

FREDERICK III DEAD.

HE EXPIRED SHORTLY AFTER ELEVEN O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING—ACCESSION OF THE NEW EMPEROR, WILLIAM THE SECOND.

BERLIN, June 15.—Again the funeral bells are tolling and emblems of mourning are fluttering in Berlin. It was shortly before 11.15 a. m. that the words "The Kaiser is dead" became whispered amongst the throng of officers and court dignitaries standing about the court-yard, and, being taken up, carried with lightning speed throughout the sorrowing household. Immediately afterwards the imperial standard was lowered to half-mast, and the news then passed rapidly beyond the palace. When the supreme moment had arrived only the royal family were present, except the doctors, including Morell Mackenzie and Hovel.

The Kaiserin Victoria had been watching all through the hour of the night, without having indeed scarcely quitted her husband's side for the last fortnight, whilst the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family, who from time to time entered the dying Emperor's chamber, joined their mother shortly before the end approached. Among them also was Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, son of Prince Frederick Charles, who died this day three years ago. Another coincidence on which men dwell is that March 9th, the day Emperor William died, was also Friday. The illustrious sufferer, for so the official accounts call the late Kaiser, with the view of laying stress on the brilliant example of patience and courage he set his people, passed away quietly without any pain, his strength having so diminished that there was scarcely any evidence of a death struggle. Only two hours before the fatal moment the doctors issued the following bulletin: "His Majesty, Kaiser and King, is lying in slight slumber, interrupted from time to time by evident signs of consciousness, without the slightest expression of pain; pulse and breath very weak."

The Emperor had slept very little during the night, but was not uncomfortable. At 6.30 this morning Morell Mackenzie fed him, and afterwards he received some nourishment in the shape of cream and whisky, but it was of no avail to restore the strength which sank so rapidly. The sad event was announced as follows in the *Official Gazette*: "The royal sufferer has finished his course by God's decree. His Majesty, Kaiser and King Frederick, our most gracious sovereign, entered into eternal rest this morning shortly after 11 o'clock, after a long period of suffering which he has endured with astounding resolution and submission to the Divine will. The royal house and our people, deeply bereaved within so short a time, deeply mourn the too early decease of our much loved sovereign."

A DISASTROUS FLOOD.

SEVERAL MILLION FEET OF LOGS BREAK LOOSE FROM THE BOOM AT CLOQUETTE AND CARRY AWAY A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS THE LOSS VERY HEAVY.

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 14.—Several million feet of logs broke loose from the boom above Cloquette yesterday and came tearing down the stream to the island, on which several hundred people live, doing great damage. The buildings carried away were as follows: The Freeman House, Everett House, Tyndall's saloon and boarding house, Wallace's flour and feed store, McCullough's saloon, Blakestone's and Smith's saloons, the Court House and jail, and the dwelling of George Price, Anthony Shannon, George Shaffer, M. T. McGovern. Thirty or forty other buildings are completely surrounded by water to the extent of seven or eight feet, and most of them have been abandoned.

The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, at Fond du Lac, is under two feet of water and the depots and other buildings have been abandoned and are likely to be carried away at any time. The yards of the C. Nelson Lumber Company, at Cloquette, are under water to the depth of 10 feet and temporary booms have been constructed to keep the lumber from floating off.

Communication between the mainland and the inundated island is maintained by boats, but is becoming dangerous. At the falls, near Cloquette, the scene is one of magnificent beauty. In 20 years so great a volume of water has not been known, and as it washes down over the rocks in great waves of foam it forms a picture not to be forgotten. Great trees are thrown into the air and torn into threads. No lives have been lost as yet, but doubtless some will be.

The St. Paul and Duluth Railway has abandoned the line from Duluth to Northern Pacific Junction, and is running trains over the Northern Pacific Railroad, via Superior.

