

LATE, BUT OFFICIAL.

Report of the Witnesses at the Electrical Executions in July.

An Albany despatch says: The report of the official witnesses of the quadruple execution by electricity at Sing Sing, on July 7th last, was given to Warden Brown several days ago, and by him brought up to Superintendent Lathrop last night. It was prepared by Drs. Carlos Macdonald, of New York, and C. E. Ward, of Albany, and they confine themselves to the chronicling of the details they observed, and make no recommendations. The report states that in all cases one electrode was so applied as to cover the forehead and temples, and the other to the calf of the right leg, except in the case of Wood, where it was put on the left leg to avoid a sore on the right. The electrodes were moistened with a solution of salt water before the current was turned on and at intervals afterwards.

James J. Slocum entered the execution room at 4.33 and passed at once to the chair. The electrical current was completed for the first time at 4.35.40. The first contact lasted 27 seconds, at the end of which time it was broken, but the pulse was still found to be beating strongly, and between one and two minutes later a noisy respiration became established, with considerable regularity. The current was immediately reapplied, and continued for 26½ seconds, and was finally broken at 4.39. Respiration had then ceased entirely and permanently, and the heart beat had also ceased. One thousand four hundred and fifty-eight volts were reported as the pressure.

Harris C. Smiler entered the room at 5.06.30 a. m. A new scheme was tried on him. The first contact was made at 5.08.30 a. m. and continued ten seconds. It was then interrupted to allow of wetting the sponges and was again made for ten seconds, and again the sponges were wet and a third contact was made for ten seconds. At the end of this there was no effort at respiration, but the pulse was beating so firmly and regularly that it was deemed expedient to again close the circuit for nineteen seconds, at the end of which time the heart had permanently ceased to beat. There were 1,485 volts used for Smiler.

Joseph Wood entered the room at 5.32, and the electric circuit was completed at 5.34.40. Three contacts of 20 seconds each were made, at the end of which time respiration had ceased permanently, no pulse could be felt, and there was no heart beat. One thousand four hundred and eighty-five volts were reported also in this case.

Feeling that the contacts had been unnecessarily prolonged, it was determined to make them a little shorter in the case of the Jap. Jugo entered the room at 8.00.30; at 8.02.15 the circuit was closed for the first time, and three contacts of 15 seconds each followed, with two intermissions of 20 seconds each. When the current was finally broken a very slight fluttering was felt at the wrist. In this case extreme heat was noticed in the region of the knee above the point where the lower electrode had been applied, and a thermometer held against the skin for only 15 seconds registered its highest point of 115 degrees, while the sensation conveyed to the hand was such as to warrant the belief that the temperature had run up to the boiling point of water or higher. The same voltage, 1,485, was used.

In conclusion, the doctors declared that from the experience they had in these four cases they are inclined to the belief that while unconsciousness was instantaneous and continuous from the first instant of contact in each case, yet in order to insure that death supervene as speedily as possible it is necessary to continue a current of the volt age employed in these cases for from 50 to 60 seconds. In each case the temperature of the water near to and at the edges of the electrodes was raised nearly, if not quite, to the boiling point, so as to blister the skin more or less extensively. There was, however, nowhere any smoking or charring or burning.

The rest of the report is given up to a minute and technical report of the autopsy, in which they found no organ shattered or much out of order, and therefore concluded that life had been shocked out of the condemned by the alternating current of electricity without producing any abnormal change in the organs and general structure of the body.

A VAIN EFFORT.

To Save Distressed Sailors Ends in Disaster to the Rescuers.

A London cable says: During a severe storm last evening an unknown schooner in distress was discovered off Penryn, Cornwall. Owing to the heavy sea eight members of the lifeboat crew refused to put out to her assistance. Seaside visitors from London thereupon volunteered to take the men's place, and the lifeboat started for the distressed vessel. It failed to reach the schooner, which probably foundered with all on board. The men in the lifeboat had a terrible experience, being tossed about all night on the waves. The boat finally reached St. Ives in safety.

AN UNLUCKY NUMBER.

Nine Out of Thirteen Rioters Cotton Pickers Lynched by Vigilantes.

