

# The Hood River Glacier.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## OCCIDENTAL MELANGE

The Mining Fever Breaks Out at  
Medford, Oregon.

CRATER LAKE A SUMMER RESORT.

Mine Owners of Northern Idaho Threaten  
to Close Down on Account of  
High Freight Rates.

A burglar in one night at Phoenix, A. T., entered four offices, a bank and a stable, and was captured on the following morning.

Petitions are now being circulated in all the labor centers in Montana for the enactment of a bill, an important section of which is as follows: "That it will be unlawful for any officer of the State of Montana or any officer of any town or city thereof to issue a license to engage in any kind of business within the State to any person or persons not citizens or not having declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States." This is a sweeping blow at the Chinese and will, if it becomes a law, shut up every store, restaurant and laundry run by Chinese in the State.

The mining fever has broken out in Medford, Or., and professional, business and laboring men are looking toward the hills and anxiously awaiting a settlement of the weather with a view of taking a prospecting tour. New impulses are given to the excitement by specimens of rich gold-bearing quartz and glowing accounts of the possibilities of the mineral belt of Southern Oregon. But all previous returns were totally eclipsed when D. H. Horn came to town with a pocketful of quartz. Many of the specimens contained almost an equal amount of gold and quartz, some of the particles of gold being as large as a pea. Five pounds of this rock, when pounded out by a hand mortar, produced over \$100, which would run the percentage up to the modest sum of \$40.00 to the ton.

It is reported from Central Point, a station on the Southern Pacific four miles west of Medford, Or., that the railroad company has entered into an agreement with F. T. Fradenburgh to carry passengers between that point and Crater Lake in the Cascade Mountains. The distance from the railroad to the lake is eighty miles, and a stage line is to be established between the two points. Mr. Fradenburgh says the railroad has guaranteed him 1,000 passengers at \$8 each. He has already purchased sufficient stage coaches to accommodate this number of tourists, and it is his purpose to erect a summer hotel at the lake. In good weather the road to the lake is all right for driving, and the round trip can be made in five days without a change of horses. It is thought that Crater Lake will be a popular resort for tourists and pleasure seekers this summer. The possibility of the reservation of this land by the government for a national park probably accounts for the action taken by the railroad.

John Hayes Hammond, General Manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan silver mine at Wardner, Idaho, has received word from Northern railroads which has about convinced him that he will close down the mine. Nearly all of the other great mines will also close down. For some months past Mr. Hammond and others of the Mine Owners' Association have been endeavoring to get a reduction of freights from the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, which carry their ores and concentrates to Tacoma, Denver and Omaha smelters. Mine owners have gone so far as to offer a sliding scale of compensation for carrying, so that when silver and lead come up again the railroads will receive more than they did before. To these overtures, however, the railroads have been deaf, and as (so Mr. Hammond tells) it is costing them nearly double to work their mines than it does Mr. Haggin and other mine owners at Butte and Anaconda, near at hand, they cannot continue and must close down about March 1. Mr. Hammond said: "I don't see any other way to do. We have either got to cut on the expenses of mining or in freights. We cannot, however, cut enough to enable us to work. Any cut then would not make enough difference if we got no reduction on freight. The outlook is not encouraging for silver mine owners and it seems to me the only thing for mining in general is to repeal the Sherman act."

## PURELY PERSONAL.

The Only British Survivor of the Battle of Navarino—Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine has given to the city of Augusta, Me., \$1,000 to found a library in honor of her husband's memory.

Katherine E. Conway, recently appointed one of the Police Commissioners of Massachusetts, is one of the editors of the Boston Pilot.

Franz R. P. Sussner, the first Russian woman to take the degree of doctor of medicine, recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event.

The next Fourth of July will be a big occasion in Newburyport, the colonial bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison having to be unveiled at that time.

Donna Isadora Cosine of South America, who is claimed to be the richest widow in the world, has an income of \$80,000 per month from her coal mines alone.

Henry B. Fuller is writing a novel on Chicago society life. If he knows much about it and tells what he knows, his book will have a great run outside of Chicago.

