THE FORSAKEN GRAVE YARD.

No costly granite marks the graves,
No fresh cut flowers grace,
No new made footprints in the clay
To tell a well-loved place;
Only a few old tottering stones
Grown weary with the years,
With faded letters worn and dim
But more with rain than tears.

Across a grave with sunken breast
A timid wild rose creeps;
Who knows but 'neath its perfumed leaves
A pitying heart it keeps!
Sometimes a wild bird rests upon
A crumbling rock and sings;
Who knows but from a pitying heart
That tender note he brings?

Here lies a grave so short and small,
'Twould touch a mother's heart;
Within some breast at some sweet time
It held a larger part.
And here around a faded name
Are green and clinging vines;
Who knows with what a pitying touch
The tender ivy twines?

And here's a long and narrow grave,
With naught to mark the place
Except a blue forget me-not
That lifts its dainty face;
But who can say it blooms less fair
Upon the pauper's bed
Than where yon tottering stone is seen
Above his neighbor's head?

The wind blows sadly through the pines;
Alone, it seems to sigh.
Forgotten, whisper low the leaves
That rustle softly by.
But ah! we do not need to lie
Beneath a stone to be
Forgotten and alone; perhaps
They live in memory.
—*Boston Transcript.*

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Tenderness is the repose of passion.—*Joubert.*

— Next to excellence is the appreciation of it.—*Thackeray.*

— Admiration is the daughter of ignorance.—*Franklin.*

— Religion is a frame of mind, not a set of opinions.—*Plato.*

— To be able to enjoy one's past life is to live twice.—*Martial.*

— Heaven never helps the man who will not act.—*Sophocles.*

— The opinion of the strongest is always the best.—*J. De La Fontaine.*

— Not being untutored in suffering, I learn to pity those in affliction.—*Virgil.*

— The greatest trust between man and man is the trust of giving counsel.—*Bacon.*

— First say to yourself what you would be, and then do what you have to do.—*Epictetus.*

— The intellect is developed only for earthly things and by earthly things.—*Du Prel.*

— When a woman tries to be equal to man she makes herself unequal to woman.—*New York Press.*

— The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

— If you wish your child to possess a bright and intelligent mind, see that your child keeps company with people of bright intelligence.

— Persons extremely reserved and diffident are like the old enameled watches, which had painted covers hindered you from seeing what the time was.—*Walpole.*

— There is a deportment which suits the figure and talents of each person; it is always lost when we quit it to assume that of another.—*Rousseau.*

TWINKLINGS.

— The Plain One—"I can't get over his kissing me." The Beauty—"Neither can I."—*Life.*

— Triumph — "She seems so happy. Did she marry for love or for money?" "Neither. She took him to spite a lot of other girls."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

— The Difference.—Lady—I see you advertise home-made bread? Baker—Yes, ma'am. Lady—Does it taste like home made? Baker—No, indeed, ma'am. It's sweet and light.—*New York Weekly.*

— Candor.—Miss Elderly (arranging flowers and singing gayly)—How do you like my voice, Marie? Marie (filling vases)—It is pleasant to know you feel like singing, madam.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Belle—"Herbert has been going out with me these three months now. Do you not think it is time he proposed?" Rival—"Oh, no; it was nearly six months before he proposed to me.—*Tit-Bits.*

— Mamma—"And what was the minister's text this morning, dear? Do you remember?" Elsie—"Yes, ma'am, 'Many are cold, but few are frozen."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Solicitor General Pollhill of Georgia, one of the most prominent men in the State, was found dead in his room at the court house in Macon. A bullet wound was found in his head. All the gas in his room was turned on, indicating suicide.

WOMAN AND HOME.

FROM A HUMBLE LOG CABIN TO THE PALACE OF A LORD.

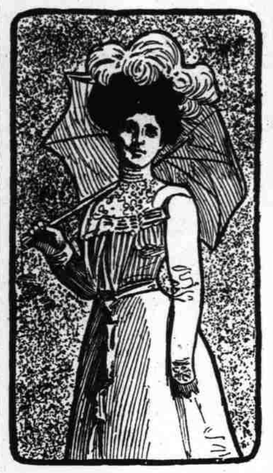
She Was Talking to Baby—Children at Meals—Beautiful Cora Livingston—Poor Economy—Kind Hearted Wilhelmina.

The life story of the present Lady Newborough is full of interest.

