

THE WORLD OVER.

EPITOME OF THE INTERESTING NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Irish Tenants-Labor Agitation Every-where-Wine in Dallas-North, East West-and Across the Sea.

The packing house of the Hancock chemical works, Mich., was blown up and six men killed.

Fourteen persons were killed by an explosion in a coal mine at Greiseman, near Dortmund, Germany.

At Peru, Ind., the station agent of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad discovered a dynamite bomb in a freight car.

The reported marriage of Clara Louise Kellogg to Carl Strakosch is confirmed, the lady herself admitting the fact.

Rev. Dr. Francis L. Saiton, professor of geology at Princeton college, N. J., will succeed Dr. McCosh as president of that institution.

Notices have been posted in County Clare, Ireland, ordering a boycott of the Shannon steamship company for conveying prisoners to Larick jail.

At a meeting of the church society of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y., it was voted to extend a call to Rev. Charles Berry, I. Wolverhamon, England.

Two children, while returning from school, near High Prairie, Rice county, Minnesota, were attacked by wolves, and before assistance could reach them they were devoured.

In the switch yard of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, a locomotive passed over a dynamite shell, which exploded and very severely injured John Ross.

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club will withdraw its challenge to compete for America's cup, on the ground that the conditions, as changed by the New York Yacht Club, are unjust and unseamanlike.

Gen. Joseph Hawley, United States Senator of Connecticut, was married at Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Edith Horner, of England, who has been for several years one of the head nurses at Blockley hospital in that city.

It is reported in Rome that the Pope has entirely disapproved the lawlessness and political fanaticism of people in Ireland, and has sent instructions to the clergy with reference to their future attitude regarding the relations between landlords and tenants.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the residence of David Seldon, who lives in Aqueductville, N. Y. He has in some way incurred the enmity of men who work on the aqueduct. The fuse did not burn, owing to dampness. Six people were in the house.

John L. Bancroft and Seth Van Allen, two striking printers, who it is said have been active in inducing "free" printers to leave the employ of the "Big Five" of Chicago, Ill., were arrested on complaint of that firm, charged with conspiracy, resulting in the injuring of their business.

The members of the Unity Church at Hartford, Conn., have called a special meeting to take action in relation to Rev. J. C. Kimball, pastor, who has created controversy by a sermon, comparing the Chicago anarchists with the Savior. He preached from the text about Christ before Pilate, and the cry of the mob to crucify him.

So prevalent is typhoid fever in Alabama, N. Y., that Mayor Thacher, at the instance of the Board of Health, has issued a proclamation asking that all citizens, before using the reservoir water obtained from the river, boil it, as the seeds of the disease are supposed to lurk in it. The river is very low, and the water is, therefore, of an even worse quality than usual.

Nearly all the agency buildings at Fort Bennett, in the Cheyenne Indian agency, were burned. A large portion of the annual annuity goods consumed, besides 150 tons of coal, the agency agricultural implements and nine horses. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

An Indian, Jumping Dog, started the fire to get revenge for having been confined in the guard house a few days.

Private advices show that the recently discovered gold mine, ten miles from Prescott, Arizona, on the Lassayampa river, is richer by far than anything ever discovered in the world. The ore averages \$1,000 per ton, and thousands of tons are in sight. Two men with a common mortar pounded out \$800 in less than an hour. The gold clings to the rocks in the purest scales. A man with a knife can scale a handful in a few minutes.

Rev. James W. Saul, D. D., vice-president of the Universal Peace Union, died at the Episcopal hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80 years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but settled down early in life in New Orleans, following mercantile pursuits there for years. He filled a number of public municipal places in New Orleans and was tendered but declined, the Federal offices of superintendent of mint, and assistant treasurer of the United States.

Fourteen men were seriously, and it is feared some of them fatally, burned, by an explosion of gasoline, at No. 908 Sansom street, in Philadelphia, Pa. The building is used by the Edison Electric Light Company as a storage house for tools, gasoline lamps used by the workmen in lighting up street trenches, while working at night, and other utensils. One of the workmen, named Dooley, who it is said, was drunk, was filling a lighted gasoline lamp with gasoline, and the fluid, coming in contact with the flames, an explosion ensued.

