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# The Nineteenth Century

## A Chronological Review of the World's History In the Past One Hundred Years

The century opened with the great Napoleonic wars. As a leader of armies the great Corsican never found his match. Wellington won renown in that era by reason of his victories over the French in the peninsular war and the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

On the continent of Europe Von Moltke, the German leader in the Franco-Prussian war, stands out as a master in the latter half of the century.

General Grant placed his name beside that of the great leaders of modern times. Scott and Zachary Taylor were the heroes of the Mexican war. Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are names forever to be associated with the brilliant campaigns of the civil war.

Nelson opened the century as a naval commander, and at its close Farragut's record stands unrivaled.

In the last half of the century methods of warfare were revolutionized. Steam succeeded sails, and iron armor replaced modern hulls. Revolving turrets and rapid fire guns were severely tested at the close of the century. For land troops the percussion rifles and the breechloading magazine rifle, the machine gun and smokeless powder gradually changed methods of fighting. The great cavalry charges of Napoleon's time were never repeated, but the importance of mounted troops has been established by the experience of the later wars of the century.

### WARS AND GREAT BATTLES.

Famous Treaties, Martial Leaders, Armament, Etc.

1801.

Tripoli declared war against the United States.

Treaty of Luneville between France and Germany.

1803.

The United States at war with Barbary.

England declared war on France.

1805.

Peace concluded between the United States and Tripoli.

Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson.

Battle of Austerlitz.

1806.

Napoleon invaded Prussia.

1807.

Treaty of Tilsit between Prussia and France.

Napoleon seized Portugal; prelude to the peninsular war.

1809.

Napoleon's second Austrian campaign. Battle of Wagram and treaty of peace at Schoenbrunn.

1812.

Encounter between the United States frigate President and the British sloop Little Belt. Beginning of hostilities in the second war with Great Britain.

Battle of Tippecanoe.

1813.

War declared against Great Britain over the "right of search" Canada invaded. Victory of the frigate Constitution over the British warships Guerriere and Java.

Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign; burning of Moscow.

1813.

Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie.

Napoleon defeated at Leipsic and forced to retreat to France.

The French armies driven from Spain by Wellington.

1814.

Battles of Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg and Bladensburg; capture of the city of Washington by the British. Baltimore attacked. British moved on New Orleans; Jackson's first battle.

Treaty of Ghent, concluding peace between the United States and Great Britain.

1815.

Battle of New Orleans. Naval conflicts between the United States frigate Constitution and the British sloops Cyane and Levant.

War with Algiers.

Napoleon escaped from Elba to France and re-established his empire. Battle of Waterloo. Napoleon imprisoned at St. Helena.

1827.

Naval battle of Navarino and defeat of the Turks by the allies, resulting in the independence of Greece.

1832.

Black Hawk war.

1836.

Massacre of the Alamo; battle of San Jacinto and independence of Texas.

1842.

End of the Seminole war.

Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island.

End of England's opium war in China, cession of Hongkong and opening of five treaty ports.

1846.

War with Mexico.

1847.

Battles of Buena Vista and Chapultepec, Mexico, and capture of the Mexican capital. General Zachary Taylor led the American forces at Buena Vista, General Winfield Scott the armies which captured the City of Mexico.

1848.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; end of the Mexican war.

1854.

Beginning of the Crimean war. First use of plated warships; famous charge of the Light brigade at Balaklava and siege of Sevastopol.

1856.

Treaty of Paris; end of the Crimean war.

1857.

Sepoy rebellion in India; famous for siege of Lucknow.

England at war with China; bombardment of Canton.

1859.

Austro-Sardinian war; battles of Magenta and Solferino.

1861.

Fort Sumter; Bull Run.

Invasion of Mexico by England, France and Spain.

1862.

Capture of Fort Donelson; first military achievement of Grant.

Peninsular campaign; disaster at Fredericksburg.

Battle of Antietam and emancipation proclaimed.

Battle between the Monitor and Merrimac; first fight between ironclads and first use of the revolving gun turret in battle.

1863.

Decisive battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. Death of Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate leader.

1864.

Siege of Petersburg; capture of Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea. Battle of Cedar Creek.

1865.

Surrender of Lee; end of the civil war.

1866.

War between Prussia and Austria. Battle of Sadowa; first use of the needle gun.