Grave fears are felt as to the safety of the St. Paul and Duluth bridge across St. Louis Bay, and a large force of men is stationed there to prevent a jam from forming. The loss to lumbermen at Cloquette will be enormous, as the logs will have to be picked up when they reach the lake by tugs, and it will be impossible to save them all. The loss thus far is roughly estimated at \$500,000.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

ANOTHER FAVORABLE DAY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 14, Midnight.—It was said at General Sheridan's residence that there was really nothing to add to the 9 o'clock bulletin. The General has continued to hold the improvement shown this week. He has rested easily and slept a good deal of the time. No symptoms of another relapse have occurred, and the General has not had an attack of coughing this evening.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Masked robbers entered the house of Charles Humbert, at Fair Chance, near Uniontown, Penna., on the 10th, and ordered him to give up his money. Upon his refusal he was bound and gagged and his feet held to the fire until they were terribly burned. He was then tied to a bedpost, where he was found, nearly dead, on the morning of the 11th. A vigilance committee is searching for the robbers.

—Oliver Kidney, collector of assessments for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, left Phillipsburg, New Jersey, on the morning of the 11th, and is said to be wanted by the police. It is asserted that a week ago he was \$1000 short in his accounts, but raised \$800 and paid it over, promising to pay the balance. He kept a restaurant and leaves many creditors.

—M. L. Lichtenstein, of Wilmington, Delaware, who is \$63,000 short in his accounts as Treasurer of a building association, called for Europe on the 9th. Some of his friends say that he will come back again, and that the property he has turned over to the association will cover his shortage. Harry Carter, ex-Treasurer of St. Joseph, Missouri, is said to be \$8000 short in his accounts and has turned his property over to his bondsmen. Carter claims that the shortage is due to a mistake in making entries. An investigation is being made.

—In a tenement house in Greene street, New York, on the morning of the 12th, Philip Guartoni, 30 years old, shot Mrs. Louisa Marri, in her own apartments, and then blew out his own brains. It is thought Mrs. Marri is fatally wounded. They lived in the same building, and Guartoni broke into the apartment of Mrs. Marri during her husband's absence. Peter Alt, proprietor of the Arlington House, near the Pimlico Race Track, in Baltimore, was shot and killed by his son, William, aged 15 years, on the evening of the 12th. Alt's wife says the shooting was done in her defence and while her husband was beating her. A man named Glasgo, a resident, of Glasgo, Cambria county, Penna., shot and killed his son-in-law, named Lornado, on the 11th, and then shot himself in the head. He is still alive, but it is thought he cannot recover. The tragedy was caused by family trouble.

A telegram from Duluth says the recent heavy rains have caused the greatest flood ever known in Northern Minnesota. Along the banks of logging streams tributary to the St. Louis River millions of acres of land are overflowed, and loss of life is feared. Part of the village of Cloquet is completely submerged. The immense saw mills are flooded and abandoned, and in the booms 80,000,000 logs were jammed on the morning of the 12th, and by night the number had swollen to over 200,000,000. All county bridges were carried away. The village of Fond du Lac is under water.

—Swarms of seventeen-year locusts have appeared in Northern Iowa and Western Illinois. Professor Riley, United States Entomologist, says that a well-known brood occurs this year, and this periodical visitor may be looked for in wooded portions of Illinois and Iowa, also in portions of Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

—Henry Frazer went into a store in Cincinnati, on the 12th, and bought a revolver for \$3, giving a \$10 bill in payment. While the clerk was getting the change, Frazer shot himself in the head and died almost instantly. John Zinke, a young man employed in a book store in Cincinnati, committed suicide on the 12th by shooting himself in the head. He had complained of illness. His brother committed suicide a few months ago. Frank H. Wheeler, junior member of the firm of Wheel & Co., of Augusta, Georgia, committed suicide on the 12th by shooting himself in the head. Miss Mary Eyster, aged 22 years, committed suicide on the 12th. It is reported that a young man refused to marry her.

