

THE ELECTION.

HARRISON ELECTED.

The latest returns from Tuesday's election add Indiana and California to the column of sure Republican States and assure to Harrison and Morton 32 more votes than are necessary to elect. The electoral vote is now divided as follows: For Harrison—Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Colorado, 3; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; California, 8; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; Illinois, 22; New Hampshire, 4; New York, 36; Iowa, 13; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 20; Indiana 15, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 4, Kansas 9, Wisconsin 11, Total 232. The Republicans will also control both branches of the 51st, Congress.

The latest returns from the counties of Pennsylvania, some of them official, increase Harrison's plurality to 73,141.

Returns from 80 counties in Indiana, partly official, shows Harrison's plurality 1936. The counties to be heard from gave Blaine a plurality of 154 in 1884.

The Republican victories in Delaware and West Virginia secure the Legislature of both these States and insure Republican successors to Senators Saulsbury and Kenna, whose terms expire in 1889. With these gains the new Senate will stand 40 Republicans to 36 Democrats, a Republican majority in the House is also certain, but owing to the many close contests the estimates of what the majority will be vary from 3 to 24. There are one or more undecided contests in Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and the uncertainties are confined to these States.

It is reported in Covington, Kentucky, that Speaker Carlisle is likely to be deprived of his certificate of election. The ground is the alleged illegality of the votes cast for him in Campbell and Kenton counties. If these are thrown out his majority in the district will be overcome. The State law, it is said, requires that the ballot shall be cast on plain, white paper, with no distinguishing features, but the Carlisle ballots were printed on large sheets of perforated paper, so that when the tickets were torn apart the perforations appeared on the edges, and made them easily distinguishable from other tickets.

The latest returns of the vote of Pennsylvania indicate a plurality of about 72,000 for Harrison. The Congressional delegation will stand 21 Republicans, 7 Democrats. Of 25 State Senators chosen 22 are Republicans. The House of Representatives will have 142 Republicans and 50 Democrats, three districts being doubtful at this writing.

Unofficial returns from all the counties in New York State give Harrison a plurality of 11,191. The Congressional delegation will stand as present. The Albany Evening Journal concedes Governor Hill's re-election by about 10,000 plurality.

New Jersey is Democratic by a majority of about 7,278, a gain of 2,896. Both the State and House of Assembly have a Democratic majority—on joint ballot five. The United States Senator to be elected in 1889 will therefore be a Democrat. There are four Republicans and three Democratic congressmen—a gain of one for the Democrats.

The latest returns from Missouri make that State doubtful. The Republicans have already gained three Congressmen and St. Louis has given 8000 majority for Harrison. Returns from the principal interior points are very meagre, or altogether lacking.

Ohio gives Harrison about 20,000 plurality; Illinois, 19,000; Nebraska, 25,000; Colorado, 12,000; Iowa, 30,000, and Michigan, 15,000.

Connecticut gives Cleveland about 350 plurality.

Maryland shows a significant falling off in Democratic majority, although there was no Republican organization or effort to carry the State. In a total vote of 212,425 the Democratic plurality is only 6892, a fall from 11,118 in 1884, and 15,219 in 1880.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—The returns of the recent gubernatorial election were opened before the Legislature today. Governor Gordon received 122,785, with not more than 400 against him.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 8.—Forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three votes out of a total of 55,370, in this city, have been canvassed. Complete returns have been received from 775 precincts out of a total of 1590, outside of the city of San Francisco. The total vote counted in the State, including both San Francisco and interior points, gives Harrison, 92,112; Cleveland, 55,041; Fisk, 3,847; Curtis, 755. Sufficient returns have been received from the Third and Sixth Congressional Districts to show that McKenna, Rep., and Vandever, Rep., have been re-elected by safe majorities.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 8.—Complete returns from 80 of the 114 counties in the State, and partial returns and advices from the remainder, show that Cleveland's plurality will be about 25,000 and that of Francis for Governor about 9000. St. Louis complete gives Cleveland, 25,641; Harrison, 51,918; Francis, 23,567; Kimball, 33,636.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—The Democratic majority in this State is about 15,000. The election of Johnston, Dem., in the Ninth District,

and Morehead, Dem., in the Fifth District, are in doubt. Simmons, in the Second District, is also in doubt.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 8.—Editors Wheelock, of the Pioneer Press, estimates the State gives Harrison 25,000 plurality and Merriam, Rep., for Governor, 20,000. The Pioneer Press figures give Merriam 105,329, Wilson, 85,530. All of the Congressional Districts in the State elect Republican Congressmen. Hall beating McDonald in the Third by 1300, and Dunnell having about the same plurality over Wilson in the First.

