

General News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch of the 18th states that the land case involving the title of the State of Kansas to over 300,000 acres of land, being the aggregate of the grant of the State under the act of 1881 admitting Kansas into the Union, had been decided by the Interior Department in favor of Kansas.

A remarkable astronomical discovery is reported by Prof. Hall, who has charge of the great telescope in the Washington National Observatory. After two or three nights of close observation of a small star discovered in the neighborhood of Mars, and which seemed to be following that planet, he demonstrated that it is a satellite of Mars. A second smaller body was also discovered, which is thought to be another moon of the same planet.

The official statement of the receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, shows a total of \$289,000,000. The expenditures were: Civil, \$155,350,000; military, \$87,600,000; navy, \$15,000,000; Indian, \$10,000,000; interest on public debt, \$21,050,000.

PRESIDENT HAYES and his party reached Washington, on the evening of the 24th, from their New England trip.

THE EAST.

It was reported in New York, on the morning of the 21st, that arrangements had been entered into by the Western Union and the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies, by which the Western Union had obtained the controlling amount of the Atlantic & Pacific stock, the earnings to be pooled in proportion of seven-eighths to Western Union and one-eighth to Atlantic & Pacific.

The New York Daily Witness, a religious paper, suspended publication, on the 20th, for want of adequate pecuniary support.

CHARLES A. MINNIE (colored) won the West Point appointment in Congressman Miller (N. Y.) District, his average being ninety-eight.

The Pennsylvania Democracy met in State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 23d, and nominated John Trunk for Supreme Judge, and Wm. P. Schell for Auditor-General. The resolution adopted declared that the induction of Mr. Hayes into the Presidency, notwithstanding the election of Mr. Tilden, was a high crime against free government which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten; that the application by the Federal Administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States, and the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present Administration, are confessions of the failure of Radicalism, and a just tribute to the Democracy; oppose further Federal or State enactments for the special benefit of capital at the expense of other interests; accept the admission of Jackson concerning standing armies, as dangerous to free government in time of peace; protest against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder; the paying of salaries to the President, and adopt the financial resolutions of the St. Louis platform of last year.

The General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad has notified parties having claims for goods destroyed during the riots in Pittsburgh to put their claims in the hands of the attorneys of the Company, and they will be presented to the authorities of Allegheny County without expense to the claimants, the county being responsible for the losses.

GOLD closed in New York, on Aug. 24th, at 104 1/2. The following were the closing quotations for produce: No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat, \$1.35 @ 1.40; No. 2, Milwaukee, (Old), \$1.35 @ 1.40; No. 2, Western and State, 26 1/2 @ 27; Corn, Western Mixed, 53 @ 56; Pork, Mess, \$13.05 @ 13.10; Lard, \$8.55; Flour, good to choice, \$5.55 @ 6.00; Winter Wheat, \$6.05 @ 6.50; No. 11 1/2 for good to extra. Sheep, \$3.30 @ 3.50. Hogs, \$5.75 @ 5.90.

At East Liberty, Pa., on Aug. 24th, cattle brought: Best, \$6.00 @ 6.10; Medium, \$5.50 @ 5.60; Common, \$5.00 @ 5.10. Hogs sold: Yorkers, \$5.40 @ 5.50; Philadelphia, \$5.50 @ 5.60. Sheep brought \$4.00 @ 5.25—according to quality.

At Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 24th, cattle brought: Best, \$5.75 @ 5.85; Medium, \$5.50 @ 5.60; Common, \$5.00 @ 5.10. Hogs sold: Yorkers, \$5.40 @ 5.50; Philadelphia, \$5.50 @ 5.60. Sheep brought \$4.00 @ 5.25—according to quality.

WEST AND SOUTH.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in Washington and surrounding counties, in Nebraska, by the mysterious disappearance of the little daughter of a Mr. Wood. At first it was thought the child might have been lost on the prairie, but a thorough search failed to give any trace of the little one, and the conclusion was arrived at, on the 17th, that she had been kidnapped for the purpose of obtaining a reward for her return. An Omaha dispatch of the 19th says a man by the name of Holmes had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime. A reward of \$1,000 had been offered for the child's return.

The Central Ohio Executive Committee of the Workmen's Industrial Union has issued an address setting forth the platform of principles of the Workmen's party, and recommending that conventions be held in the several counties to nominate county officers, and establish Industrial Union Clubs in every township and voting precinct.