1870.

Franco-Prussian war. Battles of Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, Metz and Sedan.

1877.

Russo-Turkish war; decisive battle of Plevna.

1878.

Important treaty of Berlin; signatory powers, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, France, Italy and Turkey.

1885.

British disaster at Khartum, in the Sudan; death of General Gordon.

1894.

War between China and Japan; battle of the Yalu.

1895.

End of the war between China and Japan; treaty of peace at Simonoseki.

Insurrection in Cuba.

1898.

United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor Feb. 15. War declared by the United States on Spain and volunteers called out in April. Naval battle of Manila May 1. Battle at Santiago July 1. Cervera's fleet destroyed July 3. Santiago surrendered July 17. Spain sued for peace July 26. Peace protocol signed Aug. 12. Manila captured Aug. 13.

1899.

Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain. Spain evacuated Cuba.

War in South Africa between Great Britain and the South African Republic and Orange Free State.

1900.

British victories in South Africa. Boer republics annexed as British colonies.

Antiforeign uprising in China; siege of the legations. Battle fought at Tientsin between allies and Chinese imperial troops. Peking abandoned by the Chinese court and occupied by the allies.

### RULERS AND STATESMEN.

The Century's Men of Destiny and Power.

Among the statesmen and orators whose influence during the century was only second to that of the great rulers were Daniel O'Connell, called the "liberator," who died in 1847; John C. Calhoun, American statesman and orator, and Robert Peel, his English contemporary, both of whom died in 1850; Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, most renowned among American orators, who died in the same year, 1852; Stephen A. Douglas and Count Cavour, the Italian statesman, who died in 1861; William H. Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state; Mazzini, Italian revolutionist; Thiers of France, Disraeli of England and Garibaldi, the fighting patriot of Italy; Gladstone, the great English liberal, and Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor of Germany, both died in 1898, having been in public life almost half a century.

1801.

Paul I of Russia assassinated; succeeded by Alexander I.

Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States.

France a republic under a directorate.

George III, king of England.

1804.

Haiti constituted an empire with Napoleon hereditary emperor.

1814.

Abdication of Napoleon and exile to Elba.

1820.

Accession of George IV to the throne of England.

1824.

Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, put to death for attempting to overthrow the Mexican republic.

1829.

Andrew Jackson inaugurated president. Jackson served two terms, and his period in office was a most exciting one. As an executive he was noted for firmness and decision of character, strong common sense and patriotism.

1830.

Revolution in France and accession of Louis Philippe.

1832.

Duke of Reichstadt, only son and heir of Napoleon I., died. In 1864 four monarchs seated on imperial thrones were cousins-german of the Duke of Reichstadt. These were Pedro II of Brazil, Francis Joseph of Austria, Napoleon III of France and Maximilian of Mexico.

1833.

Isabella II ascended the throne of Spain; beginning of the Carlist revolution.

1837.

Victoria ascended the throne of England at the age of 19.

1838.

Death of Talleyrand, French statesman, active in Napoleon's councils.

1848.

Revolution in France and overthrow of the monarchy; Louis Napoleon elected president.

Francis Joseph ascended the throne of Austria.

1852.

Second French empire, established by Napoleon III.

1855.

Alexander II ascended the throne of Russia.

1861.

William I of Prussia crowned.

Lincoln inaugurated.

1864.

Maximilian crowned emperor of Mexico.

1865.

Assassination of Lincoln.

1866.

Defeat and death of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico.

1869.

Grant inaugurated president. In acknowledgment of his service in the war Grant was commissioned lieutenant general in 1864 and general in 1866.

1870.

Napoleon III dethroned; republic established in France.

Amadeus ascended the throne of Spain.

1871.

William I of Prussia crowned emperor of Germany.

1873.

Amadeus abdicated the throne of Spain; Castelar president of the republic which followed.

1874.

Alfonso ascended the throne of Spain.

1876.

Queen Victoria proclaimed empress of India.

1878.

Humbert crowned king of Italy on the death of his father, Victor Emmanuel.

1881.

Garfield inaugurated president and assassinated.

Alexander II of Russia assassinated and Alexander III elevated to the throne.

1888.

Death of Emperor William I of Germany; succeeded by Frederick III, who died after a reign of three months; accession of William II.

1894.

President Carnot of France assassinated.

1900.

