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Happy to welcome him reform and to satisfy her gratitude, she invited him to remain on two or three evenings when he came to her rooms to take his leave, and talked with him of books and the theater.

Being indisposed for some little time, Eugene passed the first two evenings with her mother and sister. But this effort fatigued him, and the poor woman who had already erected an edifice for the future on this frail basis had the mortification of observing that on the third evening he had resumed his bachelor habits.

This was a great blow to her, and her sadness became greater than it had been up to that time—so much so, in fact, that solitude was almost unbearable.

Unfortunately, her father and mother were away, and in the intervals she adopted the habit of retreating to her room, or even sending for him. Eugene himself, three-fourths of the time would bring him in before going to bed in the evening.

"I bring you Slys, my dear," he would say, "and a good author. You can read him together."

But Slys, whenever he looked at her, wore such a sympathetic air and seemed so mortified when she did not invite him to stay, that, even when wearied of him, she frequently did so.

About the end of the month Slys was alone with Flora about ten o'clock in the evening. They were reading "Faust," which she had never before heard. This reading seemed to interest the lady more than usual, and with her eyes fixed on the reading, she listened with rapt attention.

She was not alone fascinated by the work, but, as is frequently the case, she traced her own history across the grand fiction of the poet.

We all know with what strange clairvoyance a mind possessed with a fixed idea discovers resemblances and allusions in accidental description. Flora perceived without doubt some remote connection between her husband and Faust—between herself and Marguerite—for she could not help showing that she was strongly agitated.

When Marguerite in prison cries out in her agony and madness, a blending of confused sentiments, of powerful sympathies, of vague apprehension, suddenly seized on her breast. One can scarcely imagine their force—to the verge of distracting her.

She turned on the lounge and closed her beautiful eyes, as if to keep back the tears which rolled under the fringe of her beautiful lashes.

At this moment Slys ceased to read, dropped his book, sighed profoundly, and stared for a moment.

Then he threw himself at Flora's feet, took her hand, and said with a tragic sigh:

"Poor angel!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CROP REPORT

The Weekly Bulletin of the Weather Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The weekly crop report of the weather bureau shows the following result:

New England—Except in eastern Maine where the drought still continues, hay crop will be an average.

New York—Grains fair; grass slightly injured by drought, hop lice becoming numerous.

New Jersey—General rain greatly improved the prospects of all crops; wheat and rye ready to harvest.

Pennsylvania—Rains greatly benefited crops; wheat ripening rapidly; corn and potatoes improving; hay and oats light.

Canada Not Discriminating.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 23.—Complaint having been made that the Canadian Government is continuing its discriminations against United States vessels in the use of the Dominion canals, the Minister of Railways says the statement is absolutely false, and challenges the production of any evidence of a case where the same rule regarding tolls has not been applied to both American and Canadian vessels alike. No rebates have been given in favor of transshipping at Kingston, thus discriminating against Ogdensburg, as alleged.

No Money Paid in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—The feeling in financial circles here to-day is one of confidence. There is nothing of a panicky nature, and the action of the Clearing House concerning the Queen City Bank failure effectually checked any dangerous feeling of insecurity among depositors. The fact that there is over \$8,000,000 in cash in Buffalo which any bank can have for the asking seems to satisfy all.

Wreck on the Union Pacific.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 23.—The Union Pacific fast mail train was wrecked about six miles from this city yesterday. One passenger, C. C. Chase, was killed and two others injured. The train while going at a high rate of speed collided with a cow standing on a curve.

The Caravels at Toronto.

TORONTO, June 23.—The Spanish caravels Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina have arrived here. They were towed to an anchorage off Centre Island Park. The officers of the caravels were taken on a trip about the city. The fleet left for the Welland canal early to-day.

Gen. Sickles' Mother Dead.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 23.—Mrs. Mary S. Sickles, mother of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, died yesterday at her residence in this village. She was 82 years old. Mrs. Sickles had lived here for a number of years. The cause of death was Bright's disease.

A Kentucky Bank Closes.

ASHLAND, Ky., June 23.—The Second National Bank of this place has closed its doors. It is solvent, but was forced to suspend because of inability to realize on good paper. The depositors will get their money.