There is much interest still manifested in the imported liquor question in Augusta, Me. Burns is selling his imported goods openly at the north end of Water street, disposing of a large quantity, and the prohibitory law is nullified practically. It will perhaps be years before a decision is obtained from the courts, and a most determined effort is to be made at the coming session of Congress to obtain the enactment of a section which shall prevent the importation of the United States customs regulations and the state prohibitory law.

Marshal Dyer, recently appointed receiver to take charge of certain property belonging to the Mormon church, made demand the other day for Temple block, on which stands the Mormon temple, assembly hall and the large tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah. These buildings and adjacent grounds have been used upwards of forty years exclusively for religious purposes. He also took possession of the parsonage known as the Guard house and the church historian's office, leaving men in charge. A demand was further made for all books, papers, securities and other personal church property.

The newspaper Alarm, of which Parsons was editor, will be issued for the first time, at Chicago, Ill.,

SINCE THE EXECUTION. THE LEADING ARTICLE, WRITTEN BY D. D. LAM, SUCCESSOR OF BARRETT, SAYS: "THE FORMER EDITOR OF THE ALARM HAS BEEN STRANGED TO DEATH BY THE STATE. THE SEAL OF LEAL DISAPPROVAL HAS BEEN PLACED UPON FREE SPEECH. EVEN THE 'MARSEILLES' IS FORBIDDEN TO BE SUNG AT FESTIVALS. LAW, THE FATHER OF ALL CRIME, THE SOURCE OF ALL INJUSTICE, THE BARRIER TO ALL VOLUNTARY CO-OPERATION STANDS GRIM AND RED-HANDED OVER US. THE DUTY OF THE HOUR IS NOW TO WAGE BATTLE THROUGH A FREE PRESS."

SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY GATHERED HITHER AND YON.

Social, Temperance and Religious Movements-Fire, Deaths and Accidents-Railroad Operations and Improvements.

Miss Mary Lou Harvie died at her home in Brownsville, Ga., from the effects of a ten penny nail which she swallowed last March.

The unveiling of the monument to John C. Breckenridge took place at Lexington, Ky. Representatives of both Federal and Confederate armies took part in the demonstrations.

William Heyward Adkinson, who at one time during the late War was the private secretary of Gen. R. E. Lee, died at Beech Island, in Aiken county, S. C. Mr. Adkinson was seventy years of age.

The registration of Atlanta, Ga., was completed, and it was the biggest ever shown in that city. In 1885 there were registered 8,966 votes for the prohibition election. This year the grand total reaches 11,140.

The Elyton Land Company of Alabama recently declared a scrip dividend of \$1,200 per share-equal to twelve hundred per cent. The stockholders are to issue bonds at six per cent for \$2,500,000 to pay off this dividend.

A syndicate of Northern and English capitalists has bought the entire interest of D. A. Appleton in the city of Port Royal, S. C., and vicinity, and will at once build half mile docks and open direct railroad communication with Birmingham, Ala.

Thomas H. Kiles, a prominent farmer of Darlington county, S. C., who was shot in the neck on October 14th, by March McCutcher, a negro laborer during a dispute about wages, died from the effects of the wound. McCutcher fled and is still at large.

The registration for the municipal election closed at Charleston, S. C., with a rather startling result, the total vote being 10,785, against 7,017 in 1883. The increase is largely in the negro vote. The white vote is 4,972, against 4,517 in 1883. The total white majority is only 57, against 2,005 in 1883.

A syndicate of Augusta, Ga. men, have formed a company and purchased the little town of Gracewood, about 8 miles from the city, on the narrow gauge road. It is situated about 300 feet above Augusta, and it is their object to build a hotel and cottages and convert the place into a resort.

A large bomb was found on the steps of the city hall at St. Joseph, Mo., leading to the police station. An hour later another was found back of a wholesale grocery house. Both were taken to a point above the city on the river bank and exploded by the chief of police. The bombs were of dynamite and evidently constructed by an expert bomb maker.

Walhalla, S. C., was thrown into a state of excitement by the acts of a drunken riotous mob. Going around to the middle of Main street, they spent their fury destroying the town lamps, tearing down bridges, cutting and leveling well ropes and buckets and destroying fences. Their depredations were stayed by the timely discovery of the town authorities, who at once arrested the principal rioters, viz: Columbus Seeba, Junius Hooper and C. G. Head, whom the police placed behind the bars.

