

THE FEED

News of Mafeking's Relief Is Now Expected in London.

THE COUNTRY IS VERY DIFFICULT

Through Which the Boers Are Moving—Roberts' Advance to Pretoria Will Be Very Rapid.

LONDON, May 6.—London has been confidently expecting to have news of the relief of Mafeking before midnight, but at that hour the war office stated that no further intelligence had been received of Hunter's column, to which, the public believed, had been assigned the work of relieving the town. Beyond further details of the occupation of Brandfort, little or no news has come during the night. A dispatch from Thabancha, dated May 4th, says the situation is practically unchanged, the Boers holding their position and sending occasional shells into the British camp. The country through which a number of Boers are trekking is exceedingly difficult.

A dispatch from Aliwal North, dated May 5th, says: "The wounded are being gradually moved here from Mafeking."

A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The general feeling here, in which the official circles participate, is that Lord Roberts' advance toward Pretoria will be rapid. The Boer prisoners do not anticipate that any effective resistance will be encountered."

"Anxiety is felt regarding the fate of Begbie, who has been arrested in connection with the blowing up of the shell factory. Consul Hay is watching the accused man's interests."

SHARP PURSUIT.

Warrenton, May 5.—(Evening).—The Vaal river has been successfully crossed at Windsor by Barton's brigade, with whom is General Hunter, commanding the division. The Boers have evacuated Windsor, and Klipdam. They are trekking northward and are fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and shelling them vigorously. Judging from the clouds of dust, the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers.

AN ATHLETIC EVENT.

University of California and Yale Meet on the Field.

New Haven, Conn., May 5.—The dual track athletic meet, between Yale and University of California, today resulted in a well earned victory for Yale, with eight firsts and one tie to her credit. The visitors took three events and tied in another. Technically the score would be written 8½ to 1½. The Yale track athletes, proved stronger than even the best informed had believed. The Californians put up a game fight. Yale won the 220-yard dash, the 440-yard dash, the half mile, the mile, the 120-yard hurdle, the 220-yard hurdle, the shot-out, the 100-yard vault, and tied in the broad jump. California took the 100-yard dash, the hammer throw, the high jump and tied in the broad jump.

EUGENE KNOCKED OUT.

Pacific University Wins the Intercollegiate Debate.

Eugene, May 5.—The final debate of the series for the intercollegiate championship of Oregon, took place this evening between Pacific University, Forest Grove, and the University of Oregon. The question was: Resolved, that the Government ownership and operation of territorial railways would better subserve the public welfare than does the present system of ownership and operation by private corporations. The State University had the affirmative, and Pacific University the negative. Pacific won the decision.

A SMOOTH SWINDLER.

British Columbia Miner Escapes from Jail by a Trick.

New Whatcom, Wash., May 5.—J. E. Banks, the British Columbia mountaineer, arrested here Thursday for selling fake gold mines to Wall Street financiers, has escaped from jail. He succeeded in including his prosecutors to believe that he really owned the claims which he sold them. They withdrew the complaint against him and started for Vancouver, B. C., to complete their arrangements for accompanying him to Athol, leaving him to follow the next day. Hiring a rig, presumably to go out to his ranch, he made his escape. It now develops that Bank's operations extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At Kalispell, a Montana syndicate of mining men, composed of Frank J. Lebert, John H. Glass and A. J. Steele, purchased a half interest in a supposed mine and parted with \$500 cash.

WON EASILY.

New York, May 5.—Ethelbert, of Perry Belmont's stables won the Metropolitan Handicap, at Morris Park, today, before 20,000 people. He was the favorite in betting, and won by three lengths, Box taking second place by a neck from Imp. Time, 1:41½.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Kidnapped by Canadian Officers and Sent to Prison.

Vancouver, B. C., May 5.—Martin Everett, an American citizen, was sentenced today at Vernon, B. C., to fourteen years' imprisonment for highway robbery, alleged to have been committed about a year ago, at Grand Forks, B. C. Six months ago the case was laid before United States Consul Dudley, and he presented it to the State Department, at Washington.

The sentence caused great surprise, as it was known that the case had been an international matter. Consul Dudley tonight apprised Secretary Hay of the sentence. His prior representations favorable to Everett's contention, that his arrest by the Canadian officials, at

Republic, Washington, was unwarranted.