Georgia Drew Barrymore Dead.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 3.—Georgia Drew Barrymore, actress, died suddenly yesterday. She came to this city three weeks ago for her health and had improved considerably. She was taken with hemorrhages about noon and died shortly after. Her daughter, Ethel, was with her. Her husband, Maurice Barrymore, the actor, is in New York.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS

Imposing Demonstration on the Field of Gettysburg.

VETERANS HEAR OLD COMMANDERS

New York's Monument Dedicated With Impressive Ceremonies—Addresses by General Sickles, Bishop Potter, Governor Patterson and Flower—An Enormous Concourse of People at the Cemetery.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 3.—With bright sunlight above and the field on which Gettysburg's decisive battle was fought stretching out below, New York State's handsome monument to the heroes who fell in the fight, was dedicated yesterday with impressive ceremonies. It was the great day of the celebration of the thirty-third anniversary of the three days' fight.

Seven thousand New York veterans, the Governors of two States, the surviving Generals of the battles, and thousands of veterans and visitors from other States were present to lend impressiveness and moment to the scene, and the day will go down in history as one of the greatest at Gettysburg since its wheat fields ran red with the blood of Confederate and Union dead.

The wheat stood ripe on the stalk as it did 30 years ago when the armies of Meade and Lee met and the Union troops gleaned victory after a three days' conflict. Smoke again hung over the field but it was from the salute in honor of the dead and not the smoke of battle.



LIBERTY STATUE SURMOUNTING MONUMENT.

The first feature of the day was the reception to Major-General George S. Greene by his brigade on Culp's Hill. A platform had been erected among the trees where Green's men held the most important point on the right of the line of battle of the second day's fight. Within view of a score of monuments erected to mark the places where comrades fell, the survivors and their guests gathered and saluted their brigade commander, who is in his 83d year, and is the oldest living participant in the battle of Gettysburg. He was escorted from the village to Culp's Hill by twenty-five men of his old brigade under command of Captain Osborn.

Gen. Robert Avery acted as presiding officer. On the platform were Gov. Roosevelt P. Flower, of New York, and staff; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Col. Stegman, who was wounded not fifty yards away, and the representatives of the 60th, 73rd, 102d, 137th and 149th New York regiments. Standing about under the trees or seated in carriages were nearly a thousand veterans of New York regiments and their friends.

The Rev. O. W. Severson of the 137th New York Volunteers opened the proceedings with a prayer. The veterans then sang "America."

Gen. Avery then introduced Major General Henry W. Slocum. The veterans listened intently as General Slocum described the scenes in which they took part, and gave him three cheers when he closed. Gen. Greene then stood up and was cheered and cheered again, as many of the veterans saw their leader for the first time since the war. He made a lengthy address.

Gov. Flower was then introduced. He said that it was not on the programme for him to speak at this time, but he could not forego the pleasure of coming and looking into the faces of the men from New York on the ground where they fought so well for both State and nation. He said that as time rolls on the lines which these men drew from Culp's Hill south to the gulf, and from Savannah to Washington will become more and more distinct, and it will be still more clearly established that they fought in the best army and for the best cause that ever existed.

There were loud shouts for General Sickles as Governor Flower took his seat, and the General was given a hearty cheer as he stood with the aid of his crutches and congratulated the veterans on getting together on the old battle ground.

After all had joined in singing "Marching Through Georgia" and the Rev. Mr. Pray had pronounced the benediction, all the veterans formed in line and shook hands with Generals Greene, Sickles, Slocum and Avery while Battery C, of the Third Artillery fired a salute.

where crowds were fed with difficulty, as the hotels were simply swamped. At 1 o'clock the veterans went to the places assigned to them for the parade.

The organizations formed on the four sides of Town square and along Baltimore's lines reaching all the way to the cemetery gates. The generals and guests of honor entered carriages at 1:30 p. m., and took their positions in the square.

The Soldiers Home band from Lancaster, N. Y., led the procession. First came the honorary Grand Marshal Gen. George S. Greene and staff in a carriage. He was escorted by 25 men of his old brigade who walked at the sides of his carriage. Then came the grand marshal of the day, Major General Daniel Butterfield, who was chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac during the battle of Gettysburg. Next were the regulars acting as escort of honor to the Generals, the Governors, the commissioners and invited guests.