Alice and Grace Carr were daughters of George Montgomery Carr and were born near Leavenworth, Ind. Their father had been a soldier in the civil war and came home without anything much save a whole skin. He married and lived in a cabin in the woods near Leavenworth. It was out there in the woods that Alice and Grace were born 27 and 25 years ago. Culture and refinement did not have much of a foothold around Leavenworth.

In time he moved into Leavenworth, and when the girls were well into their teens he received an appointment as pension agent at Louisville, Ky., and moved with his family there.

In Louisville the girls' father made the acquaintance of Dr. George Griffiths, who affiliated with the Four Hundred and had some daughters about the age of



LADY NEWBOROUGH.

the Carr girls. Dr. Griffiths was an ardent admirer of fair girls, and when he saw Alice and Grace Carr he whistled in admiration. He determined to know them and saw to it that they became acquainted with his daughters and were frequently invited to his home.

The Carr girls became great favorites there. Just when they were introduced by the Griffiths and were being hailed as Princesses Charming their father died. They moved back to Leavenworth, where they might live with less expense.

Many suitors followed them into the wilderness, and the girls waved them away and went heart free and happy in the little town.

Within a year after their father died their only brother also died. This was a severe blow to the little family, and Alice so pined away in her grief that Dr. Griffiths sent his daughters to her and had them take her away to St. Augustine, Fla.

Alice was the prettier of the two girls. She had not been at St. Augustine a month before society there was at her feet. Men raved over her, and Samuel Sloan Chauncey seemed to have a little the best of the season's acquaintances.

The next year Alice went with the Griffiths to Newport. Possibly she knew she would meet Dr. Chauncey at Newport and accepted the invitation with some foreknowing of what was likely to happen. Neither Louisville nor Leavenworth was dumfounded when it was announced that Alice Carr was going to marry a New York millionaire.

The wedding occurred at the Louisville Episcopal cathedral Jan. 11, 1894. Alice had desired that it be simple and in harmony with her station in life, but her friends would not have it so and married her brilliantly, as society could. Mr. Chauncey took his bride to 14 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, and installed her there as the mistress of a home stored with such splendors as she had not seen before save in the homes of admiring friends.

Their social triumphs were short lived. Consumption fastened upon the husband.

A little daughter was born to them, and just when they were best prepared to enjoy their home as a family they were compelled hurriedly to leave—to go flying from one health resort to another seeking that which they were never to find, the air that would save the husband. He died Sept. 6, 1899, at Colorado Springs. He had left her more than a million dollars, and she was now even more beautiful that ever.

Mrs. Chauncey returned to her Brooklyn home and sent for her mother and sister. They went abroad upon an extensive tour, and Grace became almost as much of a favorite as her sister Alice had been.

It was all like a dream—the old home back in the Indiana woods, with its bare walls, its poverty, its isolation and its ignorance of things in the busy world. But they were sensible women, not pretending to be what they were not, and people liked them exceedingly, and many brilliant men wanted to marry Grace. She accepted Lord William Charles Wynn Newborough, an Irish lord. She met her distinguished fiance down in Egypt.

She Was Talking to Baby.

The genuinely tactful married woman of the present day doesn't portray her husband's shortcomings to him in a direct manner, says the Washington Post. She tells it all to the baby when he is sitting in the same room. The way this scheme works was illustrated in a happy little $22.50 per month home on Capitol hill the other evening. The man and his wife had had a few words. He was sitting by the front window reading the paper, and she was goo-oo-ing to the baby in her lap.

"Yes," she crooned to the baby, "its father is a nasty, ill tempered brute, isn't he, tum-tums, and he's always snarling and growling around the house, isn't he, mamma's itty oopsy-woopsy?"

Then she glanced at the husband and father out of the corner of her eye, in order to ascertain if she had succeeded in getting a rise out of him. He only crackled the paper nervously, however, and went on reading.

"And he's getting to be as stingy as a miser, too, isn't he, mamma's obsy-boybsy?" she went on, dandling the baby up and down. "And he makes a big row over every penny I spend for the house, doesn't he, mamma's pet, and he knows that I've made over the dresses I had when I married him over and over again until they're nothing but ragses, doesn't he, mamma's itty tipsy-wipsy?"