PORTLAND, OR., Nov. 8.—More than three-fourths of the full returns have been received from Oregon. The vote of the State is nearly 60,000 and the Republican majority fully 8000. In Washington Territory, Allen (Rep.) is elected to Congress by not less than 5000 majority. This shows a Republican gain of over 7000 since 1886. The Legislature in both branches is Republican.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 9.—Official returns have been coming in so slowly from remote portions of the State that approximations were necessarily made heretofore of the vote of the State. The most careful estimates give Cleveland the vote from 2500 to 4000.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Nov. 9.—The latest returns from many precincts in Mills's district indicate his re-election without doubt and probably without decreased majority. The contest between Crane, Dem., and Brewster, Rep., Seventh District, will be close, but Crane's election seems certain.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 9.—The Bay City Tribune's return from every precinct in the Tenth District gives Wheeler a plurality of 41 over Fisher. If these returns be verified by the official count the Michigan delegation will stand nine Republicans and two Democrats, a Republican gain of three.

GIANT DESPAIR.

A Power for Evil That Lies Mainly on Illusion—A Decisive Hour in All Great Struggles.

Bunyan's unflinching instinct showed itself nowhere more clearly than in his introduction of Giant Despair into the immortal allegory of man's progress through life. Many of the giants with whom men have to contend select as their victims the weakest and the meanest, and are satisfied if these alone become their prey; but Giant Despair is not content with inferior men; he lays his hand quite as often upon the most aspiring and noble, finding in these a sensitiveness of feeling, which makes them susceptible to his power. Many a man has been slain by Despair, who would never have succumbed to any other enemy. And the most singular thing about the power of this giant is that it lies mainly in an illusion skillfully thrown over its victims. Often a little longer fight, a little more courageous resistance, would have placed the strugglers forever beyond the reach of Despair.

Nothing is ever accomplished by despair. It means always and only rout and defeat. No man was ever spurred by it to attempt to change the fortunes of the day or to recover a lost position; no man was ever inspired by it to raise himself out of the mire in which he had fallen and renew a struggle in which he had been beaten; its one word is surrender; its only end, final defeat. Many have borne up in the midst of their despair, and while under the shadow of it recovered that which they had lost; but this swift reversal of fortune has always been due to some ray of hope which has bid the wounded heart pluck courage out of danger and light out of darkness. For despair is, at bottom, cowardly; a brave man dies but never surrenders; a brave ship sinks, but never strikes her colors. The surrender of despair has always a cowardly element in it. It is not a question of the odds against one; it is simply a question of having courage enough to hold out to the end, whatever that end may be. In most cases despair is an illusion, and not a reality; in other words, it bases its demand for surrender on a preponderance of forces which do not exist, or which further resistance may scatter into thin air. Many a man has turned in the midst of his despair to make one struggle more, and has suddenly found himself a final victor in a field which he had supposed hopelessly lost. Many a man looks back in his life to some experience which held for him the bitterness of despair, and sees that it was the beginning of his great prosperity. There is a truth in the old adage, that it is darkest just before the dawn, and a greater truth in the still more ancient adage, that man's necessity is God's opportunity.

