#### The Bill Making Appropriations for Coast Defense Passed by the Senate.

Following is the fortifications appropriation bill passed by the senate:

The following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for fortifications and other works of delense, and the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes, namely: For the protection, preservation and repair of fortifica-tions and other works of defense for which there may be no special appropriation available, \$100,000, the same to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war; for continuing the wall around \$50,000; for continuation of torpedo ex-

Soc. 2. For the purpose of manufacture and erection of the necessary tools and erection of the necessary tools and thirty five children have died from starvation.

In June the Okkah Indians were suffersenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for gun carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, implements and materials for the trial and proof of such ordnance, and to complete the two-inch breech-loading steel guns now under fabrication, their trial and proof, and all neces sary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsmen on gun construction, \$400,000, to be available until

Sec. 3. That the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the anexpended balance of \$400,000 appro-priated by the act of March 3, 1883, for armament of fortifications, is hereby re-appropriated and made available for construction and payment of the guns author-ized by said act, and now being constructed by the South Boston Iron works under contract of Sept. 24, 1883, and June 30, 1884, and the extension of said contract is authorized accordingly.
Sec. 4. To enable the secretary of war

to contract with the South Boston Iron works for construction of ten twelve-inch muzzle-loading rifled cast iron mortars. each of 31,000 pounds weight, at a sum not exceeding \$6,000 each, or six with steel bands, not to exceed \$10,000 each, in the discretion of the secretary of war, \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary; provided, that no part of this sum shall be paid for any such guns until after one of the same shall have been completed in accordance with the contract, and shall have endured a firing test of 200 rounds with standard charges adapted to such weapons, and after such test each of said gons manufactured and tested by ten rounds in the same manner shall be paid for at the price aforesaid on the comple-tion and satisfactory trial test of each, all of said guns to be completed within one year from termination of the firing test of

Sec. 5. That the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy be and hereby are authorized jointly to make contracts with responsible steel manufacturers, after suitadvertisement, to continue not less than thirty days in newspapers most likely to reach the manufacturers addressed, for a supply of rough bored, rough turned and tempered forged steel, in forms suitable for heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare for army and navy purposes, in quantity not to exceed 10 000 gross tons, in quality and dimensions conforming to specifications, subject to inspection and tests at each stage of manufacture, including all the parts of each calibre specified; provided, that no money shall be expended except for steel accepted and delivered, and each bidder shall contract to deliver yearly a speci fied quantity of each calibre, the time of the delivery of the smaller calibres to commence at the expiration of not more than eighteen months, and the largest calibres at the expiration of not more than three years from the date of the execution of the contract; and all the lorging shall be of American product and factured in the United States; one mil of the material purchased under this provision shall be for use of the war de-partment, and one-half for the use of the savy department in the armament of ships agretofors or hereafter authorized by congress; and for the purposes of this section he sum of \$6,000,000 is hereby approorinted, to be available during six years rom the date of the execution of the con-

Sec. 6. To enable the secretary of the mvy to provide and erect additional tools and machinery for the finishing and assemsling of heavy ordinance at the Washingaon navy yards, \$200,000.

# THE WEATHER CONTINUES DRY.

And There is no Denying the Facts that Crops Are Suffering Badly.

The continued lack of rain in many por tions of the country, says a Chicago dispatch, is awakening serious alarm. While not unprecedented, the drought already is of more than ordinary length and severity. The effect is already beginning to be felt, and all efforts to take as bright and cheering a view of the situation as possible the facts do not warrant very great encouragement. It is exactly the time of year when the great staple of the west is in its critical period. Corn is just now tasseling and earing, conditioned on latitude and time of planting, to some extent. Hars are beginning to form, and the crop needs, more than at any other time, a plentiful supply of moisture. This it is not receiving and the lack will be severely felt. It may prove disastrous to crop prospects, if it has not already done so. The vitality of the stalk is certainly injured where the rainfall has been sufficient, though perhaps not beyond the power of recupera-tion should the drought be raised soon. The official figures of the signal service show that at the 1st of July the rainfall had largely been below the average. ing the twenty-six days of this month there as been no gain made over these days. Starting in the month with a considerable deficit, and not even holding its own during the month, the present condition can be easily conjectured. To have put the crop in anything like good condition today July should have shown a large excess of rainfall. In place of that, it shows a deficiency. The report this morning shows no rain to have fallen anywhere in the United States within eight hours to the extent of one-half inch.