N. A. GIBBS, E. R. Weston and a man named Stevens were arrested in Chicago, recently, on suspicion that they were the gang of forgers who have operated in various parts of the country during the last year in the forging of drafts and checks. By their operations the Third National Bank of New York lost \$2,700, and Winslow, Lanier & Co., of the same city, \$44,000. They were arrested on requisition of the Governor of New York and taken East, on the 20th. Their plan was to purchase genuine drafts, take out with chemicals all the printed and written matter except the bank officer's signature, and fill in with much larger amounts.

The National Board of Trade commenced its annual session at Milwaukee on the 21st. Delegates were present from all the States throughout the country. Mayor Butler, of Milwaukee, made the welcoming speech, in which he alluded to all the leading topics of the day connected with the commercial interests of the country. In his response, Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President of the National Board, spoke of the labor question, as follows: He hoped that each man, "considering it in its relation to himself, and thus comparing it to its great relations with the great interests of the country, will see that as labor is the creator of all wealth, it should be protected by sound and wise laws, and that, for the settlement of questions involving principles of labor and capital, the best intelligence of the country should be invited and invoked, and that out of such invitation may come considerations that will lead to the enactment of laws referring the questions of labor and capital, where they come in contact, to

Boards of Arbitration, that may ascertain precisely the questions involved, as between the laborer and the capitalist, and suggest remedial measures for their settlement by compromise adapted to equitable considerations."

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 21st, the Russians had over 300,000 troops extended along the line from Pyrgos to Gaborva and thence back to Nikopolis, and that, at the late reinforcements were coming in, Turkey would soon be overpowered by mere force of numbers.

The Russian official report, published in St. Petersburg on the 21st, admits that the Russian losses at Plevna were between 8,000 and 10,000 men. Of the 300 persons attached to the Red Cross ambulances, forty were killed while gathering the wounded.

A SALT LAKE (Utah) dispatch of the 22d states that Gen. Howard had a slight skirmish with the Indians on the 20th, in which one man was killed and seven were wounded. The Indians stole 300 of Howard's horses, and the volunteers were returning home disgruntled, many of them on foot.

A TELEGRAM was received on the 22d announcing the safe arrival of Gen. Sherman at Helena, M. T.

The National Board of Trade, at its session in Milwaukee, on the 23d, adopted resolutions asking the President of the United States to consider the expediency of recommending Congress to take the initiative steps for securing the adoption of a reciprocity treaty with Canada; that, in the opinion of the National Board of Trade, Congress has omitted to pass the necessary measures to carry into effect the Reciprocity act, and the Board therefore recommends that Congress should enact a law authorizing the funding of legal-tender notes in bonds running forty years, at 4 per cent. interest per annum, payable quarterly, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000 per month, until the legal-tender notes shall be at par with coin; that the existing Bankrupt law is in need of its essential features, and providing for a special committee to devise changes in the law to avoid the alleged unjust provisions, and present the same to Congress.

SENATOR MORTON was resting comfortably, on the night of the 23d, and his physicians expressed the belief that the crisis was passed, and his gradual recovery was anticipated.

At a meeting in New York City, on the 23d, of the Executive Committee of the Cuban League, an address to the people of the United States was adopted, together with a resolution that the inhabitants of large cities form Cuban Leagues for the purpose of extending moral influence upon our own and other civilized Governments in favor of the suppression of the insurrection war waged against Cuba during the last eight years, and asking the aid of the press to demand Cuba's recognition as a belated.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived at Manchester, N. H., on the 23d, where they met with an enthusiastic reception.

A NOTORIOUS Texas desperado, named John Wesley Hardin, who is said to have committed twenty-seven murders, was captured, after a desperate resistance, on board a raft of care at Pensacola, Fla., on the 24th. A companion named Mack was killed. The Legislature of Texas had offered a large reward for Hardin's body.

The San Francisco Examiner of the 24th says it had been informed that an error had been discovered in the return of Kera County for Representative in Congress from the Fourth California District, by which Wiggins would receive an addition of three votes which were previously credited to Pacheco. This will give the seat to the former, as only one majority was claimed for Pacheco before the error was discovered.