A GOOD GAME.

Chemawa Braves and Mt. Angel Collegians Play Baseball.

Mt. Angel, May 5.—The baseball teams of Chemawa Indian Training School and Mt. Angel College played a return game on the college grounds here today and the Indian boys scored another victory, tallying 17 to Mt. Angel's 3. The game was exciting from start to finish and the contest was closer in many respects than the score would indicate. Aside from two of the innings, in which the college boys seemed to be bottled, and the Chemawas ran in 9 and 5 tallies, respectively, the latter were held down in splendid shape. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that the college boys have had little practice together and are much lighter than their opponents. The game was pleasant and marked by good humor throughout, and gave enjoyment to quite a crowd.

THE FIRE AT STANTON.

THE MINING CITY A SCENE OF DESOLATION.

Property Losses Are Now Figured at \$700,000—Other Towns Send in Needed Assistance.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 5.—A Kaslo, B. C., special to the Spokesman-Review, says: "Sandon presented a frightful scene of desolation this morning. Miles Ramblough, a gambler, perished in the Clifton hotel, his headless body being taken from the ruins today. The property loss is now figured at \$700,000. M. Harris, owner of the townsite, is the heaviest loser. His losses aggregate \$300,000."

The offers of assistance are pouring in. Kalso took the lead with a special train of supplies. Vancouver, New Denver, Slovan City, Nelson and other prominent points came promptly to the rescue, while Winnipeg wired: "Draw on us for \$2000. All big mines around the town placed their large boarding houses at the disposal of the homeless."

U. OF O. DEBATORS DEFEATED.

Team from Pacific University of Forest Grove Win the Decision—Discussed Railway Ownership.

(From Daily Statesman, May 6.)

The final intercollegiate debating contest was held in Eugene last evening between the State University team of that city and representatives from Pacific University of Forest Grove. The decision of the judges was two to one in favor of Forest Grove. The debate on Thursday was declared off, but the teams finally agreed on rules etc governing the debate and the same was held last night.

The question for debate was: "Resolved, that government ownership and operation of territorial railways would better subserve the public welfare than does the present system of ownership and operation by private corporations; it being conceded, first, that all constitutional and legal hindrances to such ownership and operation could have been removed; secondly, that all such railway systems could be secured for a fair compensation; thirdly, that all appointments, promotions and removals in our civil service would be made on the basis of business efficiency only."

P. U. supported the negative and was represented by Lynn Lancelotti, Wm. Fletcher and A. D. Schoch. The speakers for the state university were: W. L. Whittlesey, B. C. Jackway, and Geo. O. Goodall.

AN EGG REGISTER.

Electronology or hen-science is making progress like all other branches of knowledge. There are few amusements more costly or elaborate than the raising of luxurious hens of high descent; and hen farms often lure the amateur into plunges almost as deep as those of the fancy stock man. Albeit there are numerous thrifty souls that find a bank in hens and eggs and coax the former by many ingenious and successful devices to produce the latter in quantities to suit. The dream of many a young man in this town now is a hen farm on Long Island or in New Jersey or somewhere else; to such modest dimensions have golden visions shrunk in these days of competition. Everybody seems to think he can keep hens and get rich thereby. He little knows the folly of many hens, the crackiness of most, and the fine point to which the science of hens has been brought.

For the warning and instruction of those who are simple enough to believe that hen-science is simple, we might take from a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture an account of a "Nest Box for keeping individual records." This is used at the Maine Experiment Station in the case of such sacred fowls as Light Brahmas, Whites Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Suffice it to say that the Nest Box is a very elaborate apparatus, and that after the hen has laid, "the nest is pulled part way out or the cover lifted, as the case may be, and the hen removed. Each hen has a band bearing a number attached to her leg and the eggs may be numbered to correspond." Thus, upon the testimony of the record, lazy hens are driven from the house and industrious egg producers encouraged.

We believe that in Hartford, Conn., the bell punch has been applied to layers with the happiest results. The amateur must not forget that the science of hens is long and complicated. Sen.

THEY WANT RAG-TIME MUSIC.

Washington People Will Not Stand for Wagner or Similar Composers.

"If W. A. Clark of Montana had been voted a seat in the United States Senate he would have changed the musical taste of Washington, or spent a million in the attempt," said a member of the Marine band passing through Chicago a few days ago.