The mayor of Anderson, S. C., is making it exceedingly hot for violators of the prohibition law in that city. Within the last two weeks, John O'Donnell, an ex-barkeeper, has been convicted five times of selling whiskey, and in each case sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or work thirty days on the streets. About a dozen more cases against O'Donnell will be tried. Thirteen other persons have been convicted on the same charge during the past two weeks, their fines aggregating thirteen hundred dollars.

George W. Russell, the largest cotton planter in Texarkana, Texas, was fatally wounded by a negro, at Garland City, Ark. The negro had been a tenant of Russell's and was indebted to him. In the heat of conversation about the negro's failure to pay a debt, Russell, in a belligerent attitude, whereupon the negro rushed upon him with a large bowie knife and plunged it into his bowels. Russell was unarmed, but his young son, Rube, who witnessed the attack, ran to a neighboring store, and grabbing a shotgun, discharged both barrels into the negro, killing him on the spot. Russell amassed a fortune estimated at \$200,000.

Five colored laborers on the extension of the Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Railroad were killed by being buried in a mass of rocks and earth loosened by an explosion of charges of dynamite in a side cut on a road bed. The fatality occurred near Wayland springs, and was the result of a misunderstanding. The foreman had sent his hands away to a place of safety, with orders not to return until he sent for them. He, with one or two other men, remained to charge the holes in the rocks and fire the fuses. By some misunderstanding five of his hands came back in the cut just before the facing where the blasting was to be, and instantly tons of boulders and earth were hurled in on them, burying them so that they were not gotten out for forty-eight hours.

DOINGS OF ANARCHISTS.

Peter Heldt, a prominent local anarchist, and Fred Gerhart, a traveling magician, with anarchistic tendencies, were adjudged insane by a commission at Ingington, on the day of the Chicago hanging Heldt became a raving maniac, and Gerhart believes that he is pursued by a mob. Rev. H. C. Heiser of the East New York, N. Y., German Evangelist church, has resigned, owing to the fact, as he alleges, that some members of the church are anarchists and socialists. A gas pipe bomb filled with dynamite or gunpowder was thrown into the Iowa iron works, in Dubuque, Iowa, and exploded. The building was destroyed but the flames were extinguished by the workmen. The theory is that the bomb was prepared by some one having a grudge against the works, or else an out and out anarchist. The house of Inspector Anderson, of Orangeville, Ontario, was again blown up by dynamite; the front was placed on the veranda at the front of the house, and two front rooms were badly shattered. Mrs. Anderson, who was alone in the dining room and was badly shocked. The inspector had just left the house and was only about ten yards away when the explosion occurred. He was stunned by the concussion. Several Orangeville hotel keepers have been fined for violating the law during the past week, and it is a notable coincidence that dynamite explosions always occur after the liquor men have been fined for breaking the law.

GREAT FIRES.

Oscar in Tennessee, Alabama, Michigan and Illinois-Cotton Destroyed.

The most disastrous fire that ever visited Memphis, Tenn., occurred recently and resulted in the complete destruction of 13,200 bales of cotton and compresses Nos. 4 and 5 of the Merchants' Cotton Compress and Storage company. About forty cars belonging to the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, and which were loaded with cotton ready to be shipped, were burned together with their contents. The cotton destroyed was principally for export. It was valued at \$630,000. The amount of insurance, in all probability, will not exceed 60 per cent of the loss. Fire broke out just before two o'clock in the morning in the Saratoga European hotel at Chicago, Ill. Electric fire alarm bells were at once rung throughout the building, and an indescribable panic among the guests ensued. The fire first started in the kitchen of the Saratoga restaurant, on the first floor, and rapidly spread through the building, ascending to the top at the rear by means of a ventilator. Half an hour's hard work subdued the fire sufficiently to allow two truck companies to hoist their ladders and make a search of the rooms. It was at first believed that some of the guests had been caught in the fire, but no more were found. The steamer Arizona, of the Lake Superior transit line, was burned to the water's edge, near Marquette, Mich. When out thirty miles a heavy sea was encountered and the boat was turned about to come to Marquette. When she was still five miles out, the boat commenced rolling heavily, whereupon a tank of acid began leaking and set the boat on fire. Nothing could be done to put out the flames, every man being driven from his post by the fumes of the acid. The Arizona was a freight boat, valued at about \$100,000. She was on her last trip for the season. At a few minutes of midnight, a fire broke out in a laundry adjoining Sloops Bros.' skating rink in Chattanooga, Tenn. It spread to the rink immediately and it was a mass of flames before the firemen reached it. It then spread to Chapman Son's delivery stables, which, with the rink, burned like tinder. The firemen were unable to control it and it reached the new Second Presbyterian church. A fire broke out on Bank street in Decatur, Ala., and destroyed the buildings on the west side from Church to Lafayette streets. The business houses of Warner, Harris & Watkins, Dows & Burleson, Crane & Brodie, Max, Co., Houston & Murphy, E. L. Lyons and M. C. Wright were burned. A portion of the stock of goods of the merchants burned out was saved. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