In all great struggles an hour of something like despair inevitably comes, and that is the decisive hour in the whole conflict; if they who fight yield to the illusion of defeat, then the battle is permanently lost; but, if in that moment the pressure of what appears to be final disaster makes their purpose all the clearer, and their will the more resolute, then despair itself becomes the forerunner of success. Its dark and terrible lessons are seen to be the inevitable preparation through which the soul of a man or a nation wins its hardest triumphs. The world has nothing to learn from the gospel of despair, except to shut it. To listen to it debilitates, demoralizes and defeats. It is the song of the siren which has a certain pathetic and appealing note, but which leads always to wreck and death. The greatest natures are never preachers of despair. There is a sanity in them which saves them from the touch of this disease, and which makes them always the teachers of hope. A world which has a God over it, and a life which has a God in it, has no place in despair. Loss, calamity, grief, are also excluded, but these do not bring the message of despair. Despair comes only when there is no longer any hope, and no possible issue out of adversity but permanent and eternal loss. Despair may be the necessity of atheism; Christianity, which makes the cross of shame and death the symbol of triumph and immortality, has no place for it. "For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave."

A FATAL FIRE.

THE ROCHESTER STEAM GAUGE AND LANTERN WORKS DESTROYED.

Five Men Killed; Eleven Missing—Sixteen Injured, one at Least Fatally.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The most disastrous and fatal fire that has happened in this city for many years occurred this evening. A general alarm was sounded at 7:30 o'clock on fire being discovered in the packing-room of the Rochester Steam Gauge and Lantern Works, an important factory employing a large number of men. So busy has the factory been lately that the men have been working night and day to catch up on the orders.

The locality where the fire occurred is regarded as somewhat dangerous, and when the report got abroad that the lantern works and the cotton factory in its vicinity were on fire there was intense excitement over the city, which was increased when, at 9 o'clock, the rumor got abroad that a large number of men had been killed. The building, to which the fire was confined, was six stories high. About sixty men were working in the three upper floors, and as soon as they found there was fire underneath them, they began to leap from the windows, ignoring the fire escape with balconies that were ready for them on the south side of the building.

In these leaps quite a number of men were injured, many of them so seriously that they will probably die. By 9 o'clock the building was entirely destroyed, and five men had been taken out dead, 16 seriously injured, 14 were entirely safe, and the rest unaccounted for, of whom quite a number are unknown by name.

The scenes at the fire were heart-rending, and prominent among those who were present after the fire were three priests in their surplices, who administered spiritual comfort to those who were in a dying condition. The factory was built on the high bank on the west side of the Genesee river, and was a difficult one for the firemen to get at, owing to the one side being entirely closed to them.

Two buildings that were in great danger for a long time were the Rochester Cotton factory and Williams & Hoyt's shoe factory, but both of these buildings were saved from destruction, the only damage done to them being by smoke and water.

Following is a list of the casualties, so far as learned up to midnight:

KILLED.

John Gall, foreman.
Joseph Danzer, jumped from sixth floor and picked up dead.
Henry Snyder, burned internally.
Frank A. Ochs and Joseph Webber.

The injured are: Frank Siddons, both legs and back broken, will probably die; Jacob Diehl, night watchman burned internally and prostrated by shock; John Devlin, left leg and wrist injured, and these more or less burned and bruised; Richard Pescoe, John Greenauer, William Devlin, Frank Fraelind, S. Burkhard, Oscar Knotts, Joseph Burkhard, Charles Diehl, G. Kipper, Stephen Forbes, John Greenauer (second by that name), Con. Holleran, John Ball.

Those known to be missing are: Thomas Mathias, S. Robbins, Charles Weber, John Miller, Patrick Cosgrove, Richard Connor, G. Watters, Chas. Smith, Robert Pool, Frank Revnish and Alfred Cannon. These are known by name to be missing, but until the books are examined it will not be possible to tell who were actually at work.

Among those saved were John Platts, who escaped by sliding from the sixth floor. He says there were 50 persons at work on that floor, and three were saved—Robert and Horatio Hall and Joseph Smith. Platt thinks that about 10 others escaped with him. The lantern works, with stock and machinery, is a total loss, estimated at \$225,000. The insurance is \$179,000.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE IN KANSAS.