Barclay Peak, who murdered Katie Anderson, at Mount Holly, New Jersey, was on the 13th sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, the full extent of the law. John McCullough shot and seriously wounded his wife and then committed suicide, on a street corner, in St. Louis, on the morning of the 20th. She had refused to live with her husband because of his dissipated habits. During a fight at Portland, Indiana, on the evening of the 12th, between Charles Williams and James Cole on one side and Jerry Moore on the other, Joseph McClelland was killed by Cole with a dirk knife, while the former was endeavoring to separate the combatants. Williams stabbed Moore in several places, fatally injuring him. Cole made his escape. Three men have been arrested in Sacramento, California, for the murder of John Lowell, an old and wealthy farmer of Eldorado county, whose body was found in a well on his ranch last week.

—A clay bank in a brick yard in Menominee, Wisconsin, caved in on the 13th, burying seven men. Two brothers named Jansen were taken out dead, and it is thought that the others are fatally injured. Hans Tidge and August Michaelson were boating at Fullerton, Nebraska, on the 12th, when Michaelson, to frighten Tidge, who was unable to swim, tipped the boat. Both lost their balance, fell into the water and were drowned. Lightning struck the house of a professor M. C. Connett, in Georges, South Carolina, on the 13th, and killed Miss Annie Brown, aged 22. She was sitting in a chair in the middle of the room. While a young man named Mosher was working on an old gun barrel at his home in Groton, New York, on the 13th, the weapon was discharged, and the charge, striking Mosher's sister in the neck, killed her almost instantly.

—A telegram from Duluth, Minnesota, says the St. Louis river continued to rise on the 13th, and leaving its regular course, is sweeping through the village of Fond du Lac. It was raining on the 13th.

—A rabid dog in Chicago on the

evening of the 12th, bit several children and men, besides a number of dogs and horses, before the police succeeded in killing him.

—Nineteen persons were poisoned at Kaosla, Minnesota, on the 13th, after eating cheese made in Wisconsin, but it is thought all will recover.

—A disease called by the veterinary surgeons azotemia, a miasmatic trouble, has been raging among the horses in Stamford, Connecticut, causing a large number of deaths. Horses, apparently well, drop down and die in a short time, and the back and legs of the animals swell to enormous dimensions.

—Giovanni Rechione, keeper of a saloon and lodging house, Philadelphia, and an agent for the American Steamship line, reported on the 13th, that his house had been entered, and a box containing \$1660 in money, and jewelry valued at \$350, had been stolen. Thomas Vormiles and Basil Spiese were arrested on suspicion of the theft. About \$500 worth of jewelry was stolen on the 13th, from the house of George Janney.

—Despatches from several points in Illinois and Iowa say that the locusts which are making their appearance in such great numbers are not molesting fruit, grain or vegetables as yet. The only damage done is the killing of young and tender trees, many of which die from the incisions made by the insects in depositing their eggs.

—"Will" Hague, the defaulting City Clerk of Paterson, New Jersey, who disappeared four years ago, returned to that city from Canada on the evening of the 13th and gave himself up. His "deficiency" amounted to about \$4000. He was also treasurer of the People's Brewing Company of Newark, and is said to have embezzled \$15,000 of the company's money.

—William Bellas, a merchant and lumber dealer in New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was killed by lightning, on the afternoon of the 14th, while standing under a tree. He was 62 years of age. A severe electric storm visited Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the morning of the 14th. A telephone cable, containing about 300 wires, was burned, and all telephone service in the city was suspended for a time. Both the police and fire alarm systems were badly damaged. During a storm, at Clarkfield, Minnesota, on the evening of the 12th, lightning struck the house of B. Gunderson and killed two children. The other members of the family were severely shocked. During a storm at Lindsay, Nebraska, on the evening of the 13th, lightning went down the chimney of James Gillespie's house and struck a baby 9 months old, sleeping in the middle, was killed, but the other escaped injury. At Narman's Grove Charles Lee was struck by lightning and killed. The Union Pacific Depot at Holmesville was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. A heavy wind storm passed over Tiffin, Ohio, on the 14th, blowing down the walls of the Beaver Falls Glass Factory and gas well derricks. Great damage was done to fruit and grain.