Again she glanced over to him to see if she had him going, but he went right on reading the same line of the same political speech for the seventy-fourth time, when she resumed:

"And he dresses himself like a nabob, doesn't he, mamma's oobsy-woobsy, and he's never at home, and he spends more money on drink and cigars than he lets me have for a week's grocery bills, and goodness gracious only knows what keeps him out until about 2 o'clock in the morning three nights in the week, and he treats baby's itty ganmother like a brute, and he never has a civil word for anybody, and he is beginning to drink like a fish and to neglect and hate his family, isn't he, mamma's topsy-wopsy?"

"Say," broke in the husband and father at this point, throwing down his paper, "that's a durned pretty way for you to talk to me, isn't it?"

She looked up at him with an expression of intense surprise.

"I haven't said a word to you," she said in a wrongfully accused tone. "I was only talking to baby. I suppose you will permit me to talk to my own baby, won't you?"

Why, of course, a woman has a right to talk to her own baby, hasn't she? This system of hammering him on his weak spots, involving, as it does, much less danger of a fierce and noisy come back than if he is addressed in direct fashion, is worthy of the highest recommendation.

Children at Meals.

At mealtimes children may learn much in self control, thoughtfulness for others and the small self sacrifice which are an integral part of good manners, says Home Notes.

The little 3-year-old maiden who has to wait patiently for her turn to be served with pudding or to be lifted from her chair when the meal is over is learning a valuable lesson, and the comfort of the whole family is enhanced incidentally while it is being taught.

That meals may become pleasant lessons in kindness and good manners each child should be taught to render some little service—to look to the wants of those around—and not to be contented with merely satisfying its own hunger. In some families it falls to the girls to replenish the teapot from the kettle, to cut the cake and to perform similar little tasks. Why should not the boys do this? They need the little discipline that waiting on others demands far more than their sisters, and, therefore, they should not have less training in habits of courtesy and kindness.

Children may and should be taught at table not to find fault with their food. Nothing is more wearying to a housewife than to hear grumbles and complaints about what to set on the table. Probably the fare is excellent, but even if a dish happens to be a failure generally the only person who need comment upon it is the mistress of the house, and she should refrain from doing so, if possible, till she interviews the cook next morning and gives her orders for the day. The rule should be pleasant comments or none. And even pleasant comments on the viands should be few, for children soon get into the habit of thinking and speaking too much of eating and drinking, and it is a habit which grows and is most contemptible and disagreeable in later life.

Dusters and Dust Traps.

The modern housewife has learned that feather dusters and other flirting brooms and brushes merely scatter the dust and germs in her house instead of removing them. She is now being told by scientists that to shake her rugs and carpets, beat her draperies, etc., in the tiny yards of her city home is undesirable. The dust flies in nearby windows, her own perhaps, and is again disseminated. The idea of housekeeping today is to destroy dust. Carpet sweepers, covered dust pans and cloths are the implements to be made use of, and the dust thus gathered should be burned or, in the case of cloths, washed out. Back of this care, however, should come a wise choice of household belongings. Simplicity should be the fundamental law of their selection. Have the things needed for comfort and use in simple, easily cared for designs; for pure decoration, only a few very satisfying things. Gewgaws, as a rule, are useless and may be dispensed with.

To Clean Patent Leather Shoes.

Nice patent leather makes the neatest of footgear, but it requires care to keep it in order. There is no better dressing for it than a very little salad oil. Before wearing a new pair of patent leather boots it is expedient to well rub in a small quantity of salad oil and then to polish with a soft cloth. This is to prevent the leather from cracking, as it sometimes does. Patent leather should never be dried by the fire, for heat has a way of causing the leather to harden and crack.

A Big Fruit Grower.

Mrs. Laura A. Alderman owns the largest orchard in South Dakota. According to W. N. Irwin, chief of the division of pomology of the department of agriculture in Washington, Mrs. Alderman has near Hurley, Turner county, 150 acres, in which are 8,000 trees, two acres being given over to plums. Besides the trees there are 1,000 currant bushes, 1,000 gooseberry bushes, 500 grapevines and three acres of strawberries.

SECRETARY HAY'S REPLY

To the Senate's Resolution of Inquiry as to Punishment of Chinese.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In response to a resolution of the Senate inquiring as to whether the United States minister to China had joined representatives of other governments in a demand for the execution of Prince Tuan and other Chinese officials and by whose authority, the President to night sent the following reply, signed by Secretary Hay:

"It is charged by the foreign ministers in Pekin and admitted by the government of China, that certain high officials of that country have been guilty of heinous crimes and outrages against American missionaries and other foreigners. This department has not directed our minister in Pekin to demand capital punishment for all these persons but has instructed him to join with his colleagues in demanding the severest punishment which is in the power of the Chinese government to inflict.