A nuptial address predicted that the Archduchess Isabelle of Austria would have twelve daughters before a son and heir varied the monotony. She has got as far as No. 7.

Charles de Lesseps, in the Masses prison at Paris, is required to make his own bed, clean up his cell and wash his own dishes—dreadful duties for "a man of the world."

Little King Alfonso of Spain has pulled through his attack of scarlatina, and would be quite content to see doctors, who do him with nasty physic, led away to be executed.

Louis Jennings, formerly of the New York Times, who has sat as a Conservative for many years in the House of Commons, announces that he will soon retire from Parliament life.

Emile Zola's aspirations to a seat among the immortals of the Academie Francaise are not hampered by a lack of ready money. He is very rich, and is said to have made over \$400,000 from the sale of his novels alone.

Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China, is one of the most important people in the world, although his name is so little known over here. He is first and last a patriot, and his watchword is China and her treasures and commerce for the Chinese. He has never sought popularity, neither is he afraid of opposition.

So far as is known, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney is now the only British survivor of the battle of Navarino. Born in 1814, he was then a midship of 18. Sir Erasmus is best remembered in connection with the Arctic search expedition of 1850, when he was second in command, and discovered the first traces of Franklin. For his services on that occasion he received knighthood.

A friend of the late Bishop Brooks authorized the statement that the current reports as to his wealth are wholly without foundation. The only use which Dr. Brooks cared to make of money was to distribute it among those who needed it and his daily life was marked by open-handed and tender charity. So far was he from using his talents as a means of accumulating property that at the time of his death he had not sufficient income beyond his salary to support his simple and unassuming manner of life.

## INDUSTRIAL BRIEVITIES.

The output of American manufacturing for the past year was \$7,215,000,000 in value.

There are estimated to be over six hundred deposits of iron ore in the State of Missouri.

Southwestern Missouri furnishes 80 per cent of the zinc ore mined in the United States.

It costs the United States government \$1,600 a day for firing morning and evening salutes.

The Pennsylvania system of railway has now a length of main track aggregating 7,979 miles.

There were 180,000 persons without occupations of any kind among the immigrants of 1892.

A single row of pearls as large as peas, and perfectly round, were sold recently in Paris, for \$125,000.

Hard coal loses 8 per cent in bulk per annum when exposed to the weather. Soft coal loses 12 per cent.

Ohio brickmakers are using a clay-digging machine that does the work of from seventeen to twenty men.

More than one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand persons live in tenement-houses in New York.

In the southern provinces of Russia a drink resembling brandy is obtained by distilling the juice of watermelons.

The value of Pennsylvania's silk product last year was nearly \$20,000,000, or six times what it was ten years ago.

The largest needle manufactory in the world is in Redditch, Worcester, England. Over 70,000,000 are made weekly.

The Languedoc Ship Canal in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

In spite of the McKinley bill the annual report of the Welsh tinplate-makers shows that 20,000 tons more tin were shipped to America last year than the year before.

The largest telegraph office in the world is at the General Postoffice, London. In it there are over 3,000 operators constantly employed, about one-third of whom are women.

On the farm of J. W. Fitzgerald, near St. Mary, Kan., there are three artesian wells that vary in depth from 600 to 1,200 feet, and about 2,400 gallons of brine per hour flow from them.

## BEYOND THE ROCKIES.

Governors of the Southern States to Meet at Richmond.

TAMMANY BRAVES IN THE VAN.

Cigarette-Manufacturing Knocked Out in Pennsylvania—Negroes Opposed to Lynch Law.

A sewing-machine trust is being formed in the East.

Half a million a year is to be spent to protect New York's water supply.

The amount of tobacco chewed in the United States last year was eighty-five tons.

Cruades have been started in Georgia and Massachusetts for the extermination of dogs.

The Vanderbilts are said to be after control of all the railroad traffic in New England.

The city of Philadelphia is likely to be sued by immigrants for goods ruined in disinfection.

A shortage of natural gas is attributed to a great many pneumonia deaths in Pittsburgh.

A big St. Louis trader is making heavy bets that this year's crop of wheat will be larger than last year's.

A bill is pending in the Missouri Legislature fixing a maximum price of \$40 a year for telephone charges.

