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The Chathaw Record

RATES
—OF—
ADVERTISING.

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A DAY OF GREAT SORROW.

The Obsequies of the Murdered Empress Elizabeth Beautiful and Impressive.

VIENNA WRAPPED IN THE GLOOM OF DEEP MOURNING.

The German Emperor Placed a Floral Wreath on the Casket. Impressive Funeral Mass Held in St. Matthews Catholic Church in Washington---The President and Many Diplomats Present.

VIENNA, By Cable.—Emperor Francis Joseph, at 9 o'clock a. m. received the special representatives of foreign sovereigns. An hour later he received the visiting sovereigns, with the exception of the King of Saxony, whom he personally greeted at the railroad station. Emperor Francis Joseph, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Baron Von Bulow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, received Emperor William at the railroad station. The Emperors shook hands and kissed each other's cheeks three times. They then proceeded to the church, where Emperor William, in behalf of himself and the Empress of Germany, deposited on the casket containing the remains of the late Empress of Austria a floral wreath which His Majesty had brought from Germany. The aspect of the city was more sombre than upon any day of the week of mourning. Hardly a house was without black draperies and the entire populace seemed to have poured out into the streets. The street lamps were all alight, shining dimly through coverings of crepe. Great torches threw glaring flames over the royal chapel in which the remains of the late Empress have lain in state.

At 4 o'clock the tolling of bells announced the starting of the procession. The route from the Hofburg to the insignificant church of the Capuchins, whose vaults entomb the Hapsburgs, is so short that only a small proportion of the populace was able to crowd into the adjoining streets. While the procession was being formed, the church was filled with the foreign Princes, who arrived without ostentation in closed carriages and who were conducted to the front pews. Even the rafters and floors of the church, in the center of which stood the catafalque, were hidden with black drapery. Outside a company of distinguished generals and staff officers were assigned. A detachment of cavalry led the procession, followed by a single horseman, a court officer, attired in a Spanish costume. Then came carriages, in which were seated the servants of the late Empress, and they were followed by a second detachment of cavalry. After those horsemen were three court carriages, drawn by six horses covered with funeral trappings, and escorted by footmen. They contained the court dignitaries and ladies in waiting. A train of servants followed, walking two abreast, and then came the most imposing feature of the procession. Several companies of the guards and a squadron of horse guards, followed by a detachment of yeomen, all gorgeously uniformed, preceded the colossal eight-horse funeral car. On either side were four footmen and four pages with lighted tapers; but the immediate escort of the car was composed of six stalwart gentlemen of the Archer Guard, eight yeomen, six Hungarian Life Guards and eight mounted Life Guards. Following the car were several bodies of infantry and cavalry.

A large number of priests in full canonicals, met the procession at the Augustine church and proceeded with it to the church of the Capuchins. The clergy there marched down the aisle before the coffin and united in intoning prayers, which were also exquisitely chanted during the service by the court choir. During the last prayer the coffin was lifted from the catafalque and the clergy, bearing torches, walked before it. Emperor Francis Joseph, attended by the highest officers of State, bearing wands, followed. This procession slowly passed from the sight of the congregation, down a stone stairway to the vaults. After the last benediction had been pronounced in the vaults the mourners ro ascended and the High Chamberlain handed the key of the vault to the Capuchin who is the guardian of the imperial mausoleum.

Imposing Services in St. Matthews.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special.)—An imposing funeral mass commemorative of the murdered Empress, Elizabeth of Austria, was celebrated at St. Matthew's Catholic church, Cardinal Gibbons being the celebrant. The ceremony was official in character, under the auspices of the Austrian minister, and among those in attendance were President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments in their brilliant diplomatic uniforms, representatives of the United States army, navy, and Supreme Court, and a large gathering from private life. The Austrian minister, M. Von Hengelmuller, was attended by all the members of his staff. The military attache, Baron Piedl, in the uniform of the Austrian Imperial Guard, and Captain Redlier, naval attache, in the uniform of the Austrian navy, acting as ushers. Minister Von Hengelmuller wore the striking costume of the Hungarian "magnat," denoting high diplomatic rank. It was of sombre black satin coat, knee breeches and high boots, and a heavy black velvet cloak hung from the left shoulder. His sword, scabbard and hilt, was bind with windings of crepe.