A Helena, Ark., despatch says: It is learned that Sheriff Derrick, of Marianna, Ark., left Cat Island last night having charge of nine of the 13 coloured picker rioters who killed Inspector Miller in Arkansas last Friday. The sheriff was on his way to Marianna, where he was going to put his prisoners in jail, but the party was overtaken late last night by an armed posse, who took the prisoners after a sharp struggle and hanged the entire party.

Probably a Double Murder.

A Chicago despatch says: Adolph Bosdorf, a respected citizen of Oak Glen, was found almost dead in a pool of his own blood yesterday, with his wounded and unconscious wife by his side. Bosdorf had a dispute over a money matter on Tuesday with William Mantz, who worked on Bosdorf's farm. Mantz assailed Bosdorf with a manure fork. Mrs. Bosdorf ran to aid her husband, and Mantz struck her with a corn knife. Mrs. Bosdorf will probably recover, but her husband will die. Mantz was captured yesterday.

Brown University follows Harvard in opening a side door to women. They may take examinations and they may receive "certificates of their attainments"—by no means degrees.

BOULANGER'S LAST WORDS.

His Only Regret is that He Had Not Felt in Battle.

A Brussels despatch says: The funeral of Boulanger will take place Saturday afternoon. Henri Rochefort will attend the funeral, which will be purely a civil ceremony. The clergy, under instructions of the archbishop of Malines, have refused to officiate at the funeral.

M. Thiebaud and Deputies Laur, Dumontel and Castelain arrived here to-day in a body at the same moment as M. Rochefort in order to attend the funeral of General Boulanger. The remains of the general have been placed in a coffin, the opening of which, in accordance with the desire of the deceased, is an exact duplicate of the one which contains the remains of Mme. de Bonnemain.

HIS POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

"This is my political testament. It is my desire that it be published after my death. I shall kill myself to-morrow. I am convinced of the future of the party to which I have given my name. I cannot bear the frightful misfortune which befalls me two and a half months ago. I have tried to get the better of it, but have not succeeded. I am persuaded that my followers are so devoted and so numerous that they will bear me no anger for disappearing on account of a sorrow so great that all work has become impossible to me. Let them remember the maxim, 'Un avulso non deficit alter,' and may they continue then to act against those who, in scorn of all laws, force me to die far away from my country. To-morrow I shall be a dead man; to-day I have nothing to reproach myself with. All my life I have done my duty and nothing but my duty. My death is no shame to myself, but it is a shame to the soldier by those who sought to brand a loyal soldier by the judgment of a political tribunal. I desire to recall the fact that I have many times offered to constitute myself a prisoner if they would accord me common-law judges. This the holders of power have always refused. Thus acquittal was not possible. In quitting life I have but one regret, that I have not died on the field of battle, fighting for my country. That country at least will permit one of its children at the moment of returning into nothingness to recall himself to the memory of all lovers of the patrie. Vive la France! Vive la Republique!"

"Done and signed under my hand on the eve of the day of my death."
(Signed) ERNEST BOULANGER.

A Paris despatch says: The property left by Mme. Bonnemain had been judiciously tied up to prevent her bequeathing it to Gen. Boulanger. The first portion of the property, Brussels and in London cost \$200,000. Another \$300,000 was frittered away over his papers and election funds. Beyond that he left his own nest, as did many of his pretended adherents. M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, on hearing of Boulanger's suicide, said he genuinely grieved over the General's death. In other political quarters it is remembered to the General's credit that he practically made the foundation of the entente with Russia. There is little doubt wounded vanity caused him to suffer keenly after his fall. Nobody was more fond of praise and approbation. The General showed symptoms of consumption, of which disease Mme. Bonnemain died. This knowledge, added to the taint of hereditary insanity, leaves no wonder that he committed the rash act. Boulanger left a will and testament in his desk. It is stated that the latter shows his friends to prosecute in his party, enjoin his friends to view, and ascribes his own death solely to inconsolable grief over the loss of Mme. Bonnemain. The funeral will probably take place on Sunday. M. Rochefort, in a published communication, says: "If anything could overcome my deep grief, it is the excess of indignation I feel at the foul abuse poured out on my dear friend by his persecutors."

