

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The cold weather still continues in the Northwest, and additional reports are being received of persons who were frozen to death in the recent blizzard. The past two nights were the coldest ever known in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. On the morning of the 17th spirit thermometers ranged from 55 to 62 degrees below zero. A despatch from Austin, Texas, says the Colorado river for the first time since the settlement of the country was frozen over on the 16th the ice being from four inches to a foot thick at Memphis, Tennessee. The blizzard which set in on the 14th was still raging on the 17th and business was almost entirely suspended. The ground is covered with ice to a depth of eight inches. An old Englishman lost in the blizzard at Grand Forks, Dakota, buried himself in the snow and laid there all night, and escaped with a few touches of frost. The list of dead, prepared by the Evening Journal of St. Paul, Minnesota, now foots up 153, and that of the Evening Dispatch 152.

A passenger train on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad was wrecked on the morning of the 17th near Bluffington, Ohio, by a broken rail. The smoke and ladies' car were capsized, and dragged nearly 200 yards before the train was stopped. Allan Gilbert, of Fostoria, Ohio, was killed. Frank Mayo's "Nordeck" Company was on the train, and the following members of it were injured: Miss Francis Graham, ankle dislocated and back sprained. Edwin Noland, left hand crushed and afterwards amputated. Neil Gray, cut on the head. Robert Nell, thrown through window and badly bruised about the head and face. Lawrence Johnson, right arm broken. J. C. Harvey, head badly cut with glass. The other passengers injured were F. W. Redding, G. H. Ways and C. Young, of Findlay, none fatally.

A collision between two passenger trains occurred on the Erie Railroad, on the morning of the 17th, between Avoca and Kanona. Engineer Maynard was killed and Fireman Marsh severely injured. A collision between two snow plow engines took place near Hoskins, Nebraska, on the 16th. Engineer Oliver Sawyer was killed and several other men were severely injured. John Madden, the fourteenth victim of the Bradford disaster, who was injured at the tank house, died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the 17th. A street car was struck by an express train at a railroad crossing in Chicago, on the 17th. Several passengers were tumbled into a snow drift and slightly injured.

Reports from every part of Northern Texas tell of unheard-of suffering among the people, and wholesale destruction among cattle, many of which were frozen to death under good shelter.

An Italian tramp was on the morning of the 17th, found frozen to death on the road between Selin's Grove and Millintown, Penna.

Otto Sanders, alias William Franklin, shot his wife, in Cincinnati, on the 17th. They had not lived together for several weeks. It is thought the woman is mortally wounded.

Charles E. Young, confidential book-keeper for the Michigan Carbon Company, in Detroit, was arrested on the 17th, for a defalcation amounting to \$76,000.

Frank M. Irion, clerk and register of the City Court of Birmingham, Alabama, left that town recently and it is now ascertained that he is a defaulter for \$10,000 or more. The dwelling of Henry A. Blair, in Chicago, was robbed of \$2000 worth of diamonds and jewelry while the family were at dinner, on the evening of the 16th. Wm. Selby, late senior partner in the firm of Selby & Co., in Toronto, Ontario, paper makers and stationers, was on the 18th arraigned on the charge of forging the signature of Taylor Bros. to a promissory note for \$3000. Two other charges of forgery were also made against him, bringing the amount up to \$15,000. He was remanded for a week. During the temporary absence of Michael Oswald, one of the wealthiest citizens of Brownsville, Ohio, on the evening of the 17th, his wife was seized by burglars, bound and drugged. The thieves then ransacked the house in search of \$2000 that Mr. Oswald was supposed to have received a few days ago. Oliver Grant was arrested in Denver, Colorado, on the evening of the 17th, on the charge of stealing nearly \$30,000 from the Victoria Placer Mine, near Breckenridge. In his trunk were found nuggets and mint certificates amounting to nearly \$20,000. He was on his way to Canada when arrested.