As the carriages of the President and Cabinet reached the church, M. Van Hengelmuller left his pew and met the President at the church door escorting him to a pew to the front and right of the chancel. With the President were Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Postmaster-General Emory Smith and Acting Secretary Allen. Back of them, as representatives of the army and navy, were officers of General Miles' staff, Colonel Moss and Lieutenant Colonel Mockler, in place, and, while the judiciary was represented by Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. By the side of the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, he sent a large floral cross of white roses and carnations. Where was in the middle of the proceeding the consecration. The sermon was represented by Captain Lyons and Mr. Young. The church interior was simply arranged for the occasion. Back of the chancel hung long crepe draperies, covering the windows and darkening the aisle. The pulpit was draped with heavy bands of crepe. Cardinal Gibbons was assisted in the mass by a large number of priest and acolytes, the usual rich vestments being put aside for those of black and white.

The Dreyfus Case.

At a meeting of the cabinet ministers in Paris, it was decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to a commission to be selected by the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien. The Minister of War, General Zurlinden, and the Minister of Public Works, Senator Tillaye, left before the council adjourned. General Zurlinden later sent his written resignation to Premier Brisson, declaring his firm belief in Dreyfus' guilt. Later in the day another cabinet council was held, at which General Chamoine, commander of the First Division of the First Army Corps, (Department of the North and the Pas-de-Calais) was appointed Minister of War, in succession of General Zurlinden, and Senator Godin, representing French India, was appointed Minister of Public Works, succeeding M. Tillaye. The latter, in transmitting his letter of resignation, is apparently building for popular favor. He wrote: "The council having decided to appoint a commission to consider the request for a revision of the trial of the convict, Dreyfus, I am unable to accept any share in the responsibility for that step, which, in my opinion, involves a revision of the case."

Olfers to Sell Its Coal.

The Spanish authorities at San Juan, Porto Rico, have offered Admiral Schley 6,000 tons of coal at $4 per ton. He has cabled to the Department at Washington for instructions.

War Against the Anarchists.

The assassination of the Empress of Austria, at Geneva, Switzerland, by an Italian anarchist, has led to a violent outcry in some of the reactionary organs for repressive measures against anarchists. Indeed, some of them went to extremes, advocating measures against socialists and their "allied political parties." Statements have appeared in several of the newspapers to the effect that the German government intended to take the initiative in proposing international action. Official circles, however, deny any such intention, but they declare that any proposals on the subject will be well received by the German government, which will do all possible to co-operate with united action.

A Big Railroad Deal Made.

Philip D. Armour, Marshal Field and Norman B. Ream, have secured control of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. They have made James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, the dominating factor in the reorganization of the system and gained for the Chicago & Northwestern what is practically a trunk line from ocean to ocean, controlled by Chicago capitalists. The price paid is over $70,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY DOINGS.

The Movements of Our Army and Navy Briefly Told.

It was announced at the war department recently that there will be no more troops mustered out. The situation does not admit of any further reduction in army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as near as possible to the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline. A little over 90,000 have already been mustered out, and it is announced positively that there will be no more mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear.

Col. Audel of the Fourth Illinois Regiment, was placed under arrest at Jacksonville, Fla., recently on charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. McWilliams, charging him with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and other things. The trouble grows out of the arrest some time since of one of the majors of the regiment, for sending a telegram to the Governor of Illinois, stating that the regiment desired to go to Cuba.