Mme. Boulanger, wife of General Boulanger, was overcome with grief when informed of her husband's tragic death. She fainted twice within a short time and is at present much depressed.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: Germany has lost one of her greatest foes, for Boulanger knew that the possibility of recovering his power lay in a war with Germany.

DEATH OF STARVATION.

Russians Die so Fast That They Are Buried Like so Many Dogs.

A London cable says: The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent confirms the reports of the dire distress at present existing in Russia. He says twenty-five million persons are unable to pay their taxes, and this will cause a budget deficit of £12,000,000. M. Vishnegradski, Minister of Finance, has just granted another million for the relief of the distressed people.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the News says: A Government circular has again been issued forbidding press allusions to the famine in consequence of articles proposing an income tax to relieve overburdened peasants. Private letters give heart-rending accounts of the distress among the people, particularly in Kazan, Samara and Nijni Novgorod. Deaths are so numerous that many people are buried without religious rites. The tribunals dismiss charges of robberies of bakeries.

After the Austrian Emperor's Life.

A Vienna cable says: A profound sensation has been created by a despatch from Reichenberg, Bohemia, which, while announcing the safe arrival there of the Emperor Francis Joseph, also brings the startling news that during the night an attempt was made to blow up the bridge at Rosenthal, a suburb of Reichenberg, by means of a bomb. Fortunately the plot was discovered and frustrated. It is supposed that the bomb was placed where it was discovered in the hope of killing the Emperor, whose train crossed the bridge in question. No arrests have been reported.

Mr. A. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, president of the Central Ontario Railway, proposes to establish electrical separators at Trenton for the treatment of iron ore at a cost of \$200,000. They want a bonus of \$75,000. It will give employment to one thousand men at Trenton, and two thousand in the mines at Cos Hill.

—Strange to say, a man whom you have made "hot" will treat you very "cool."

A RESERVOIR DRENCH.

The Big Scouring That Purified Lebanon's Water Supply.

A Lebanon, Pa., despatch says: Men employed at the new reservoir of the Lebanon water supply were last evening startled by the appearance of a crocodile in the dam. How the crocodile came there is a mystery. It has been noticed for some time by Farmer Horst, who resides half a mile from the dam, that his ducks and geese were gradually disappearing. Last night, while watching for the thief, he saw something like a plank above the water seize a couple of ducks and slowly sink out of sight. The farmer sent a man on horseback to this city, where the news he brought caused a sensation. Some over-excited individual rang a fire alarm in his nervousness and was promptly put in the lock-up until he cooled off. Several of the city officials drove to the reservoir, and had been there but a few minutes when the unwelcome visitor showed himself above water in front of them. All took flight at once but Officer Leonard, a good swimmer, who had ventured into the water. He suffered by his temerity, for before he could scramble up the bank the crocodile had seized and so badly lacerated his foot that he was taken to the hospital. Mr. one has any idea where the crocodile came from, and as this city depends on the reservoir in question for its supply of water, the authorities cannot run it off for the purpose of getting at the intruder.

JAY'S MYSTERICAL FIT.

He Gets Rattled in a Discussion With Russell Sage.

A New York despatch says: The papers here publish a story to the effect that at the meeting of the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad on Wednesday, Jay Gould was stricken with a hysterical fit when in hot argument with Russell Sage, on the question of passing the Missouri Pacific quarterly dividend, that he sank back into his chair, half sobbing, half laughing and finally weeping. Gould's physician was called in and finally Mr. Gould explained the attack away on the plea of nervousness, saying he had once before suffered from a somewhat similar attack at a meeting of Union Pacific directors. The rumor that he had been so severely attacked on Wednesday was denied at the Western Union building yesterday accompanied by his physician. At Jay Gould's office this morning no apprehensions were entertained with regard to that gentleman's health. Mr. Gould had not reached there at 9.30, but those in charge said he was expected at that hour for getting down to work. It was stated that there was only one condition that might keep Mr. Gould at home to-day and that was the dampness of the atmosphere.

BOULANGER AND BONNEMAIN.

What the Dead Man's Secretary and Rochefort Have to Say.