A bob sled, containing fifty-two persons, collided with another sled while descending a hill in Kansas City, Missouri, on the evening of the 17th, and was overturned. Seventeen of the occupants sustained injuries. Maud McDonald, Maud Wolsey and Jennie Tracey being severely hurt. Napoleon Trovost, injured in the coasting accident at Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 16th, had his leg amputated on the 18th, and died of the shock the same evening. The rest of the injured are reported to be doing well.

Four men were burned, though not fatally, by an explosion of gas in the Fairmount Colliery, at Pittston, Penna., on the evening of the 17th. Michael Anders, aged 40 years, in a fit of absent-mindedness walked into an open shaft at Pittston, on the 18th, and was killed by falling to the bottom, one hundred feet below.

Two little children of Bernard Ward, of Colesville, Pa., were playing with a loaded pistol on the 18th, when it was accidentally discharged, fatally injuring one of them.

Dispatches from the Northwest still contain reports of the finding of persons who were frozen to death in the terrible blizzard recently. The report of the death of a school teacher and sixteen children in Dadmun

county, Dakota, which was at first discredited, is now thought to be true, though parties from Warnock state that the teacher and six children have been found. From South Dakota 104 deaths have been reported. A despatch from Orilla, Nebraska, says fifteen persons perished in Custer county alone. The latest reports from St. Paul give a list of 217 deaths by the blizzard, and say that the bodies of many who are reported missing may not be found until the snow trains in the spring. The report from Aberdeen of the loss of a school teacher and sixteen children is contradicted.

Two section hands, named Conley and Spears, were shot dead by two young farmers in a house of evil repute at Cunningham Station, Alabama, early on the morning of the 18th. At a negro dance near Fayette, Missouri, on the evening of the 16th, a fight occurred, in which "Tom" and "Bill" Kleme, "Bud" Given and "Wash" Dudgeon were shot. The Kleme brothers, it is thought will die, and the recovery of the others is considered doubtful. Frank Fouckner, a young man, on the 18th shot and fatally wounded his wife and then committed suicide in Brooklyn, New York. They were married early in September and separated three months afterwards, because of Fouckner's jealousy.

A telegram from Albuquerque, New Mexico, says the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is again blockaded by snow. A despatch from Burnett, Texas, says reports are coming in from the wheat districts of serious damage to that cereal, and it is feared every field of winter wheat in Burnett, Llano, Williamson and other counties along the Colorado river has been entirely destroyed by the severe frost. Every ranchman admits heavy loss of cattle during the recent blizzard. Sheep men report a loss of from two to twelve head out of every flock. The Brazos and Colorado rivers are frozen solid, something never known before. A despatch from Cheboygan, Michigan, says owing to the deep snow on the ice in the straits, it has become so weakened that teams dare not cross on it. The result will be one of the earliest openings of navigation in the history of the lakes, unless conditions are materially changed before spring.

A despatch from Wahpeton, Dakota, says the storm, which began at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 18th, was raging furiously on the evening of the 19th. Trains on the Milwaukee road have been abandoned. The Northern Pacific branch is closed. The temperature is 33 degrees below zero. A telegram from Big Stone City says Ernest Zeribe and August Nickle, farmers, perished in the storm of the 19th. Miss Little, of Geneva, was at her school, and George Powell went to bring her home. The former has been found dead, but the latter has not been found. Adolph Koekovits and his hired man went forty rods from the house to bring in a load of hay and perished. The bodies have not been found. The first mail for a week was received on the 19th. It is still very cold and the snow is drifting badly.

A can of dynamite exploded on the gangway at the entrance to the Hoboken Ferry, in Jersey City, New Jersey, on the morning of the 19th. No person was injured. How the dynamite got there is a mystery which the police are endeavoring to clear up.

Thin ice formed at Jacksonville, Florida, on the morning of the 19th. The temperature there, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, was 28 degrees. At the same hour on the 19th it had risen to 48. Sleet and rain fell at Opelousas, Louisiana, on the 16th and 17th, covering the trees with ice an inch thick. Travel has been almost entirely stopped by the bad condition of the roads.