The Virginia State building at the World's Fair will be a copy of Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

The street railway system of St. Joseph, Mo., will be sold under foreclosure of mortgages the first week in May.

Reports show that the prices of farming land in nearly all sections of Western New York are steadily decreasing.

Governors of Southern States are asked to meet at Richmond, Va., April 2, to consider plans to develop the South.

Testimony has been introduced before the special grand jury at Newport, Ky., to show that eight Councilmen divided \$8,000 among themselves for the granting of an electric-light contract.

The colored citizens of New York city have started a movement in opposition to lynch law, and they intend to form branches in all large cities for the purpose of arousing public sentiment.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature dividing penitentiary convicts into three classes and allowing them a certain pay per day, to be saved for them till the end of their terms.

Senator Berry of Arkansas is induced by ex Representative Berry of California in his action on the debris bill, and declines to make a change in the penal clause that has been suggested by Caminetti.

A company is being formed for the purchase of the New York Times. The present company is capitalized at \$100,000, but the new company will have \$1,000,000 capital, of which, it is said, \$800,000 will be paid for the Times.

A Minneapolis Legislator has taken the bull by the horns. He offers a bill making it an offense punishable by a fine of from \$5 to \$25 to manufacture or offer for sale "hoopskirts or anything like thereunto, within the State of Minnesota."

The molders at Whitley's reaper and mower works at Muncie, Ind., demand an increase of wages, and say that if the company does not accede to their demands the whole factory will be tied up and 1,000 hands idle.

Tammany's banners, so gloriously borne in Chicago when Cleveland was nominated, will appear in the van of the inaugurating parade. It is estimated that Tammany's expenses for Cleveland's glorification will aggregate \$108,000, retirements not included.

The Railway General Managers' Association has given official notice in advance of any demands from the employees that they will not be disposed to consider any demands for an increase of wages. The association represents twenty-one railroads entering Chicago.

The estate left by Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is estimated at \$750,000, mostly in stocks and bonds. He owned four fine farms in Carroll county, Ky., another four miles from Louisville and one near Madison, Ind.

Mr. Cleveland has received a letter from President Harrison, conch in the most friendly terms and proffering the hospitalities of the White House before the inauguration. Mr. Harrison also offered to assist Mr. Cleveland in every way in his power in regard to public business and matters of state.

The publication of a dispatch announcing a Triple Alliance between the United States, Russia and France has caused considerable talk, but there is nothing more in the fact than that treaties have been entered into, but they do not materially differ from those entered into with Great Britain, Germany and other Powers.

The new West-bound tariff, which after a month's session the Transcontinental Railroad Conference formulated, has been given out. There is an average reduction of 20 per cent on all freight rates from St. Paul to Spokane, a reduction of from 12 to 16 per cent on Coast rates, and from 2 to 7 on rates to Montana, while the only East-bound reduction is to be on lumber, from 55 to 50, and the East-bound lumber rate to Chicago and St. Louis remains at 80 and 77% respectively.

## FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The Prospects for Annexation of Hawaii Not So Bright as When the Revolution First Occurred.

The sundry civil bill as reported to the Senate carries the total appropriation up to \$40,350,116, an increase of \$924,161 over the bill as passed by the House. The corresponding bill last year appropriated \$37,065,075.

The President has approved the quarantine bill, officially known as the "act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service." He also approved the act providing for lighthouses and other aids to navigation, known as the "omnibus lighthouse bill."

If the Geary extension act, providing that all Chinamen who have not registered May 5 next shall be shipped to China, is carried into effect, it looks as if very few Chinamen will be left in New York city. So far only two Chinamen have been registered in that city since the Geary act went into effect.

Cullom introduced a joint resolution transferring to the State of Illinois after the World's Fair the naval exhibit for the use of the armory for the naval militia of the State. Cookrell of Missouri objected, saying this was simply an entering wedge of Chicago to get everything that would be sent there for exhibition. The resolution was referred.