In Chicago, on Aug. 24th, Spring Wheat No. 2, closed at \$1.05 1/2 @ 1.07 cash. Cash corn closed at 41 1/2 for No. 2. Cash oats No. 2, sold at 23 1/2; and 23 1/2 cent. September. Rye No. 2, 52 1/2 cent. Barley No. 2 (New), September delivery, 72 1/2 @ 73 cent. Cash Mess Pork closed at 12 1/2. Lard, \$8.12 1/2. Beeswax—Extra brought \$5.50 @ 6.00; Choice, \$5.15 @ 5.25; Good, \$4.25 @ 4.45; Medium Grades, \$3.25 @ 4.25; Butchers' Stock, \$2.00 @ 3.00; Stock and, etc. \$2.75 @ 3.50. Hogs brought \$4.50 @ 4.70 for Good to Choice. Sheep sold at \$2.75 @ 3.40 for Poor to Choice.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE persons implicated in the murder of the German Consul at Barcelona, some months ago, have been released from imprisonment, and the Great Powers, at the instance of Germany, have protested to the Porte concerning the impolicy of the act.

On the 20th, the Paris Conservative papers united in announcing that there was no choice there except between a coup d'etat and revolution, and that a Republican victory in the coming election would not be submitted to the French people. France was on the verge of a perilous crisis.

LONDON telegrams of the 20th say the Turkish accounts of the late Russian battle in Asia greatly exaggerated the disaster; that the Russian movement was merely a heavy reconnaissance in force, and that the army fell back with slight loss after its purpose had been accomplished.

THE Province of Salonica and the coast district from Olympus to the terminus of the Adriatic railway, was "overrun" by a state of siege by the Porte.

The London Agricultural Gazette of the 20th, in its review of the crop prospects of Great Britain, predicts a general failure of all crops. The potato crop, which until then had been believed to be productive, was very generally threatened with disease.

FREDERICK CAVILL swam across the English Channel, starting from Cape Griznes at 3:45 p. m., on the 20th, and reaching Dover at 3:45 p. m., on the 21st.

ACCORDING to Shumla dispatches of the 23d, the Turks had captured the Village of Schipka, and driven the Russians out of the Pass. The Russian official accounts of the 21st report that the Turks had assaulted the Russian position at Schipka, and been repulsed. The dispatch from Turkish sources claimed that the capture of Schipka necessitated the abandonment of Tirnova.

LONDON telegrams of the 22d say that Great Britain was arranging for the intervention of the Great Powers in the interests of peace.

ACCORDING to advices from Russian headquarters, on the 23d, the battle of Schipka was still progressing. Ten determined attacks upon the fortifications at the Pass had been successfully repulsed, as also, an attack upon the Russian position at Tirnova. The Turks had also made offensive demonstrations at Selvi and elsewhere along the Russian line.

CONVICTS' TELEGRAMS of the 23d say he Russians had been defeated, with great loss, in an engagement at Eski-Djuma.

An insurrection has broken out in Crete. Two battles have been fought in which seven Christian and thirty-six Turks have been killed.

The French man-of-war Corceste passed Aden, on the 23d, with cholera on board. Fifty of her crew were dead, and 130 were sick.

ACCORDING to a London dispatch of the 24th, Greece was rapidly arming, in order to take advantage of Turkish reverses, and endeavor to bring about the capture of the Provinces of Thessaly and Epirus.

This plague having broken out in Russian Poland, the German frontier has been closed by a strong military guard.

The Russian authorities at Warsaw have forbidden the sale of arms to the Poles.

THE Town Council of Glasgow, Scotland, has unanimously resolved to present the freedom of that city to Gen. Grant, on his approaching visit. He returned to London, on the 24th, his visit to Paris having been postponed to avoid the possibility of attentions reflecting indirectly on President MacMahon.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—Mr. Gould, a Livingston, Me., farmer after picking a lot of potato-bugs from his vines, freely of bread and milk, crumpling up the bread with unwashed hands. It is supposed that some of the poison juice of the bugs got into the bowl, as he died before the morning.

—The one white swan upon the Public Garden pond, says the Boston Gazette, had formed the most reliable attachment to one of the velocipedes being taken on the form of a white swan. The swan attends the boat whenever it leaves its moorings, and stays by it during the night, biting most viciously at any one who attempts to drive it away.

—The Pottstown (Pa.) Ledger remarks that it is a pity that the County township daniel who was aroused from his slumbers earlier than usual to milk the cows on the place, and when becoming thoroughly awakened found he had stripped one cow but had no milk. The daniel she supposed she was using proved to be a basket.