In general the plan of reorganizing the army consists in reducing the volunteer army about one half and then redistributing the remaining forces, regular and volunteer, to our new possessions and dependencies, viz: Manila, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, Ladrones, etc., at the same time maintaining sufficient garrisons in the United States. In the redistribution of troops, a new military department will be created including Cuba and Porto Rico.

The report of Colonel Charles Smart, of the medical department, and his exhaustive review of conditions at Camp Black have been given out, after several statements regarding the cleanliness and lack of medicine in some quarters had been eliminated. He criticises furlonghing the men not strong enough to travel and care for themselves which was abetted by the pressure brought to bear on the authorities by friends.

The Olympia, Captain Walter Allen, has sailed from Brooklyn for Ponce, Porto Rico. She had on board the First Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, 10 regular engineers, 16 postal clerks, and a crew of 75. The cargo consisted in the main of commissary supplies for the regiments now in Porto Rico. She carried also $250 worth of delicacies and two ambulances for the army hospitals.

Most of the Seventh army corps under General Fitzhugh Lee, now in camp Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, Fla., are dissatisfied and want to be mustered out. This is especially true of the Virginians. They are specially bitter in their complaints against Lee, and prefer remaining sick to getting well enough to go to work.

The entire effective force of Illinois volunteers at Camp Wilson, at Jacksonville, Fla., are dissatisfied and want to be mustered out. This is especially true of the officers, who have been ordered back to their barracks escorted by them before the commencement of the war. Gen. Bates is trying to get all the troops away from Jacksonville as soon as possible.

Gen. Bennett Chaffee with Colonel Dixon and staff, of the First Division, Fifth Corps, and the staff of the Sixth Corps, arrived at New York from Porto Rico recently. The troops aboard had aboard a detachment of Company C, United States Engineers, as unattached, Batteries of artillery, Battery A, Missouri volunteer artillery, and Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.

There are now stored at Chickamauga over $2,000,000 worth of quartermaster's and commissary supplies, and over $500,000 worth of lime supplies. The 10th Regiment United States Volunteers have been established as guards for the government property, as well as for the park property and hospitals.

Major General Davis has disapproved the findings of the court-martial in the case of Captain Duncan, Twenty second Kansas, who was convicted of tampering with the graves of Confederate soldiers at Manassas, and ordered the captain released from arrest and restored to duty.

Fifty marines of Huntington's command, the first to land at Guantanamo and who were in the famous midnight fight with Spaniards, the first battle of the war, were paid off at Norfolk, Va., recently, and discharged from the service.

The fifty coast defence guns now being made at Bridgeborough, Pa., are to cost the government half a million dollars, or an average of $10,000 each.

The reports received at the Navy Department is to the effect that the big tropical hurricane which did so much damage in Barbadoes did not strike near the United States naval vessels at Chemulpo, but passed well to the east and.

The transport Manitoba, with thirteen hundred of General Garretson's Illinois troops arrived at New York recently.

Captain Bob Evans has retired from the command of the Battleship Iowa, at his own request.

In the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., Judge Brawley has handed down a decision condemning the British steamship New Foundland and its cargo to forfeiture as a lawful prize of war.

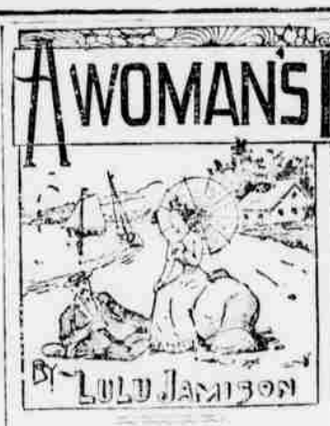
These troops have been ordered mustered out: Heavy Battery C, Connecticut Volunteers; First Georgia Infantry, Fourth New York Light Battery, Fifth New York Light Battery, Seventh New York Light Battery.

Secretary Long has assigned Commander Kautz to command the Pacific station, in place of Admiral Miller, who is to retire in the course of a few weeks, being the senior flag officer of the navy.