RELIEF FOR SETTLERS.

Washington special: The bill for the relief of purchasers of Otoe and Missouri and Omaba Indian reservation lands, which passed each house in a different shape, has been finally agreed to by the conference committee and will go to the president Monday. All differences were settled today. The bill extends the time of payment two years to purchasers, provided the interest is paid annually. All who have entered upon the lands up to this time are protected in their purchase and settlement. All who are in default of payment are protected, and have sixty days after the passage of this act in which to make payment of past due interest. The bill, as finally completed, is the result of different bills introduced by representatives Dorsey and Weave, of Nebraska, Perkins, of Kansas, and Senator Van Wyck. The measure was opposed by Indian Commissioner Atkins, who has thrown many obstacles in the way of its passage. The bill has required more persistent work by the Nebraska delegation than any other meritorious legislation | enacted for a long time.

#### STARFED BY HUNDREDS.

The Terrible Tales of Suffering in Labrador Not a Bit Overdrawn.

St. Johns (N. F.) dispatch: Further particulars of the distress among the fishernen of Labrador show that in Astoria alone, out of thirty-five or forty families of a total of 200 persons, over 100 had died, nearly all of them women and children. In Nain the catch of fish has not been sufficient to afford food to the inhabitants. The season which opened on May 1 was very backward, and had it not been for the seal industry, which was tolerably

good, not a soul would be living.

At Hopedale not over twenty-five families remain out of the entire former popul Many have gone east along the

leaths among them as at first reported nly twelve persons having died this spring. In Newfoundland along the north coast and no one knows how many since.

Not less than 1 500 persons must have perished, but the exact figures can never be known as it is an isolated region in which the suffering exists.

#### A REIGN OF TERROR.

A deplorable state of affairs exists near Union, Newton county, Mississippi, about seventy miles east of Jackson. A band of young white men, styling themselves the regulators, have issued a decree that no negro shall work on the farms in that vicinity. The band contains about fifteen members and they have killed three negroes and wounded several others. A perfect state of terror prevails, and the entire county is greatly excited over the matter. Everyone condems the atrocious and bloody action and are determined that every member of it shall be made to answer for his crimes. Mr. J. M. Kelly was at Jackson to see the governor, and was told to arrest every one of the young outlaws at all hazards. About twenty citizens, headed by officers armed with proper warrants, are now after the young desperadoes, and their speedy cap-ture is looked for. It seems when the attempt was first started to regulate the negroes it was more in fun than anything else but after tasting blood they have un dertaken in earnest to execute their designs. Their actions can hardly be accounted for and are a surprise to everyone.

THE CASE OF CUTTING. Washington dispatch: Mr. King, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, requesting the president to communicate to the house information concerning the alleged illegal detention of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, by the Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte, and also whether an additional force of United States troops has been ordered to Fort Bluss. It is stated at the war department that no United States troops have been ordered to Fort Bliss, in anticipation of trouble at Paso del Norte, arising from the reported relusal of the Mexican authorities o release Editor Cutting. It is stated urther that the concentration of Mexican troops at that place does not itself signify a probable rupture of the present peaceful ikely a strategetic movement against revolutionary parties in Mexico.

## AGAIN SURPRISED.

Adjutant General Drum has received the following telegram from General Miles, dated July 22:

Capt. Lawton reports through Col. Royal, commanding at Fort Hauchua, that his ommand surprised Geronimo's camp on Yorge river, about 130 miles south and east of Compas, Sonora, or nearly 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary, capturing all the Indian property, including hundreds of pounds of dried meats and nineteen riding animals. This is the fifth time within three months in which the Inlians have been surprised by the troops. While their results have not been decisive, yet it has given encouragement to the troops, and has reduced the number and strength of the Indians, and has given them a feeling of insecurity even in remote and almost impenetrable mountains of Mexico.