"Clark has a fine taste in music as well as art, and he has been working out a plan to establish a national conservatory of music with a great auditorium at Washington. He had consulted

with different musicians in the East, and the conservatory was a cherished scheme. I believe it has hurt him worse to miss building that for the capital than to have lost his prestige as a Senator. He wanted to do something to encourage musical art, and I think to associate his name with a great national enterprise as a patron of art."

"What does Washington like in the way of music? Wagner?"

"Wagner!" roared the man from the Marine band. "No, sir; rag time. I have heard more rag-time music since I've been in Washington than I have ever heard in all the rest of my life put together. We play rag time at public functions, at private receptions—everywhere. The band is sick of it. A few weeks ago just as an experiment we tried one of Tschaiowsky's most stirring pieces on the Washington populace. Did they like it? They roared, and if we kept that up members of the Marine band would lose their jobs in a week. Washington won't stand for anything but rag time."

MANY NEW CHURCHES BUILT.

Notable Growth of the Catholic Church in South Dakota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., April 28.—The exceptional prosperity which is being enjoyed by merchants and citizens throughout South Dakota is not confined solely to them, but includes the religious denominations. More particularly is this true as regards the Catholic church in South Dakota, the diocese presided over by Bishop O'Gorman. When he was appointed bishop of South Dakota he found the diocese in debt. Today it is almost out of debt.

That the Catholic church in South Dakota has grown during the past few years is evinced by the reports sent to Bishop O'Gorman for 1899 by the priests of the diocese of Sioux Falls, which comprehends the whole state. Four years ago the Catholic population of the state was 100,000. For 1899 the whites numbered 44,000 and the Indians 6,000. The baptisms, or, in other words, the births, were 1,900, and the burials 92 deaths. The churches are 125 in number, the property, including churches, priests' houses, schools and cemeteries, being valued at \$600,000. The insurance carried is approximately \$200,000. The current income for the year in these churches was \$105,000.

The most striking instance of prosperity, however, is that the mortgage indebtedness on the churches of the diocese is but \$25,000. Within the past two years many new churches have been built, or are now building, and the style of the new buildings is a long step in advance of the pioneer structures of a few years ago. Such, for instance, is the church in Jefferson, which cost \$25,000. Sale \$22,000. Taber \$20,000. Kranzburg \$15,000. Aberdeen \$17,000. Emmet \$12,000. Beresford \$12,000. Hoven \$10,000. Howard \$9,000, and a score of smaller and less costly edifices built, ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000.—The Inter Ocean.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Fans are held in a distended position by a new device, provided with two hinged rods to be attached to the outer edges of the fan, with a spring connecting the rods near the hinge to force them into a straight line when the fan is opened.

Eggs can be tested and cooked by a new device, having a lamp surrounded by a metallic tube, with openings opposite the flame, in which the egg is inserted for testing, with a wire frame over the top, on which the eggs are placed for cooking.

In a newly designed card-case the cards are held in place by a broad spring clamp, placed between two flexible covers, which are joined to form a book, the cards being printed separately, and having one edge forced under the spring to keep them in place.

The path in front of a bicycle is cleared of substances which would puncture the tires by a new attachment, comprising clamps for suspending a small circular brush in front of the forward wheel, with driving wheels to revolve the brush rapidly on the ground.

Irrigation of arid lands can be easily accomplished by a Montana man's device, consisting of a V-shaped piece of water-proof material, provided with a ring at the end, which is staked in the bed of a stream, a pole being inserted in the bend at the rear to rest on either bank and dam the water to cause an overflow.—Chicago News.

INDIAN REPARTEE.

An Indian agent, who was a militia colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council, told them that one reason why the Great Father had sent so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them. "You are warriors," he said, "and when the Great Father saw me he said: 'I will send this man, who is a great warrior, to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words.' An old chief arose, and surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly: "Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men have great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."—From "The Reminiscence of the Bishop of Minnesota."

LIGHT FROM SEA POWER.

Mr. Fletcher, an English engineer, is the inventor of a buoy that contains a complete electric installation—fully protected against the roughness of the waves and furnished with an electric lantern. As the buoy rises on the sea, the action of the waves causes one portion of it to rise and fall continuously, sets a pump at work which throws a stream of water at high pressure onto a turbine. The turbine revolving at a high rate is connected to a dynamo which generates electricity, and thus, at practically no cost the beacon light is lit.—Parson's Magazine.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

OTIS IS FREE

Relieved from Command by the President's Orders.