W. C. T. U.

Miss Willard Says Woman Suffrage is the Hand-Maid of Prohibition.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union met at Nashville, Tenn., with representatives from almost every state and territory. For the first time Indian Territory has sent its representative. Mrs. Lide Merritt, of Tennessee, presided. Upon the platform were seated Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Hillsboro, Ohio, mother of the crusade in 1883; Pundita Ramabai, vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. of India, and officers of the National Union. The hall was decorated with beautiful banners and flowers. Mrs. Hannah Whitehall Smith, lately returned from England, opened the convention with a Bible reading on Love. Before the crowning event of convention-Miss Willard's annual address-the entire front of the platform was lined with representatives of the churches. At the conclusion of Miss Willard's address, Mrs. Zerelda Wallace led in prayer, and then followed the introduction of distinguished visitors of Nashville, and Dr. Tanner, of Alabama. The afternoon session was opened with Scripture reading and prayer. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand in 1886 of \$1,971; total receipts for 1887, \$1,842; balance in the treasury, \$3,592. In view of the encouraging financial condition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the convention adjourned by singing, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

BIG EXPRESS WAR.

Lloyd Tevis, president, and John J. Valentine, vice-president of Wells, Fargo & Co., left for the Pacific coast after having completed a contract with the Atchafalaya, Popoka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, giving the express company an exclusive franchise on the entire Santa Fe system, 8,000 miles in extent. This is regarded as a signal for a general express war. For many years the Adams, United States, American and Wells, Fargo & Co., each had by common consent, divided the territory among themselves, with the understanding that they would not infringe on one another's rights. When the Baltimore and Ohio company entered the field it became a general war, and when the United States Company absorbed the Baltimore and Ohio and began to operate its lines, it was looked upon by the other companies as a breach of faith, and it is now predicted that the move of Wells, Fargo & Co. will result in open war. It will result in a war of rates all over the country.

SOCIALISTS DOWN EAST.

The Socialist element among the German population of Adams, Mass., is likely to cause the removal of some mill operatives from that community. Hallmann Hall was occupied by a small party of German Socialists, who were harangued in German by a few of their number, and the deeds of violence for which the Chicago anarchists were hanged were loudly applauded.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

PICTURES OF THE DOINGS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Departments Gettng Down to Business Again-The Nation's Finances-Appointments and Removals-Personalia.

MAIL MATTERS.

The annual report of T. E. Nash, general superintendent of the railway mail service, shows that to handle the mails while in transit, there were employed on railroad routes 4,408, and on steamboat routes 57 railway post clerks, being a performance of their duty, postal clerks on railroads traveled (in crews) 107,068,643 miles, and those employed on steamboats, 1,808,747 miles. During the year, railway postal clerks distributed 6,894,690,875 pieces of ordinary mail matter, and protected, recorded, receipted for and dispatched 15,752,588 registered packages and cases, and 950,613 through registered pouches and inner registered districts.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper, who, with Minister West, constitute the commission on the part of Great Britain to endeavor to secure a settlement of the vexed fisheries question, arrived in the city from New York. They were immediately driven to Arlington hotel, where thirty-seven rooms had been engaged for them and their party. Besides the two high commissioners, the party included Messrs. Maycock and J. D. Thompson, Canadian minister of justice; Major-General D. R. Cameron, official secretary to Sir Charles Tupper; C. C. Chapman, his private secretary, and Wallace Graham, Q. C., his legal adviser.