GUNNER MORGAN.

His Application to Be Made an Ensign in the U. S. Navy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Long sent to the Senate to day the correspondence in the case of the application of Gunner Morgan to be an ensign in the navy. It contains the Sampson endorsement, heretofore published, and the secretary's endorsement as follows:

"The navigation bureau will grant Gunner Morgan an opportunity of competing for a commission as ensign in case the necessary provision in the naval appropriation bill now pending shall become a law and in case he meets the requirements thereof."

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Two Freight Trains Wrecked on Southern and Four Trainmen Killed

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 2.—In a head on collision of two freight trains on the Southern railway to-day at Lenoir City, Tenn., four trainmen were killed, two fatally injured and several seriously hurt. The dead are C. F. Madden, engineer; J. M. Stephenson, fireman; Thomas Colbert colored, firemen; a brakeman, name unknown.

A misunderstanding of orders is said to have caused the collision. None of those aboard the trains escaped uninjured.

The weekly statement of the Associated banks shows: Loans $914,209,400; increase $2,408,500 Deposits $1,012,154,000; increase $3,327,100 Circulation, $31,309,000; increase $84,000. Legal tenders $73,981,100; increase $91,000. Specie, $193,948,500; increase $985,200. Total reserve, $267,929,600; increase $1,086,200. Reserve required $253,128,500; increase $831,775. Surplus reserve $114,801,100; increase $354,425.

A price cutting war between the Brewing Company and the independent breweries was inaugurated in Baltimore yesterday by a reduction in the price of beer from $6.00 to $4.50 a barrel by the company. This act was met by some of the most independent concerns while others made reduction ranging from 50c to $1.00 a barrel.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress Clearing the Way for Final Adjournment.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Last of the Big Supply Measures Passed by the Senate--A Session to Be Held To-day--Omnibus Public Building Bill Passed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It was a weary Senate that convened at 11 o'clock this morning for the last legislative day of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Sessions to-morrow and until Monday noon will be technically under today's date. The conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill was agreed to.

Senator Pettigrew's resolution directing the military committee to investigate the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Heistand was adopted. Then the General Deficiency bill was taken up. A few minor amendments were adopted, one granting the employes of Congress a month's extra pay. On motion of Senator Morgan, an appropriation of $75,000 to defray the expenses of the Isthmian Canal commission in making certain investigations was stricken from the bill.

Senator Tillman offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that officers and enlisted men who served in the United States volunteer service of the war with Spain, and were discharged after August 12th, shall be allowed an extra month's pay, in accordance with a subsequent act of Congress.

The Deficiency bill then was passed. The Sundry Civil bill was sent to conference. The Omnibus Public Building passed by the House to day was taken up. Senator Fairbanks explained that the increases made were the most urgent cases recommended by the Treasury Department. Senator Vest attributed many of the increases to the rise in building material prices.

Senator Platt, Connecticut, protested against the passage of the bill, because of an increase of more than $5,000,000 in the authorized cost of the buildings. After further discussion, the bill was passed.

The Senate agreed to take a recess from 5:30 P. M. to-day until 8 P. M., and further recess from 10:30 to-night to 3 P. M. to-morrow.

Without further debate, the Public Building bill was passed. When Senator Aldrich called up a bill reported from the Finance Committee he asked for immediate consideration.

Senator Pettigrew inquired whether he would get a vote upon his resolution to discharge the committee on education and labor from consideration of the eight hour bill.

It was explained that the resolution would not be in order except by the unanimous consent or by vote of the Senate.

Senator Pettigrew asked unanimous consent, but Mr. Sewell objected.

Mr. Pettigrew declared passionately that a tacit agreement was made for a vote upon his resolution. He objected to Mr. Aldrich's bill.

Mr. Clay, Georgia, delivered his previously announced speech upon the Nicaragua canal bill. He earnestly advocated its passage, presenting facts and figures in support of the construction of the canal by the United States. He dwelt particularly upon the advantages that would accrue to the South from the building of the canal.

After a brief executive session the Senate at 5:30 took a recess until eight P. M.