HE IS ACCORDED GREAT HONOR

The Sundry Civil Bill Passed by Congress Yesterday—Only a Few More Needs.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The order, issued by the War Department yesterday, relieving General Otis of the command of the division of the Philippines, and assigning General MacArthur thereto, concludes as follows: "Major-General Otis is relieved from command only in compliance with his own expressed wish. The President directs that this order record his high appreciation of that officer's distinguished and successful service in the Philippine islands, in both the civil and military administrations. They entitle him to gratitude and honor from his country."

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, May 5.—The House today passed the sundry civil bill. It carries slightly more than \$61,500,000, about \$10,000,000 more than any previous sundry civil bill. The general deficiency and the Military Academy appropriation bills are now the only general supply bills unacted upon by the House.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Washington, May 5.—Secretary of War Root today sent to Congress a copy of the order issued by General Otis and just received here, providing for a system of civil municipal governments for the Philippines, and for the election of municipal officials by the people. The order says in part:

"It is with great satisfaction that the United States authorities, in consonance with former promises, promulgate in this order the law by which the municipalities and towns of the Philippines are to be established and governed in future. The electors must be male persons, 23 years or over, who have resided in the town six months, and are not subject to any foreign power. It also is a condition of being an elector that the person should have held one of certain designated offices or pay thirty pesos taxes annually, or speak, read and write English or Spanish. The elector must also take and subscribe to the oath embodying the foregoing and stating: 'I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto, etc.'"

FROM THE GOLD COUNTRY

FIVE MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A SCHOONER.

A Murderer Hanged Without Process of Law to Prevent His Further Depredations.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 5.—The American schooner Bertha, which arrived today from Yakutat and Juneau, brings news of the loss of a schooner and five men who were aboard her.

The accident occurred between Juneau and Yakutat, April 22d last. The master of the Bertha contracted to tow the two-masted schooner Dora B. from Juneau to Latuya Bay. The Bertha was unable to land at Latuya Bay, and towed the Dora on, intending to land her at Yakutat bay. About forty-five miles south of Yakutat bay the tow line parted. When last seen the crew of the schooner were hard at the pumps. She was still under sail. Nothing since has been heard from her, but the dead body of Peter Van Buren, a miner, aged 35, who was a passenger on the schooner, was found on the shore at Cape Phipps, April 22d; also a mass of wreckage, a part of the schooner. There were four other persons on the schooner, all of whom undoubtedly perished. Their names are unknown.

Among the passengers from Latuya bay to Juneau, on the Bertha, were a man named Nelson and his wife, who reported to the authorities at Juneau a sensational case of murder and lynchings, which occurred at Latuya bay, last November. According to their story they and two others—white men—were at dinner one day when Steve Severts walked out and returned with a revolver, shot and killed the other white man and wounded the woman, but before he could do further damage, was disarmed by Nelson. The latter and another white man, aided by an Indian, kept Severts a prisoner for a month, meanwhile trying to communicate with the authorities at Juneau. Finally, fearing Severts would escape and murder them all, he was hanged. Nelson and wife then came to Juneau and gave themselves up.

BURIED THE DEAD.

SCENES AT FUNERALS OF THE MINE VICTIMS.

One Hundred and Nine Placed in Their Graves Yesterday—Many Lodges Officiate.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 5.—A special to the Herald from Seaford, Utah, says:

A volume of agonizing scenes and incidents attended the burial of 100 victims of the mine disaster today. The wholesale burial has gone on all day. The bodies were taken to the cemetery, by trains of wagons, and a man stood at the gate and checked, from a long list of names, the bodies in the caskets that were taken in.

The graves were all kept open until after the services had been performed over them. While the various lodges were officiating, the Mormon church representatives were dedicating the graves of their dead. Fifty more bodies are yet to be buried.

DEWEY HONORED.

St. Louis, May 5.—With the parade of the military and civic organizations

of Missouri, this afternoon, and the informal reception by the Loyal Legion tonight, the two days' celebration in St. Louis, in honor of Admiral Dewey, came to an end. Probably 500,000 people stood patiently for hours, along the line of march, to see Admiral Dewey, and cheered him wildly as he was driven by in the parade. Tomorrow morning the admiral and party leave for Memphis, Tenn., where a two days' celebration will be held in his honor.