King Humbert of Italy assassinated by an anarchist.

### MASTERS IN LITERATURE, ART AND THE DRAMA.

The history of the literature and art of a period may be read in the names inscribed on the roll of fame. Below is a list of authors, poets, actors and artists of the nineteenth century, arranged according to the date of death.

1823.

John Philip Kemble, English actor.

1826.

Talma, noted French actor.

1832.

Sir Walter Scott and Goethe, two of the foremost authors of the early century.

1833.

Edmund Kean, English actor.

1835.

Charles Mathews, English actor.

1843.

Noah Webster, the American lexicographer; Washington Allston, American painter.

Robert Southey, poet laureate of England from 1813 to 1843. Southey, Coleridge and Wordsworth were called "poets of the Lake school" because they resided in the lake district and sought inspiration from nature.

1849.

Chopin, musical composer.

1850.

William Wordsworth, poet laureate of England.

Balzac, French novelist.

1851.

Cooper, American novelist.

Audubon, author of a famous work on birds.

1852.

Junius Brutus Booth, actor.

1855.

Charlotte Bronte (Currer Bell).

1857.

Hiram Powers, American sculptor.

Agassiz, American naturalist.

1858.

Rachel, French actress; performed in America.

1859.

Washington Irving, W. H. Prescott, the historian; Humboldt, German naturalist and explorer; Lord Macaulay, English essayist and historian.

1863.

Thackeray.

1864.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Walter Savage Landor.

1867.

Fitz-Greene Halleck.

1869.

Lamartine, French historian.

Saint-Beuve, French author.

1870.

Dickens.

1872.

Dumas (pere).

Edwin Forrest, actor.

D'Aubigne, historian of the reformation.

1873.

John Stuart Mill, English philosopher.

Bulwer Lytton, English novelist.

Landseer, English animal painter.

Macready, English actor.

1874.

Guizot, French historian.

Michelet, French writer.

Kaulbach, German painter.

1875.

Hans Christian Andersen.

1876.

Charlotte Cushman.

1877.

John Lothrop Motley, American historian.

1880.

George Eliot.

1881.

Carlyle.

1882.

Longfellow.

Emerson.

Darwin.

1883.

Richard Wagner.

Dore, the illustrator.

1884.

George Bancroft, American historian.

James Russell Lowell.

1885.

Tennyson.

Whittier.

1886.

Edwin Booth.

Frances Anne Kemble, famous actress, who retired from the stage in the fifties.

1894.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

1896.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Century In History.

The story of that century which is now drawing to a close will, I venture to think, prove to be one of the most important volumes in the whole history of civilization. I do not say that it will be one of the most brilliant, for there may have been centuries which flashed a broader and a brighter light over the world's fields of intellectual and moral darkness; centuries of more startling conquest, of more sudden change; centuries even of greater triumphs in literature and in art. But the nineteenth century has been a time of growth and of development in all the paths of civilization such as the world's history has hardly ever seen rivaled and, in the application of science to the everyday needs of humanity, has never been equaled. When the century opened, there seemed to be a vast, impassable, impenetrable region of darkness, a cloud covered "No Man's Land," dividing the old civilization from the new. Asia and Africa appeared to have nothing to do with modern civilization except as a subject for the reader of history or as an exploring ground for the traveler. Egypt was the land whither Europeans with a taste for antiquities went to study the pyramids and the sphinx. India was even still looked upon as the country to which enterprising Englishmen went to make fortunes. China was thought of as a mysterious, old fashioned region, peopled by countless millions of persons who wore pigtails and were shut off by a great wall from the visits of intrusive foreigners. The real living world was commonly regarded by Europeans as only to be found in Europe itself, for the new world, as it was called, had not yet begun to count for much as an influence of civilization, and the still newer world of Australasia counted for nothing at all. It would hardly be too much to say that the whole work of modern science which has to do with the practical affairs of everyday life has, so far as it has got, been accomplished in the nineteenth century. Of course, there were great scientific discoveries made in the definition and the application of natural laws to human life at various periods, early and late, in the history of the world, which each succeeding generation has only confirmed and extended, but what I wish to point out is that the practical science of the nineteenth century has made more change in the ordinary conditions of human life than was made by any century or all the centuries which went before it.—Justin McCarthy in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### MISCELLANEOUS REVIEW.