#### A MARINE MONSTER.

New York special: The bill for the increase of our naval establishment, which was under consideration in the house of representatives at Washington to-day, authorizes the secretary of the navy to contract with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company, at this city, for the construction of a dynamite gun croiser 230 feet long, of of twenty-one knots speed, equipped with three pneumatic dynamite guns of 10% inch caliber, capable of throwing a 200 pound shell one mile every two minutes. The cost of the vessel is not to exceed \$350,000. Should the bill pass, the vessel will be built at once at either Wilmington, Philadelphia or this port. It has not yet been determined whether the motive power will con-sist solely of steam or whether she will be provided with three masts and sails in adlition to steam. Only four feet of the yes sel will be above the water line and she wil have a sloping covered deck.

FEMALES ON THEIR EAR.

Petrolia (Pa.) dispatch: A very sensational horse-whipping occurred at Millersown about eight o'clock last night, in which Peter H. Rattigan, editor of the Herald and present postmaster, was the victim. Last week seven coach loads of temperance people, among whom were some prominent and influential citizens, visited Koesters' park at Slippery Rock and spent the day pleasantly. An article appeared n the Herald's Saturday edition giving an incomplimentary description of the peoole composing the party, and it was claimd as Rattigan's production. The ladie were particularly selected as targets, and yesterday evening, prior to the closing of he postoffice, twelve or filteen women, armed with whips, planted themselves near the entrance, and on Rattigan's appearance they belabored him, and only desisted from exhaustion. Rattigan quietly stood t and offered no resistance. The affair created no little feeling.

BRUTAL PARENTS. CLEVELAND, O., July 25 .- Mrs. Catharine Andrews of Marion punished her little daughter in a brutal manner last night while her husband gave one of her little boys a terrible beating. Both are children by a former husband. Their cries aroused the neighborhood and three masked men gained an entrance into the house with a view of visiting vengeance upon the husband and wife. Anirews escaped but his wife was nitacked with clubs to the house with a view of visiting vengeance upon the husband and wife. Anirews escaped but his wife was attacked with cluiss figured. Next day two cyclones visited the and severely injured about the neck and shoulders and her right arm troken in two places. Her injuries are serious. The neigh-

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS,

Washington special: Commissioner Atkins aid to-day that immediate steps would e taken by the Indian bureau for the reief of the Indians at Leech Lake and the Vinnebagoshish tribes. The commission omposed of J. V. Wright, of Tennessee: harles F. Larrabee, of the Indian office, nd Bishop H. P. Whipple, of Minnesota, aves to morrow to make the first investiation into the condition of these Indians nd their rights in the premises. Mr. Atkins said: "I believe these Indians betm for imprisonment for debt to six een paid long ago. They are suffering or the necessaries of life and my first They are suffering istress. The \$25,000 that congress has propriated will be laid out only after ough investigation by the commissio believe we have the best commission that an Le secured for this Indian work. Judge Wright is an honored citizen of my own state who has been a lawyer and a judge there for many years. He is a well-read man of sound development and will make a valuable member of the commission. there is great destitution. From Cape Mr. Larrabee member of the commission. Baned to Heart's Content, hundreds are in a dying condition. In White Bay alone sixty two persons had died the last mouth, well as any person in the interior department. Bishop Whipple, who has kindly consented to serve on the commission, you of course, know.

MEXICO WON'T SCARE.

did not figure in the matter at all, except as corroborating the charge of contempt, based upon the other acts. Both gentlecourse of diplomacy, but that the government of Mexico could not be scared into an unconditional surrender.

#### JEALOUSY CAUSES A TRAGEDY.

NEW ALBANY, IND., July 27.-Dr. C. L. too intimate with his wife, and had made the father and son were passing down Market eet on their way to dinner about I o'clock, Strunk walked up behind them and fired two shots in rapid succession. The first shot struck Charles, who fell mertally wounded, and the other dangerously wounded Dr Hoover. As young Hoover fell to the ground Strunk cuptied his revolver into him and bent him over the heat with the butt until he was

PRONOUNCED GUILTY

Eric (Kas.) special: The arguments in the Sells case were concluded to-day. J. P. Woods, the boy's guardian, and J. W. after which the case was submitted to the the first degree, as charged in the complaint. The prisoner accepted the verdict as a matter of course, and was returned to jail to await the result of a motion for a new trial, which will be made immediately.

## A FIENDISH ACT.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 27.-A horrible report from the lower end of Tatroil county has just been received in this city.