"DRIVEN WELLS" DEFEATED.

What is known as the "driven well patent," which has been several times before the United States supreme court, and which has always heretofore been sustained, was declared invalid in an opinion by Justice Blatchford, based upon the record in the narrow gauge road, by Andrew Green and others against George Hovey, brought by appeal from the United States circuit court for the southern district of Iowa. This court holds that the fact is now made to appear for the first time in "driven well" litigation that the invention was used in public at Cortland, New York, by others than Green, more than two years before the application for patent was made, is fatal to the patent's validity. The decree of the circuit court in favor of the alleged infringer, Hovey, is affirmed.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS RECEIVED FROM THE PRESIDENT A LETTER ACCEPTING HIS RESIGNATION TO TAKE EFFECT AT ONCE.

The Acting Secretary of Treasury appointed Samuel Taylor to be inspector of bulls of steam vessels at Mobile, Ala.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury appointed gaugers and storekeepers as follows: Richard L. Harris, fifth district of North Carolina; John T. Cannady, sixth district of Virginia; W. G. Hauser, fifth district of North Carolina.

Secretary Lamar said to a reporter when asked if he would accept a nomination to the Supreme Court bench: "If President Cleveland sees fit to tender me the nomination, I will accept the appointment as the greatest honor of my life."

An official list of the members of the next House of Representatives shows that the house will consist of 168 democrats, 153 republicans and 4 independents. The independents are Anderson, of Iowa; Nichols, of North Carolina; Hopkins, of Virginia, and Smith, of Wisconsin.

Don M. Dickinson sent a dispatch to the President from Detroit, Mich., saying that he would accept the post-office portfolio if the Senate would unanimously confirm him; otherwise he would not.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a telegram from Dr. Porter, at Tampa, Florida, saying that there was one new case of yellow fever and no deaths. He also inquired if he could offer government aid in case the fever should break out in any town or in any of the neighboring counties.

VOICE FROM PRISON.

The Arbeiter-Zeitung, of Chicago, Ill., publishes a letter from Michael Schwab, written in the county jail, the day before the execution of the anarchists. The letter is printed under the heading, "August Spies as man," and is devoted to proving that, while Spies and Lingg had different ideas, the editor, nevertheless, had a high opinion of the bomber. Schwab asserts that when Death-Watch Osborn, informed Spies of Lingg's death, Spies burst into tears. The letter further says that when Fielden, Spies and Schwab were taken to the jail library, the afternoon of the day before the hanging to bid good-by to their families, the trio were in the room for fully two hours, in company with two deputies; that conversation naturally turned to Lingg's death, and "we all agreed that he was an extraordinary man." Spies said: "Lingg was a man of strong principle and could not be frightened back from any idea that he had undertaken as principle. He was impelled by high ideas. John Brown was such a man. French revolution had its Danton and its Marat, and also the American revolution showed characters similar to Lingg." The Arbeiter-Zeitung also publishes a letter addressed to the wife of Engel, by a certain showman, offering her \$10,000 for the body of Lingg, the purpose being to place it on exhibition in different cities throughout the United States.

BAPTIST NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The sixth annual meeting of the Baptist National Congress, began its sessions at Indianapolis, Ind. The congress is not official or business, but was organized in order that current questions might be discussed by its members. The foremost men of the denomination participate in its discussions.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Tom Woolfolk, the Macon, Ga., murderer, attempted to escape from jail, by sawing his way out. A double bladed knife and an iron cot hook were the articles used, and he had a big hole made when the attempted escape was discovered.

The wood-chopper's axe is said to be rapidly stripping New Hampshire of much of its most beautiful scenery.

THE PENSIONERS.

When berries are ripe, what breeze pass by the hillside slope of tangled grass. As under the warmth of shower and sun Flavr and fragrance melt in one!

The treasure is hidden, the leaf is spread To mock the eye with a gleam of red, And the ant that dwells by the pasture stone Tastes the sweets of the hour alone.

When cherries are ripe how fair a sky Arches the hills of hot July, While over the land a joyful lay Sounds the praise of the dawning day!