A Paris despatch says: Gen. Boulanger's secretary asserts that of late his employer had had a consumptive, wasted appearance, with a hectic flush on his cheeks. He says that during recent months the General spent an hour daily in destroying letters and papers since May last he had foreseen some sort of catastrophe in Boulanger's career. The death of Boulanger's mistress appeared to destroy the General's ambition, and he had reproached himself for ruining her who had abandoned everything to follow his fortunes. He had only desired to live for her sake in the hope of returning to France. M. Rochefort believes that even had Boulanger been able to satisfy his highest political ambition, he would have committed suicide, sooner or later, after the death of Mme. de Bonnemain.

GETTING AT MERCIER.

The Dominion Authorities Make It Hard for Him to Import Explosives.

A Troy, N. Y., despatch says: Six head of Hereford cattle imported several days ago from France via New York city, and consigned to Mr. Globensky, member of Parliament, but ultimately intended for Premier Mercier, Minister of State Chaplain and Mr. Globensky, are having a hard time to enter Canada owing to the quarantine. The cattle were first shipped by way of Rouse's Point, and although objection was made they were finally allowed to pass the frontier. Upon reaching Montreal they were not allowed to be taken off the cars, and were finally returned to Rouse's Point. They were sent to-day, via Schenectady, Buffalo and Toledo, to Sarnia, where they will be quarantined for three months and then be shipped to Montreal. The cattle will travel 1,400 miles to get from Rouse's Point to Montreal, while a bee line distance is 45 miles.

Notes From Scotland.

A meeting in connection with the proposal to establish a Scottish orchestra was held in Glasgow on the 16th inst., when it was stated that over £20,000 had already been subscribed.

Principal Cairns has, on account of the state of his health, been forbidden by his medical adviser to resume his professional duties at the approaching session of the U. P. Theological Hall, Edinburgh.

Donald Dinnie is now 54 years of age, having been born at Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, in July, 1837. His height is 6 ft. 1½ in., his chest measurement 42 in., and the calf of his leg measures 17½ in. His records are: Throwing the 16 lb. hammer, 132 ft. 8 in.; putting the 16 lb. stone, 44 ft. 6 in.; putting the 22 lb. stone, above 36 ft. Some of his records, however, are not recognized, because of the informal manner in which they were made.

The herring season in Scotland has now closed and compares unfavorably with that of last year, though a few boats did uncommonly well. On the East Coast, to the 12th inst., 633,982 crans were landed, as against 813,013 crans during the corresponding period of 1890.

It has been found by experiments that an exclusive vegetable diet lowers the temperature.

The adhesion of the Australasian colonies to the Universal Postal Union became effective yesterday.

BOULANGER'S BURIAL.

An Immense Throng at the Funeral of the Notorious General.

A Brussels cable says: The funeral of Gen. Boulanger took place to-day. An immense crowd assembled hours before the time fixed for the interment ceremonies in front and about the late residence of the dead soldier. An imposing police force was present, but when the coffin was brought out the police proved unequal to keeping the crushing excited throngs in anything like decent order. The sergeants de ville had to call upon the gendarmes to assist them, and they made a number of arrests before order could be restored. The coffin was covered with hundreds of floral wreaths tied with tri-colored ribbons, mostly sent from France by Boulanger's political admirers, and a number of tri-colored flags festooned about and draped around the casket. Vast crowds congregated along the route traversed by the funeral cortege. A decorous silence was observed as the hearse passed, and most of the persons in the crowds uncovered their heads. At the entrance to the cemetery the procession was delayed by the actions of a mob which were roughly crowding about the gates seeking admission to the graveyard. The gendarmes, after considerable exertion, cleared a passage for the procession, and the grave was at length reached. The coffin was then taken from the hearse and lowered into the grave. There were no religious services and no speeches. M. De Rouleau, taking a tri-color, put the flags to his lips and then placed it on the coffin exclaiming, "Farewell, my friend." This was the only incident worthy of note in connection with the interment. When the earth had been thrown on the coffin and the sods arranged above the grave the friends of the dead general quickly left the cemetery.

Henri Rochefort was loudly hissed upon leaving the cemetery by a the cross gathered about the entrance.

A FUS IN ROME.