A negro woman engaged to prepare dinner for a colored picnic, murdered a young child which had been left in her charge, cooked half the remains and served it to the people The other half was found salted down in a The negroes became frenzied on making the

discovery, seized the woman and burned her at the stake.

## A MURDER ABOUT MONEY

BUTTE, MONT., July 23. - Early this morning double barreled shot gue, killing him instantly, and then emptied the other barrel into lam-self with fatal effect. Moore claimed that Henderson owed him \$30,000.

## Cannon's Left Hand.

Hon, Joseph Cannon, the loud-talking member from Hilinois, can not speak a minute without striking out vigorously with his left arm. The faster he talks the swifter his left fist flics through the air at the democratic side of the nouse. His compliments in that direction are always left-handed. One day, two or three sessions back, "Sunset" Cox had the floor in the midst of an important debate. Cannon jumped up to ask him a question, and as usual set his left arm in motion, with the long, bonyfore finger violently vibrating toward the head of the cox Violently vibrating toward the head of the New York humorist,
"I will grant the gentleman's request upon

one condition." said Cox.
"What is it!" asked Cannon. "Inat you put your left hand in your pecket and keep it there until you get through with

your question," replied Cox.

Cannon was a little neoplused at the novelty of the contract, but proceeded to comply with the terms. He did not get half through with his question, however, before out flew his fist on a level with "Sunset."

"Stop." said Cox, "not another word. I knew you couldn't keep your promise. I am not going to have that left-handed lick at me forever." And he shut off the member from Illinois.—Washington Hatchet

## Two Prophets.

It is said that the weather prophets of the country are considering the propriety of meeting in a sort of general congress. It seems that they have differed so widely in their prophecies that people have failed to pay them the attention they think they deserve, and they now desire to try and arrange a schedule by which they may secure uniformity. The proposed congress suggests an incident that occurred in Harris county some years ago.
Two weather prophers announced that a certain day a cyclone would whiri through the county. One declared that it would come in the morning and the other that it would come in the afternoon. On the evening preceding the day fixed by them for the cyclone's visit they met at the court house in Hamilton. A warm dispute as to which prophecy would prove to be correct took place to be correct took. places. Her injuries are serious. The neighbors have no sympathy for the family and threaten them with tar and feathers.

compromised their differences and formed a partnership for the publication of an almanac.

—Allanta Constitution.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The System That Has Prevailed in New York and the New Law, To a Missonrian, writes a New York Sorrespondent of The St. Louis Republitan, the fact that a system of imprisonment for debt exists in this, the Empire state of the union, seems very strange. and that the law recently pasced and andersed by Gov. Hill, which limits the ave been badly treated and the govern- months, should have encountered any opposition seems stranger still. Even he new law is at best but a relie of barfort will be to relieve their immediate barism. For years Ludlow street jail cordially hated the warden ever since. has been the enforced residence of many a poor unfortunate, who, being anable to satisfy the demands of his ereditors, must remain in durance vile uring their pleasure, there being bebtor in consequence was worse off

