

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

-Ranodyne Shedd, a wealthy pioneer of Tekousha, Michigan, killed his wife with an axe, and then fatally cut his own throat. He was 73 years of age. Domestic trouble caused the tragedy. Charles Dean, aged 33 years, shot and killed his brother Leverette, aged 35, and then committed suicide, near Elkhart, Illinois, on the 2d. There had been ill-feelings between them for some time, the cause of which is unknown. -The President on the 3d signed the act granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the Arsenal and Naval Asylum grounds to Philadelphia. -The Senate has confirmed H. E. Slaymaker to be postmaster at Lancaster, Penna., H. G. Ashmead postmaster at Chester, Penna., and R. Y. Watson postmaster at Milford, Delaware. -Colonel M. S. Quay on the 3d entered upon his duties as State Treasurer, at Harrisburg. -Argument on the motion for a new trial for Samuel Johnson, convicted of the murder of John Sharpless, at Media was on the 3d postponed by Judge Clayton until the October term of court. Argument was heard in Norristown on a motion for a new trial in the case of John M. Wilson, convicted of the murder of Daly. -A train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad broke near Delavau Station, Illinois, on the 4th, and three lumber cars fell down an embankment. Four men were killed. -A report comes from Winnipeg that the Yankton Sioux and other American Indians are threatening trouble and have asked Sitting Bull to join them. -Thirteen families were made homeless by the fire in Fairview, Penna., on the 3d. The insurance includes \$9000 in the American of Philadelphia. The paint and car shops of the Omaha Railroad at St. Paul were burned on the 3d, with the pay car and two passenger coaches. Loss, \$20,000. The Home Mill, at Staffordville, Connecticut, was burned on the 3d. Loss, \$25,000. The Elkhart Paper Mill Company's factory, at Elkhart, Indiana, was burned on the 3d. Loss, \$20,000. -In the county jail at Winfield, Kansas, on the evening of the 3d, when Deputy Sheriff Herrod opened the door to lock the prisoners in their cells, they made a dash at him and knocked him down. Henry Champlin, one of the guards, fired at the gang and killed one of them named Bennett, imprisoned for counterfeiting. Champlin was then struck senseless by a blow on the head, and four prisoners convicted of or charged with horse stealing, counterfeiting and forgery, made their escape. -At Harrisburg on the 4th, Harding and Smith, the associates of Dr. Buttermore, in the scheme to defraud the State of \$12,500 for a hospital at Conneville, were called before Judge Simonton for sentence. They said on the 3d that they did not want a new trial. The Court sentenced them to pay the cost of prosecution and to pay a fine of \$300 each and to be imprisoned for one hour. -Robert Harding, Assistant Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, committed suicide on the 3d. -Further particulars of the Anarchist riot in Chicago show that the number killed was less than at first reported, although the details of the conflict do not lessen the atrocity of its character. Two of the wounded policemen are dead, four mortally wounded, and twenty-four suffering from dangerous wounds. There was more violence on the 5th, but on a smaller scale, a mob of men, women and children tearing out a drug store and a saloon, but wherever turbulence appeared it was quelled. The Mayor issued a proclamation, warning people against collecting in crowds, and advising them to obey the law. Four of the Anarchist leaders, who are accused of having incited the riot—the two brothers Spies, Schwab and Fielding—were arrested on the 5th. Another, Parsons, escaped the police. The office of the Arbeiter Zeitung was raided, and it was here that Schwab and the two Spies were captured. The twenty-five printers were also arrested. In the office were found arms and dynamite. The coroner held an inquest on the body of Officer Deegan, killed in the riot, and the result was that the prisoners were committed without bail. -The Bracket Block in Minneapolis, a five-story structure, to which an addition was being made, collapsed on the 5th, burying in its ruins twenty workmen. Late in the evening eleven men had been taken out, four of them dead, the others more or less injured. -In Sandusky, Ohio, on the 5th, Gottlieb Fauth went to the house of his divorced wife and broke open the door and struck the woman on the head with an axe, fracturing her skull. Supposing her dead he laid down beside her, and cut the arteries of his left wrist with a razor. At last accounts the woman was expected to recover, Fauth to die. -The President on the 5th nominated Calvin Goodman to be postmaster at Reading, Pa. -Brigadier General Gabriel R. Paul, U. S. A., retired, died on the 5th in Washington, in the 75th year of his age. -An official statement of the condition of the broken City National Bank of Williamsport, Penna., shows that the total liabilities are \$285,651, including deposits of \$140,500, besides the capital stock of \$100,000. The assets include over \$150,000 of bills discounted, \$33,000 of bonds and premiums and \$22,000 in real estate. The liabilities exceed the assets by \$51,000. It is believed that depositors will receive 25 per cent. of the amount due them in a short time. -The situation at Chicago was improved on the 6th, there being greater confidence in the ability of the authorities to preserve the peace. The Switchmen's Union has adopted a resolution and the Knights of Labor have issued a circular denouncing the doings of the Anarchists. The