Despatches from Oceana, Wyoming county, West Virginia, say that another bloody chapter in the McCoy-Hatfield feud was enacted on the evening of the 13th. The Hatfield gang made a raid on the house of Sim McCoy. Mrs. McCoy was tied to a tree and shot to death. The eldest son was next tied up and riddled with bullets. Sim McCoy barricaded the back door and made some resistance. Finally the Hatfields set fire to the house, and McCoy and his two youngest children were burned to death.

There was no storm at Canton, Dakota, on the 19th, but all the trains were abandoned on account of the intense cold and drifting snow. At Huron the railroads were again blockaded, and the Chicago train was on the 19th, snowbound east of Tracey, Minnesota. In Iowa a blizzard raged all day. All trains were abandoned at Mason City. The first snow storm of the season prevailed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 19th, and was one of the heaviest for years. Reports from all parts of the Province say the roads are blocked.

A man walked on skids from Brown's Valley, in Traverse county, Minnesota, to Beardale, eight miles away, on the 15th, and reported that there was neither a pound of coal nor a stick of firewood in the village and that the sufferings of the people could not be estimated. He said that after burning all their own fuel they made a raid upon the Manitoba round house and confiscated all the coal stored there. When this supply was exhausted, the railroad buildings were torn down, and chipped into firewood. Many car loads of fuel consigned to Brown's Valley are blocked at Morris and a force of men is engaged in opening up the line.

The accident on the Illinois Central at Scales Mound, on the 18th, was not so serious as at first reported. One or two coaches left the track and turned over on their sides. Five passengers are reported more or less injured, but none killed. A broken rail is thought to have been the cause of the accident.

The bank at Tiskiwia, near Princeton, Illinois was entered by burglars on the evening of the 18th, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, about \$6000 in currency was taken. Both the outside and inside vaults were drilled and blown open. The burglars, in their hurry to get away, left over \$1000 on

the floor. Train robbers stopped a train on the Wabash Road, 24 miles east of Kansas City, Missouri, on the evening of the 18th. The train was flagged and the engineer ordered out of his cab. The railroad officials had information of the attempt, and a volley from shotguns in the hands of officers met the robbers. All of the robbers were captured, the leader having received a load of buckshot in the breast. The plot was given away by one of the gang named King.

Edward Coffey, the condemned murderer, who cut his throat in the Pittsburg Jail on the 18th, is still living and may recover. Minnie Ray, daughter of a prominent citizen of Colorado Springs, Colorado, threw herself in front of a train on the evening of the 18th and was killed. She left a letter to her parents saying she was a great sinner and would rather die than disgrace them. It is learned that a few days ago Minnie rented a cottage belonging to her father for \$20 and spent the money. It is thought that she preyed upon her mind that she concluded to take her life.

In the House, on the 18th, the Speaker pro tempore announced that Speaker Carlisle was "in process of rapid recovery." The Agricultural Experiment Stations bill was passed. A joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for representation at the Melbourne Exhibition was considered. Mr. Wilkins called up his Banking bill, and Mr. Weaver raised the "question of consideration." The House—150 to 55—decided to consider the bill; but its opponents resumed their "dilatory" tactics against it until, at 4 P. M., a motion to adjourn was agreed to.

In the House on the 19th, the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to regulate the removal of cases from State Courts. The joint resolution accepting the invitation to participate in the Melbourne Exposition was taken up. Mr. McCauley's amendment to reduce the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$3000 was rejected, and the original resolution was passed. The Wilkins Banking bill came up as unfinished business, and the usual filibustering by its opponents was resumed. Finally a recess was taken until 3 o'clock. On resuming the portraits of three former Speakers of the House, presented by the State of Massachusetts, were formally received, after which the House adjourned.

A despatch from Brown's Valley, Minnesota, says: We have been blockaded for three weeks. Unless a train comes in with fuel within two days there will be serious suffering here and all about. There is no wood or coal in the market. There is more suffering as yet in the country than in town. The opinion is general that the railroad authorities have been very remiss in thus delaying the opening of the road. Men are working towards us from Morris, but none are put on at this end of the line.

While coasting in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 20th, Lieutenant W. E. Reynolds, his wife and Frank A. Booth were injured by their sled coming in collision with a hulk.