ore the passage of the new law no limto the time of imprisonment. The han the criminal, for the latter was upprisoned for a fixed term, and at the and of that term he could hope to be released, while the only hope for the latter was the assistance of friends, if he had any, which was not always, or the lentency of his creditors. That the latter class, which Lamb calls the "degraded race," in contradistinction to El Paso dispatch: Senor Ramos, chief the borrowers, whom he calls the justice of Chihuabna, with Senor Rincon, "great race," is not always lenient, the governor's private secretary, were in and that there are people unfortunate El Paso day. They had a talk with some guough to be friendless, or if not entireof the leading citizens about the Cutting ly friendless, without friends who are case. They could arrive at no other con- able to assist them, is evidenced in the clusion than that Cutting was guilty of de cases of quite a number of the inmates liberate and flagrant contempt of the Mexi- of Ludlow street jail. Most conspicucan court, and the offense was committed our among these is A. R. McDonald, on Mexican soil, coming under Mexican who has been confined in the old prison laws. They stated that the publication made by the prisoner in an El Paso paper markable one. He is a Scotchman, nearly 60 years old, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Scotland. men said the question was now the subject | He is well educated and was formerly of corresponde between the two governments and would be settled in the ordinary be purchased a claim against the government for the value of a large amount of cotton, aggregating over \$1,000,000, which had been burned at New Orleans by union troops during the war. He imployed an attorney to prosecute his claim, who in turn retained other counsel to assist him. The litigation was Hoover, a prominent druggist of this city, was carried on for many years, but he findangerously shot, and his son, Charles Hoov- ally obtained judgment for \$200,000, er, almost instantly killed, by Prof. J. G. which was only sufficient to pay the Strunk of the New Albany business college to- fees of his attorney. Suit was then day. Strunk accused Charles Hoover of being brought against him by the assisting counsel for their fees, and another apprevious attempts on young Hoover's life. As parently endless litigation was commenced. It culminated over six years ago, when, the suit having been transferred from Washington to New York, judgment was obtained against him for something over \$55,000. His money was now entirely gone, and he was unable to give bail. He was accordingly arrested and thrown into Ludlow street jail, where he has since remained. Not content with keeping him in confinement for over six years, his creditors sternuously opposed his release, on the grounds that the law was unconstitutional (think of that!) and that the leg-Cogswell spoke for the defense. The former, islature had no right to pass an act who has stood by the boy almost like a limiting or affecting in any way the lather through the trial, made an earnest remedy they possessed for the collecplea for him. J. Q Statton summed up tion of the debt, as if McDonald, in the case for the state in a five-hour speech. Prison and without friends, could raise the money sooner than McDonald, a commission, and chief of police decided jury. In one hour and two minutes the free man, could do so. The objection, that steps should at once be taken. jury came in with a verdict of murder in as does the law itself, appears to me a musty, mildewed, worm-eaten remnant the license was good, it could not be of fendalism. The judge appeared to legally transferred, and that, therefore, think so, too, for yesterday morning an | the sales of I quor in the Kimball house

Donald was one of them. He is a finelooking old man, and there is a certain refinement in his features and his manner that reveals his birth and education as plainly as his language. His complexion, from long confinement, had become pallid, but now in the immediate prospect of being once more a free man, his face was flushed and big tears were in his eyes. Next to him W. Moore, late of Nevada, shot Joseph sat Terence Monett, a dark little Cana-Henderson, a clothing merchant here, with a dian, who had been in the prison about eighteen months. His wife, a very pretty woman, and who during his confinement had managed to eke out a bare living by keeping a cigar store, was with him. It was pleasant to see how happy they were, and how they would talk and laugh and cry alternately. The other prisoner was a Frenchmen named Jules Chatillon. He had paid over \$4,000 on his debts. and less than \$200 more would have cleared him, but then misfortune came and he was slow in paying the balance. Then to hurry the payment he was imprisoned, leaving his wife to depend upon charity for subsistence for herself and child; but not long for the latter, for it died shortly after the arrest of its father. When the order for their release was received by the keeper and they were told that they were at liberty they shook hands and said good-by to all their fellow prisquers, most of whom were also expecting release in a few days; then they passed out into the open air, took a last look at the gloomy uilding that had so long been their home and quietly went their respective ways, the young Canadian and his wife going off arm in arm and very close to-

gether. Ludlow street jail is not without its comforts. The cells are clean and comfortable, and the food, it is said, although plain, could hardly be rivaled in a fashionable restaurant for excellence and variety. A good story is told of a mau who was confined there for nearly a year, and then they had to drive him out before he would go. He was imprisoned on a judgment for a small amount, and his creditors offered several times to release him if he would pay the fees, but he would indignantly decline to pay a cent. He was enjoying himself hugely. He would order his meals with a kingly air, demand the keeper to bring his meals to him in his cell, and when his wife came to see him he would send her word that he was not equal to the task of going down stairs, and he consequently could not see her. Finally the creditors were made awre of the fact that nothing

street jail. Then they ters in Ludlow r nearly a year they Fu right into his hands: Were augry. had been playing on the fat of the land, contented and h appy. This was directly opposite, of e. Loi a creditdesires, for who ever hear. who owed or wishing to please the man. him money and would not po, and dethey put their heads together & eded upon a heartless, cruel reve An order for his unconditional refe. was sent to the prison. The debtoobjected. He was doing very well where he was, and preferred to stay; but the obdurate warden would not consent to it, and the poor fellow was forced to leave. It is said that he has

#### COCKTAILS BY THE QUART.

A New Dodge Which Flattered the Atlanta Prohibitionists.