search for rioters is being kept up, and fresh seizures of arms and powder are made. In one house an alleged maker of bombs, Gustav Stenge, was arrested. Discoveries were made on the 6th of attempts to start fires in the lumber district, and at five minutes before 12 o'clock on the evening of the same day two alarms of fire were struck simultaneously, one from the lumber district, the other from "the centre of the city's lowest quarter." The fires were quickly subdued. -The House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 6th, considered the resolution introduced by Representative O'Neill, of Missouri, thanking Mr. Gladstone for his efforts to secure Home Rule for Ireland. No action was taken, and the discussion indicated a disposition on the part of the committee to allow the resolution to lie on the table in the committee room. -The labor troubles were discussed on the 6th, in Cabinet meeting, and "the riots in Chicago and Milwaukee, and elsewhere, were referred to, with a view of taking such precautions for the protection of Government property as may be found necessary." -Senator Fair, of Nevada, has sent to the Secretary of the Interior a pamphlet advocating the settlement of the Apaches on Santa Catalina Island, in the Pacific Ocean, about 25 miles southwest of Los Angeles, California. The island can be bought from its owner for a consideration. Mr. Fair says the climate of the island is delightful, and adds: "Should this island be purchased and the Indians placed thereon it will forever put an end to the annual summer raids of these Indians upon unprotected white settlers and their families." -The Senate has confirmed Frank Brown to be postmaster at Baltimore. -The President on the 6th nominated James H. McLeary, of Texas, to be Associate Justice for Montana. -Ex-Senator David Davis, of Illinois, is reported to be dangerously ill of barucania, at his home in Bloomington. -O. B. Ficklin, ex-Congressman from Illinois, died on the 5th, aged 78 years. Lieutenant H. J. Hunt, of the Navy, son-in-law of Adjutant General Drum, died at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, on the 5th. -The rigging of the Thayer Oil Well at Washington, Penna., was fired by lightning on the 6th. The well is one of the largest in the district, having an average daily flow of 60 barrels. Coop's Foundry at Hamilton, Ontario, was damaged by fire on the 6th, to the extent of \$40,000. -Three fires were started simultaneously among wooden buildings in Shenandoah, Penna., on the 5th, but the flames were soon extinguished.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 3d, Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably the joint resolution, providing for a constitutional amendment extending the present Presidential term till the 30th of April instead of the 4th of March, 1889, and providing that the term of the Fiftieth Congress be also extended to that date. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Dolph, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported an original bill to repeal all laws providing for the pre-emption of public lands, laws allowing entries for timber culture, and for other purposes. He said it was designed to be offered as a substitute for the bill on the same subject, already reported from the committee. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned. In the U. S. Senate on the 4th, a number of private claim bills were considered. The Post-office Appropriation bill was resumed, and the section appropriating \$800,000 for the carriage of the mails to Central and South America, China, Japan, etc., were adopted—yeas 30, nays 18. The bill was then passed finally and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments. Mr. Morgan offered resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and to lie on the table, declaring "that it is the duty of Congress to extend necessary mail facilities across the sea, from the principal ports of all foreign countries with which the United States has any considerable trade, or where trade can be profitably developed; that the duty of Congress to provide that the American people shall have the right to buy ships abroad and import them at reasonable rates of duty, and that the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign built ships are as unjust and unwise as laws would be that would prohibit the importation of all other articles of foreign manufacture." The Senate then adjourned. In the U. S. Senate on the 5th, Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that some arrangement should be made with the Government of Mexico adequate to the suppression of the evils growing out of the crossing of the border line between the United States and Mexico; also a copy of the resolution be sent to the President. The Inter State Commerce bill was considered. The Chair presented an order proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, making the Anti-Chinese Immigration bill and the Chinese Indemnity bill special orders for Monday, May 17th. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the U. S. Senate on the 6th, the Inter-State Commerce bill was considered, and various amendments were submitted. It was unanimously agreed that a vote should be taken on the bill on the 11th. Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Education and Labor reported favorably a bill applying to letter carriers the provisions of the Eight-hour law. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 30th ult., a resolution was adopted setting apart May 15th, for the consideration of the Oleomargarine bill. The bill creating a Department of Agriculture was dis-