A bob sled, on which a party of half a dozen young men were coasting in Pittsburg, struck a carriage on Forbes street, on the evening of the 19th, upsetting the vehicle and dangerously injuring George Jones, the colored driver. The occupants of the sled were more or less hurt, William Deitz probably fatally. John Palmer, assistant millwright at Oliver Bros. & Phillip's iron mill, in Pittsburg, was dragged into the rolls on the 20th and crushed to death. He was oiling the pinion bearings when his feet slipped. He was 60 years old. Samuel Irkit, who lived with his son-in-law, J. Brinker, on a farm near Wellsville, Ohio, went to the barn to see that the stock was properly housed on the evening of the 19th. Not returning, search was instituted and he was found in a corner of the barnyard, torn to pieces by hogs. He was 80 years old and very feeble, and it is supposed he slipped and fell, and being unable to rise, was attacked by the animals.

The boiler in George Kastner & Co.'s grain elevator, in Janesville, Wisconsin, exploded on the 20th, killing Mr. Kastner, James Bracker and a man named Kennedy. The building took fire and was destroyed.

The latest reports of the storm of the 19th, in Southern Dakota and in Minnesota, indicate that it was much less severe than was anticipated. It had the effect, however, of again filling up the cuts and suspending railroad traffic, just beginning to be resumed. On the evening of the 19th weather reports showed the following temperatures below zero: St. Paul, 18; St. Vincent, 32; Huron, Dakota, 20; Yankton, 16; Bismarck, 26; Helena, 12; Fort Garry, 26. At St. Paul on the morning of the 20th the temperature was 30 below.

An East bound passenger train on the Manitoba Railroad was thrown from the track near Norris, Minnesota, on the morning of the 20th, by a broken rail. Benjamin Prentiss, express messenger, was killed and several passengers were severely injured. A despatch from Greensburg, Penna., says the day express on the Pennsylvania Railroad struck two men in Carnegie's tunnel on the 20th, and killed them instantly. They were mangled beyond recognition, but it is supposed they were tramps. A Canadian Pacific express train ran off the track at East Concord, New Hampshire, on the evening of the 20th. The locomotive was capsized and demolished by being thrown against the end of a freight house. None of the passengers received the slightest injury, and even the engineer and fireman, who were thrown from the engine and tender, escaped dangerous injury.

Two farmers living near Little Rock, Arkansas, named Baker and Hill, became engaged in a quarrel on the 19th while dividing their land between a son and daughter of each who were about to be married, and, coming to blows, stabbed each other. Hill died, and it is not thought that Hill can recover. It is reported that a few days ago two American prospectors were killed and two others wounded by

a band of Apaches on the Yaqui river, in Mexico. Charles Parkhurst was arrested at Sullivan, Indiana, on the morning of the 19th, "ostensibly on a charge of drunkenness, but in fact on a charge of having killed the depot agent at Marshall, Illinois, who was mysteriously murdered two years ago. Parkhurst while drunk, told a companion that he killed the agent, and did not care what was done with him. A despatch from San Diego, California, says a year ago a rancher in Moosa Canyon, named Lewis Stone, went East. During his absence a family named Goen, consisting of a widow, two sons and a daughter, took possession of his ranch and cabin. On Stone's return he instituted legal proceedings to eject the parties. On the 18th, when the Sheriff went to take possession, the whole family of Goens faced the officers with revolvers. The Sheriff snatched a revolver from Mrs. Goen, who was at the door. She seized a gun and shot him in the face. In the melee which followed citizen Reed was fatally wounded by Percy Goen. A married daughter of Mrs. Goen was accidentally shot in the neck by her brother and fell dead. Percy Goen was shot through the head and arm fatally. His sister and brother were dead when the officers retreated with their wounded and Mrs. Goen still holds the fort, declaring that she will not leave the place alive. Two families named Becker and Tapp, hucksters, in Chicago, have been for some time at feud, owing to rivalry in business, they keeping stands on opposite sides of the street. On the evening of the 19th, the quarrel was renewed by abusive words from Tapp against Becker, and a fight followed in which the two men, Tapp's little daughter, Becker's son, Jacob, a barber named Huchhoef and Peter Hoff, Tapp's hired man, took part. A brick thrown by Jacob Becker struck Hoff in the head, killing him instantly. The Beckers and Huchhoef were arrested and locked up.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE. In the U. S. Senate on the 16th, the House bill relating to permissible mail matter in certain classes of mail matter was reported and placed on the calendar. Bills were introduced by Mr. Chandler to alter the regulations enacted by the South Carolina Legislature in regard to the election of Congressmen, and by Mr. Sherman for a commission to inquire into the progress of the colored race since 1865. The Senate then went into executive session, and three and a half hours afterwards adjourned. In the executive session the nomination of L. Q. C. Lamar to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior; Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General, and E. L. Bragg, Minister to Mexico, were confirmed. The vote on Lamar's confirmation was 32 to 28, Messrs. Riddleberger, Stanford and Stewart voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

