions were issued last week: Alonzo Poust, Tamarac, Crawford, 40; Phillip A. Wentz, Newberrytown, York, 28; Henry W. Spradley, Jeff Dickinson college, Cambell, 28; John Fields, Altoona, 28; Patrick Haley, dead, Mauch Chunk, 28; Henry Stockbridge, Curwensville, Clearfield, 28; Patrick Kelly, Pittsburg, 28; Augustus H. Southworth, Cambell, 28; John Barrack, Newville, Cumberland, 28; Daniel W. Taylor, Mahoningtown, Lawrence, 28; George W. Emmick, Hoytville, 28; Alvin R. Smith, Big Pond, Bradford, 28; William R. Soads, Saginaw, York, 28; Widows—Hannah R. Harvey, Edinburg, Lawrence, 28; Jane McConnell, New Castle, 28; Elizabeth Smith, Freedom, Essex, 28; Mary S. Burnfield, Ramey, Clearfield, 28; Willie Reiner, Lebanon, 28; Mary Halsey, Hauch Chunk, 28; Mima Spradley, Carlisle, 28; Osmon J. Funkhouser, New Brighton, Beaver, 28; Julius F. Aylesworth, State Line Mills, McClelland, 28; William A. Bissell, Washington, 28; Hiram Wilco, Durlach, Lancaster, 28; William McClelland, Harveys, Greene, 28; John S. Still, Marion, Crawford, 28; Jacob D. Foxwell, Forward, Somerset, 28; Thomas Algeo, Burgetstown, Bradford, 28; Austin Hyde, Auburn Center, Susquehanna, 28; Daniel Bush, Delaware Water Gap, Monroe, 28; Daniel M. Heister, Matawanona, Mifflin, 28; William Hane, Sagerstown, Clarfion, 28; Christopher Ellenberger, Port Matilda, Center, 28; Kizer Neel, Glade Mills, Butler, 28; Samuel A. Watts, Harrisburg, 28; William E. Jackson, Leechburg, Armstrong, 28; Solomon Long, Edysville, Armstrong, 28; Sarah E. Laughlin, Waukesha, Clearfield, 28; Widow—Eve Gill, Paxtonville, Snyder, 28.

John Thompson and his wife, an aged couple residing between Cable and Bear Gap, were found dead a few days ago in their home with a bullet wound in the head of each. Grasped in Thompson's hand was a revolver. There was every indication that he had murdered his wife and then committed suicide. An investigation showed that the woman had evidently been killed in one portion of the house by the husband, who carried the body to their bed-room and wrapped in a blanket about it. He then lay on the floor and shot himself. It is said that Thompson was very jealous of his wife.

Emile Jeanney, aged 37 years, of Frenchtown was murdered the other night between Meadville and Conneaut lake. He had been employed at the Stewart cottages, on the east side of the lake, and drove to Meadville. The horse and buggy arrived at Conneaut lake containing the corpse of Mr. Jeanney, with a bullet hole in his back. The supposition is that the murderer intended robbing the victim, but the horse, being a spirited one, frightened at the report of the gun used and ran away.

Charles Joiner was being tantalized by a young man named Gruner, met Brockville a few days ago. A fight ensued, but they were parted and Joiner started home. Gruner and three companions followed him and attacked him on a dark street. Joiner pulled a knife, and while Gruner, as chief assailant inflicted several bad wounds on his head and body, one gash across the throat almost severing the jugular vein. His condition is critical. Joiner is in jail.

Three of the sons of R. A. Glass, of Cresson, went berry picking a few days ago near Wildwood. The two oldest boys left their 12-year-old brother on the railroad track to watch the buckets of berries they had picked. After an absence of an hour in the woods they returned to find their brother dead. He had fallen asleep on the track, and a Cresson & Carlport train mangled him almost beyond recognition. His head was cut off and his body crushed.