cusSED. The River and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned. In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 1st Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, from the Civil Service Committee, submitted a report on a recent resolution offered by Mr. Taubee, of Kentucky, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House by what authority the practice of permitting employees in his department to appoint substitutes is allowed. The committee, in its report, says that it can see no reason for questioning the good faith of the statement made by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, that substitution is allowed when the permanent employes are absent on account of sickness. Accepting this as a valid reason for the temporary appointment of substitutes, the committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. After a speech by Mr. Taubee, denouncing the Civil Service law, Mr. Findlay moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 113. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the Chinese Immigration act; also providing indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of dry docks at certain navy yards. The Oklahoma bill was considered. Adjourned. In the House on the 3d, conference reports on the Indian Appropriation bill and the "Fourth of July Claims" bill were agreed to. A resolution was adopted providing that on and after the 10th inst., the sessions of the House shall be from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M. A bill was introduced by Mr. Findlay of Maryland, repealing all taxes on tobacco and the manufacture and sale thereof, and by Mr. Adams, of New York, to amend the tariff law by striking out the words "woolen and worsted" from the clause which imposes a duty varying from 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem (according to the value of the article) on flannels, blankets, hoods of wool, knit goods made on knitting frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, etc. Adjourned. In the House on the 4th, the resignation of Congressman Pulitzer, of New York, was received and laid on the table. The Campbell-Weaver contested election case was considered, and the majority resolution declaring Mr. Weaver, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was adopted. An evening session was held for the disposal of business from the Military Committee. Adjourned. In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported a bill to extend the free delivery service. Mr. Gregory, of Iowa, from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, reported adversely the Senate bill for a Commission on the Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors. Mr. Morrison, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill repealing the law allowing internal revenue collectors commissions on taxes collected on distilled spirits. A bill "for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army" was considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to enlisted men in the navy and marine corps. Agreed to—yeas, 127; nays, 72. Pending action the Committee rose and a recess was taken until evening. The consideration of the bill was resumed in evening session. Adjourned. In the House, on the 5th, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for female suffrage. It was placed on the calendar. The same gentleman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely a bill "to equalize the right of fishing in the navigable waters of the United States," and it was laid on the table. The bill to create a Department of Agriculture and Labor was considered in the morning hour. The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was resumed, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to report back a measure appropriating eight million dollars for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the President. Rejected—yeas 85, nays 157. The bill was then passed—yeas 143, nays 102. After an unsuccessful attempt to have the Electoral Count bill taken up the House adjourned.

American Agriculture.

A grand sight is a field of corn on a hot day. I remember being upon a train in Southern Illinois which, on account of obstructions on the line, had to lie upon a siding for several hours. Nothing but corn was in sight over the great level plain. I wandered among the immense stalks, some at least fourteen feet high; a heavy dew had fallen during the night, and the hot morning sun was now well up in the heavens. Crack after crack resounded like pistol shots. It was the corn bursting its coverings. I imagined I could actually see it grow; I know I felt it do so. What would America do without its maize and cotton, the two pillars upon which its agricultural supremacy so largely depends. She is pretty sure of the future, however, for upon no other portion of the globe can these be grown to such advantage.