—A Californian, whose wedding-day was fixed, did not appear at the appointed time and place, but sent a note to the clergyman, saying that he had just received a letter from his wife in New York, and thereby his mind recalled to the fact that he was married several years before—a circumstance which had entirely escaped his memory.

—Dr. Ephraim M. Epstein, a prominent physician and chemist of Cincinnati, made a sad mistake last evening, which resulted in the death of his own son. His little son Willie, a bright lad of less than four years of age, had been taken ill, and with the intention of administering quinine, he went to a drugstore and thoughtlessly ordered six grains of morphine, and, although bearing that label, the doctor administered three grains of the powder.

The mistake was discovered by a neighbor. Two physicians were called in, who administered antidotes under which the child rallied for a time and appeared to be out of danger, but a relapse occurred this morning, and the little sufferer died. —Recent Cincinnati telegram.

—Yesterday morning, when a box-car was being hauled from one of the tracks to the city from Council Bluffs was being unloaded, it was found that some one had occupied it as a passenger car during the trip, having probably managed to secure himself in it before it was sealed up at the Bluffs. That he had prepared for the trip was shown by the presence of a cheese, etc., lying around. A piece about sixteen inches in length and ten or twelve in width had been cut from one of the two-inch planks forming the flooring of the car; the passenger, whoever he was, performed his toilet with his pocket knife. Doubtless it required many an hour to cut through the plank twice; but he probably felt that he had plenty of time. After the plank was cut he had a convenient little door by which he could emerge from and return to his car, and the train stopped at night. It is of course a matter of speculation as to when he finished his trip. —Sacramento Record-Union.

—A young man in this place, after trying in vain to get the girl of his choice to smile upon him, as a last resort gave her a \$10 gold ring on condition that she "go with him one week," he being confident that she would learn to love him. She accepted and kept the pledge. At the end of the week she did not like him. He then gave her a silk dress of the value of \$35 if she would try him a month. During the month he gave her another ring. She tried very hard to love him, but did not succeed, and told him so. The giver was angry. He hurried to a lawyer's office, and had his friend, a young man, who was young woman to be notified to call immediately. The lawyer explained the charge, made some remarks about the jail, and demanded the gold ring and silk dress. The young woman was frightened. She said she would see her sister. The sister inquired about the matter, and the young woman was told to hold on to the property, which she will do. —Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph.

Tight Gloves and Shoes.

A writer in the St. Louis Times remarks that with women, young and old, for injuring their health by wearing tight gloves and shoes. She thus pictures what some women suffer for fashion's sake.

Miss Fashon has also decreed that the girl of the future must wear a corset for the foot. It prevents the free flow of the blood, causes discomfort and injury. No matter if the hand calls for No. 8 1/2 or 7, a glove half-size less may be used, and is used in multitudes of cases; it can be worn in the street, and it is not so adjusted; the palm of the hand is folded almost together; the round, fat wrist puffs up, but a stout hairpin will settle that.

"This glove has got to be buttoned if I never get to church," said a young girl just before her first lesson—a persistence worthy a better service.

After both hands are thus imprisoned there is nothing left but to hold them in position, for they will hold nothing else, as they are rendered useless. Ladies sit for hours in this way, the blood pressed away from the extremities—where? Toward the brain and heart.

"I am glad to get home and get into a wrapper; my dress hurts and my gloves hurt, and I am tired to death," said a young girl. "The most must also suffer in this unequal war. Too small shoes are purchased, with the assurance that they will stretch, the voice of the shoekeeper prevailing over the voice of wisdom. Cold feet, and painful swellings, and an ungraceful carriage are the results.

A lady artist said to me: "My hand is large. I cannot help it—it is the result of constant practice. No very small or delicate hand can render the themes of the grand old masters of song."

Just then her servant brought in a jar of fruit, which she could not unclose; but our lady fair, with one twist of the trained hand, that had been expressing itself in notes into enchanting strains of sound, removed the cover. O, I think that a grateful hand!

A friend tells me of a beautiful lady in this city whose arms were paralyzed from the use of what is called "Flake White," a face powder in common use. She left it off, and is well and better looking with it out. This evil is fast producing violent pains in the head, injury the brain, and are sure in time to produce paralysis and death. As if there were not enough suffering in life! It is pitiful.