In the United States Senate, on the 17th, the House bill "relating to permissible printing or writing on second, third and fourth class mail matter" was passed without amendment. A message was presented from the President transmitting the report of the Pacific Railway Commission, and recommending prompt action to secure the interests of the Government. A motion by Mr. Hoar that the matter be referred to a select committee of the Senate was agreed to. Subsequently Mr. Gorman moved to reconsider the vote, and the motion to reconsider was laid over, leaving the whole matter pending. The bill to amend the laws relating to the inspection of steam vessels was called up by Mr. Frye and passed. The Blair Education bill was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 18th, a bill was reported and passed fixing the charge for passports at \$1. A bill was reported and placed on the calendar for the settlement of State war claims. The Direct Tax Return bill was passed, with several amendments, by a vote of 48 to 10. The Blair Education bill was discussed. An amendment to the Deficiency Bill was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of a commission to the Melbourne Exhibition. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 19th, Mr. Hawley offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report the plan of legislation thought by him to be needed for the disposition of the public timber lands, so as to secure the preservation of the natural forest lands at the headwaters of the navigable rivers and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building their houses. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hoar to grant a service pension to all survivors of the late war. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, went into executive session, and, nearly four hours afterwards, adjourned.

In the United States House of Representatives on the 20th, after a personal examination by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, relative to his connection with the case involving the rights of the Government in the appropriation for the Centennial Celebration of 1876, the Thobe-Carlisle contested election case was taken up. After debate the previous question was ordered; the majority report declaring Mr. Carlisle entitled to his seat, and upon a substitute offered by Mr. Lyman, providing for a reference of the papers in the case to a select committee or a sub-committee of the Committee on Elections. The substitute was lost—yeas, 155, nays 132. The question recurred on the adoption of the majority resolution, and nearly all the Republicans abstained from voting. The vote as announced was yeas 140, nays 3—no quorum. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE. In the House, on the 16th, Mr. Dingley's resolution of inquiry in regard to discrimination against American vessels passing through the Welland canal was reported and agreed to. Under the call of States, a number of

bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Among them was a resolution, by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, directing the Commerce Committee to investigate the failure of the Reading Railroad Company "to transport inter-State traffic," and report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution assigning clerks to all the committees of the House. Agreed to—124 to 89.

In the House on the 17th, the Clerk announced the illness of Speaker Carlisle, and Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered a resolution appointing Samuel S. Cox, of New York, Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. The President's message, transmitting the report of the Pacific Railway Commission, was received and referred. Mr. Wilkins moved to proceed to unfinished business (for the purpose of securing action on his bank bill), and after several dilatory motions had been voted down the House—yeas 145, nays 100—decided to consider the banking bill. The opposition, led by Mr. Weaver, resumed its filibustering tactics, until, finally, the House adjourned.

How the New Star Makes Love.

Mrs. James Brown Potter promised to her husband just before her debut as a professional actress that she would never allow her mimic lovers of the stage to kiss her. That is what her acquaintances in society say and the story is circumstantially proven before her audiences. In the first play in which she was a heroine the courtship did not result in marriage, nor even in a sentimental surrender, and so the absence of kissing did not attract much attention. But it was different in the ensuing piece. There she was the intensely beloved wife of the hero, and at the outset they were represented as meeting after months of separation. They rushed at each other, as husband and wife might naturally be expected to; they embraced affectionately; they held passionate discourses for a quarter of an hour and then they reluctantly parted again, but neither in the greeting nor the good-bye was a kiss exchanged. Mrs. Potter permitted a hug and a few caresses, but the lips of her supposed husband never touched her face. It was curious to observe how quickly the audience, even to the least sophisticated, took note of the lack of the reasonable action.

The Baronet's Bargain.

Sir Thomas Lennard Barrett, who lived at Brighton, was one morning informed by his son that he (the son) was madly in love with the housemaid, and intended to marry her forthwith. The father was horror-stricken, but, being a wise man in his generation, decided not to quarrel with the boy. He therefore sent for his butler and offered him \$1000 if he would marry the housemaid by the following Thursday, to which the butler assented with suspicious alacrity. On the faithful Thursday the Baronet sat in his study all day, in feverish anxiety for news that the marriage was an accomplished fact. As the day wore on, and no news was heard, he rang the bell and asked the footman whether the butler had returned. "No, sir," was the reply; "but he took the check for \$200." "Yes, sir, and please, sir, he's took all the contents of the plate chest as well." "Ah, that's a bad job; but at any rate he has married Molly, the housemaid?" "Oh, yes, sir, he's married Molly. But please, sir, he mentioned as 'ow he'd got a wife and six children in the North of England."

A Sea Flower.

One of the most exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opulet, about the size of the German aster, and looking, indeed, very much like one. Imagine a very large double aster, with a great many long petals, of a light green color, glossy as satin, and each tipped with the color of a blush rose. These lovely petals do not lie in their places quietly, however, but wave about in the water, while the white opulet clings to a rock. You have no idea how pretty and innocent it looks on its immovable bed. Would you suspect that it would feast upon anything grosser than dew and sunbeams? Let us watch this satanic plant—for it is a devil of a flower—and see what it will do with those pretty graceful arms. You will see in a moment—for here comes a little fish wriggling and sinking!—ah, it has disappeared! Yes, it was struck dead by the poison in those pretty arms, which was as fatal as the rattlesnake's bite, and in an instant a tremendous mouth opened and the victim was swallowed whole by the insatiable looking opulet—a scaly thing for a flower to do, surely.

Tons and Tons of Ivory.

One of the most interesting sights in the warehouses is the ivory room. Here are lying by the hundreds tons of elephants, tusks of wild boars, tusks of the rhinoceros and teeth of the hippopotamus. There are elephant tusks ten feet long and weighing 150 pounds. There are hippopotamus teeth nearly two feet long. The elephant tusk, of course, furnishes by far the finest quality of ivory, and there is also a great difference in the elephant—the elephant of India and Ceylon ranking the highest in bits, and in Ceylon ranking the African specimen. It is only a question of time when the Ivory trade will have to look around for a new source of material. The officer in charge of this room, a man about 60 years of age, said he had been there from a boy. He said there was a perceptible falling off in the supply every year, and what looked to the inexperienced eye like such an astounding collection was quite small as compared with what might have been seen twenty or even ten years ago.

The Government of Victoria, Australia, is spending at the rate of \$100,000 a year to keep in check the increase of rabbits on crown lands.

Entrée to Both.

Inez Claire turned her haughty, dark face from the gypsy and crossed the sward to where her lover and her cousin stood. "What did she tell you that your lip curls so, Inez?" asked Roy Alton, with a smile. "One would almost fancy the old witch had tried to make you fear some evil."

"She did!" answered the girl scornfully, her dark eyes flashing. "Falseness and treachery are evils, are they not? She said they were about me—falseness on the lips I kissed, treachery in the hearts I trusted. Bah! how foolish it is to give one's hand to such a creature and allow her to say such things!"