"MA, what is meant by 'little pitchers have long ears'?" "It is simply an expression, my dear, used by grown people sometimes when children are about. Where did you hear it?" "I heard pa say it to the nurse."

Tomorrow. Tomorrow and tomorrow, O fair and far away, What treasures lie when hope is high, along your shining way! What promises all unfulfilled, what better deeds to do Than ever yet, are softly set beneath your skies of blue. Tomorrow and tomorrow, O sweet and far away, Still evermore lead on before, along your shining way! Still evermore lift up your eyes above what we have won, To higher needs and finer deeds that we have left undone. MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. "It is my opinion that that will be a match." Mrs. Slimborn's voice expressed genuine satisfaction. Her daughter, Miss Birdie Slimborn, playing a brilliant waltz in the hotel parlor, and James Nicklespoon, Esq., engaged in turning the young lady's leaves, were the subjects of this remark. "Then you like Mr. Nicklespoon?" Mrs. Slimborn's companion inquired. "Oh! very much! He is a perfect gentleman, and enormously wealthy, you know." "So I have heard," said the plain little woman in black silk and thread lace, who was evidently watching the proceedings at the piano with considerable interest; "and I have also heard," she added, "that Mr. Nicklespoon was somewhat dissipated." "Not to speak of, I think," Mrs. Slimborn responded, a smiling face turned to the young couple at the piano. "Mr. Nicklespoon may be a little gay," she went on lightly, "but my dear Mrs. Beaufort, you wouldn't recommend a minister for a son-in-law, would you?" "If the minister were a good man, and your daughter loved the minister, most certainly!" the little lady replied. "If Mr. Nicklespoon were to lose his money, has he anything to depend upon, Mrs. Slimborn?" she inquired. "Mercy on us!" the maneuvering woman exclaimed. "You don't know what you are talking about, Mrs. Beaufort! Why, Mr. Nicklespoon's place on the Hudson is worth half a million at least. Mr. Nicklespoon lose his money?" "This was so comical and preposterous a suggestion that Mrs. Slimborn was obliged to ask pardon for being so exceedingly impolite as to laugh in her companion's face. "Your daughter is a fine pianist," Mrs. Beaufort remarked, after her neighbor's merriment had subsided. "She ought to be," said the pianist's mamma. "We have spent thousands of dollars on her musical education. I left everything and went abroad with her for two years, just for the sake of having her perfected, you know," Mrs. Slimborn ran on. "Dear me, I did think I should die with homesickness and ennui. Birdie's teacher didn't want her to come back for two or three years more, do you think; but of course that was all nonsense. "In what way was it nonsense?" Mrs. Beaufort inquired. "Don't you think she can play well enough as it is? If we had been educating her for a public performer, that would have been different." "I suppose she could teach music." This plain lady dressed in black silk and thread lace seemed determined to be disagreeable; but as she happened to be the distinguished wife of a very wealthy and distinguished man, Mrs. Slimborn felt constrained to put up with her eccentricities. "Birdie teach music!" Mrs. Slimborn was again very much amused. "Why, she is the most nervous creature in the world, and extremely delicate. You wouldn't think it to look at her, but Birdie cries at the least thing. This used to annoy the professors so much when we were abroad, but she is so sensitive, poor child." "I suppose your daughter's study of music was thorough?" Mrs. Beaufort remarked. "Well, in a way," Mrs. Slimborn replied. "I had her skip harmony and thorough bass, and all that nonsense. They weren't necessary for her, you see. We wanted her to be just what she is, a brilliant performer, able to read difficult music at sight, and all that you know." "In other words, Mrs. Slimborn, you desired your daughter to shine in society!" said the little woman in black silk. "That's about it!" Mrs. Slimborn replied, frankly. "We mothers have a fearful responsibility, for so much depends on the way we begin with our daughters. If they are not well settled, then they have the most perfect right to blame us." "So much depends on what you mean by well settled," Mrs. Slimborn's neighbor remarked. "If parents educate their daughters, as they do their sons, to be self-supporting—" "Self-supporting?" Mrs. Slimborn interrupted with a frightened expression of countenance. "You don't mean to work and take care of themselves?" "That is precisely what I mean," the lady responded. "If, for instance, you had seen to it that your daughter had studied music so thoroughly as to be able to teach it if occasion required