French Pilgrims Get Into Trouble With Patriotic Italians.

A Rome cable says: To-day a company of pilgrims, after having been received by the Pope, visited the notable sanctuaries of the city. While they were at the Pantheon they manifested open disrespect for the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel. Some of the bystanders protested vigorously against such disrespect of the dead. One word led to another and a row between the pilgrims and the defenders of Victor Emmanuel followed. The church attendants in alarm summoned the police, who entered the church and placed three of the pilgrims under arrest. When the news of the disturbance and subsequent arrests spread through Rome bands of young men began to gather immediately in many quarters, and marched in procession through the streets, singing anti-clerical and patriotic airs, and hooting and hissing at any pilgrims who chanced across their path. The processionists marched to the hotels occupied by the pilgrims, and loudly demanded that the Italian flag be displayed. The proprietors were quick to accede to this patriotic demand, and when the national flag appeared the crowd raised an enthusiastic cheer. At the same time the groans for the pilgrims were redoubled. After several hours of uproarious marching, the processionists dispersed. The pilgrims who caused the original trouble were French.

AN EMPEROR'S DANCERS.

A Railway Track Loaded With Bombs to Kill Emperor Joseph.

A despatch from Riehenberg, Bohemia, says the Commission of Inquiry has discovered thirteen bombs on the Rosenthal Railway bridge. The official investigation shows that two bombs charged with nitroglycerine were placed in the gutter of the tunnel of the bridge. Attached to these bombs was a time fuse, evidently calculated to cause an explosion at the moment the imperial train was passing. The fuse, however, acted several hours before the train drew near. The explosion destroyed the masonry above and about the bridge tunnel. The railroad officials soon had the road in good repair. The investigating officials profess to believe the explosion was intended merely as a demonstration of disapproval with some of the Emperor's acts. Now that it is officially admitted that bombs have been used along the line of the Emperor's journey, the utmost indignation prevails. The general feeling is one of indignation against those engaged in the conspiracy. There have been no arrests.

Fashionable Cruelty.

In the street car the other day, says a writer in the New York Press, I heard Frank Work, who is known as one of the most ardent lovers of horseflesh in New York, talking about the ugly and inhumane fashion of docking horses' tails. He said that while out driving that day he had seen as fine a pair of horses as he ever laid eyes on with docked tails, whose gait and bearing and carriage were all spoiled, simply from the fact that they had no protection against insects. He went on to say: "If there is anything outrageous that demands the rigid enforcement of the law against the habit, it is that of docking horses. It is often done at the instance of women, who want their driving outfits to be perfectly fashionable, but never stop to think of the effect upon the horse. It seems almost impossible that the women, who as a rule have gentler hearts than men, can realize what it is for a horse to be deprived of its natural defense against flies and insects."

Enough to Make Him Cross.

Spats (to his grocer)—You seem angry, Mr. Peck.
Peck—I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in.
"Ha, ha! He caught you giving 15 ounces to the pound, did he?"
"Worse than that. He said I'd been giving 17."

Cause for Excitement.

New York Herald: He—Did you know the vestry had engaged the new minister?
She (excitedly)—To whom?

The Bishop of Derry, in England, is coming to the United States about the middle of February to deliver a course of lectures in New York on the evidences of Christianity.

WELL-PAID FORESTERS.

Talk of a Revolution in the Independent Order.

What Chief Ranger Cronkhayntahka Costs—His Salary Rushed Up From \$2,000 to \$4,000—Some of the Members Think There Are Too Many "Joiners" at the Head of Things.

(Toronto News.)