WANTS GREAT MEN.

Washington, May 5.—The President has resolved that, in selecting jurists who shall represent the United States on the permanent board of arbitration, provided for by the Hague treaties, he will consider only the names of persons of the highest character and of national reputation. Among those mentioned as meeting the President's requirements, are Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney.

Fine printing. Statesman Job Office.

FINDS A BRIDE IN MANILA.

John G. Hvostel of Minneapolis to Wed a Wealthy Spanish Widow.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 28.—John G. Hvostel, a young Minneapolis attorney, who went to the Philippines as a member of the Thirtieth Minnesota regiment, is reported to be engaged in marriage to a wealthy and handsome Spanish widow of Manila. The report comes to Minneapolis from three different sources, and his friends here are not inclined to disbelieve the story that Hvostel contemplates a Spanish-American alliance.

Mr. Hvostel's experience in the Philippines gave him considerable fame, and at one time he was publicly commended for a deed of valor by the secretary of war. When stationed in Manila as a city policeman he received an invitation to visit a Norwegian freight steamer lying at anchor in Manila harbor. On his first visit Hvostel suspected that the vessel contained a cargo of arms, and ammunition for the insurgents, but said nothing of his thoughts and continued his social visits to the Norwegian captain. Several weeks later the boat increased his feeling that his suspicions were right, and he was ever on the alert for information that would corroborate it. Finally he became convinced that such was the mission of the steamer, and reported to his superior officers. They made a hasty investigation and reported the case to the navy. The Norwegian boat was seized, and it was found that it was Hvostel who had supposed. For this he received special commendation by General Otis, who made a report in some detail to the adjutant general. Hvostel was granted an honorable discharge at his request.

Mr. Hvostel stated his belief to his comrades that the islands have a great future under American rule, and instead of returning to this country with his regiment, he remained in the Philippines and hung out his shingle and commenced the practice of law. It is said that the lady to whom he is engaged, although several years his senior, belongs to one of the foremost and most prominent families of Spain. Hvostel comes from one of the best families in Norway. His father was a prominent bishop of the Lutheran church, and won a reputation for bravery at the time of the revolt of the Finns in the northern part of the peninsula. Hvostel came to Minnesota several years ago. He first studied law in the University of Minnesota and afterward read law in the office of Judge J. W. Artander in Minneapolis. He was admitted to the bar about three years ago.—Inter Ocean.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by F. G. Haas, druggist, Salem, Oregon.

(From Daily Statesman, May 6.)

SOLD THE LEASE.—There is an unusual legal proceeding receiving the attention of the Marion county courts. On April 1st, last, H. J. Bigger leased for a year a suite of rooms in the Bush bank building paying in advance therefor the annual rental of \$84. R. I. Fleming, who held claims against Bigger, amounting to about \$125, attached the lease and it was sold by Sheriff Durbin yesterday morning, being bid in by the plaintiff. Fleming obtained the keys and is in possession of the rooms. During his absence yesterday at noon, agents for the lessor visited the room and removed the windows and doors which they carried away. Fleming has placed S. H. Linton in charge of the office and proposes to "hold the fort."

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on STONE, druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

A LONG TERM.—

Sheriff A. J. McKimmon, and guard, of Harney county, came to Salem yesterday, having in charge W. D. Huffman, convicted of rape and sentenced to serve ten years at hard labor. The cost of bringing the prisoner to Salem was \$231.60.

The first external revelations of the dry-rot in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge; to be at street corners without intelligible reason; to be going anywhere when met; to be about many places rather than any; to do nothing tangible, but to have an intention of performing a number of tangible duties tomorrow or the day after.—Dickens.

Mrs. Hetty Green visits the New York Chemical National bank, in which she is much interested, nearly every day, always carrying in her hand

the old reticule which has been known to hold millions in stocks and bonds.

Captain Peter Astle Scott, R. N., for 25 years nautical adviser to the Dominion of Canada, died recently at Balmah, near London, at the age of 84 years. He entered the navy in February, 1829.

Man may content himself with the applause of the world, and the homage paid to his intellect; but woman's heart has holier idols.—George Eliot.