Senator Squire has been successful in getting amendments incorporated in the sundry civil bill and having them agreed to by the Senate. Among those which he has secured are the following: Marine hospital at Port Townsend, \$50,000; amendment to Wilson's Gray's Harbor lighthouse, a provision that it shall be contracted for; establishing a log bell at Marrowstone Point, Puget Sound; \$3,500 increase for repairing lighthouses; and increase for lighting Puget Sound; also an increase for surveys for public lands.

Bids were opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy the other day for 6,700 tons of nickel-steel and Harveyized steel armor plate for the vessels being constructed for the navy in conformity with the act of Congress appropriating \$4,000,000 for the purchase. Contrary to expectation, there were two bidders only, the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Works. On account of the complicated nature of the bids submitted it is impossible at this time to give a comparative statement of them. The price asked for nickel steel ranged from \$55 to \$25 per ton, according to the shape of the plate, and for Harveyized steel from \$75 to \$75 per ton.

The prospects for Hawaiian annexation are not so bright as when the news first reached this country of the revolution on the islands. Senator Sherman is quoted as not being sure of voting for annexation, while there are enough Democrats opposed to it to make it doubtful if a vote can be reached this season. Of course if it could be immediately taken up next session the treaty might be accepted. The opponents say that in times of peace this country can maintain a coaling station on the island, while in case of war England could take the island away from us. The opponents of annexation are also insisting that the seal of secrecy shall be taken off the treaty and everything connected with it and public opinion heard through the newspapers before the Senate acts.

Representative Cox, member of the Banking and Currency Committee and an advocate of free coinage, has prepared a bill to repeal the Sherman silver law. The bill repeals the Sherman law, and re-enacts the Bland law of 1878, with the proviso that the legal-tender character of the notes issued under the Sherman law shall not be impaired. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have coined the bullion purchased under the Sherman law into standard silver dollars and to cover them into the revenue of the Treasury, but the silver dollars provided for under the Bland act, which is re-enacted, are to have priority in coinage so far as practicable. Treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion are to continue redeemable as now, as provided by law, and when redeemed are to be destroyed. The tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of State banks is repealed.

It was impossible for the Senate Committee on Appropriations to hold its own against the river and harbor combination, and in every cut made in the amounts appropriated, over which there was any dispute, the committee was beaten. It was so with the appropriation for the cascades of the Columbia, where Senators Mitchell and Dolph made their fight. In this instance Senator Squire took a stand which showed that he was also alive to the interests of his constituents in the appropriations for improvement of the Columbia. In addition to what was said by the ten Pacific Senators, they all made speeches in favor of the larger appropriation. In the House bill the appropriation was \$1,419,250, more than \$2,000 above the amount for which the contract was actually let. This gave the committee a chance to make the cut, which was fixed at \$89,000 in the Senate. Senator Mitchell then offered an amendment fixing the amount at \$1,239,653, and on this proposition the fight was made and won on an aye and no vote of twenty-four to twenty. Attention was called by the opponents of the appropriation to the fact that Senator Mitchell's amendment called for \$50,000 more than the contract, and the Oregonian explained that something had to be allowed for the supervision of government engineers. After it was over there was no further doubt that the power of the Oregon Senators was as great as ever.

Steps have been taken in the New Jersey Senate to regulate the telephone charges.

## FOREIGN CABLEGRAMS

Proposition to Connect Ireland and Great Britain by a Tunnel.

EXCESSIVE COLD ALL OVER EUROPE.

The Medical History of the Cholera in Russia Last Summer of a Highly Encouraging Nature.

Over 118,000 people emigrated from Germany during the year 1892.

The floods at Brisbane and other parts of Queensland caused a loss of \$15,000,000.

The sentiment in favor of protection is said to be making rapid progress in England.

A Russian officer, Captain Smoloff, has succeeded in training falcons to carry dispatches.

Boulangist groups are to be excluded from participation in the Labor-day celebration in Paris.

The prediction that cholera will be epidemic all over Europe this spring is obtaining strength.

Italy proposes to increase her revenue by controlling a monopoly in petroleum and alcoholic liquors.

The Bank of Spain will consolidate the Cuban debt, and will issue a large loan to Cuba and Port Rico.

Earthquakes at Zante have caused increased panics. The people are fearful that the island will collapse.