The past decade has witnessed a marvelous growth of friendly insurance societies in Canada, and more particularly in Ontario. One of the most successful of these orders is that known by the name of Independent Foresters, and which has for its presiding genius the big chief of the Mohawks with the unpronounceable patronymic. This Order began life at the right time, it offered a plan of insurance that seemed to meet the popular demand, and in consequence its membership has grown rapidly until it now has on its roll some 20,000 names and to its credit a cash surplus counted by the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Just, however, as it has apparently reached the pinnacle of prosperity, discord has begun to appear. One cause of this is due to what many consider extravagance in salaries. Two years ago, the salary of the Supreme Chief Ranger was only \$2,000. Then the remuneration of this office went up with a bound to \$4,000. A few weeks ago the biennial meeting of the Supreme Court was held in Detroit and another increase was made—this time to \$6,000, and there was at the same time a general all-round advance in other salaries as well. These increases became still more objectionable by an addition to the assessment on members for sick and funeral benefits which were made at the same time. Further dissatisfaction is caused by the fact that even this sum of \$6,000 a year does not represent the whole of Dr. Cronkhayntahka's emoluments. He is editor of the Forester, a little monthly publication, and for his onerous labors in editing the financial statements and official circulars in that journal he gets some \$500 a year. Then his travelling expenses and fees for the organization of new courts, etc., amount to a considerable sum.

In fact one prominent member places the doctor's total gettings from the Order at not less than \$14,000 a year. But even this does not end it. Poor Bah finds his counterpart to a certain extent in the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Foresters. The latter is, besides being chief of the Foresters, head of the Independent Good Templars of the world, and from that body he receives, it is said, an honorarium of \$1,000 a year and more travelling expenses. He is also chief medical examiner for the Orange Mutual Benefit Society, and is paid for his services as such. So that altogether, considering his other sources of revenue, some of the Foresters think they are paying pretty high for a good-looking Supreme Chief when they give him \$6,000 and incidentals. Another cause of dissatisfaction lies in the belief of some that there is a little ring in the Order which manipulates everything for the benefit of the favored few. The doctor himself is one of the class recently designated as "joiners." He belongs to almost every known and several unknown orders, and it is said that these orders within the order work together for his benefit and their own. To illustrate: There is for each Province or State where the Independent Foresters exist a local High Court, and those High Courts elect delegates who form the Supreme Court of the Order. At the recent meeting of the High Court for Ontario there were less than 200 delegates present, and of these about 30 were present or past High Court officers. The allegation is that these officers, who hang together in the way indicated, practically control the High Court. One of the most important of the duties of the High Courts is, of course, to select delegates to the Supreme Court, where the decisions are fixed. And it is here where the advantage to the supreme officers of their support is posed influence over a strong minority in the High Court comes in. At the late meeting of this court in Belleville the ballot papers for the election of delegates to the supreme are said to have been marked before being issued to the faithful, with the instruction "vote for these." But to make assurance doubly sure the scrutineers who counted the ballots after the voting were not ordinary officers of the High Court, but distinguished members of the Supreme Court. These statements are made still more suggestive by the declaration of one member of the Supreme Court that "we always make sure that the High Courts elect the right men to the Supreme Court."

All these things have led to a good deal of discussion among members of the order, and one Subordinate Court in Toronto recently had a heated discussion on these lines. Just what the end will be is not clear, but some members talk of going over to the Canadian order in a body if there is not an amendment.

When the grand jury visited Buffalo jail they found several women in a cell who had committed no crime, who were not even charged with committing a crime, but were held prisoners and with all the odium attached to actual criminals, because they unluckily happened to witness a murder some weeks ago. In the same jail is a young man, taken from his work and condemned to the ignominy and hardships of jail life simply because he happened to be passing along the street when one man struck another a fatal blow. This sort of thing is not confined to New York State. Canadian witnesses sometimes get a taste of the same kind of treatment. One notable exception was young Pelley, who was kept in Canada until Birchall's trial, receiving \$50 a month from the Ontario Government.

Several hundred eagles swooped down on Bjelgorod, Russia, and devoured 10 horses, several sheep and a vast number of smaller animals.

The King of Siam is attended by a body guard composed exclusively of 4,000 of the prettiest young women in his realm.

A Western man says this is a "tough world," and it is his opinion that very few who are in it now will ever get out alive.

The tea trade of Japan is constantly increasing, while that of China is diminishing. The increase is at the rate of more than 3,500,000 pounds yearly. Most of the Japanese tea is consumed in the United States and Canada.

SUICIDE OF T.

General Boulanger in European army, who, some people little corporal France, committed the grave of Bonnemain.

Boulanger, general of War, was received at Brighton, England, where he was met by his own. He was a lieutenant in the French army, where he was wounded at the battle of Orléans, and became a hero.

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