GOVERNOR FLOWER.

With the escort were carriages containing: Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. Joseph B. Carr, Gen. Josiah Porter and Maj. Charles A. Richardson, of the Board of Gettysburg Commissioners of New York State; Gov. Flower, of New York, and staff; Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York; the Rev. T. P. Ego, of Gettysburg; the Rev. W. B. Derrick, of Gen. Dr. W. C. Sprague, Gen. Ira Hedges acted as a special marshal and arranged the start of the parade.

The column started at 1:45 and passing up Baltimore street, between two lines of veterans, proceeded to the National cemetery. Crowds of people along the sidewalks cheered the different generals as they were recognized. There were 3,500 Grand Army men in the column.

At 2:45 the last of the veterans arrived. The space surrounding the monument was conspicuously filled with people, fully 10,000 being present. The scene from the platform was a most impressive one. Row after row of bronze-faced gray-haired men in the dark blue of the Grand Army, back of them a sea of faces of men and women to the row of evergreens which marks the border of the grounds.

Gen. Sickles opened the proceedings by waving his hat for order, as his voice could not reach the outer ranks of the audience. He said: "Gen. Butterfield having marched his army from New York, has now turned over the command to me. We will first have the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

The Kennicot Quartette then sang the national anthem. They then sang "Nearer My God to Thee." The Rev. W. B. Derrick, the veteran colored preacher, then offered prayer.

Gen. Sickles, then, as president of the Board of Gettysburg Monument Commissioners of New York State, delivered the introductory address.

Bishop Potter was then introduced and delivered the dedication address, a beautiful tribute.

As Gov. Patterson was obliged to leave by an afternoon train, he was introduced before Gov. Flower. He said in part: "We bid you welcome to Pennsylvania to-day. We are perfectly willing upon this occasion and at this hour to be designated as New Yorkers. (Applause.) I am sure I express the sentiment of more than 30,000 men who went from Pennsylvania to the war, and of the population of to-day. So let me say to you 'veterans of 1860, the same love, reverence and regard which characterized them for the soldiers of 1860. Let us therefore dedicate ourselves to care for the men who made it possible for us to have such a country to enjoy.'"

Gen. Sickles then said: "There has been a discussion for a long time as to what should be the national flower. We have settled that in New York State. Our flower is a daisy and here he is." Gov. Flower was greeted with laughter and cheers, and made a stirring address.

Mr. Dewitt C. Sprague, of Washington, then read a poem written for the occasion.

The quartette then sang "America," and the great concourse joined in.

Gen. Greene was then introduced. The crowd cheered while he said he had but one sentiment to offer. It was "the men who carried us through—the rank and file of the army." Then the guns of Battery C thundered their salute to the monument and to the memory of the dead, and a smoke rolled across the wheat fields of the valley the crowd dispersed.

To-day the veterans are dispersing to their homes. During the day will occur the presentation of medals struck by the State of New York for all of the veterans of the New York regiments.

A BETTER FEELING

Believed That the Financial Situation is Greatly Improved.

New York, July 1.—The enormous reserve set free in the issuance of \$6,000,000 of loan certificates by the Clearing House Thursday was supplemented yesterday by an issue of \$4,476,000 with an authorization of an additional \$1,500,000, bringing the total up to \$17,980,000, which the Clearing House has contributed to the relief of the money market.

The result was felt immediately, and yesterday's loans coming to reinforce the assistance of Thursday, it is believed will restore confidence and permanently relieve the monetary situation.

Money went down again when the announcement was made of the additional loans and varied from 10 to 35, bringing the relief that has been waited for as a precursor of better times.

The market has improved. Dealers have become hopeful, and the general opinion is that the whole situation has been greatly relieved.

THE VICTORIA DISASTER

Rear Admiral Markham's Story of the Collision:

HE HAD CONFIDENCE IN TRYON

Markham Hesitated to Obey the First Signal; Which in His Judgment Meant Certain Collision. Rebuked by His Commander, He Obeyed—He Could Not Prevent the Accident.

LONDON, July 3.—The despatches from Rear Admiral Markham regarding the loss of the battleship Victoria have been received with the greatest interest. From the despatches it is clearly shown that Vice Admiral Tryon was in the wrong to give the order he did, when the ships were so close together.