Nearly 160 Lives Supposed to be Lost.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—A Journal special from Pittsburg, Kansas, says: The most dreadful disaster in the history of Kansas occurred at 5 o'clock this evening, when the men were preparing to leave off their work at Shaft No. 2, at Frontenac, a suburb of Pittsburg. A terrible explosion was heard that shook the earth for a great distance, and completely shattered the shaft. Upon investigation it was found that 160 men were within the mine at the time of the explosion.

Being 112 feet below the surface, it is almost certain that all are dead at this writing. The only exceptions were two men who were in a car coming up, and being near the top of the shaft managed to escape.

Pittsburg is in the middle of the coal mines of southeastern Kansas and is about 100 miles south of Kansas City on the Fort Scott and Gulf Road.

—Four young men, one of their number named Noll, left Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 4th to hunt rabbits. Noll was taken back dead. A rabbit sprang out of a brush pile in front of him, and his three companions fired at it. A charge of shot struck Noll, causing his death. It is customary for onion raisers to gather at Durlandville, near Middletown, New York, on Sunday. A gun in the hands of one of them went off on the 4th, killing a son of Michael Welch and tearing off the hands of a son of John Crozier. William Courtenay, brakeman, while running to catch a train, near Hagerstown, Maryland, on the evening of the 4th, fell through a bridge and received injuries of which he died on the morning of the 5th. William Brazleton, accompanied by five other colored persons, entered a boat to cross the Arkansas river, at a point in Faulkner county, Arkansas, on the morning of the 4th. The boat was capsized in the middle of the river, and Brazleton and a boy were the only ones of the party saved.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—William Parker, the Register of Deeds of Nelson county, Dakota, has, it is reported, gone to Manitoba. His accounts are said to be \$10,000 short. His property is heavily mortgaged.

—While Mrs. Stussauka, of Abbeville, South Carolina, was on the 5th, crossing a bridge near that place in a wagon with her son, the horse began to back off and the wagon came apart. Mr. Stussauka was thrown from the bridge and, striking her head upon a plank, was killed. Her son was slightly injured.

—Two boys, one a son of David McDermott, the other a son of Wesley Rudolph, both of Mount Holy, in Cumberland county, Penna., went gunning on the 5th. Becoming tired, they laid down in the brush to rest. While in that position McDermott drew his rifle towards him, and the hammer catching in the bushes, the load was discharged into his head, killing him instantly.

—Twenty-six new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported on the 6th, in Jacksonville. Total cases to date, 4342; deaths, 397.

—Catharine Sox, aged 85; Barbara Arnold, aged 42, and Lydia Fetrow, inmates of the York County (Pa.) Almshouse, were overcome by gas in their room on the evening of the 5th. Two were dead when found, and Mrs. Fetrow is expected to die. There was a leak in the gas pipe.

—While four miners were on a pit some 35 feet deep, on Hog Mountain, near Ashland City, Alabama, on the 3d, the sides caved in, completely burying them. A big rescuing force set to work, but, when reached, John Wheeler was dead, James Jones and Frank Smith in a dying condition, and William Moore the fourth man, was struck on the head with a pickaxe and fatally hurt.

—While under the influence of liquor, on the evening of the 5th, Henry Koehler threw himself into the North Branch of the river in Chicago. His wife Caroline tried to rescue him, and was herself dragged into the river. Both were drowned. Koehler was a well-to-do saloon keeper.

—Robert Legan, colored, shot and killed his wife at their home in Washington, D. C., on the 4th. It appears that the shooting was the result of a drink. Frank Frazier and David Cronkewit, gamblers, exchanged shots in a saloon in Hastings, Nebraska, on the evening of the 3d, and Frazier fell dead. They had quarrelled about a woman. Frank Martin, colored, fired at two officers in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 3d, while they were taking his wife to the police station for drunkenness. The officers returned the fire, and fatally wounded Martin.

—Thirty-nine new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported in Jacksonville on the 6th. Total cases to date, 4310; deaths, 366.

—George Baines, of St. Clair, Penna., was on the 3d, found murdered on the road between St. Clair and Port Carbon. He was a civil engineer and 23 years old. There is no clue to the murderer nor to the motive for the crime. Joseph Kugler, a milkman, 55 years of age, was killed at College Point, Long Island, on the evening of the 4th. Several men on horseback, one of them named Meyers, a cowboy, were riding through the village about 7 o'clock. Kugler was loading his wagon with milk cans, when one of the men rode over him, and was followed by two others. One man attempted to shoot the persons who made an effort to rescue Kugler from under the horses' feet. No arrests have yet been made.

—Henry Lindeman, a laborer, in Albany, New York, shot and killed his 14-year-old son on the morning of the 6th. The boy had been quarrelling with his mother. Herman Burns has been arrested in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the charge of having murdered Charles Walker, a brickmason. Walker is reported to have wealthy relatives in Allegheny City, Pa. A man named Clare was convicted in New Orleans on the 6th of the murder of Patrick Mealy, as he was entering the prison after leaving the courtroom. James Burke, a nephew of Patrick Mealy, placed the muzzle of a pistol near Clare's side and fired. The ball struck something in Clare's vest pocket, which caused it to deflect to one side, producing a severe but not fatal wound. During a fight in a disreputable Chinese house in San Francisco, on the 5th, between the proprietors and a gang of highlanders, one Chinaman was killed and two badly injured.

—Charles Kinney, colored, was shot in the breast on the morning of the 7th, it is alleged, by his neighbor, William Davis, a colored constable, during an election dispute. The wound is not considered dangerous. Davis, who was arrested, claims that the shooting was accidental.

—W. J. Duffy and Joseph Amerling were held on the 7th to answer charges of illegal wiring. John M. Dubois, George Johnson and William Koltz were held for further hearings on similar charges.

—The new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville on the 7th numbered 34 and the deaths 3. The total cases to date number 4392 and total deaths 370. There were 2 new cases and one death from yellow fever at Jacksonville on the 6th.

—Edward Farley, 23 years old, shot his wife on the evening of the 7th, and then shot and killed himself. The woman's wound is slight. The crime is attributed to jealousy.

—A riot occurred in Portsmouth, Virginia, on the evening of the 7th. A white boy and a negro had a scuffle just as 400 negroes were marching by. The negroes went to the rescue of their comrade and were charged by the whites. The negroes drew revolvers and fired, wounding Samuel Oust in the leg, James Mahoney in the abdomen and John Reiger in the eye. The two latter are probably fatally wounded. The negroes retreated and then the whites began to arm themselves. The Old Dominion Guards were called out and a number of special policemen sworn in. At last accounts another outbreak was expected.

—Everything was quiet in Portsmouth, Virginia, on the 8th, after the riot between the whites and blacks on the evening of the 7th. At Livingston, Kentucky, on election day, five men were killed and another mortally wounded.

In a political discussion, Champion Mullins and John Martin drew their revolvers and commenced firing at each other. Friends of each took up the quarrel. After the fight it was found that Samuel Ward, John Clifford, John Martin, Frank Stewart and Champion Mullins were killed, and J. S. Sambaok badly wounded. A despatch from Fayette, Missouri, says two men were killed at the polls in that vicinity on the 6th. Rice Maupin and Taylor Hight settled an old feud by a duel, in which the first named was killed. Moser Whyland, colored, attacked a white man, and was shot and killed. No arrests have been made.

In an election row in Marion, Ohio on the evening of the 6th, Edward Uhl was stabbed and killed. During a quarrel over election returns in Albany, New York, on the evening of the 6th, Frank Suprenant, aged 25 years, was killed by Frank Perrine, aged 71 years. A report from Valencia county, New Mexico, says there was trouble between the Republican and Democratic Judges of Election at San Rafael on the 6th, over an attempt by the former to secure the poll books. T. Provencher, one of the Judges, was shot dead.

—In Raleigh, North Carolina, on the evening of the 7th, the negroes burned the house of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. On the 8th they broke into a railway warehouse and took a number of dynamite cartridges. They are led by white men, and trouble is feared. The military are in charge of the city.

—A telegram from St. Louis says that Morrison Renshaw, the manager of George Castelman's campaign in the Tenth Congressional District, and Charles D. Brockman, a saloon keeper, have gone crazy in consequence of the election excitement. Renshaw was formerly a newspaper reporter and is a well known man about town. The doctors say he will recover by careful nursing. His wife, who is on a visit in New York, was telegraphed to come home. Brockman's case is more serious and he was sent to the insane asylum. A fall of slate at the Willow Grove coal mines, near McDonald's, Pennsylvania, on the 9th, killed a man named Jules Leese and an unknown boy. In Stamford, Connecticut, on the 9th, four men were thrown to the ground by the fall of a scaffold in the Wood building. Two were killed and two badly injured. The boiler in the Atlanta Bridge and Axle Works, in Atlanta, Georgia, exploded on the 9th, fatally injuring "Jack" Foster, the fireman, and Amos Allen, a workman.

—A rain storm at Kansas City, Missouri, on the morning of the 8th, developed into a snow storm on the morning of the 9th, and at last accounts the flakes were still falling. The sun however, melted it almost as fast as it fell. It was accompanied by a brisk wind and did considerable damage. Nearly all the railroads centering in Kansas City were delayed. The telegraph wires were crippled. A despatch from Atchison, Kansas, says the most phenomenal snow storm that ever occurred in Northern Kansas began on the morning of the 9th and raged furiously all day. All trains were delayed and telegraph wires prostrated. In Atchison over 200 telephone wires were broken and so tangled up with electric light wires that the electric light works suspended to prevent accidents. The storm was the heaviest that has occurred there at any season of the year since 1878.

—Burglars entered Stirk's jewelry store, in Anderson, Indiana, on the evening of the 8th, while the proprietor was at supper, and took watches, rings and chains valued at \$2000. John Egan has been arrested in Chicago for forgery. He has only been out of the penitentiary since July last, and says the sooner he is tried and sent back the better. The down stage due at Downieville, California, was stopped by highwaymen on the 8th, and the treasure box riddled of bullion and coin amounting to about \$2500.

—There were 24 new cases of yellow fever and six deaths at Jacksonville on the 9th. The total cases number 4436 and total deaths 379.

—A freight collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Zaniesville, Ohio, on the morning of the 9th. An engineer named Dennison was killed, and two other train hands were severely injured. A train on the Rio Grande Railroad was wrecked between Trinidad and Denver, Colorado, on the morning of the 9th, and before a flagman could be sent back a freight crashed into it. Fireman Bradshaw was killed.

—Edward Hall, a striking switchman in Creston, Iowa, was shot and killed by Charles H. Huston, one of the new engineers, on the afternoon of the 8th. The origin of the quarrel is not known.

—A telegram from Buffalo, on the 9th, says that an unknown man jumped into the river from Prospect Park, at Niagara Falls, and was carried over the Falls.

—A freight train on the Hudson River Railroad ran into the rear coach of a passenger train at Fishkill Landing, New York, on the morning of the 8th. Mrs. Edward S. Shival, of St. John, New Brunswick, jumped from the train and received injuries which caused her death in a short time. During a fog on the morning of the 8th, a freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad ran into the rear of a passenger train. One passenger was severely hurt. A train on the Savannah and Western Railroad was wrecked near Ellaville, Georgia, on the 7th. Charles Scoville, Doige Tyson, Henry Martin, George Davis and John Hanover were killed and a dozen others were injured.

—Burglars entered the house of Edwin F. Atkins, in Boston, on the evening of the 7th and forcing open the safe, secured silverware and jewelry valued at \$3000.

"THE DIVORCE MARCH."

An Ex-Wife Who Tells Her Story on the Tell-Tale Key-Board.

One fine morning the younger woman was walking past the little house with a roll of music in her hand, when she heard a melody from the piano coming through the open window. Something in the piece and the way the piano was handled attracted the girl's attention, and she stopped and listened. She grew so much interested that she became bold enough to ask an old woman standing in the door, who lived in the house, who was playing. A conversation followed, the result of which was the young lady found herself in five minutes in the parlor and talking with the player at the piano.

"Please tell me," she said, "what that piece was?"

"Oh, it was nothing much. I often improvise as I play. My fingers follow my fancy, as I suppose is the case with everybody."