—Henry Myers, implicated with John Olson and William Dugger in the murder of John Lowell, a wealthy farmer of Coloson, California, has made a confession. He says they formed a plan and that he killed Lowell. George Taylor, a colored ex-convict, shot and severely wounded Mrs. Carrie Bell, a washerwoman, in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the evening of the 13th, and then shot and killed himself. Jealousy was the cause. A body found in the river at Madison, Indiana, has been identified as Henry Umbach of Utica, New York. He was murdered for his money, stripped of his clothing and then thrown into the river. Isaac Bronson and wife, of Fokerville, Connecticut, were found dead in bed on the morning of the 14th. The theory is that Bronson, in a fit of insanity, symptoms of which he has lately shown, cut his wife's head off with an axe and then cut his own throat with a razor. At Monarch, Colorado, on the evening of the 13th, a one-legged gambler, named Schenck, in a saloon row, shot and killed George Davis and fatally wounded an unknown man. A mob afterwards took out Schenck and hanged him to a telegraph pole. At Los Vegas, New Mexico, on the 14th, Mackey Brothers, John Milburn and two Texans, named Green and Owens, quarrelled about 25 cents and brought rifles and revolvers into play. After sixteen shots had been fired it was found Owens had been killed, Green mortally wounded and one of the Mackey brothers had his left eye shot out. John Mackey had his left arm shot in two places. Milburn is under arrest.

—A. P. Clark, a farm laborer, was murdered by John Lowery, at West Point, Illinois, on the 14th. Shortly afterwards Lowery's wife was found dead in her house, and it is supposed, had been murdered by her jealous husband. Clark had been accused of being intimate with Lowery's wife.

—At Cloquette, Wisconsin, on the 13th, several million feet of logs broke loose from the booms and went tearing down the stream to an island on which several hundred people lived. Eleven houses were carried away, and about 40 other buildings are surrounded by water eight feet deep. The Duluth Railroad, at Fond du Lac, is under two feet of water, and the depots and other buildings have been abandoned. The loss to lumbermen at Cloquette will be very heavy. The damage thus far is estimated at \$500,000.

—During the performance of a circus at Odell, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 13th, the tent was blown down. Fifteen persons were injured, Arthur Dezo dangerously. George Kline and William Keefe, aged 11 and 10 years respectively, were drowned in Baltimore on the 14th while bathing.

—Burglars entered the office of the refinery of Barber & Burlingame, in Attleboro, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 14th, and after binding the watchman rifled the safe. All the valuables were taken, chiefly gold and silver, valued at \$1500. John Bowans, colored, was arrested at Union Bridge, Maryland, on the 13th for assaulting

and dangerously wounding another colored man named Othia and a colored girl named Hollenberry. On the morning of the 13th masked men took Bowans from prison and carried him to the outskirts of the town, where preparations were made to hang him to a tree. Just as he was about to be hanged he begged to be allowed to make a statement. The rope was slackened, and as his hands were not tied he slipped off and escaped to the woods. Several ineffectual shots were fired at him. At last accounts he had not been captured.

—An express train on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad on the 15th collided with a loaded freight car at Chartiers Station, Penna. Baggage Master McDermott was fatally injured, and passed two bills—for the relief of Ellen P. Malloy and the heirs of John H. Newman. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution expressing sympathy with the German people in their sorrow for the loss of Emperor Frederick. Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, objected to the resolution, but was induced to withdraw his objection, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

—Additional reports from Northern Dakota and Minnesota indicate that the losses by the severe storm of the evening of the 13th and the 14th will be very heavy. Several points on the line of the stream have not been heard from yet, as the telegraph wires are down.

—John McVeay and John McCarthy took a room in the Windsor Hotel, Binghamton, New York, on the evening of the 14th. On the morning of the 15th they were found on the bed, one dead and the other unconscious from escaping gas. It is not known whether the dead man is McVeay or McCarthy. During a thunder storm in Scranton, Penna., on the evening of the 15th Miss Mary Connelly was struck by lightning and killed while standing in the yard of her home.

—Horatio Hatfield, aged 12, shot and mortally wounded Thomas J. Allen, aged 10 years, at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, on the evening of the 14th. The boys quarrelled about two weeks ago, and Hatfield had repeatedly threatened to kill Allen. Sheriff John Rains and his son were killed at Jackson, Texas, on the evening of the 13th, by W. W. Terrell. An old family feud caused the fight. Terrell was shot in three places and may die. Nell Stark, aged 16 years, was convicted in Atlanta, on the 15th, of the murder of his elder brother, Florence, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. On March 30th, they were playing cards and quarrelled about five cents, when Nell got an old musket and shot his brother dead, at the same time wounding another boy.

—Grace Stevenson, aged 18, drowned herself in the Ohio river, near her home, in Delhi, Ohio, on the 14th. No motive for her act can be assigned by her parents. Augusta Norling, aged 39 years, jumped from the roof of a five-story building in Boston, on the evening of the 14th, and was killed.

—Swarms of grasshoppers have appeared in Southern Indiana. They have devastated thousands of acres of meadow land, stripped trees of their foliage, and devoured corn, oats and garden vegetables.

60th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 11th, a bill to withdraw public lands in Florida from all except homestead entries was reported; also the Post Office and District of Columbia Appropriation bills. The credentials of Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, for his next term, were presented and laid on the table. The Fisheries treaty was then, on motion of Mr. Sherman, considered in open session. Mr. Gray spoke at length in favor of its ratification. Its further consideration was then, on motion of Mr. Sherman, postponed until the 25th inst., and the Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 12th, a communication was presented from the Secretary of the Treasury giving an estimate of \$200,000 for repairs and improvements of the Philadelphia Mint. Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules so as to make in order two amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. The first provides that when any national bank circulation is surrendered, if an equivalent amount be not taken by other national banks within 30 days, the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase and coin an equal amount of silver in excess of the 2,000,000 a month authorized by the act of February 28th, 1878. The second directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase and coin not less than four millions of silver bullion per month. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. The bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law was taken up and advocated by Mr. Culom. The Fortifications and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were considered, and went over without action. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a concurrent resolution looking to arbitration for the settlement of all international difficulties. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Hale spoke at length on the Fisheries Treaty, and when he had finished the Morgan resolution on the subject was postponed until the 25th inst. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Stewart's resolution calling for a statement of the bond purchases was agreed to without modification. Mr. Blair moved to take up the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of workmen under the Eight Hour law. No quorum voted, and, after some dilatory motions, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment to be offered to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$224,500 for the sur-

vey and re-location of the monuments on the frontier line, between Mexico and the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The concurrent resolution reported on the 13th, looking to international arbitration, the Agricultural Appropriation bill and the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up and passed. An executive session was held. After the doors were reopened, a bill was reported appropriating \$40,000 to enable the executive departments to participate in the centennial celebration at Columbus, Ohio. Adjourned.

The United States House of Representatives on the 15th, spent several hours in considering the private calendar, and passed two bills—for the relief of Ellen P. Malloy and the heirs of John H. Newman. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution expressing sympathy with the German people in their sorrow for the loss of Emperor Frederick. Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, objected to the resolution, but was induced to withdraw his objection, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 11th, Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, introduced a resolution reciting that there is no probability, at this session, of the passage of the Mills bill, and instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report bills repealing all internal taxes except on liquors; providing for a graduated income tax, to be devoted exclusively to the payment of pensions, and providing that all articles not produced or manufactured in the United States shall be admitted free of duty. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, offered a resolution setting apart six days, from July 5 to 12, for the consideration of general pension legislation, special pension bills, limitation and dependent pension bills. A letter was presented from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of \$220,000 for the extension of the Philadelphia Mint. Mr. Bland moved its reference to the Committee on Coinage. The motion being defeated, he raised the point of "no quorum," and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 12th, the pending question was Mr. Bland's motion to refer to the Committee on Coinage the estimate for the alteration and repair of the Philadelphia Mint. The motion was defeated and the communication referred to the Appropriations Committee. The reports in the contested cases of Frank vs. Glover, from Missouri, and Lynch vs. Vandever, from California, affirming the rights of the sitting members to their seats, were taken up and adopted. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A motion by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, to strike from the free list "flax, haxled, known as dressed line," was agreed to. Motions by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to strike from the free list "hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp," also jute butts, were defeated. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 13th, Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution granting all persons in the public service who were in the battle of Gettysburg, either in the Union or Confederate army, leave to attend the reunion at Gettysburg next month. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, called for the regular order, which operated as an objection. Mr. Landis, of Illinois, from the Committee on Ventilation, reported a bill appropriating \$150,000 to enable A. De Bausset to build an air ship. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into committee on the Tariff bill. Motions to strike from the free list sunn, sisal grass, and other vegetable substances, and also burlaps of flax, jute or hemp, were rejected. A motion to place jute bags for grain on the free list was agreed to. Pending discussion of a motion to strike out the paragraph placing tin-plate on the free list, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 14th, bills were reported providing for an Assistant Secretary of War, and for the retirement of General Alfred Pleasonton. The Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. A motion to strike glue and gelatine from the free list was carried without a division. Fish glue, or isinglass was restored to the existing rate of duty. Licorice Juice was also taken from the free list, and nitrate of soda was made free. The committee then rose, having got over 45 lines of the bill, or more than had been previously covered during the entire fortnight under the five-minutes' rule. Adjourned.

Napoleon at St. Helena.

The Listener, years ago, knew a sea captain, one of that fine type of knights of the sea that has become extinct along with the American carrying trade, who had seen Napoleon at St. Helena. The old captain—he was then a young captain—had made ineffectual attempts during a prolonged stay at the island to see the captive, but in vain. The English authorities, who with very good reasons suspected Americans of being and willing, if not prepared, to spirit Napoleon away, resolutely denied the captain any opportunity to visit Longwood.

But Yankee perseverance is not easily baffled. The captain in his rambles had discovered a point of view commanding Napoleon's favorite promenade. There, securely ensconced with his trusty and powerful ship's glass, he marked down Napoleon. The glass was so powerful that Napoleon's every motion as he talked with an attendant was clearly to be discerned. Once Napoleon turned his face full toward the captain, and the face of the great man was for an instant set in the telescope as a miniature, and the wonderful eyes looked full into those of the Yankee captain. The latter described them as beautiful hazel eyes, deep and pathetic, rather than penetrating. They were the eyes of the world conqueror.

THE PAINS OF FEAR.

The Exquisite Torture Endured by the Timid Woman.

Think what that poor, dear, timid woman undergoes who nightly looks under her bed for the burglar she believes to be secreted there; who goes round the house after the servants are abed to see that all is safe, and that no ticket-of-leave man is profiting by his liberty to do her harm. With what a sense of dread she locks the doors of those dark, underground places into which she dares not peer. Ghosts and robbers—she turns the key on both with a quick throb and trembling hand, then beats a retreat with ever the same feeling of nameless terror, the same sensation of being followed by some vague horror, which she has not the courage to turn round and confront. Night after night this torment is renewed, as unflinching as that which the old hag inflicted on the merchant Abudiah.