Major General Wheeler will have command of the military, which will form a part of the army of occupation for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Spanish Reply Satisfactory.

The United States Porto Rican evacuation commission met in San Juan recently. The reply of the Spanish commissioners, setting forth their position in accordance with the instructions from Madrid, was received. It is satisfactory to our commissioners, who hope the main details of the evacuation will be arranged very shortly. The protocol says "immediate evacuation, which is construed to mean a reasonable time.



CHAPTER XXIV.

BY BEE'S CONFESSION.

Brian at first was content to lie still and watch Margaret, but as he grew stronger he would ask her to sing or talk to him, and then would she tell him again and again of the bitter regret and remorse which had filled those three long miserable weeks.

"How cruel I was," he whispered. "I did not know what I was saying. I could never reproach you. You have done more for me than I can ever speak of. Always my true, loyal wife. Always making sacrifices for me. It was such a dear, tender heart that I longed for just a tender spot in it."

"A very proud heart," she corrected gently.

"Only sometimes. And had it been a thousand times more proud I should forget it all in the joy of possessing it at last."

"You have possessed it all the time," she confessed, burying her face from his gaze. "It has been years since we were together at Somerset, Brian. I did not realize it myself, but now I know, and am glad of the suffering that taught me."

"Ah, darling, that I have been so blind. When you married me I thought——"

"Yes, Brian, so did I think. My sense of justice fell outraged by uncle Stephen's will, and I persuaded myself that I was marrying you to make amends for that, and all the while my love for you was pleading so much more eloquently than my love of justice. I think it took so long I wish you to know all the truth now."

He raised her face, which had never looked more sweet and lovable, and as she clung her hand held it a prisoner on his breast.

"Now, Bee," he said, "wait until I am out of this for good. Then I mean to take my dear little nurse in hand and make her fat and lazy, too. I want to see some roses in her white cheeks."

"I don't think you will ever be able to see them in Bee, Brian. It is not their element, but the roses in your cheeks have more petting and coddling she has given you so much. What can be better for you than Bee?"

"No, my dear, only I am a great sick, sad, lonely."

"Yes, I am a dreadful trial, she replied with a half smile. "But, also with tears, 'I could never do without my Brian.'"

Roughly for him, she allowed the tiny words and then when he was strongly to his knees.

Then came a sharp and unexpected interruption, in the form of a note.

"Bee, dear! Brian's want to do this such a long proceeding, but I would like to know how soon it is possible to be married. Such a little——

"You are extremely impolite," cried Margaret, stamping her foot with a brilliant blush. "If you do not learn better manners I shall deny you a wedding."

"Hoity-toity, madam! Need your protection really, my dear, with faith enough left to be presented with a parting injunction to visit a certain gentleman who is credited with warm quarters. I preferred leaving here, and, by the way, Dr. Fredericks requested me to inform you that you have been indulging your fancies long enough, and, to relieve his anxiety, is to pay you respects at the cottage tomorrow."

"Tell Margaret to come at Christmas or Easter and stay a year, the words of an irresistible tempter. No, Margaret, please, as you are bad."

"I wish you could be more dignified, Bertie. For a husband and a father you are really wanting in that quality."

For answer Bertie laughed. "How can I be dignified, the proud father, the happy husband, the recent joyous anchoret."

"I agree. I've just been warning Margaret that the time is not far distant when I shall assume the reins of government.

"She looks quite miserable over the prospect," returned Bertie, with his eyes on Margaret's laughing face. "I saw Wilson when I was in the city a day or two ago. He inquired very particularly about you, and Margaret also. I told him you were doing finely, and that Margaret was as unmanageable as ever."

"I shall be revenged for that, sir. Was Dr. Wilson well?"

"I can't say he looked very well," answered Bertie, with some hesitation. "He works too hard, I think. He is certainly very pale and thin."

"Why not write and invite him here for a while?" said Brian, turning to Margaret. "This air would infuse new life in his veins."