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you would have secured her against the future." "Excuse me," said Mrs. Slimborn, with some coolness; "but if you will allow me make a personal matter of it, I should like to ask if you have educated your daughters on this plan?" The little lady in black silk smiled pleasantly. "My oldest daughter, Mrs. Slimborn," she answered, "is now perfecting herself in dressmaking. To use a more plebeian expression, she has learned a trade. She made the dress, Mrs. Slimborn, that you admired so much to-day at dinner. Her taste ran in this direction, and my aim has been to have her learn everything that can be learned of the science of dressmaking. If anything were to happen now or in the future which made it necessary for her to support herself, she could do it. My youngest daughter has graduated from college, and will return this fall to take up astronomy with the professor of that institution. To add a little to this personal narrative, Mrs. Slimborn," and now the little lady laughed heartily, "it is my desire that both my daughters shall live lives of single blessedness." "Mercy on me! old maids!" Mrs. Slimborn exclaimed. "Old maids unless their husbands are their equals in the qualities that insure happiness to married life," said Mrs. Beaufort, earnestly. "To bury my daughters, Mrs. Slimborn," she added, "would be a light trouble compared with giving them to unprincipled and dissolute men. Wealth my daughters can live without if need be, but honor is indispensable." The music had ceased, and Miss Birdie had walked away with her admirer. Mrs. Slimborn, a good deal dazed, and more shocked by what she had heard, excused herself, as soon as she could, and went in search of the young couple. The next day the formal announcement was made of the engagement between James Nicklespoon, Esq., and Miss Birdie Slimborn. "That morning Mr. Nicklespoon celebrated his engagement by getting drunk. "Boys must be boys!" Mrs. Slimborn remarked when the news came to her, and both she and her daughter commented jokingly on the young man's dissipated appearance the next day. Mr. Nicklespoon's place on the Hudson, Mr. Nicklespoon's town house, and unlimited means fully compensated in the eyes of both mother and daughter for any and every "indiscretion" which Mr. Nicklespoon might be guilty of. Early in the fall Mr. Nicklespoon and Miss Slimborn were married. Mrs. Beaufort, aware of the rottenness upon which this union was built, noticed with absorbing interest the career of this young couple. It just took four years for Mr. Nicklespoon to get through with his property, and at the expiration of that time Mrs. Nicklespoon was obliged to flee to her parents not only for shelter, but for protection against the dissipated wretch to whom her mother had been in such haste to marry her. Mr. Slimborn, who had speculated on the expectation of financial assistance from his wealthy son-in-law, finally failed in business, and soon after died. Mrs. Slimborn, her daughter and grandchild, are objects of charity, neither woman having the ability to contribute in the slightest manner to her own support. Mrs. Beaufort, full of pity for their misfortune, found a few music scholars for Mrs. Nicklespoon, but that lady's superficial education, notwithstanding her two years abroad, made it impossible for her to give satisfaction. "I told you Birdie couldn't teach!" Mrs. Slimborn remarked one day to Mrs. Beaufort. "I didn't educate her for a teacher; and then her sensibilities are much too fine for such drudgery." "It wasn't any use to say anything to her," Mrs. Beaufort remarked afterward; "but it seems to me the story of these two women ought to be written. Perhaps some mother who reads it will think less of her daughter's marriage and more of her education. If mothers would only find out what their girls are fitted for and then see to it that they learn thoroughly whatever they take up, always with self-support in view, a world of misery would be saved. Marriage under most conditions is a lottery," she continued; "and the proper education of our girls is the only thing in life that will ever make it less so." Electric Lamps for Parisian Carriages. The success of the incandescent electric lamp for private carriages in Paris, as a substitute for candles and oil lamps is pronounced complete. Not only the regular side-lights are included in this plan, but the interior of the vehicle is illuminated by a lamp sufficiently powerful to read by, and in some instances a similar lamp is placed for novelty on the head of the horse. The lamps are connected by wires with small accumulators placed under the driver's seat. They are small in size, being only about eight inches square and four inches high, each of such accumulators being able to supply a lamp of five candle power for the space of some six hours. During the day they are removed and charged with electricity from a dynamo machine or otherwise, and at night they are ready for use. Walk as if you were conscious that your body has a soul in it.