It is reported that there was a falling off in the value of both the imports and exports of France during 1892.

Only forty-one pleuro-pneumonia cases have been discovered in six months in American cattle imported into England.

New South Wales will impose a 5 per cent tax on the income derived from property in the colony by absentee owners.

In Moscow the temperature averaged 13 deg. below zero for over thirty days during the end of December and the first weeks of January.

An English court is trying to settle who owns the \$125,000 left undistributed when the law recently checked the "missing word contest."

"Mlle. Nevada" has an engagement to sing in the French Italian Opera Company. Her voice has gained in strength since her marriage.

The crinoline question is settled once for all, as the Princess of Wales has taken a decided stand against the re-establishment of hoops in any form.

The New South Wales Legislative Assembly, like the Victorian Legislature, has adopted a resolution in favor of the taxing of absentee owners of property.

The cold has been excessive in St. Petersburg and for weeks wood fires have been burned in the squares and streets of the city in an effort to make necessary outdoor business endurable. The streets have, however, been practically deserted.

It is said that mail matter dropped in the postoffice at Paris is delivered in Berlin in an hour and a half, and sometimes in thirty-five minutes. The distance between the cities is 750 miles and the mail is sent by means of pneumatic tubes.

The medical history of cholera in Russia last summer is of a highly encouraging nature. It shows that by proper sanitary measures cholera can be kept out or stamped out to a greater degree even in districts most favorable to its development.

The long distance marching competitions by volunteer soldiers in England are discontinued by the Commander-in-chief in a recent order. He thinks they result in no practical good, and may cause individual harm through undue stress of effort.

"The sentence on De Lesseps is a sentence on France," says the London Times, "and the ignominy poured down on that feeble old man is a degradation for the people who flattered and caressed and glorified him as long as the capital was left to spend."

French War Office experts are divided in opinion concerning the value or danger of Eiffel's tower in case of a siege of Paris. German staff officers have written quite freely about the matter, principally holding the view that the tower would afford a fine target.

A proposition is made to connect Great Britain and Ireland by a tunnel driven under the North Channel of the Irish Sea at its narrowest part, between County Antrim in Ireland and Wigtown in Scotland. The length of the tunnel would be some twenty-seven miles.

Cesare Orsini, whose appointment as Italian Envoy to Mexico is announced, is a brother to the leader in the opera—Fé ce Orsini, whose name was given to the kind of bomb used on that occasion.

All Europe, from the Arctic to the Mediterranean, is experiencing a winter severity this season such as it has not known for many years. It is necessary to go back forty or fifty years in most regions, even in the far north, to find a precedent, while in some parts the weather is unprecedented.

Vienna is sending invitations to all European nations to attend an International Health Congress to formulate some plan of fighting the common foe, and in England Southampton is begging Parliament to vote money to keep up a rigid quarantine. The signs of a coming plague are seen at St. Petersburg, Hamburg and Marseilles.

## BURDETTE'S PHILOSOPHY.

**ELECTRICAL FREARS.**  
By this term we do not mean the experts who testified recently that they could receive a shock of 25,000 volts and feel sort of braced up on it. We make this explanation in order to prevent any misconception of the tenor of this article by the intelligent reader. By "electrical frears" we do not mean people who play fantastic tricks with their imagination when they talk on this subject, but rather the pranks which the forked lightning plays when it strikes a hen house and lights up the emotional fancy of the reporter who is working on space.

A few years ago a young man named Caspar Wedjanta, residing in Asbury park, was sitting at the window of his boarding house, counting his week's salary and wondering whether he should divide it equally among himself or give some of it to his tailor and a little to his landlady or take it all and hire a horse and a narrow buggy and take a proud but wealthy horse out to drive. At that instant a bolt of lightning struck the corner of a large house in Long Branch, not more than seven or eight miles away, and the young man never thought of his tailor or his landlady again. They often thought of him, but nobody ever found out where he went.