1801.

The union of Great Britain and Ireland took effect.

1803.

Insurrection in Ireland; death of Robert Emmet.

1804.

Alexander Hamilton killed in a duel by Aaron Burr.

1806.

Dissolution of the German empire and founding of the empire of Austria.

1810.

Beginning of the revolutions of the Spanish-American republics.

1818.

Chile revolted from Spain and set up a republic.

1819.

First steam passage across the Atlantic made by the Savannah, which sailed from New York to Liverpool in 26 days.

New Grenada and Venezuela formed a republic under Bolivar.

1821.

Mexico declared her independence of Spain.

Greece threw off the yoke of Turkey.

Napoleon died at St. Helena.

1823.

The United States acknowledged the independence of the South American republics.

1824.

President Monroe established the Monroe doctrine by declaring in his annual message that "the American continents are not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European power."

1826.

Peru became a republic as a result of the battle of Ayacucho.

1837.

Rebellion in Canada. Proclamation of strict neutrality by President Van Buren.

Financial panic in the United States.

1840.

Difficulties in China on account of the introduction of opium by the English.

Napoleon's remains removed from St. Helena to Paris.

1845.

Sir John Franklin's arctic expedition sailed on its disastrous voyage.

1848.

Year of republican uprisings in Europe; successful in France, temporarily so in Hungary under the leadership of Louis Kossuth, but a failure in Germany.

1850.

Invasion of Cuba by filibusters from the United States led by Lopez.

Clayton-Bulwer ship canal treaty.

1851.

First great international exhibition opened in London.

1853.

World's fair at the Crystal palace, New York.

1854.

The United States offered Spain $130,000,000 for Cuba.

1855.

Panama railway completed from sea to sea.

Walker's filibustering expedition in Nicaragua.

1857.

Financial panic in the United States.

1859.

John Brown raid.

1860.

The Great Eastern, the largest ship in the world, arrived in New York from Liverpool.

Prince of Wales visited the United States.

Election of Lincoln; beginning of the civil war.

1861.

Suspension of specie payments; first greenbacks.

Serfdom abolished in Russia by Alexander I.

1862.

Second international exposition in London.

1863.

Emancipation went into effect.

1867.

Second international exhibition in Paris. (1-1855.)

1868.

First Chinese embassy to the west arrived in Washington; treaty concluded.

Revolution in Cuba; beginning of the Ten Years' war.

1869.

Pacific railway completed.

Suez canal opened.

1870.

Weather signal service established in the United States.

1872.

Disputes between the United States and Great Britain over the Alabama claims and the northwestern boundary settled by arbitration.

1873.

Financial panic in the United States.

International exposition at Vienna.

Virginius massacre; officers and crew of the filibustering steamer Virginius put to death by Spanish officials in Cuba.

1876.

Massacre of General George A. Custer and his whole command by the Sioux.

Hayes-Tilden electoral contest settled by a commission.

Centennial exposition in Philadelphia.

1878.

The United States life saving service, first exclusively governmental establishment of the kind in the world, founded by congress.

Resident Chinese embassy established in Washington.

Third French international exposition opened in Paris.

1879.

Resumption of specie payments in the United States.

1881.

United States and Chilean crisis.

1883.

World's Columbian exhibition at Chicago.

1887.

Arbitration treaty between the United States and England.

Growth of the United States.

The twelfth census of the United States shows the population of the states and territories to be 76,303,387. In 1900, when the second census was taken, the country had 5,308,483 inhabitants. The growth in each decade of the century is shown by the following results of census computations from 1810 to 1890, inclusive: 1810, 7,239,881; 1820, 9,638,453; 1830, 12,866,020; 1840, 17,069,453; 1850, 23,191,876; 1860, 31,443,321; 1870, 39,818,449; 1880, 50,155,783; 1890, 62,622,250.

The history of the United States in the nineteenth century is one of native growth and development unparalleled in the record of any other country in the world. From a line of states along the Atlantic coast the area has been extended across the continent and this vast domain peopled as if by magic. The country has triumphed in three foreign wars and survived a stupendous civil conflict. Commerce and manufactures have flourished, art, science and literature have been fostered, and valuable inventions have succeeded one another.