The residences of S. A. McClure, at Charleston, and Enoch Hutchinson, at Bethel, were visited by robbers the other night, and at the former place they met with a warm reception. McClure was aroused by a noise in the lower part of the house, and, getting up, went downstairs, and in the course of the steps he met a man just coming up. They clinched, and after a short but fierce fight, McClure was bested and the robber made his escape.

The other morning three masked men broke into the laundry of S. W. Vandergrift and, proceeding to his sleeping room, demanded his money. Upon being refused, they drew a revolver, but did not get the cash. One of them struck Eng with a club, felling him to the floor, where he lay in an unconscious condition until they had thoroughly ransacked the building, securing \$55 in money.

Mrs. Clinton Rider of Marengo was thrown from a wagon near Tyrone and her neck was broken. She was dead when picked up. She had stopped at a watering trough and the horse would not drink. The woman asked a boy to take the bit out of the horse's mouth. Freed from this restraint the animal plunged down the road, throwing Mrs. Rider out of the wagon.

Harry Hetzger, aged 22 years, died at Sharpville the other night from the effects of arsenical poisoning. Metzger has been paying attention to a transference young woman, and on last Sunday night they quarreled. Metzger left her vowing she would never see him alive again. He then swallowed thirty grains of the poison.

George Balhooser, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, was leaning on a piece of ice from a passing train struck him on the nose, breaking it. The engineer was knocked from his seat.

Charles Landbach, a brakeman on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie while making a coupling in the yard at Beaver Falls was caught and run over. His right leg and side were so terribly mangled that he died at the hospital an hour later. He was 35 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

W. J. Remaley of Export, while cutting caps for pit posts, fell in a circular saw and had his nose split through and all his upper teeth cut out.

Newton Hill, a farm r, aged 66 years, near Prosper, was found dead in a field a few days ago. Death is supposed to have been caused by apoplexy or sun stroke.

International Athletic Sports to Be Held Annually.

The great international athletic tournament is over and England is the winner. It was held at the Queen's Club and the Americans made a game fight, but were beaten, 5 to 4. The Harvard and Yale boys will have a chance to retrieve themselves next year if the Englishmen decide to come to this country for a return contest.

Not in many years have Britishers taken such an interest in track and field sports. What were said to be the cream of Uncle Sam's amateur athletes were sent over to do battle with the pick of the country, and royalty and commoners were alike deeply interested in the outcome. Many thousands witnessed the contests, and fabulous prices were paid for seats. Several hundred Americans were late in securing boxes and as high as \$50 a seat was offered, but the

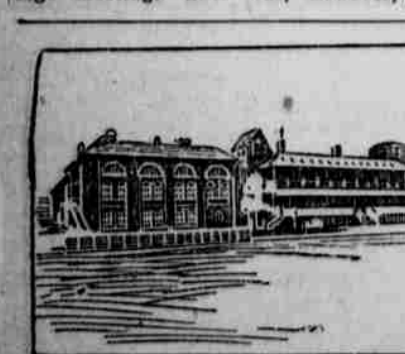


THOMAS E. BURKE.

(Harvard's star performer, who was in such bad form that he lost the half mile race, the English athletes thereby being enabled to win.)

supply had long been exhausted and the money didn't tempt the holders. The crowd which assembled was a notable one. Two hours before the first event was called the spectators began to arrive, and by four o'clock every seat on the field was taken and spectators were lined up four deep around the entire track. In all eight thousand persons were present.

To an American the appearance of the field was a revelation. Brilliantly decorated stands, with colored awnings and innumerable flags gave the event quite a carnival-like appearance, such as is seldom seen at an American college meeting. This was, however,



THE QUEEN'S CLUB, LONDON.

(Where the contests between the American and British athletes took place.)

quite in accordance with the ordinary custom in England.

A pleasant feature of the day was the presence of the London Victoria Military Band, which throughout the

day's results, he was very much afraid that the tables would be turned on them in America.

Captains Roche and Fisher, respectively of Harvard and Yale, who fol-