In the summer of 1879 John J. Fowler was a practical paper hanger in Albany. During the first week of June he was hanging paper in the residence of Mr. Clarence L. Montgomery when a heavy black cloud came slowly over the city from the west, and a single flash of lightning fell from the cloud, entered the room where Fowler was at work, ran up the trimming machine like a buzz saw for a few minutes, stirred up the paste, hung all the paper in the room and trimmed sixteen yards of arabesque border. Some of the family went in the room about 7 o'clock that evening and found Fowler lying on the table, still sleeping from the effects of the shock. The stroke had also affected his mind and seriously blazed his moral faculties, for he afterward brought in a bill for the work, and had to sue for it. Mr. Montgomery being a very rich man, and he testified that he had done all this work before going to sleep. But that was impossible, and the court so decided, as it was established by the evidence of more than twenty householders that no paper hanger ever did that much work in a day.

People now living in Shakespeare who resided there in the spring of 1889 will remember the excitement over the remarkable case of the Rev. Lars Christopherson, rector of the Aboriginal American church. He was sitting in his study one Sabbath morning in a morbid and gloomy state of mind, having just learned that his son, who had gone off on a little scolding party down the lake the night before, had taken the only razor in the manse. While the elder sat gloomily rubbing his chin and wondering if he couldn't sandpaper it before class meeting, a storm that had been gathering for some time suddenly broke above the town with terrific violence. A long zigzag streak of ball lightning entered the window of the minister's study, shaved him once over without raising a pimple, trimmed his hair straight across the back of the neck, giving him that peculiar meek look of meek meekness which is the artistic triumph of that style of cut, banged it in front to make him look childlike and simple, gave his shoes a patent leather shine, brushed his coat and was out of the window again with a crashing noise like a 4-year-old boy falling off a pew during the long prayer. The strangest thing about the occurrence was not discovered until that evening, when the preacher discovered that the lightning, on departing, had burned a hole in his vest pocket and fused a silver quarter into a round sphere, which had dropped out on his way to the meeting house.

Last July, Mrs. Weatherby Showers, wife of the well known financier of that name, was putting her three children to bed one very warm, sultry evening when a flash of sheet lightning—hey! Surt! I want to remember that this is a Sunday paper! Ha! I'd like to see me get a chance to forget it. Well, that's so; guess I'll leave that Showers story out. It is pretty tough, a little. But the others may stand; if they are not as true as some lightning stories I've heard told by some awfully truthful people, I don't want a cent that I can't get.

**ECONOMICAL MEASURES.**  
President of Electric Light Company to Secretary—Look here, we've got to cut down these gas bills some way or other. You must do more of your work by daylight or else you'll have to burn kerosene in the office. Why not get a couple of student lamps, if you must work after night?  
SHOW YOU SEE HOW IMPORTANT IT IS.  
"The aim and end of manual training in the schools," says a teacher, "is ethical." And yet there are some people who denounce a four years' college course of football and—Ha; come to think of it, they are correct; football isn't manual training—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

**The Blue Danube.**  
Among the most important rivers in Europe is the Danube; in fact, it is the second river. It has a length of 1,700 miles; it and its tributaries drain a valley having an area of over 300,000 square miles. Many nations live along its banks, and those of the rivers which flow into it, and nearly thirty dialects are spoken from its source to its mouth. It rises in the Black forest to the north of Switzerland, and almost in sight of the French frontier. Through Bavaria and Austria is its course, through Hungary, past Serbia and Bulgaria, Roumania and Roumelia, while tributaries flow in from Bosnia and Macedonia on the south and Poland on the north, so that practically the valley of the Danube comprises the most important portion of eastern Europe.

It runs through the battle ground of civilization and savagery. Here the Romans contended with the Scythians and the Huns; here the Greek empire strove to maintain its supremacy over the hordes of savage tribes which came down from the steppes of Russia; here, after the empire of the east faded away, Charlemagne contended with savage tribes of semi-Asiatics; here all Europe fought the Turks for generation after generation, until by a great battle fought under the walls of Vienna the flood of the Mohammedan invasion was rolled back toward Asia.—New York Ledger.

**Knows His Business.**  
Consumptive—I'd like to see the proprietor of the sanitarium.  
Clark—He's gone away, sir, for his health.  
—Harper's Bazar.