This has been a day of intense exitement among those interested in the prohibition cause writes an Atlanta correspondent to The New York World, owing to the open defiance of the law by the proprietors of the Kimball house. These gentlemen have been restive under the prohibition law and have announced their purpose of tighting it in every possible way. When prohibition went into effect on July 1 it found several wholesale licenses out for dates in August, September, and October. The one of the latter month was held by Mr. M. J. Mabray, who did a small business in the suburbs. Yesterday morning the Decatur street doors of the Kimball house were thrown open and the public was invited to enter. Within were several long tables on which were placed as many buge beer tanks, each attended by half a dozen waiters. It was announced that Scoville & Beerman had bought the icense which Mabray held, and intended to sell beer, whisky, and cocktails by the quart until the end of October. In the rear end of the room were several hundred white pitchers, which would be fitled on request. A door led into an adjoining suite of rooms, where stood about a dozen waiters with tables laden with glasses. As the glasses would be used the waiters would wash them and place them on the tables again. When the town boys caught on to the scheme, which was to secure a pitcher, get it filled and then retire into another room, they gathered around the hotel by hundreds. Beer kegs were emptied faster than they could be rolled to the hotel. Drafts were made on the wholesale houses, and a scene of hilarity never before witnessed in Atlanta was presented. Until midnight the square in front of the improvised saloon was filled by men of all degrees, anxious to drink and taxing the utmost powers of the waiters. Meantime consternation reigned in

called upon. It was decided that the business should be broken up at all hazards. This morning the scenes of yesterday were exceeded. Prominent business men, as well as town boys, crowded the rooms. At noon the prohibition leaders, the mayor, the police The ground of action was that, while order was sent to the prison for the were without license. Police Commis-release of McDonald and several oth-sioner Martin and Chief of Police Connolly entered the bar-room amid a how-I strolled down to the famous old ling crowd of over five hundred drinkprison yesterday morning to witness ers. The proprietors were notified to the release of the first batch of unfor- cease their sales, which they refused to tunates. In the reception-room were do. The police then proceeded to arthe three prisoners who were to receive | rest the waiters one by one as they sold first the benefit of the new law. Me- out liquor. Their places were as rapidly filled by the proprietors. While this was going on the crowd was growing furious. They were maddened by the interference of the police with private business. When at last a large posse of police were marched around and stationed at all the doors the indignation became deep. Calls were made for the authority upon which this seizure of property was made. If but one man had spoken the word there would have been a riot. Curses were freely uttered against the officers, and especially against Policeman "Jumbo" Hunter, who has made himself particu-

the prohibition camp. Hurried meetings were held and the officers were

larly obnoxious. Messrs. Beerman and Scoville meantime hastily appeared before Judge Richard H. Clarke and secured from him an injunction against the city officers, returnable on the 17th, restraining them from in any way interfering with the business of the Kimball house. As the news was announced to the crowd, and the policemen filed away, a shout of triumph went up, followed by a rush on the pitchers. At this moment (11 P M.) the rooms are filled by drinking men, while many are on the outside unable to gain admission. The prohibitionists are bitterly chagrined against Judge Clarke for the length of time he has given the liquor sellers.

The masterly series of papers on "Great American Cities" in HARPER's MAGAZINE is continued in the August issue by Edmund Kirke's contribution on Detroit, which is the leading article of a rich number. The history of "The City of the Strait" is cleverly outlined The life of the debtor confined in from the time before Hendrik Hudson set foot on Manhattan Island, when the Hurons pointed out its site to Champlain as the gate-way to "the vast seas of sweet water." The first settlement by the adventurous Frenchman Cadillac, the romantic frontier life of its early period, the revolutionary scenes clustering about this Western centre of the struggle for freedom, the surprising flood of Yankee immigration which was opened by the Erie canal, and its astounding growth ever since, are all deftly described. But the city of to-day is the main subject, and its characteristics in enterprise, society, architecture, and culture are well treated. A lively part of the article is the two pages given to "M Quad," the Detroit Free Press humorist, whose portrait is one of the numerous illustrations.

"Happy Charles, white and yellow washer," suited their debtor more than his quaris a curious Washington sign.

SLUGGER SULLIVAN.