The fact that Tryon had just resumed command of the ship after a siege of illness is again significantly commented upon.

The despatches from Markham were brought by a midshipman, who was brought by special steamer, the Maid of Kent, to Dover, and was conveyed thence by special train to London. He drove directly to the Admiralty Office where the Admiralty Board, notified in advance of his coming, received and read the despatches at once.

The first despatch was dated from the warship Camperdown on June 23. He says: "It is with most profound regret that I have to report the total loss of Her Majesty's ship Victoria, involving the irrevocable loss of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, 22 officers and 336 men, under the following circumstances:

"The squadron, consisting of Her Majesty's ships Victoria, Camperdown, Nile, Dreadnaught, Indefatigable, Collingwood, Phaeton, Edinburgh, Sanspareil, Edgar, Amphion, Fearless and Barham, left Beyrout about 10 o'clock this morning for Tripoli. Shortly after the squadron formed a single column line abreast and proceeded at the rate of about eight knots an hour. When about five miles from the anchorage off Tripoli the signal was made at 2:20 in the afternoon to form columns of divisions in line ahead, disposed abeam to port, the columns to be six cable-lengths.

"We proceeded in this formation until 2:28 when the signal was made from the Victoria to the first division to turn sixteen points to port and to the second division to turn sixteen points to starboard. As the columns were only six cables apart it was not therefore in my opinion possible within the maneuvering distance to execute such an evolution."

"I directed the flag lieutenant to keep the signal, which we were repeating, at dip as an indication that the signal from the Victoria was not understood. I then directed him to signal with the semaphore 'Do I understand it is your wish for the columns to turn as indicated by the signal now flying?' But before my order could be carried out, the commander-in-chief signalled me to know what I was waiting for. It then struck me that he wished me to turn sixteen points as indicated by the signal, and it was his intention to circle round the second division, leaving them on the port bow."

"Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the commander to manoeuvre the squadron without even risk of collision, I ordered the signal hoisted as an indication that I understood. When the signal was hoisted down the helm of the Camperdown was put hard-to-port. At the same time the helm of the Victoria was starboarded.

"As the two ships turned towards each other and seeing that the helm of the Victoria was still hard starboard, I directed the captain of the Camperdown to go full speed astern with the starboard screw in order to decrease our circle of turning. Seeing that a collision was inevitable, I then ordered him to go full speed astern with both engines, but before our speed could be materially checked the stem of the Camperdown struck the Victoria on the starboard bow about 20 feet before the turret, and crushed into the ship almost to the centre line, the fore and aft lines of the ships at the time of the collision being inclined towards each at an angle of about 80 degrees.

"It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown was able, although going full speed astern with both engines, to get clear of the Victoria. The watertight doors of the Camperdown had been closed by my orders before the collision occurred. Seeing the critical condition of the Victoria, which seemed to be settling down by the head, boats were immediately prepared and the boom-boats were got ready to be hoisted out, when the open pendant was hoisted by the Victoria and the signal was made not to send boats. A few minutes later she keeled over to starboard and, turning bottom upwards, disappeared. The time that elapsed between the occurrence of the collision and the disappearance was thirteen minutes.

"Shortly before the Victoria turned over the men were seen jumping overboard. Observing this, I immediately ordered the signal made to send all boats to the rescue and directed the Barham and Fearless to close in at once to save life, steaming up in the Camperdown at the same time to succor the officers and men struggling in the water. The combined efforts of the squadron resulted in the saving of 29 officers and about 262 men, but I regret that no less than 22 officers and about 336 men, the majority of whom were, in all probability, below at the time, were lost.

"The sea was smooth and there was only a light breeze at the time of the accident. The injuries to the Camperdown are serious, but I hope that with the assistance of the artificers of the squadron they may be temporarily repaired so that she may be sent to Malta and docked. (Here Rear Admiral Markham gives a detailed and technical description of the injuries sustained by the Camperdown.)

"I regret that the ship's books of the Victoria were lost. In fact nothing of importance has been recovered so far.

"A. MARKHAM, Rear Admiral."

CODY IS ENTHUSIASTIC.

"Buffalo Bill" on the Cowboy Race from Chadron.