"He needs it certainly," observed Bertie. "He has not seemed quite natural for some time. I'm afraid he is losing his old happy spirits."

"We will ask him to come," said Margaret, quickly, "though I fear he cannot give us any of his valuable time. When I think of what he has done for you, Brian, I do feel so grateful to him, and I should like nothing so well as to find him such a true, good wife as he deserves."

"Margaret turned match-maker," mused Bertie. "She becomes more interesting and original every day. I will tell Wilson to get himself in readiness, and meantime, my dear, I hope you will search diligently for the particular woman destined to become his blessing and torment at the same time. Now I must be off. I suddenly remember that Allen sent me for some mixture for that young hospital of ours, and if I don't hurry, he may bawl his head off."

"You outrageously unfeeling man, if I had known you were on any such errand, you shouldn't have stayed here a second. That poor little innocent may be actually suffering for his medicine."

"No more than you, my dear," laughed Bertie. "It is simply the Hartley temper asserting itself. Even father recognizes it, and while he accepts retributive justice in a meek and lowly spirit, it sometimes gives way to a mild objurgation, such as 'thunder' when Bertie grows particularly demonstrative. However, I'll get the decoction and say good-bye to you until evening."

A day or two later, Margaret went to Dr. Will on a warm and pressing invitation to spend at least a few days at Elmwood. Will on for not the better awaiting him, and he soon had the roses after a long day's work, and though his face brightened at the sight of it, he did not accept the tempting pleasure offered, and he regretted, and he still found their way to Elmwood.

The letter found a place in a corner of his desk, and it was still there when a time had whitened his hair and his eyes were dim from something more than sweet old memories.

CHAPTER XXV.

AUTUMN AND YEARS.

Two years have passed and brought their inevitable changes. The roses have come and gone. The flowers have bloomed and died and bloomed again, and once more Elmwood is crowned in the full beauty of the month of roses.

It is late in the afternoon, and for some time Margaret has been waiting Brian's coming. Her eyes are fixed fondly upon the long drive and upon the little face sleeping peacefully in her arms.

Maternity, the perfect completion of woman's nature, has given her a new grace and dignity, and lent upon her life the impress of a happiness that even the shadow of sad sorrow is most lesson.

Indeed, the shadow never darkened, except in a philosophical sort of way, and in the realization of all that she hoped and prayed for for the boys that they have brought so amply round.

Brian has fully redeemed his pledge, and, with a life full of order and noble purpose, is working manfully in his brotherly fellowship, and winning the same love and respect.

He comes home with a light upon his evening, that seeing Margaret sees from his waiting for her in his arms and kisses the upturned face with warm and tender love.

"Are you very tired?" she asks, looking into his eyes.

"So, so. It has been warm in the village, but here it is quite delightful. Poor Mrs. Ellis is down again I regret, I fear, this time, and Brown says an attack of influenza. He is more troubled than here, I think, and I have promised some theatre. He hopes I may be giving him sufficient health to go, and he seems to take a double dose. He wishes you quite a time with him."

"What have you been doing with yourself, Margaret? Not trying any of your pet experiments, I hope. I know Margaret's, she is growing a little heavy. You must not try to carry her any more, dear. I will take her with me and we will make a to that but leave the concert. It is really superb."

When the baby had been given into the care of its nurse, Margaret placed her arm in Brian's, and they walked to where the place he had pointed out.

"I have a piece of music which will please you, I know. Wilson has at last made up his mind to come to us for a week. We may expect him about the first, he says."

"I am so glad," Margaret answered, with genuine feeling. "We have made it such a delightful week that he will want to repeat it. It is really quite curious, I think, Bertie, you know, I never had such a strong desire to see any one married as I have to see him. I know it would make such a happy difference in his life."

"I suppose you think that the only happy state for man?"

"I hope you do," she replied, smiling his laughing glances.