What Makes His Heart Ache-His Nervy Trainer. New York Letter to San Francisco Argo-

munit. There is something attractive about Sullivan's style despite his toughness and haughty contempt for the rules of English grammar. He was in town a few nights ago with Pat Sheedy, his manager, and he received the homage

the town with his customary seren-Only one thing annoyed him, and as the allegation in a morning that we he was afraid of Mitchell paper the a superstition that had on account 6. er since the Englishhaunted him a. ock down blow on man got in a k. Square Garden him at Madison

three or four years 45. rt ache," said "What makes my hex. ing me very the mighty slugger, loss. d' public hard in the eye, "is d' wife Did I goes on about that little infly. him bes' Mitchell, or d'n I? I dore 'ce brown an' licked 'im till a' pera stopped d' fight. Whad den? Every. udder chump in d' hull country goes on makin' remarks 'bout Mitchell doin' me up. Whad's the bes' test of a straight fighter?-the hull uv th' gate money to go to th' winner, ain't dat so? If a man is sure he kin win' won' he fight for d' hull prize and take d' chances on all or nothin'? Uv course. We'll, I'll fight any man in d'world on dem conditions. I don't care whad's his color, his size, or his weight-I'll give him every advantage and fight fur d'hull receipts er a blank. Kin yo' find a man on de tace of d' earth that'll do the same wid me? Nix. The man don' live what'll take d' chances."

Here the champion leaned back and stared harder yet. His argument was conclusive and he knew it. After a short pause he shook his big hand to emphasize his words, and continued: "Mitchell's a good man and a plucky one, but y' kin betcher life he don' come here an' spar me, the winners to take d' hull gate-money. Not he. He gits his percentage, win or lose in d' match, on July fift', or else he won' come. An' yit be has d' nerve to go on talkin' 'bout my bein' afraid uv him! It makes me sore in my heart,

dat's what it does." Mr. Pat Sheedy has, and always has had, a remarkable influence over Sullivan. Sheedy is a gambler by occupation, and his worst enemy will admit that he's as square as a die.

The story goes that Sullivan once made a feint to strike Sheedy during the one and only dispute they ever had. As the champion drew back his fist, the smooth-faced and unemotional gambler leaned forward until his face was within half a foot of the angry pugilist.

"I don't fight that way, John," he said, quietly. "When I make up my mind to fight you, you're gone. You know me. I never run a bluff, but this is a fair warning, and the only one you'll ever receive.

Sullivan looked into the eye of the man about whom so many stories of extraordinary nerve and quickness are recorded, now dropped his hand. They get along capitally now.

## The Cities of the World.

will hardly be thought that there are not on the whole globe fifty cities containing 200,000 people; but such is the fact, and any one may convince himself of it by consulting a geographical dictionary. It would seem at first that there must be at least 200 cities of 200,000 population; but there is not one-fourth of the number. Of these Great Britain has about 9; France, 3; Italy, 4; Germany (proper), 5 or 6; China, some 9; India, 8 or 9, and the United States, according to the latest census, 9 or 10. It is somewhat remarkable that a country only 100 years old, should have as many (if not more) large cities as the oldest lands; but it is not improbable that, before another century, we shall count as large a number of cities of 200,-000 inhabitants as there are now in the whole world. New Yorkers may look with a certain dis-dain upon towns of that site, but when they remember how few there are, their disdain should be modified, if not converted into respect. We are all inclined to think that old and famous capitals, like Cordova, Granada, Cadiz, Florence, Venice, Padua, Verona, Bologna, Warsaw, Cracow, Antwerp, Ghen, Rotterdam, Leyden, Leipsic, must be very large, though they really have no more than from 70,-000 to 140,000 or 150,000 people each. The cities that can lay claim to 100,. 000 population and upwards, are perhaps about 150, and these include many of those which at first thought we should suppose contained two or three times the number. This planet is very little after all. Its millions are not near so numerous as it would seem that they ought to be, and the bulk of these do not come within our idea of civilization, any more than we come within their idea of it. The more we know of our small world, the more

# A Boy's Love for His Mother.

insignificant it appears.

Of all the love affairs in the world. none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mear a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to everybody that he is fairin love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of her son to her.

And I never knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man might fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man that is gallant to the girl may forget the worn and weary wife. But the big boy who is a lover of his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the sere-leaf Autumn as he did in the daisied Spring.

There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother.