

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A 12-year-old boy, while coasting at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on the 26th ult., went under a railroad train and was killed.

Lee Wells and George Urquhart, each 14 years of age, quarrelled in Houston, Texas, on the evening of the 26th ult. Urquhart drew a revolver and shot Wells dead.

Four masked men broke into the house of Abram Harnish, a farmer living near Rohrstown, in the county of Penna., on the morning of the 26th ult., and presenting revolvers at the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Harnish, made them hand over what money was in the house, \$70. Burglars entered the Baum House, in Miamisburg, Ohio, on the morning of the 27th ult., Charles E. Baum, the proprietor, opened fire on them and was fatally shot by one of the burglars. The safe had been broken open and \$700 taken.

According to Munhall's dictionary of statistics the average age of all the people living in France is 32 years, 2 months and 12 days. In the United States the average is only 24 years, 10 months and 24 days.

William S. Bracken, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, shot himself in the head in Greenwood Cemetery on the 27th ult. It is stated that he cannot recover. William C. Eddy, a hackman in Watertown, New York, after shooting three times at his wife on the morning of the 27th ult., cut his throat with a razor and died in a short time. He had been on a spree and his wife refused to live with him. She was not injured. Maggie Gagan, 15 years of age, was assaulted and murdered on the morning of the 27th ult., in a boot heel factory on State street, Chicago. Zephaniah Davis, colored, aged 22 years, who was employed as janitor, is supposed to be the murderer. He has disappeared.

Dr. Schlemann returned to Athens recently from Cerigo (Cythera), where he attained his main object of discovering the ancient temple of Aphrodite mentioned by Homer and Herodotus, but except some Cyclopean walls there are no vestiges of antiquity.

A despatch from Mount Vernon, Illinois, says the weather continues extremely cold, and the homeless have suffered greatly during the past 48 hours. The Finance Committee has issued a card to the general public stating that all subscriptions received will be devoted to the purchase of building material, household furniture and other articles necessary to provide the destitute and needy with shelter. Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Association, has received from the Chairman of the Relief Committee at Mount Vernon this despatch: "The cyclone at Mount Vernon caused the death of 25; wounded, 215; over 500 houses destroyed, in which nearly 2000 people lived; 1000 homeless and houseless; about 500 being daily fed by charity. The extent of the suffering cannot be described. If possible, come and help the sufferers at once." Miss Barton and Field Agent Hubbell will go to the scene of suffering.

The ice in the Susquehanna broke up at Lock Haven, Pa., on the morning of the 27th ult. After moving a little more than an hour a gorge formed on the Pennsylvania Canal Company's dam and extended to Farrisville, six miles up the river. No serious damage was done. Large gangs of men are at work clearing the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad track of ice.

As the steamer Julia, plying between South Vallejo and Vallejo Station, California, was about to leave her moorings on the morning of the 27th ult., with about seventy persons on board, an explosion occurred. Those on deck were thrown into the water, but the majority were below the decks, as it was cold and foggy. Fire followed the explosion, and after being burned to the water's edge, the steamer sank to the bottom with a great number of victims buried under the debris in the cabin. It is believed that between 30 and 40 lives were lost. Up to a late hour on the afternoon of the 27th ult., twelve bodies had been recovered.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has informed the officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and the Chicago Post-office that the Brotherhood men could not take out mail trains. The officers of the Burlington road said on the 28th ult. that applications for positions as engineers and firemen were coming in constantly from all over the country, but as the company does not accept anybody except after rigid examination to see that they are competent, the process of hiring men is slow. They do not expect the road to be in running order again for ten days. About fifty men have not been selected. No effort was made to remove freight on the 28th ult., and none was received. The striking engineers hint that the difficulties will come to an early termination. They have, it appears, some encouragement from somewhere, but from whom it comes or anything further cannot be learned. The company notified the strikers that those who did not apply for positions by noon on the 29th ult., would be considered out of the company's service. While none of the general officers were willing to enter into a liberal interpretation of the notice, it was generally understood as an ultimatum on the part of the company that it proposes to cut loose from all recognition of the Brotherhood, and to deal with the strikers as individuals. Notices were also posted warning the strikers to keep away from the depots and round houses of the company and calling attention to the laws relating to interference with property. At McCook, Nebraska, the strikers dragged a non-union man from a locomotive and beat him almost to death. They then "killed" the engine. The town authorities arrested a number of the leaders and a telegram was sent to Lincoln requesting that the State militia be ordered out.

During a party at the house of William Meena, a farmer, near Hillsboro, Ohio, on the evening of the 23d ult., two sisters named Stover, left the house and dressed up in ghostly

fashion. They wrapped themselves in sheets, put on false faces made of dough and then burst suddenly in upon the guests. Four girls fainted, two were restored without much trouble, but Dora E. Atkins and Lizzie Chaney "were restored only to pass into a condition of frightful delirium, screaming and crying constantly. The physicians hold but slender hopes of the recovery of their reason."

While a farmer named Miller and his wife were at church on the evening of the 27th ult., their house, near Fair Haven, Minnesota, was burned, and their three children, aged 13, 10 and 7, perished in the flames. The explosion of a lantern caused the fire.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad was run into on the evening of the 27th ult., by a freight train on the Mendota branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, at East Clinton, Illinois. F. Wilhelm and Road Master Seigrist were fatally, and Thomas Morrison severely, injured. The blame for the accident is laid on the "Q." engineer, a green hand.

John K. Eisher, cigar manufacturer of Manheim, committed suicide in a hotel in Lancaster, Penna., on the morning of the 28th ult. Several weeks ago he was arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of assaulting a woman, and this is supposed to have caused suicide. Norman Lawshe, son of Colonel Peter Lawshe, a well-known editor, committed suicide at his father's residence in Atlanta, on the morning of the 28th ult. It was "about a girl."

Edgar Haney, a young newspaper and periodical vender on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, was found dead in one of the streets of Berkeley, Virginia, on the morning of the 28th ult. His appearance indicated that he had been robbed and murdered.

Zeph Davis, the young colored man who murdered 15-year-old Maggie Gaughan in Chicago on the morning of the 27th ult., made a confession on the 29th. He says he was alone in the store when Maggie came in, on the morning of the 27th ult. After she had stood by the stove some time he told her to go to work. Some words passed between them, and, becoming angered, he picked up a hatchet with which he had been splitting wood, and threw it at her. The weapon cut her forehead and hand. Then she began to strike at him, when he killed her with the hatchet. He denied having criminally assaulted the girl. Davis claims to be 17 years of age, although he appears to be two or three years older. William Beeson has been arrested at Meridian, Mississippi, for the murder of the Watkins girl at Gainesville, Texas, last summer. Beeson was bent on robbery. The Watkins girl awakened, and he killed her and struck the Bestwick girl with a hatchet. The latter recovered. At a settlement known as Spanish Camp, about 60 miles west of Houston, Texas, on the morning of the 29th ult., a negro cabin was set on fire and the occupants shot down as they ran from the building. Five were killed, one severely wounded, and two perished in the flames. In the same neighborhood the dead body of William Battle, colored, was found hanging to a tree. The affair is said to be the outcome of a suit over the title of the land where the negroes lived and which they had purchased. The suit was decided in favor of the negroes. The settlement is said to be composed of Mexicans, negroes and desperate whites.

A train on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad was stopped about a mile from Kingsland, Arkansas, on the morning of the 29th, by three robbers. They took the contents of the safe in the express car. The exact amount taken is not known, but is believed to be large. The mail car and passengers were not molested. The safe of Mogle & Gilbraith, jewelers of Greensburg, Kansas, was robbed of \$7700 in watches, jewelry and money, on the evening of the 28th.

In Kansas City, on the 29th ult., part of the roof of the nearly completed Midland Hotel collapsed, and a tremendous mass of brick, mortar, iron pillars and other debris fell to the ground floor, eight stories below. Frank Edison, a young carpenter, was killed, and about twelve others were injured, but only one, John O'Brien, a plumber, is believed to be in a dangerous condition. The loss on the building is estimated by the owners at not more than \$50,000. The cause of the disaster appears to have been the giving way of a "shoe" supporting one of the trusses which held up the roof and ceiling of the top floor. The heavy steel beam, being knitted to others, pulled the adjacent truss down and they tore their way down through the lower floors. Outside of the place where the floors were torn through no damage seems to have been done to the building.

A slight earthquake shook San Francisco about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th ult. At several points north of that city a shock was felt severe enough to cause people to run out of their houses in alarm.

Annie E. Briggs was arrested in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 29th ult., on the charge of shop lifting. Dress goods valued at \$1200 were found in her rooms. It is said that for two years she had been shipping goods to Vermont.

Mrs. Mary Brown, a widow killed herself in Louisville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 29th ult., by taking chloroform.

The total receipts of the Government for the month of February were \$31,422,883, and the total expenditure \$19,424,626. After deducting interest payments there will remain about \$3,500,000, which will represent the actual decrease in the public debt for the month.

James Winn and Thomas Kelley were killed at Kansas City on the afternoon of the 29th ult., by the falling of a sewer embankment.

Early on the morning of the 29th four hundred men forced open the jail in Carthage, Missouri, took out Thomas

Forsyth, who had confessed that he murdered County Treasurer Hill by cutting off his head, and that he had robbed him of \$6000, and hanged him to a tree. Frederick A. Hale, a prominent architect in Denver, Colorado, killed M. F. O'Reilly, a contractor, on the 29th ult. O'Reilly commenced an attack, when Hale shot him. At the coroner's inquest Hale was exonerated. A shooting affray occurred on the morning of the 1st at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, between Edwin Barbour, one of the editors of the Advance and Ellis Williams, a son of the editor of the Exponent. Barbour shot Williams dead and was slightly wounded himself. The trouble grew out of an article in the Advance which offended Williams and for which Barbour assumed the responsibility. Barbour is a nephew of the United States Senator elect from Virginia.

Harry Witmer, a painter, living near Lancaster, Penna., committed suicide on the 1st. Christian Jauner, Sr., the Adams Express Agent at Olney, Illinois, hanged himself on the 29th ult. He was short in his accounts about \$500. There was also a shortage of about \$500 in his accounts as treasurer of the A. O. U. W. Lodge. Mrs. Heaton Manico, who arrived in Chicago on the 26th ult., and registered at the Leland Hotel from New York, shot and killed herself on the morning of the 1st.

The worst storm of the winter set in at Duluth, Minnesota, on the evening of the 29th ult. On the 1st high winds prevailed, and thick snow rendered it almost impossible to see across the street. Departing trains were obliged to use two locomotives.

A despatch from Aberdeen, Mississippi, says four colored men were drowned in Oldtown creek recently. The first to lose his life was one who attempted to ford the stream on the 22d ult., and was drowned. On the 26th ult., three hundred negroes were searching for his body, when a canoe, containing six of them, was capsized and three of its occupants drowned.

Patrick Foley and Michael Riley were killed on the morning of the 1st, in Seventy-first street, New York, by the premature explosion of a blast.

A pouch of registered mail was stolen from one of the mail wagons in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 29th ult. The empty pouch was found in the Ohio river, near Riverside. W. L. Fenster, driver of the mail wagon just behind the one robbed, has been arrested. A telegram from Lancaster, Penna., says that Solomon Storer George Metzger, Abram Metzger and Charles Wolfe were arrested on the evening of the 1st, charged with committing the masked burglary at the house of Abram Harnish, a farmer, near Rohrstown, on the evening of the 26th ult. Sellers lives in Lancaster and the others near Harnish's farm.

W. W. James, Jr., a prominent merchant of Bristol, Tennessee, committed suicide on the evening of the 1st. E. A. McLeod, Postmaster at Palmyra, Missouri, whose accounts were recently found to be \$700 short, committed suicide on the 21.

An attempt was made on the afternoon of the 2d, at San Francisco to murder James McM. Shafter, ex-Judge of the Superior Court. Just as Shafter was leaving the court room he was shot at twice by Carl L. Lange, but without effect. Lange is a brother-in-law of Shafter's son, and a divorce suit has for some time been pending between the younger Shafter and his wife. At Baracoa, about 80 miles from Havana, a mother killed her four children. Two she murdered with a hatchet, and two she held in a tub of water until they were drowned. She said the devil tempted her to the crime.

The Treasurer of the United States, in a letter to the House on the 2d, says that the aggregate loss on all the issues of Government notes by destruction, up to January 31, 1888, would seem to be not less than \$3,700,000, and that \$6,400,000 of this sum may be regarded as having been destroyed and out of circulation prior to May 31, 1873. The percentage of destruction of notes, the Treasurer says, will undoubtedly be greater in notes of small denominations than in those of large denominations.

B. T. Gvidin shot and killed B. H. Lawrence, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2d. They quarrelled about money matters.

A despatch from Marquette, Michigan, says all the upper peninsular railroads are blockaded by one of the severest gales and snow storms ever known there. In some places eighteen inches of snow fell and in many parts the drifts are six or seven feet deep.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th ult., a resolution was reported to amend the rules so as to permit the Committee on Appropriations to report general appropriation bills five days after being received. The Nicaragua Canal bill was considered, amended and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 15. The Dependent Pensions bill was considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 28th ult., the bill providing for the investment of certain funds in the Treasury was reported, with an amendment striking out the provision allowing national banks to issue circulation to the amount their bonds deposited. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the issue of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of bonds deposited therefor. Mr. Paddock spoke on the subject of the alleged inefficient postal service in the Western States. Senate bill for a public building in New Orleans, at a cost, with the site, not exceeding \$1,000,000, was passed. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 29th ult., on motion of Mr. Hoar, the bill to establish a National Art Commission, to pass upon works of art purchased by

the Government, was taken from the calendar and passed. The Compulsory Indian Educational bill was considered and a substitute for the bill offered by Mr. Vest was agreed to, and the bill passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 1st, the House bill to amend the act to restrict ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens (being similar to the Senate bill passed by the Senate recently, reserving legation property in the District of Columbia from the operation of the law) was passed. The Dependent Pension bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. In the House on the 27th ult., Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, called up the adverse report of the Committee on Manufactures upon the resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the New York sugar trust. After some debate the resolution was laid on the table. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred under the call of States. Among them was one by Mr. Crain, of Texas, proposing amendments to the Constitution, substituting April 30th for the 4th of March as the date for the commencement and termination of the official terms of the President and Vice President, and designating December 31st as the date for the beginning and ending of the official terms of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered a minute of respect to the memory of W. W. Corcoran. It was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 28th ult., the bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over. Bills were passed making appropriations for public buildings as follows: At Omaha (for site), \$400,000; Bar Harbor, \$25,000; New York (for appraiser's building), \$1,500,000; Texarkana, \$100,000; Columbus, Georgia, \$100,000; Charleston, \$300,000; Indianapolis (for additional ground), \$125,000; Bay City, Michigan, \$150,000; Milwaukee, \$400,000. Adjourned.

In the House on the 29th ult., the General Land bill was reported. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, after an interesting tariff debate, reported to the House and passed. A bill was passed providing for the fine and imprisonment of any person who gives false evidence as to the elation of any publication for the purpose of securing its admission to the mails as second-class matter, and for the punishment of persons forging or fraudulently changing money orders and postal notes. After the delivery of analogies upon the late Representative Moffatt, of Michigan, appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 1st, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the J. A. Meigs Medical Association asking for the removal of the duty on medicines and medical and surgical appliances. Mr. Bland, from the Coinage Committee, reported a bill providing for the exchange of worn, defaced, clipped, punched or mutilated coins of smaller denomination than \$1 for new coins. Also a bill to prohibit the coinage of \$3 gold pieces. Bills were passed appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and \$65,000 for a public building at Hoboken. Mr. Belmont, under instructions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called for the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic for the United States to take part in the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 2d, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, secured unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a memorial signed by glassblowers protesting against a reduction of duty on imported window glass, as proposed by the Mills tariff bill. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for an evening session every Friday, for the consideration of private and political disability pension bills. Under the terms of the resolution the House is required to take a recess at 5 o'clock on Fridays and to re-assemble at 7.30 o'clock, the evening sessions to be adjourned not later than 10.30 o'clock. A bill was reported favorably from the Post-office Committee creating the office of Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with a salary of \$3000 per annum, and 54 chief clerks, at \$2000, with allowances of \$3 per day for expenses. Bills on the private calendar were considered in the Committee of the Whole, and an evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

HOUSE.

Boys generally do not really know what a good thing home is to them until they are deprived of its comforts, its attractions and its sacred associations. Many boys, like the prodigal son we read of in the Bible, get tired of the restraint of home, and think they are getting too old to be "tied to their mother's apron-strings" any longer. But alas, how many such have realized, when they left their homes and took hold of the "apron-strings" of a cold and selfish world, that after all, as Howard Payne so beautifully wrote:

"There is no place like home."

The First Line of Battle.

Palamedes of Argos is said to have been the first commander who ranged an army in a regular line of battle, placed sentinels round a camp and excited the soldier's vigilance by giving him a watchword.

NOAH's three sons were named Shem, Ham and Japheth. Shem went to Asia, Japheth went to Jaffa and Ham to Cincinnati. This is the reason the latter believes firmly in the Baconian theory.

ONLY A MATTER OF PRACTICE.

A Man With a Theory for Beating the Roulette Table.

"Come with me and I'll show you how to beat roulette," said Mr. Adolph Bureau to a reporter.

As Mr. Bureau is a European guide and claims to have been a croupier at Monte Carlo, the reporter thought his secret might be good to have in New York. Application was made to four gambling houses, two of which were denied in each case. The outer guards expressed in pantomime to the reporter that he was not personally regarded with suspicion, but that the discourtesy was intended to apply only to his companion.

"You see how this is," exclaimed the chagrined croupier, "they won't give me a chance to beat their game. They know me too well." "How is it," asked the reporter, "that if you have such a wonderful system, you'll tramp all over Europe with tourists and be broke two weeks after you get home? I should think you'd have broken the bank at Monte Carlo."

"That's just it. They won't let me play there. You see, I was employed there for two years and then discharged. I was unjustly suspected, it is true, but that doesn't make any difference."

"Did you ever break any banks in this country?"

"Yes—in San Francisco, Omaha, Chicago and New Orleans. There is a kind of Free Masonry among these American gamblers, and I'm black-listed. Every big dealer in the country has my description, and the little games ain't worth bothering with. But if I can keep my head this winter I'll break some of them yet if I have to disguise myself."

"But this wonderful system of yours, what is it like?"

"It is no system at all. It is absolute certainty. I go into a strange place two or three times and play light. In reality I am not playing at all, but making a study of the man at the wheel. Every dealer has certain peculiarities of motion, and these I must familiarize myself with. Then, too, the apparatus must be studied. I must observe, compare and estimate the action of the ball to get an idea of the strength of dealers' wrist. With these data once ascertained I keep cases on the numbers which come out most frequently and make a list of those which do not come out at all. By practicing with small bets I prove that I have not man sized up right, and then I begin to 'plunge.' Of course, I always avoid following a heavy player, and must, therefore, play under him. It may take me a week to learn two dealers' play, for they always have a relief at hand, and even then a third man may come in and block my game. When I have measured the strength of a man's wrist and watched how and where he lets go of the ball, I can pick out the four most probable winning numbers. I play all four of these straight, and I am right on one of them three times out of four. Of course I must not win too often, but sometimes my luck is such that I keep on hitting it right in spite of myself. I won \$7,000 in San Francisco in less than an hour."

"How did you happen to invent this scheme?"

"I didn't invent it. A gambler at Monte Carlo taught it to me. The managers there know it well. To show you that I am ambidextrous, look here," and taking a pencil in each hand, he wrote simultaneously in opposite directions on a sheet of paper what a listener pronounced to be genuine shorthand.

"Well, there was one old fellow at Monte Carlo who could beat all the croupiers at roulette, but myself. We worked only four hours at a time, to be sure, but it used to make my right hand tired, and so I learned to use my left. It was this gift which puzzled the old Frenchman. Finally I used my left hand altogether when he was playing. But one day he beat me, and after that it was a regular thing, no matter which hand I used. I was accused of being in league with him and discharged."

"How did you find out the system?"

"It isn't a system, I tell you. Well, I went to the old gambler and told him he had ruined me. He then explained to me that he had once been a surgeon. For several years he had been experimenting in this eye-measurement of the strength of a man's wrist, the speed of a motion and the exact spot at which the ball left the hand. I told one of the managers of Monte Carlo this, but he wouldn't reinstate me or even let me play. The old gentleman and I got a roulette wheel and practiced until I could read his motions as well as he could mine. We traveled together for several months and made much money, often playing opposite to one another when we struck a difficult game. If I had some young gentlemen, whom I could trust, to teach for three or four months, I could beat the New York gamblers through him. It's only a matter of practice."

Judge Not, a Story of Fallen Pride.

"You must give up all acquaintance with the Parsons family," said Miles Williams to his daughter. "There has always been a suspicion that one of them killed their father and we ought to shun them."

Emma's eyes clouded with tears, for she was secretly betrothed to young Aiden Parsons and knew it would break his heart when she told him they must separate. There had always been a mystery about Mr. Parsons' death, but the family had succeeded in living down most of the suspicion.

When Emma met her lover and told him of her father's mandate he said: "I knew it would come some day, but I will yet prove to your father that I am worthy of his daughter."

"I know you will," she cried. "And you can trust me to say that whatever comes I will surely love you the same."

After mutual embraces and pledges they parted from each other.

Two years passed away and the Parsons family by their upright lives were fast winning back the good opinions of

the community. Aiden Parsons was earning a handsome income in a great clothing concern in the same town where Erastus Williams was bank cashier.

Miles Williams, although comfortably situated as to pecuniary matters, continued to pursue in his mature years his early habits of industry, and, like many a farmer worth double his money, he got up at 3 and 4 o'clock of Summer mornings to drive to town with early vegetables.

When, therefore, Aiden Parsons, on his usual walk from the farm to his place of business, one morning in June met Mr. Williams with his horse and light wagon in the suburbs he was not surprised. He had frequently met him before, and accosted him respectfully, receiving a surly nod in return.

"Anything new in town, Mr. Williams?" remarked Aiden pleasantly, as he passed the old farmer.

Mr. Williams hung his head down and seemed to conceal his face as he answered, almost chokingly: "No, nothing—noting."

Aiden hardly noticed the farmer's peculiar manner, and went on his way.

When he arrived at his desk he soon found that there was something new and startling, too. The morning paper contained a full account of it.

Erastus Williams had been arrested the previous night on the charge of stealing the funds of the bank. He had quietly submitted to the officers and made a clean breast of his guilt. The amount of his defalcation was about four thousand pounds and his father and another well-known citizen were his bondsmen to the bank, which, the paper added, was very likely owing to the responsibility of the sureties, to suffer little loss.

The trial showed that Erastus Williams had sinned to satisfy the extravagance of a silly wife. He did not make any defence, but through the intercession of friends was let off with a light penalty. To satisfy the bank's claim, however, his father's little fortune was swept away.

Miles Williams was a different man after the shattering of his idol. And he was a better man. Now that his own heart bled for his guilty son, he was inclined to be more lenient in judging of others, and especially of others the cloud upon whom was not guilt, but merely the shadow of suspicion.

He could not but notice that young Aiden Parsons was as respectful as ever when they met; that there was no trace in Aiden's manner of gratification or gloating over the misfortunes of the man who had treated him so harshly.

Emma, too, was even more devoted and obedient than ever. Her tender affection was a pillow of down for the throbbing head of her venerable parent.

"Does Aiden ever speak to you now?" asked the father one day of Emma.

"No, father," she answered, "except to salute me when we happen to pass."

The old man was silent for some moments, as if reluctant to express what was struggling in his mind.

"Do you think he likes you yet?" at length he uttered hesitatingly.

"I do, father," was the prompt and deliberate reply.

"Emma," said the parent, more moved than she had seen him since the day that he came in with the news of his son's arrest, "I am sorry for the way I treated that boy."

"I don't think he has any hard feelings on account of it, father," was the daughter's soothing answer.

"If you don't, Emma, then you may consider that what I said to you two years ago is unsaid," were the father's closing words, and with this he dropped the subject.

A moment later the door opened. A neighbor burst in excitedly.

"Mr. Williams have you heard the news?" he cried. "Of course you have not. You remember how the body of Mr. Parsons was found in the pond, and now Benjamin Appleby has just confessed on his dying bed that he killed Parsons unintentionally in a dispute over some hay at Appleby's house that same night, and put the body in the pond. As to Billington, Appleby says that Billington had nothing to do with it, but that he—Appleby—persuaded Billington that another man Billington saw on the road that night must have been Parsons. Appleby is at the last gasp, if not dead already. I'm glad the truth is out for Mrs. Parsons's sake."

Emma and Aiden met that evening at the same big corner as two years and a half before. Emma explained to her lover her father's change of mind. She added:

"Aiden, you will not have to continue living down calamity any longer, now that the truth is out. There remains for our family, now, the more difficult task of living down, not falsehood, but the truth."

"Emma, darling," answered Aiden, as he took her hands, and the old love shone undiminished in his frank blue eyes; "your brother's fault is not yours, and if there is to be any living down I only ask the happy privilege of living it with you."

In the tenderness and devotion of his son-in-law old Mr. Williams finds some relief and compensation for the terrible blow which he received through the guilt of his favorite son.

A Trio of Eight.

It happens only once in a century when a triplet of figures can marshal themselves before the human understanding, and I presume those who are fond of dates will see much that is suggestive in this. Assuredly there is the sound of fleeting time, the tick tack of a clock, the "going, going, gone" of fate in those three eights of 1888. They actually give me the shivers, while in appearance it is the most awkward array of numbers I can remember to have outlined. How much jaunter 1777 looks! And as to 1899, it is as graceful as it is composed of comets. However, it is no use worrying about what cannot be helped; but if I had my way one of those fat eights should be bounced.

The Thanksgiving turkey in Paris was eaten without Grevy last year.