AUTOGRAPHS AND STAMPS.

The Demands Made Upon Public Officials.

There are two kinds of hunters in addition to the ever present office hunters that public officials cannot escape—the autograph seeker and the postage stamp collector. A change of administration brings to the front the entire army of the former and they continue their attacks until the close of the administration, when the signatures of ex-officials are not so much in demand. The desk of the President's door-keeper, which stands at the door of the cabinet room, is never free from autograph albums. Sometimes there are several piles of them. Charles Loeffler, the door-keeper, has his hands full in complying with the many requests that are made of him to secure autographs. The President's signature is first obtained on the proper page, a certain place being marked in the book for each autograph desired. Afterwards the cabinet officers are caught as they come from the President's office, and find that the easiest way out of the scrape is to sit down and scratch off their names. The signatures of other men of prominence are secured in the same way, and when they are all in the albums are returned to their owners. Requests for autographs by mail are received every day in the different departments. At the Department of Justice the requests for the autograph of the Attorney General range from one to six daily. Only one writer in about ten thinks of inclosing a stamp. The majority of the letters, therefore, find their way into the waste basket, although some are answered in something of the following manner: "I am directed to inform you that there is no money available by the Department of Justice for paying postage for autographs." Those who want the autograph very much take the hint, and send back a stamp. One person sent back an answer the other day in which he inclosed a postage stamp, with the remark that he was glad to see that the Attorney General took such a broad and business-like view of his official duties. Most writers object to paying six cents for postage, for that is what it will cost them if they neglect to inclose the stamp in the first place. A request was received the other day for "the autograph of the Attorney General, written by himself personally." The stamp mania has decreased somewhat in the past few years, and is confined mainly to school boys, who take Saturday mornings for a tour of the Departments. Some of the officials get to know the bright, happy faces of the youngsters, and take occasion during the week to lay by for them some canceled stamps from the foreign mails. Persons who make the collection of stamps a business occasionally are heard from, but they go to it in a business-like way, and cause comparatively little annoyance. A short time ago an advertisement appeared in the local papers offering \$5 for a complete set of Department of Justice stamps. The officials could not understand why the school boys attacked the department with such an increased force, until one of them happened to see the advertisement. Boys, in speaking of stamps, always refer to them by the name of the country or place to which they belong. A little fellow called upon the chief clerk of the Department of Justice the other day, and said: "Please sir, give me a Department of Justice." He couldn't understand for some time the reply that the country possessed but one such department, and that was in daily use. He finally explained it was a department stamp he wanted, and not the department itself.

Truthful Fish Tales.

It is estimated by the California fish commissioners that \$3,000,000 worth of fish is annually exported from the waters of that State to China by Chinese fishermen.

Two lakes at Lynn, Conn., contained a bountiful supply of perch and pickerel three years ago. They were stocked with black bass. Now the pickerel have disappeared, but black bass are plentiful.

A fish caught near Gloucester, Mass., was about eight inches long, and looked somewhat like a miniature sperm whale, with a head resembling an animal's and a true whale's tail. It is a mystery to the fishermen.

A fisherman says he has frequently caught two fish on one hook in the waters of Long Island Sound, one of the fish having seized hold of the other's tail. He thinks that certain fish have a habit of steering each other through strong currents in this manner. When taken out of the water exhaustion causes them to tighten their hold, and thus the angler is enabled to land them.

The Greenland shark is hunted principally for its liver. It is caught on a hook baited with seal fat or half-decayed horseflesh. The flesh of the shark when fresh is indigestible and unwholesome; when dried it has a flavor like that of old cheese. It is usually prepared for food by a process of fermentation, the fish being buried in the ground. When fermented the meat is slimy and jelly-like.

Mackerel are frequently found under the swimming-bells of medusa, and it has been established that they eat off the points of the latter's tentacles. It is remarkable that the mackerel can live unharmed close to the medusa, and even prey upon them, when much larger fish are frequently found dead from contact with them. The mackerel gains food and also protection from these poisonous swimming-bells.