To the original domain have been added during the century: Louisiana (purchase), 1803, 1,171,931 square miles; Florida (purchase), 1845, 59,268 miles; Texas (purchase), 1845, 376,133 square miles; from Mexico (treaties), 1848, 545,783 square miles; Alaska (purchase), 1867, 570,699 square miles; Hawaii, 1898, 6,740 square miles; Porto Rico, 1898, 3,600; Guam, 1898, 54 square miles; the Philippines, 1898, 143,000 square miles.

### INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

1807.

Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.

1819.

First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah for Liverpool; trip completed in 26 days.

1827.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal company operated a railroad at their coal mines at Honesdale, Pa., with a locomotive made in England.

1831.

First passenger train in America drawn by a locomotive run at Baltimore.

Chloroform discovered by Dr. Guthrie, an American.

1834.

Invention of the mower and reaper.

1839.

Charles Goodyear invented vulcanized rubber.

Daguerre invented the photograph.

Gold discovered in Australia.

1844.

First telegraphic dispatch sent from Baltimore to Washington.

1846.

Sewing machine invented.

1848.

Discovery of gold in California.

1850.

Discovery of the northwest passage by Captain McClure of the British navy.

1855.

H. Bessemer invented process of making steel by passing cold air through liquid iron; known as the "Bessemer process."

1858.

Atlantic cable completed.

1876.

Invention of the telephone.

Exploration of the Congo river by Stanley.

1879.

Edison exhibited his electric light.

1880.

First electric railroad.

1895.

X rays discovered.

1896.

Gold discovered in the Klondike.

### DISASTERS ON SEA AND LAND.

1801.

St. George and Defence wrecked off Jutland; 2,000 drowned.

1835.

Great fire in New York; 529 houses burned, involving a loss of $15,000,000.

1842.

Earthquake in Santo Domingo; 5,000 deaths.

1857.

Earthquake in Italy; 14,000 deaths.

1871.

Chicago devastated by the greatest fire ever known on the American continent; $200,000,000 in property destroyed and 100,000 people made homeless.

1872.

The richest business quarter of Boston devastated by fire; loss $80,000,000.

1873.

The Atlantic wrecked on Meagher reef; 560 lives lost.

Ville de Havre wrecked; deaths, 226.

1875.

Cimbria wrecked off Holland; 400 drowned.

Tornadoes and floods in the United States; volcanic eruptions in Italy and the island of Java; destructive freshets in central Europe; cholera epidemic in Egypt.

1886.

Series of destructive earthquakes at Charleston; property loss in the city, $24,000,000.

1888.

Great blizzard in the United States.

1889.

Warship disaster at Samoa.

Johnstown flood; over 2,000 deaths.

1890.

Victoria sank, carrying down 400 men.

1895.

Elbe wrecked; 350 deaths.

1896.

La Bourgogne wrecked in collision off Halifax; 562 deaths.

1900.

West Indian hurricane and tidal wave nearly destroyed Galveston; about 7,000 deaths and a loss of $35,000,000 in property.

Decks of the North German Lloyd and the ocean steamers Saale, Bremen and Main burned in New York; 200 deaths; property loss, $10,000,000.

A Century of Great Progress.

The century now ending has been full of and events, but it has also produced more than all preceding centuries to make human life easier and happier. Discovery, invention, education and culture have at the same time multiplied the food supply and the comforts of life for the masses of the people and have developed philanthropic sentiment to such an extent that the hard conditions of former times are largely obsolete. Ignorance, poverty, suffering and imprisonment are now mitigated greatly by the increased material prosperity of most civilized races and by the increased disposition of individuals and states to share with the unfortunate the proceeds of the increased productiveness of labor helped by machinery.

The luxuries of the rich in 1800 are the necessities of life for the poor in 1900. There has been in this regard a large amount of progress in the century now ending. So far as the happiness of life depends upon material conditions, it has been greatly promoted.—Baltimore Sun.

## THE GAME WAS LOST.

AND 41½ POUNDS OF BASEBALL IDOL WAS SHATTERED.

The Remarkable Baseball of the Lightfoot Valley Club, Almost Where In an Hit Advent Shattered They Took Him to Stella.

"Well, why is it you never played baseball yourself?" asked a bitter day fan of the very stout man sitting in the corner. "You say you were the mainst for the famous Lightfoot Lilies of Jones county, and yet, with the exception of the time that they put you in to force the winning run in the fifth inning by being hit in the stomach, you never seem to have played yourself. After such successful during which you never asked to play again? I don't quite understand."