He Says It Shows the World What American Horses are Worth European Nations Will Want Them for Cavalry.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) in speaking of the cowboy race to Chicago from Chadron, Neb., which was won yesterday by John Berry, declared that there was a great deal more to the race than first prize.

"It will show the world what the native American horse is worth. European nations are watching the result of this race with interest. It is a test of the hardness of the bronco, and of the wonderful result of 150 miles in 24 hours, 1,040 miles in 13 days and 16 hours, there will be a rush for the American animal."

"European nations will want American bred horses for their cavalry. That the horses are in splendid condition, I am not surprised. The cowboys know that the horse is their best friend and that its best endeavors can be brought out by kindness and care."

INDIAN FACTIONS MAY CLASH

One Party Threatens to Prevent an Execution on July 7.

CADDO, I. T., June 30.—Trouble has again arisen between the Jackson and Jones faction of the Cherokee Indians, and will probably come to a focus within a brief time. The cause of the difficulty is the payment of money to the militia that was ordered out in the spring to suppress the feud between the two factions and because of the execution on July 7 of the nine Choctaws belonging to the Jackson faction.

Last night at 11 o'clock Key Durant, captain of the Choctaw militia, received a telegram from Gov. Jones instructing him to proceed at once to Muskogah, but for what reason the message did not state. The reasons were, however, learned later. The Jackson party is ready to go to any extremity to prevent the execution of the Indians, and declare that they will never tolerate it; that they had rather see a revolt than to quietly submit.

The Jones party claims it is in the right, and that the law will be carried out. Serious trouble is probable if the law is carried out.

CLEVELAND IN NEW YORK

He Boards Mr. Benedict's Yacht and Starts for Buzzard's Bay.

NEW YORK, July 1.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, and Miss Lamont, arrived here at 10:30 o'clock last night, over the Pennsylvania railroad. The party was met at the station in Jersey City by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-General of the United States.

"I have nothing at all to say now," the President said. I have issued a proclamation calling Congress together on August 7. In that I have given my reasons for so doing and that is all there is to it."

Mr. Cleveland went directly on board Mr. Benedict's yacht, "Onida," which was waiting on the East river off Twenty-Sixth street. Mr. Benedict was on board and they started to cruise slowly along the sound. They will reach Buzzard's Bay to-morrow evening, or Monday morning.

EX-SENATOR FAIR'S VIEWS

He Says the Sherman Silver Act Must be Repealed Without Delay.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—"The Sherman Silver Purchase Act will have to be repealed at once," said ex-United States Senator Fair, one of the largest silver mine owners in the country. "The law has never been of real benefit to silver men."

"Will the silver mines shut down?" "That is the only thing left for them to do. They are all mining at a loss now, and the drain on the owners cannot be kept up much longer."

"How about the Comstock mines?" "Those mines have been and are now producing 48 per cent. of gold, so I do not think they will be closed, at least for the present."

Senator Fair thought Congress would undoubtedly repeal the Sherman act, even if the silver advocates were unable to secure the adoption of a substitute.

James L. Flood, who has heavy interests in silver mines on the Pacific coast, said: "I cannot see what harm will result from the repealing of the Sherman act. In my opinion, it would be better to accept the compromise suggested by Mr. Blind and coin \$2,000,000 monthly, at the same time increasing the ratio from 15 to 1 to 20 to 1. This would raise the price of silver and bring back values to their original basis."

Lodge in Favor of Repeal.

BOSTON, July 1.—Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, when asked his opinion of the present financial flurry, said: "I think the Sherman law ought to be repealed at once. The President is in a position to judge better the temper of Congress than anyone else, and certainly no one would wish at this moment to do anything to embarrass him or even to criticize him."

Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—For New England generally fair, with the exception of parts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland: Generally cloudy with possible showers in southeastern New York, slightly warmer, east to north winds becoming variable.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania: Generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

Boy Murderer Wood's Case.

BROOKLYN, June 30.—The 11-year-old boy, Lewis Wood, who was arrested on a charge of having killed Bertie Wagner, a 3-year-old son of a Freehold, N. J., farmer, has not, as yet, been taken to that State, although requisition papers have been granted by the Governor for his transfer. An attempt is being made to keep him in this State for trial, as in this State a boy under 12 years of age is not considered capable of committing a crime.