The reapers turn from the weighted sheaves To ride the depth of dazzling leaves, And the farthest flush in the tall-tale East Calls the robins to share the feast.

When apples are ripe the fields are bare And the frost dissolves in the kindling air, And a murmur of laughter comes and goes From the rustling length of the orchard rows.

The turf is streaked with a crimson hue, And the lowland meadows are through, And the dream of a glancing heart is dear When apples are ripe, in the waning year.

-Dora Read Goodale, in Independent.

A CONSOLIDATION.

BY SARAH S. PRATT.

The sanctum of the Bloomville Journal was occupied by two persons. One of them sat on a rickety chair, his feet on the table. He was smoking and absent-mindedly scanning the walls. The sanctum, to his fastidious taste, was not an attractive place, but his friendship for the young editor who was working hard at a desk, drew him here every evening. On a table lay great bound files of the Journal. The dust on them was only disturbed when the editor desired to look up some editorial matter. The telephone was convenient to the table, and on the wall beside it were some fresco ornamentations which might be traced to the "devil." A big bodied brass lamp with the corpses of hundreds of summer insects glued to it by the exuding cold-oil, sat on the table. Somebody had improvised a shade by cutting a hole in a piece of paper and putting it over the chimney. The magazine bottle, inkstand and shears were side by side as if ready to abet each other in any undertaking. A window opened into a back room and a begrimed face appeared at it and called:

"Copy, sir." This "sir" was a compliment only bestowed upon the editor, the "devil" having no respect for any dignity less than that one.

John Edwards caught up a pile of loose manuscript and handed it in.

"There," he said, "that will run them for a while. Fulton, if you are in a hurry don't wait for me. I have something I want to write up for my literary department."

He threw his head back and paced around the apartment, his tall athletic form seeming to enjoy the freedom of its legs. He looked around at the dinginess of the place and laughed.

"Shabby place, isn't it, Fulton?"

"I've just been wondering where on earth you get the inspirati'n for those fine little criticisms of yours. This place is enough to kill genius. Ever been down at Newtown?" The Critic down there has a perfect gem of a sanctum. Clean and bright."

"And flowers, I'll bet a hat," interrupted Edwards.

Fulton laughed. "Not only flowers but a desk with tiles and brass, and carved wood. Then there's a carpet, brussels carpet, and chairs, whole chairs, mind you, and papered walls and pictures."

John Edwards stood still, enjoying the description.

"I don't know that fellow, but I have great curiosity to, but reading his paper every week, I've formed an opinion of him which your description justifies. He's no force in politics at all but in everything pertaining to literature and good taste he is unusual."

Just then a boy entered with an arm full of mail. Edwards went to the table, glanced over it, and singled out a paper.

"Fulton, do you believe in twin souls?"

"I don't believe in any of those heathenish fads, theosophy and the like, don't know a thing about them and care less."

"You're a most unprogressive fellow, Fulton, but look here." He bent over the table and held up a piece of paper on which were written the headlines: "The New Craze Buddhism and Boston. The Light of Asia, Reviewed."

"You see what I intend to write," he resumed. "Well, there is a queer literary sympathy between this Newtown Critic man and myself. I would almost bet that in this paper or in next week's anyhow there will be a criticism on the 'Light of Asia.'"

He tore off the wrapper, turned to a certain department and laughed. "Here it is." He skimmed over it rapidly. "It is so good," he said, "that I shall copy it entire and leave my own article unwritten. You see," and Edwards walked around and resumed his chair, "this fellow is perpetually scooping me on such articles. He comes out two days before I do, and he invariably writes on subjects that I have in view. Now, if I print my subjects, my views are so near his own that he will think I am simply 'adapting' his articles, so I copy them entire, and my printers have the impudence to tell me there is more Critic than Journal about the paper. What's his name, anyhow?"

"Irving, Washington Irving." He claims to be a third cousin of the original I believe. Miss Irving, the sister, is a daisy of a girl. I see her often. I'll tell you, Edwards, how you can get out of the difficulty," and Fulton lifted a wisp of paper, held it to his cigar and made ready to go. "Propose a consolidation to Irving."

Edwards rose to his feet; his eyes shining.