"Got all kinds of ties here," said a would-be wit, entering a well-known furnishing store. "Yes, sir," replied the shopman. "Well, I should like a pig sty," remarked the customer. "All right, sir; just bend down your hogshead and we will take your measure," said the ready shopman.

—Hair Tonic.—Scald black tea, two ounces with one gallon of boiling water; strain, and add three ounces of glycerine, and one quart of bay rum. Mix well by shaking and then add any kind of perfume.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—In the time of the apostles there were no vacation preachers.

—Drinking whisky straight will not make your head level.

—The wise man makes his own prejudices.

—The most melancholy season of the year is when we have dog-days and cat-nights.

—Better to have loved a short girl than never to have loved a tall. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Napoleon used to say: "One bad General is better to direct affairs than two good ones."

—Recipe for cheap cake—Buy a water-melon for ten cents, and you will have a stomach cake thrown in.

—Do not be too hard on the locomotive engineers; they are often more cinder against than sinning. —Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—Any doctor will tell you that the exertion of fanning heats the body more than the rush of air cools it. Now fan, fan away.

—What must be the potato-bug's opinion of the humanity that goes around all day putting poison on the victims of humble insects. —Turner's Palls Reporter.

—Ice-water may be drunk freely and without fear of evil effects if it is carefully boiled about half an hour before putting it on the table. —Rome Sentinel.

—A Maine paragon would have the public believe that a woman in that State went to church without a bonnet on. We all know the "catch" she wore a hat.

—An old negro fishing on a wharf at Galveston was heard talking to the fish he was swimming around. He claimed that she was not the abandoned creature they had thought her, but that after ten years of suffering she pleaded to return to her father's house, if only as a servant.

Mr. Turner at once proceeded to the home of his former wife and learned the sad story of her elopement. It appeared from this that she went to Lafayette, Ind., where she found a lawyer, named Bowditch, who procured her a divorce in a short time, and shortly after she was married to Corinne, Utah, and from there to Salt Lake City. To this latter place she at first refused to go, but Mills threatened to kill her unless she went along. At Salt Lake Mills and "Bill" Olney opened a gambling house. For two years they lived in Salt Lake, the wife being subjected to all the beatings and other cruelties. At last Mills married the Mormons and gave up his gambling place for a time. But he brought two other wives in the house within three days. This was the indignity of all others that the woman who had given up all for him could not brook, and she fled from his house one night in the fall of 1871.

She had since supported herself by the most menial services, and was through ill health driven to write to her father.

All this Mr. Turner heard, and, pitying and still loving her, he went to her and again living in the home so ruthlessly invaded ten years ago, apparently as happy as if nothing had occurred to disturb the even tenor of their lives. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Turkish Minister of War.

The Pasha of Bagdad is the despotic ruler of the largest and most important Province in Turkey. He has the command of a large army which is stationed at Bagdad and other towns within his pashalik, which is bounded on the east and south by the Persian frontier and the Gulf. More than once ambitious men holding this position, so remote from the home Government, have been suspected of designs to render themselves independent sovereigns, and have been successfully accomplished in 1880, by Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt. At the time of my visit to Bagdad, the Governor was the present Turkish Minister of War, Redif Pasha, a successful General and a man of uncommon energy and ability. Once, while I was in Bagdad, he had an opportunity to show his power as a despotic ruler, and he acted with a nerve and energy worthy of all praise. The Tigris, which had been on the rampage for two months, and all around which the dikes some ten miles above the city, and the torrent sweeping down with irresistible force, did great damage to the crops, and in a single day turned the broad plain back of the city into an immense lake. The water was so high that it was flowing over the city by an embankment outside the walls, which in many places was out of repair. Great fear was felt of such an inundation as occurred in 1831—the year of the plague—when 7,000 houses fell in a single day. Redif Pasha issued an order for prompt action. The Pasha issued an order closing all the bazars and shops, and for four days impressed the whole male population (foreigners excepted) to work on the dikes. Half the force was sent up the river, and the other half was set to work to repair the embankment around the city. I rode out in that direction one morning, and witnessed a lively scene. Several thousand men were at work, and the Pasha himself was on the spot, surrounded by a brilliantly-uniformed staff, superintending the work. While the work was in progress, the Pasha issued measures saved the city. The break in the dike up the river was stopped, and the water gradually subsided.