"I can't think that was improvised. It was too good."

"Well, you mustn't laugh when I tell you that piece is really my own composition, though not a note of it has ever been written down. I somehow find myself playing it very often—I hardly know why, I call it the 'Divorce March.'"

"The 'Divorce March?' Heavens, what a name for a piece of music!"

"It's a peculiar fancy, I know, but it's my own. Don't think badly of me for it."

"I couldn't do that. It's very beautiful. Play it again."

Her long, shapely fingers swept over the keys in a delicious prelude, which led up to the composition proper. It was hard for the young girl, in telling about it afterwards, to describe what she heard. The way she interpreted it was this: Bars upon bars of beautiful descriptive passages seemed to speak of beautiful spring weather, nature in her finest dress, the trees full of foliage, flowers blooming, soft winds blowing, rippling streams, and all that sort of thing. She fancied she could hear the song of birds in the bushes, and answers coming back. This was youth in full glow, and the tender, joyous, and sometimes exuberant dialogue that followed was surely two happy people talking and telling of things that the mighty deep in these human natures of ours, and which cannot be found out by superficial examination. It was something of love. The melody went on, rippling beautiful, now deeper, now lighter in its key, changing occasionally in time and go, with a noticeable introduction here and there of a harsh bar or two, the memory of which, however, was swept out of the mind by the grand dialogues and duets that followed, full of harmony and life. Those people were happy. Further on, faintly at first, were fragments of soft marches, bits of melody resembling the famous Mendelssohn and "Lohengrin" wedding marches, familiar to everybody, but not exactly like them. Here was a wedding day. The characteristic quality of the piece had been developing slowly. Now comes, in slow time, one of the softest, most moving lullabys the girl had ever heard. The pathos of the player, she said, was wonderful from the first moment she touched that lullaby. It thrilled her, but she could not describe it. She fancied all sorts of things; the rocking of a cradle, the cooing of a babe, love and tears and anxiety of the mother mixed, sighs, infant smiles and what not. The march swept on, its distinguishing parts coming out clearer and clearer; crashes of discord, little quarrels and makings up, pleadings in the minor key, glorious bursts of sunshine and sudden downpour of storm, ending in a steady, solemn march of separation—an impressive, gloomy thing, that died away like the sound of the footsteps of two people retreating sadly further and further from each other, never to come together again. It seemed all done, when softly there arose out of the sadness that delicious lullaby, touching, pathetic, fearful. It went on a little and faded away in a sweetness.

When it was finished and the player's hands dropped from the keys the two women clasped each other like children about the neck and sobbed as if their hearts would break.

"That's the story of my life in one shape," said the older, "and somehow that's why I play it so often. I loved my husband, God knows. I wanted a cultivated man and I was disappointed. I could have borne everything for my child's sake, but the court gave her to him and I am wretched. That lullaby is my child's voice. The Judge said I couldn't take care of it. I'm so poor, you see, and he is rich."

Original Method of Courtship.

The principal exhibit in evidence in a recent divorce suit was a hymn book. The plaintiff and defendant had occupied places side by side in church, and their acquaintances had really begun in the pew with the young man's polite attentions over the hymns. He found the places in the book, and shared it with his fair neighbor. From that sprang friendship, which in time merged into affection. The fellow's method of courtship was neat and original. After finding the hymn that the pastor had given out, he would follow it through while it was being read from the pulpit, and deftly underscore words and phrases that conveyed his sentiments to the girl. Of course, as she came across these marked hymns, as they were being melodiously and impressively sung they impressed romantically.

Further along in this process of wooing the suit got to intermissions, so that the reverential lines of the hymns were garbled and extended to serve his passionate meaning. Just how far this hymn book courtship was supplemented by spoken words is a matter about which the parties differ radically, but the hymn book serves as an indubitable record. The girl doesn't seem to have lost her presence of mind for a moment, however, on these occasions of mingled piety, poetry and passion, for she coolly dated each of the amended verses. Thus she preserved in chronological order the chap's penblings, and she hopes that the hymn book will be worth \$10,000, that being the sum for which she has made reply to sue.