The stout man stood at the speaker searchingly for a few minutes and then, apparently satisfied that the questions were asked in good faith, proceeded to unfold the one dark shadow in his otherwise sunny life.

"Have you never heard?" he began. "Then now you shall hear, and, though I think no blame should rest with me, you yourself shall judge of that. Listen. You have already referred to the contest in which I found the winning run owing to the pitcher's inability to put the ball over the plate without striking my corporeal. This, I believe, was due to a law of physics which states that just one body can occupy the same space at the same time or words to that effect. But, whatever the cause, I acquired a reputation for high class baseball second to none in Jones county and at once got a regular position on the team. My figure being my stock in trade, Captain Bloomer, Reserve of the Lightfoots opened negotiations for bringing me to physical perfection before the next game with the Reserves. Under a carefully selected diet of beef, butter, lard, potatoes and cod liver oil I rapidly rose from a meager 200 pounds to the magnificent figure of 412.

"For the first eight innings of the great contest, which ultimately proved my downfall, I fully sustained my enviable reputation for artistic ball playing. Three times the bases were full, with the Reserves one run in the war. Three times I proved the Lightfoots' salvation by forcing the tiring run by means of my superior figure. Three times the home rooters vied with one another in futile attempts to pay me suitable homage. I was truly more than queen. And then that foul stroke, with its brimful cup of genuine bitterness. Four hundred and twelve pounds of shattered idol!

"In the last half of the ninth I scored first through my customary strategy. Later I succeeded in gaining third by a daring bit of base running while the Reserves' fielders were searching for 'Bill' Thompson's bat on the other side of the center field fence. Hamilton Blakeson and one of the Pants certain that any doubts on infield pop flies. There we were: Ringtail Bennett, 1b; Lightfoot Lillian, 2b; two out. Thompson and yours truly on second and third bases, respectively and the invincible 'Home Run' Hankins at the bat. All were breathless with suspense. The pitcher swung his arm back slowly, and then, swish, came! 'Home Run' Hankins never missed the aim. I struggled bravely toward the plate, and in less time than it takes to tell it Thompson was at my heel pushing violently. I doubled my efforts. A moment later Hankins himself emerged up and joined in the single file scramble for home and victory. Twice do I die, and the people were like lunatics in their wild enthusiasm. Spurred on by their cheers, I was now just 300 feet from the plate, with Thompson and Hankins still sweating at my heels. Then suddenly a voice rose clearly above the others. 'Hit, Willie, hit!' it rang out. Oh, fatal words!

"At this point the fat gentleman was overcome by emotion and stopped short. It was some minutes before he could pull himself together sufficiently to go on with his sad story.

"'Well,' he said at last, 'I did. Swinging gracefully forward, I did it, which calculated slide that brought my chest directly above the rubber. But the enthusiasm this occasioned among the Lilies was short-lived.

"'Touch the plate, you fool, touch the plate!' 'Bill' Thompson and Hankins yelled together.

"'Now, would you believe it, sir, my on I would I couldn't. My confusion had been overcome, Lying face down, I was so high from the ground that my arms would not reach the plate.

"'Rock me!' I cried. 'Rock me!'

"'Rock you? 'Bill' Thompson yelled. 'Rock you? We'll rock you, some you, rock you, and—touch that plate, you hear?'

"'Rock me,' I pleaded, with tears in my eyes. 'You don't understand. Rock me like you would a sawing horse. Tilt me. I can't reach anyway.'

"'Twas too late. While I had been explaining my predicament to some bystanders, the Reserve fielders found the ball, and—game, we lost. Afterward I told Captain Bloomer exactly how it happened and begged for just one more chance. He said he felt that any fool with my shape might have sense enough to slide on his back and that—but my tongue lagged. Sir, do you think I was in any way to blame?"—New York Sun.

No Interference.

Burglar (politely continued by a policeman)—Hello, here's a cop!

Policeman.—Don't let me interfere. I'm not on duty tonight. Just dropped in to see the cook.—Boston Transcript.

Wealth without honesty is more swift and savage, and therefore the reputation of honesty seems to get, which cannot be lost by living well. A good life is a main argument.