"Jove! but that's a magnificent idea. Why did it never strike me? Why Fulton?"

But that gentleman was already half way down stairs, and Edwards's enthusiasm took the form of a loud and minute letter to Washington Irving, editor of the Newtown Critic, setting forth the inestimable benefits that would accrue to that paper from a permanent union with the Bloomville Journal.

From a long acquaintance with you editorially," so ran the letter. "I am certain that our united work would result in unusual success. The wonderful tact and observation manifested in your general articles, combined with my practical knowledge, would make the Bloomville Journal a paper of the highest class." Then followed financial propositions, very liberal ones, for John Edwards was the embodiment of liberality both in the theory and practice.

The sixteen hours that elapsed before an answer came, were long ones to the impatient young editor. Finally he broke the seal. A letter courteous and liberal in tone, was his own conclusion: "I am as high as pleased with the idea of a consolidation in yourself. My paper has always lacked the element which you can supply, viz: greater practical knowledge than I possess, having

TO-MORROW.

Bind up a wreath and give it in Before this dull day closes, And in the garland let there be Edith Thorns as well as roses.

Weave violets in and greenest lays, Weave willow for my sorrow, And flowers for the yesterdays, And white lilies for to-morrow.

White lilies, for they tell of peace Beyond the gates of even, Where whispers of the soul's release Seem mystic hints of heaven, And yesterday-but that has gone, And so I needs must borrow A hope of that swift-coming dawn, The promise of to-morrow.

For evermore-to-morrow lends Evermore of completeness; True lovers and the steadfast friends With faces full of sweetness; And backward all seems dim and gray And vaguely touched with sorrow; I care not for your yesterday, I care not for to-morrow.

The past is past-ah! dead indeed, I weep not for its going, Its phantoms weave no more I bleed; Than west winds wildly howling; Press onward, ay! and upward, heart, While I my gladness borrow, For Hope and I shall never part While I can have to-morrow.

-Ernest M'Guffey, in the Inter-Ocean.

PITH AND POINT.

During a storm it is all up with an umbrella. The hornet always manages to keep his end up. Odd, isn't it, that fast colors never run?-Tiddits.

"Put up and shut up!"-the stoves and doors.-Danielle Breeze.

Upright pianos are often played by downright blues.-Duluth Paraphraser.

How sweet and pleasant it is to eat a big dinner for one's country.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Does he go by machinery?" inquired a little girl who saw a nude on a bicycle passing.-New Haven News.

It is not every bicycle rider who can lower the record, but it is a poor bicycle that cannot lower the rider.-Philadelphia Call.

"I think I'll give this country the shake," remarked the malaria, as if preparing for business.-Washington Critic.

Our best friends are those who keep perfectly quiet when some one is enumerating their virtues.-Shoo and Leather Reporter.

A Harlem lady put her tongue to a hot flat iron, thinking it was not hot, and her husband has had a quiet time of it lately.-New York News.

"I cannot be content with less than heaven," said Mr. Bolley, a poet of much worth. Not so modest he as many later. "Who would be satisfied with the earth?"-Life.

"In literature there seems to be a man constantly catching our ideas," said a writer. "Yes," some one rejoined, "and the trouble is that he catches them before you do."

"What do you sell that ribbon for?" asked a young lady in a dry goods store. "Eight dollars a week-oh, beg pardon-50 cents a yard, miss."-Washington Critic.

The subject of "The American Bar" is attracting daily attention in the Eastern press. It receives considerable attention here, but mostly closes at midnight.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

"That man may not be a pugilist," remarked a hotel proprietor after a stormy interview with a guest who kicked at the amount of his bill, "but I'm sure that he is a price-fighter."-Arkansas Traveller.

"No, darling," said a Burlington mother to a sick child, "the doctor says I mustn't read to you." Then, mamma, begged the little one, "won't you please read to yourself out loud?"-Burlington Press.

"Pig pens close to the wall, or close to the house," said a friend to a friend, "mean death." "You bet; death to the pig. It's pretty hard to locate the pen so as to change this fatal signification, too."-Burdette.

"Lay off your overcoat or your won't feel it when you go out," said a landlord of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "The last time I was here I left off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and I haven't felt it since."-Industrial World.