As there are no American Ministers or Consular Agents in this part of the world, Redif Pasha, in his capacity of Minister of War, introduced to my Minister at Constantinople, with the request that he would forward to me at Bagdad such credentials to the Pasha as might be of service in any excursion I desired to make to Babylon or other places of interest in Mesopotamia. Upon reaching Bagdad I found awaiting me a firman from the Turkish Government, addressed to the Pasha, and commending the American traveler in the strongest terms to his hospitality and protection. Upon reaching the Pasha's residence, I found the Pasha seated at the further end of the apartment near a long table covered with papers, and as I entered he rose and advanced toward me, shook hands, and courteously motioned me to a seat beside him. He is a large man, tall and quite portly, perhaps forty-five years old, with a full face, brown beard, and eyes sharp and piercing. His dress was entirely European, except the fez, without even a button to indicate his rank. His countenance indicates energy and firmness, and his manners are courteous and pleasing. Several officers of rank standing near were presented to me, but no one was seated except the Pasha and myself. As he spoke only Turkish and Arabic, Mr. Stanno, a Levantine in the service of the Government, was summoned to act as interpreter. Our conversation was necessarily slow, but the questions and replies were very readily translated, and I felt quite at my ease. I found the Pasha very intelligent as to the geography and government of foreign countries, and he seemed fully to comprehend the position of the United States as distinct and separate countries. He offered me every facility for seeing Bagdad, and said that, as I was the only American who had ever visited him, he hoped I would receive a favorable impression of the country. —W. P. Fogg, in Scribner's Monthly.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD miss added another to the list of remarkable juvenile speechees. She was asked where she expected to go when her mamma died, and replied, "To the funeral, I s'pose."

A Strange Story.

The wise man who first originated the remark that truth was stranger than fiction must surely have been enabled by faith to catch his prophetic eye over the columns of the newspaper of the present day. Whether such was his privilege or not, certain it is that scarcely a day passes but we read some one's life story bearing ample verification of the truth of the adage. We read hastily—blame or pity in a lazy, indifferent sort of way, and rush off to the theater, perhaps, to shed showers of tears and have our hearts wrung with anguish over the imaginary woes of some unfortunate creature who never existed except in the brain of fancy.

Off the stage we hear of a strange, pitiful story, the scene of which is laid in Elmira, N. Y., of a woman spending ten years of utter wretchedness in explanation of a committed crime of the year of seventeen. The story is related by a correspondent of the New York Times, and is worth repeating.

Uri Gates, the father of the girl, was ten years ago a well-to-do country merchant, and one of the best of his kind in the county of Maryland. The daughter, Eliza, was a handsome and accomplished young lady, while Amzi Turner, a miller by occupation, was, though only twenty-five years old, the leading man of the place, who had loved the merchant's

pretty daughter before he entered his teens.

Old Mr. Gates was pleased with the prospect of his daughter becoming the wife of the prosperous young miller, but she was not content with a handsome dowry, and yearning for a clerk in Gates' store, was the suitor whom Miss Gates favored, and he pressed his suit with no little warmth and audacity. The father put a stop to the attentions of the clerk, however, and brought such influence to bear on the young and motherless girl that she consented to marry the miller. They were married in September, 1867, and were gone three weeks on their bridal tour.

After having been home but a short time the bride announced her intention of visiting a sick friend, to be absent two or three days, and the day after her return, George Mills, also left the village.

The affair—of it was at once ascertained that they had been seen together—caused the most intense excitement, and the husband, being respected by the entire community, the sympathy of every one. No tidings could be obtained of the couple, however, all search proving fruitless.

The erring woman's father died in about three years, leaving a fortune to his son-in-law, who, however, died every possible effort should be made to find the lost girl.

The deserted husband searched faithfully for his wife until 1873, but he could find no trace neither of her nor of Mills. He believed that if she was living she had left the country. In 1872 he was granted a divorce from her on the ground of desertion, and soon afterward married again. His second wife died in 1875, leaving two children.

Last July a letter was received by the executor of the estate, dated at Litchfield, Minn., which proved to be from the absent Eliza, and in which she claimed that she was not the abandoned creature they had thought her, but that after ten years of suffering she pleaded to return to her father's house, if only as a servant.