If the night has its terrors so has the day its dangers. Such a person as this in the country dies a thousand deaths in quick succession, and the one is as unnecessary as the other. A tramp loitering on the highway names robbery first and assassination after. A few harmless cows going home to be milked, and driven by a child, are as dangerous as a stampede of buffaloes, heads down and tails aloft. Cattle in a field, however well worn the public way across, make that field taboo; for is not each dull, slow, grazing ox, each mild eyed "milky mother of the herd," each tangle poled yearling calf, as dangerous as a wild bull, "man mad," and to be approached only with caution and in force? That distant, barking collie; that restless, neighing horse prancing up to the gap in the hedge, through which he thrusts his socially inquisitive nose; that waddling encumbrance of the country are so many causes of fear to the timid pedestrian, beating along the public road for a constitutional, and taking no pleasure in what she sees.

In a carriage she fares no better. Up hill she is sure the horses will jib; down hill they will slip and fall, or the pole will break, and then heaven have mercy on her soul! On the plain road, put to a sharp trot they will run away; indeed, they are running away. If they whisk their tails they are about to kick; if they cock their ears they are sure to shy. She screams at the smallest creak, and the driver, when the carriage, or pass a lumbering cart, she pinches her companion black and blue in the spasm of her fear.

The torment of fear is hard to bear when it is centered on one's self. What is it when it spreads itself abroad and includes others—the beloved—in its meshes? For the beloved, indeed, is no security. Every railway journey includes a smash; every sea voyage is a foregone shipwreck; if an epidemic touches the outside fringes of the district, it is sure to make a leap into the home where the dear ones live. The smallest cold is bronchitis; and when the little people cough they have whooping cough, no less.

Some mothers make their motherhood a long drawn agony by the fears with which they encompass their young. Is the nurse a quarter of an hour beyond her usual time? Straightway the grave is opened and the cherished and adored lie therein stark and cold. Wild wanderings to and fro, wild surmises as to what can have happened, angry rejection of any commonplace explanation as to a longer walk than usual, a longer session on the piano, tears of frantic despair, passionate outbursts of as frantic wrath; when lo! the nurse comes quietly up to the house door with her charge as fresh as a flower and as gay as a lark, and that voluntary descent into Hades proves itself as futile as it was unnecessary.

These fears accompany a mother of this uneasy kind all through life. When her boys go to school she is sure they will be mauled by the bigger ruffians of their class, maimed for life in the playground, overworked, underfed, put into damp sheets and morally corrupted. She suffers more than they from the dire necessities of learning, and wishes that there was a royal road to knowledge where her darlings could bow along at railroad speed, with never a hill to climb nor a valley wherein to descend. She thinks the masters cruel and the curriculum inhuman, and wonders how so much can be expected from such young brains and growing bodies.

All through life it is the same cry of evil. The fortunes of war take her sons here and there, and the mother frets over the possibilities of disaster, as if that possible event were never fact and chance had no side alley for escape. And when it comes to matrimony the whole thing is renewed under another name; for surely was there never the girl born who was a fit wife for the son of such a mother, while the finest man extant makes but a poor kind of a care taker for her daughter! So she perverts the great gift of love and the divine glory of maternity into a scourge, and not a blessing, and weeps behind her mantle of self-made mourning because she has not the courage to believe nor the common sense to hope.

Costumes of the First Empire.

Ladies in Paris, who are considered leaders of fashion, have given up long pointed bodices and puffed skirts in favor of the costume of the first empire, the short round bodice and narrow plain skirt. This fashion has much to recommend it for one thing it takes far less material than that of to-day, and what can be more simple and comfortable than the plain skirt scarcely puffed behind, and the small a la Rechemer bodice, crossed in front and finished with a broad sash gracefully tied at the back or side? These same costumes have been represented at recent New York openings, and will doubtless be worn to some extent in our own country.

The proportions of castor oil and brandy for the hair are three ounces of oil and one ounce of brandy.