DESIGN OF THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

The Generally Accepted Emblem Was Originated by a Union Officer.

Of the many former Confederates who wear the button of the Confederate Veterans' Association very few know that the design on the button was first drawn by a Union officer. The designer was Lieut. R. M. Shurtleff of this city, who is well known here as a landscape artist and illustrator, and he drew the original design without any idea that it would ever be officially adopted by the Confederate Army. This is now the matter came about, as Lieut. Shurtleff tells the story:

A few days before the first battle of Bull Run he was sent out on a scouting expedition with a small party of men of the Naval Brigade, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, Union Coast Guard, in which organization he was a First Lieutenant. He was to make a report on the condition of the country in front of the Union forces. While reconnoitering with his party he was surprised and attacked by a much larger force of Confederates, and after being shot through the body and arm, was captured with all his men. The small Union flag which the party carried was used to bind up the leader's wounds, and today Lieut. Shurtleff has it in his possession, the officer who captured him having sent it to him with his compliments many years after the close of the war. For a time his condition was very serious, but his captors gave him the best of care; he could and as soon as possible he was sent to Richmond where he had hospital care.

At that time the Confederates were not well furnished with prison quarters for captives, Libby Prison not having been opened, and the Lieutenant eventually brought up in the Richmond penitentiary, where he had little to eat, but was treated very kindly. Still weak from the effects of his wounds, he was unable to walk about and spent much of his time while lying on his cot in making drawings for his own amusement and for the edification of the soldiers. The officers got paints and brushes for him and he made water color sketches which he presented to them. One day one of the officers who had been very kind to him came to his cot and said:

"I wonder if you could design a sort of patriotic emblem for me."

"I might," replied the prisoner smiling, "but I suspect that your idea and mine of what a patriotic emblem is wouldn't be quite identical."

"Very likely not," agreed the other, "but this isn't anything that you need trouble your conscience about. Gen. Beauregard's little daughter is a great child of mine and I promised her I'd get up some sort of a painting of a Confederate flag for her to hang on the wall. I've been trying to think up something, but as a designer I'm poor. So it occurred to me that you might help me out."

"Why, of course, I'll be glad to do what I can," said Lieut. Shurtleff. "Give me a few days' time and I'll get something done in water colors."

Getting out his paints he set to work to sketch and presently, with the instinct of the artist, became deeply absorbed in the matter of the design, working all that day and getting up early the next morning to continue the task, discarding one idea after another until he finally hit upon a design that suited him. This was the St. Andrew's cross in blue on a red ground, with minor ornamentations of stars. He finished it up handsomely in water colors and turned it over to his Confederate friend who was much pleased with it and brought back word that little Miss Beauregard was highly delighted and was going to importune her father to let the Yankee gentleman who had made it go back North. Shortly after Lieut. Shurtleff was transferred to Libby Prison and in 1862 was exchanged. He forgot about the design for the time. A year or so later it was called to his attention in rather a startling way as he saw a captured Confederate battle flag consisting of his design almost exactly as he had painted it. Still later he saw an official flag of the Confederate States of America and there was another repetition of the design, for it formed the entire corner of the ensign. Naturally the artist was not pleased with his friend, the Confederate officer, who had put him in the position of furnishing flag designs for the enemies of his country.

From what he has learned since, however, Lieut. Shurtleff is inclined to believe that the officer was not in fault. It seems that General Beauregard saw the painting which had been given to his daughter and on asking her about it was told that it was the flag of her country and belonged to her personally. He suggested that she present it to her country and after some consideration she agreed, stipulating that the original be returned to her after copies had been made. The flag was then reproduced in cloth and General Beauregard had it adopted as the battle flag of the Confederacy. Just how it came to be incorporated into the official flag Lieut. Shurtleff doesn't know. At the close of the war the Southern Association of Veterans adopted the original battle flag design for their button and all the Confederate Veterans' associations now wear that design with some slight modifications or additions. Meantime Lieut. Shurtleff would be interesting in finding out the exact steps by which the adoption of his water color as the basis for the national flag of the Confederacy was brought about. There is probably some one still living who could enlighten him, but he does not know how to come at the information.—Sun.

Friendship is made up of esteem and pleasure; pity is composed of sorrow and contempt; the mind may for some time fluctuate between them, but it can never entertain both at once.—Goldsmith.