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All this Mr. Turner heard, and, pitying and still loving her, he went to her and again living in the home so ruthlessly invaded ten years ago, apparently as happy as if nothing had occurred to disturb the even tenor of their lives. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Pasha of Bagdad is the despotic ruler of the largest and most important Province in Turkey. He has the command of a large army which is stationed at Bagdad and other towns within his pashalik, which is bounded on the east and south by the Persian frontier and the Gulf. More than once ambitious men holding this position, so remote from the home Government, have been suspected of designs to render themselves independent sovereigns, and have been successfully accomplished in 1880, by Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt. At the time of my visit to Bagdad, the Governor was the present Turkish Minister of War, Redif Pasha, a successful General and a man of uncommon energy and ability. Once, while I was in Bagdad, he had an opportunity to show his power as a despotic ruler, and he acted with a nerve and energy worthy of all praise. The Tigris, which had been on the rampage for two months, and all around which the dikes some ten miles above the city, and the torrent sweeping down with irresistible force, did great damage to the crops, and in a single day turned the broad plain back of the city into an immense lake. The water was so high that it was flowing over the city by an embankment outside the walls, which in many places was out of repair. Great fear was felt of such an inundation as occurred in 1831—the year of the plague—when 7,000 houses fell in a single day. Redif Pasha issued an order for prompt action. The Pasha issued an order closing all the bazars and shops, and for four days impressed the whole male population (foreigners excepted) to work on the dikes. Half the force was sent up the river, and the other half was set to work to repair the embankment around the city. I rode out in that direction one morning, and witnessed a lively scene. Several thousand men were at work, and the Pasha himself was on the spot, surrounded by a brilliantly-uniformed staff, superintending the work. While the work was in progress, the Pasha issued measures saved the city. The break in the dike up the river was stopped, and the water gradually subsided.

As there are no American Ministers or Consular Agents in this part of the world, Redif Pasha, in his capacity of Minister of War, introduced to my Minister at Constantinople, with the request that he would forward to me at Bagdad such credentials to the Pasha as might be of service in any excursion I desired to make to Babylon or other places of interest in Mesopotamia. Upon reaching Bagdad I found awaiting me a firman from the Turkish Government, addressed to the Pasha, and commending the American traveler in the strongest terms to his hospitality and protection. Upon reaching the Pasha's residence, I found the Pasha seated at the further end of the apartment near a long table covered with papers, and as I entered he rose and advanced toward me, shook hands, and courteously motioned me to a seat beside him. He is a large man, tall and quite portly, perhaps forty-five years old, with a full face, brown beard, and eyes sharp and piercing. His dress was entirely European, except the fez, without even a button to indicate his rank. His countenance indicates energy and firmness, and his manners are courteous and pleasing. Several officers of rank standing near were presented to me, but no one was seated except the Pasha and myself. As he spoke only Turkish and Arabic, Mr. Stanno, a Levantine in the service of the Government, was summoned to act as interpreter. Our conversation was necessarily slow, but the questions and replies were very readily translated, and I felt quite at my ease. I found the Pasha very intelligent as to the geography and government of foreign countries, and he seemed fully to comprehend the position of the United States as distinct and separate countries. He offered me every facility for seeing Bagdad, and said that, as I was the only American who had ever visited him, he hoped I would receive a favorable impression of the country. —W. P. Fogg, in Scribner's Monthly.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD miss added another to the list of remarkable juvenile speechees. She was asked where she expected to go when her mamma died, and replied, "To the funeral, I s'pose."

The wise man who first originated the remark that truth was stranger than fiction must surely have been enabled by faith to catch his prophetic eye over the columns of the newspaper of the present day. Whether such was his privilege or not, certain it is that scarcely a day passes but we read some one's life story bearing ample verification of the truth of the adage. We read hastily—blame or pity in a lazy, indifferent sort of way, and rush off to the theater, perhaps, to shed showers of tears and have our hearts wrung with anguish over the imaginary woes of some unfortunate creature who never existed except in the brain of fancy.

Off the stage we hear of a strange, pitiful story, the scene of which is laid in Elmira, N. Y., of a woman spending ten years of utter wretchedness in explanation of a committed crime of the year of seventeen. The story is related by a correspondent of the New York Times, and is worth repeating.

Uri Gates, the father of the girl, was ten years ago a well-to-do country merchant, and one of the best of his kind in the county of Maryland. The daughter, Eliza, was a handsome and accomplished young lady, while Amzi Turner, a miller by occupation, was, though only twenty-five years old, the leading man of the place, who had loved the merchant's