At to night's session Senator Chandler called up his resolution declaring that Hon. W. A. Clark of Montana had not been duly elected to the Senate. Senator Allen suggested the absence of a quorum, which was secured after twenty minutes delay. Senator Chandler offered a substitute for the original resolution, reciting Mr. Clark's former retirement from the Senate. He claimed that Mr. Clark's vacation of his seat was a virtual confession of the justice of the decision of the committee. "His flight fixed a stigma of criminality up on Mr. Clark which can never be blotted out," Senator Chandler said.

Senator Chandler declared that Mr. Clark had spent $1,000,000 in his election, but said he had followed the plan of corrupting voters before the November election rather than to wait for the meeting of the Legislature to spend his money.

Senator Jones, Arkansas, presented the credentials of Hon. W. A. Clark, which were received and placed on file.

Senator Jones moved to take up his resolution to discharge the committee on the judiciary from further consideration of the anti-trust bill. The motion was lost, 24 to 36.

Senator Pettigrew moved that the Senate proceed to consider the bills requiring railroad companies to report accidents on their lines to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The motion prevailed—39 to 21—but the conclusion of the consideration of the bill had not been reached when the hour of 10.30, the time fixed for taking a recess, arrived.

The Senate, therefore, took a recess until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The House re-convened at 9 o'clock this morning after the recess taken last night. After bills had been passed by unanimous consent to amend the Chinese exclusion act and to authorize the striking of medals for the Spanish war heroes, Mr. Bailey, Texas, objected to action upon all bills by unanimous consent. The Speaker had refused him recognition and he was obdurate. The Speaker then recognized Mr. Sperry, Connecticut, to move the passage under suspension of the rules of the Senate of the bill to prohibit the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific. Mr. Bailey demanded a second, and then brought matters to a complete standstill by making the point of no quorum. The sergeant at arms was instructed to bring in absentees.

At 10.20 a quorum was secured and after some discussion the bill was defeated—117 to 79—two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative. It was 11 10 when the result was announced. The regular hour for meeting had passed and the House could not adjourn, so the legislative day of Friday continued. As the House will not adjourn again until the sine die adjournment at noon on Monday, there will be no Saturday in the House proceedings.

Mr. Mercer, Nebraska, moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the omnibus public building bill. Mr Bailey demanded a second which was ordered—110 to 5—whereupon he remarked that if he had known how widely and judiciously the "pork" in his barrel had been distributed he would not have attempted to head it off.

The bill was passed without division.

The House directed non concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill and the measure went to conference.

The conference report on the Legislative bill was agreed to.

A bill was passed for the reward of enlisted men of the navy and marine corps.

The bill to create a national standardizing bureau was passed under suspension of the rules.

Other minor bills were passed and the House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 9.30 this evening.

CUBA'S CONVENTION.

Conservative Element Favor Receiving and Discussing the U. S. Senate's Amendment.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, March 2.—The delegates to the Constitutional Convention met again to-day to discuss the advisability of continuing their sessions and completing the work in hand. Nothing definite was decided upon, although several delegates were won over to the conservatives who advocate finishing the work of drawing up an electoral law. The conservative element favors receiving and discussing the Senate amendment and if necessary meeting a committee from President McKinley with a view of coming to an understanding.

To-night a torch light procession was held by the members of the National, Republican and Populist parties, and a demonstration was made in front of the Marti Theatre, where the delegates to the convention had assembled to receive the paraders.

Ex-postal director Rathbone was to day summoned before the judge and notified that he would be obliged to furnish additional bonds in the sum of $5,000 on Monday, on a charge of complicity with Neely. The new charge is based on a statement of receipts from the Matanzas office, showing $19,000 was received monthly, while Neely credited only $12,000 on his books. The fiscal says he has suspicions that Rathbone is implicated, but is now unable to prove it.

TO GOVERN PHILIPPINES.

All Civil and Judicial Powers Conferred by President McKinley Upon Gen. MacArthur and Other Officers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President will issue an executive order designating General MacArthur and all the other officers of the present military government in the Philippines to administer all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine islands. The existing government will continue, under a new designation from the President, until arrangements can be made "for the establishment of civil government, and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

This is simply a precaution against possible legal or international complications. A general plan of civil government has been formulated by the Secretary of War and referred to the Philippine Commission for its consideration. It will be for the President to determine when and how the government shall be inaugurated. It seems to be settled that Judge Taft will be the first civil governor of the Philippines, and that General Chaffee will have command of the military forces.

The President last night signed the Army Appropriation bill which contains the provisions relating to the relations of the United States with Cuba and the government of the Philippines.