"One never does so in faith!" laughed pretty, golden-haired Beatrice Lavan, the cousin, who, being orphaned and penniless, owed all things to the wealthy and generous Inez. Untroubled by the crone's predictions, with faith as strong as the love in her proud, true heart, Inez never dreamed of suspecting that her lover's whisper could be "but stricken air," or that the heart she leaned on and fully trusted planned the treachery at her very side.

Roy lingered at the stately home of Inez until the moon was high, and she accompanied him down the steps and part way to the gate that divided their fathers' lands.

There in the clear light of the full May moon they said good-night, and she stood watching him as he went until the shadows hid him from her. Then a sudden thought came—she had not told him of a certain plan for the morrow, formed by herself and Beatrice.

She would fit after him, slide up to him ere he reached the gate—slip her hand in his, and laugh at his glad surprise.

With light feet she hurried after, reached the shadows which had enfolded him, passed through them, and paused like a startled doe on their edge, a fierce, incredulous scorn growing in her eyes, her proud face blanching, swiftly, snarply, as blanch the faces of those smitten suddenly to the heart.

He stood before her, only a few feet away—her lover, her promised husband—with a slight white-clad figure in his arms, a dainty, golden head, uncovered to the moonbeams, nestling close to his heart, while her cousin's red lips laughed merrily up to him and her cousin's white hand held back his face from hers.

"If Inez should see you now I think she would set you free," laughed Beatrice.

And Inez, with a sudden, hardly-drawn breath crossing her whitened lips, advanced till she stood beside them.

"You are right, my cousin," she said, unwaveringly. "I have heard and I set him free—free of all things save the reproach I must ever feel for an acted lie. Here, Roy!"

She drew off and extended toward him the ring with which he had pledged her, and letting it fall at his feet turned and left him standing ashamed and snarling under his exposed treachery.

Five years later Inez Claire entered a city hospital, bent on an errand of mercy. There, on one of the cots, the nurse took her hand gently, and laid a finger on her own lips. "He is sleeping," she said, softly; "they sleep so after a long fever. Ah, his eyes unclose! Back, my dear lady! Do not let him see you, lest it should excite him, and he is so weak."

But his lids had lifted, his eyes were fastened on the face of Inez, and with an effort he put out a thin, weak hand. "Inez!" he whispered; "Inez, will you stay beside me a little while? It will be but a little while, for I am dying; but stay, Inez, because—because, dear, I have seen no woman like you in all the years since that May night, and my—my—heart has ached for you beyond my telling. I was weak, but—"

"Hush!" faltered Inez, bending over him until her lips almost touched his cheek. "Speak no more, Roy. I will stay and you shall not die, for I have pardoned the past and the old love has not perished.

And so they met, and the old love which had slept for a brief time in the man's heart, lulled by the charm of a new, fair face, awakened to sleep no more, and the woman, never having forgotten, forgave as readily as most loving women do, even the lover who returns repentant from his straying.

A month later there was a quiet wedding at which Beatrice was not present. When she heard the fair beauty smiled a trifle scornfully.

"How can she trust him?" she asked. "He was false to her once, and as false to me," she added, with a touch of angry bitterness.

But Inez feared no rival now.

Cocoa for the Voice.

"What was that you drank last night after your first song?" asked a reporter the other day of a well known concert singer who had taken part in a musical entertainment the evening before.

"How did you know I drank anything?" "I saw you take a drink of something from my seat in the box."

"It was a cup of cocoa." "What effect does it have on the voice?" "It rests it and soothes the vocal cords. I always have a small spirit lamp stove in my dressing room and before I go on the stage I have my maid prepare a small pot of thin cocoa. The moment I finish my selection I drink a cup of it warm—not hot, mind you—and as a consequence my voice is seldom tired and never hoarse."

"How does tea and coffee act?" "Tea is better than coffee, but neither compares with cocoa. Tea must be warm, and it must not be drawn too long before it is drunk. If it stands for a certain time it becomes acid and does more harm than good. Tea should be drunk without sugar. Coffee makes one too nervous to be of much benefit."