"It should be, and, as a rule, I think it is, the exceptions are individual cases. To my mind a poor, lonely old bachelor trying to persuade himself that he is fortunate in having escaped the cold of a fireside is a most doleful and pitiable spectacle. Ah, how glorious!"

The last words were uttered as they reached the summit of the hill and the full splendor of the sunset burst upon them.

They stood for a few seconds in silence, watching the globe of fire sinking in a sea of gold. Then Margaret [illegible] closely to the side with the [illegible]

"It seems to hold the peace of heaven on it."

"A benediction," he repeated, slipping his arm about her waist and holding her to his heart. "Ah, may we always feel the peace of such a benediction, darling. May we always stand together as we are standing now, through better and through worse, ever firm in each other's trust, ever strong in each other's love. And when our suns shall set, may our skies be as calm and as tranquil as this glorious one before us."

"With transcendent sunset of the soul,
When all the jar of earth is past,
When storms no longer round us roll,
And heaven is near at last,
We know, though faint and faint we may,
Calm sunset ends the sweet day."

THE END.

She Was Grateful.

We were nearing Jacksonville, Fla., after the long trip from New York. The porter had finished brushing off a mother and her four children, each one of whom had demanded attention every fifteen minutes, when the woman turned and said:

"You have been very attentive to us during the trip and I wish to reward you."

"Yes, sm."

"What is your name?" she asked, as she took out pencil and notebook.

"William White, mum."

She wrote for a minute on one of the leaves of her book and then tore it out and handed it to him with the remark:

"A colored man who is ambitious to get along well will always find friends."

I caught him in the vestibule two minutes later and asked to see the paper. It read:

"Mr. Pullman—Your man, William White, has been very attentive to me and my children, and I would recommend that you raise his salary and let him know that you fully appreciate his efforts. Mrs. S. B——"

I read it aloud to the porter and then looked at him. He gasped for breath, and it was a long minute before he could ejaculate:

"Bless de Lawd! dat Liam thought dat was a fifteen-dollar check of sebber bank in Jacksonville. Ha! Sho! Well, of all de deceitfulness—no, no, I'se did dat most an wid to all my life. Dis captivates de pinnacle!"—New York Sun.

Tools of the Pyramid Builders.

A two years' study at Gizeh has convinced Flinders Petrie that the Egyptian stone workers of 4,000 years ago had a surprising acquaintance with what have been considered modern tools. Among the many tools used by the pyramid builders were both solid and tubular drills and straight and circular saws. The drills, like those of today, were set with jewels (probably corundum as the diamond was very scarce), and very little tools had such cutting edges. So remarkable was the quality of the tubular drills and the skill of the workmen then the cutting marks in hard granite give no indication of wear of the tool which, a cut an eighth of an inch was made in the matrix rock at each revolution, and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing is known.

Beautiful but a Recluse.

The Empress of Austria has been, since the death of Prince Rudolf, a complete mental wreck, suffering the most pathetic delusions about her son and regarding the greatest care. She still preserves much of her stately beauty, for which she has been always famous among the royal women of Europe, for it is a beauty of contour which neither time nor troubles can destroy, but she is a mere shell inside. The Emperor, in spite of domestic worry, adheres to his habit of accessibility to his people, granting personal audiences and listening to every plea or story of a tale or fancied wrong, a blending of patriarchal light with magnificence "court comes and which has not its counterpart in Europe.

Sneezing Thief.

An event which caused much stir in this little community was the introduction of a sneezing powder into a coarse kind, or rather coal powder of the room of the guns, had been used for lighting purposes. Candles were expensive and their light is dim and unsatisfactory. Gunpowder was in a state of dampness for [illegible] to kindle the fire of artillery. Right to the minutes. An old woman of brutal habits, who had weapons and appliances enough to kill a dozen, and who [illegible] in the possession of a [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] as the [illegible] "Ah, Nelson, you may pit the Frenchmen [illegible] if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]