PULLMAN'S "CASTLE REST."

T 18 A DREAM OF BEAUTY IN MASSIVE STONE.

of It Is Embowered with Trees and led by the Rushing Waters circle the Beautiful "Thousand

The uplender falls on castle walls.

George M. Pullman twenty-five years are paid \$40 for an island in the St. awrence river. It is one of the "Thousaid Lolands," and is situated in the heart is a beautiful region which since Mr. Pullman's purchase has become famous for the scene of thousands of summer idlers a well as its thousand islands. Upon his bit of land, about which there is only star and forest, a temporary residence as erected, and Mr. Pullman for many saw has been in the habit of spending a summers there with his family, and tan a house full of invited guests.

Let as the years went by, the river was an up by handsome residences; Mr. the many of the summer of the summer of later in the was made Sir George Pullman by an ajecty King Humbert of Italy. It is place for a title. Mr. Pullman tore it was not a splace for a title. Mr. Pullman tore it was and has put in its place that which hast described by the name he has given to "Castle Rest."

The castle is a tribute to Mr. Pullman's mother. Mrs. Pullman was 80 years of the other day, and on that day her mildren and her grandchildren, indeed the Pullman family gathered to dedicate the new structure and do henor to the setogenarian for whom it was intended. At this meeting, Mr. Pullman read the following dedication, which has been engreesed and framed and stands on an meet within the "castle walls."

DEDICATION OF PULLMAN ISLAND,
With its recent improvement, known as
Castle Rest,
TO MOTHER,

TO MOTHER,
to the 80th anniversary of her birth, for use as a
cone where all her children can meet to do
coor and allogiance to her on succeeding annicone; and at such other titles as she may
been to nummon them. This dedication is for
a purpose of emphasizing love for mother, and
the desire that it may augment satisfaction
and happiness through the aemaining years of
the by its influence, and attengthening the
des of affection uniting all members of her
tiv.

It is also in loving memory of father, and in retaful recognition of his wise counsel and noble example, which have been potential in causing this tribute of affection to be laid at her feet. CAPITA REST, Aug. 14, 1888.

The appearance of the castle is best even in the secompanying cut, but a few words of description may not be out of place. It is four stories in height—that is, except the tower, which rises to a hundred feet. hundred feet above the surface of the river. Opening on the portice is the din-

Opening on the portico is the dining room, large enough to seat thirty persons. It has one of those places which are almost always built in modern handsome residences. There are about fourteen bedrooms up stairs, which will doubtless always be occupied when the castle is open to the family and to visitors during the summer. The bent of Mr. Pullman's mind in the construction of palace cars is illustrated from the fact that the sleeping rooms have folding beds, so that they may be converted into parecre. In the tower is an observatory, which commands a fine view of the St. Lawrence river.

ce river.

Many years ago George Pullman was working at his trade of cabinet maker, at a stipend much less than he pays many who work at the same trade for him today. At that time the people of the United States who traveled long distances a railroads, when night came curled the selves up on the seats, rested their seats and the seats of the sea cred the discomforts of those nights and the weariness of the mornings will never forget them. The passenger coaches were not even the comfortable affairs of today, nor were the modern appurtenances and mechanical contrivances for knitting the train together then invented. The cars were loosely coupled, and every time the train started the passenger would hear the starting noise of each car successively a front till it reached his own coach, which would move with a jerk so sudden that if he were slitting up he would risk the snapping off of his head as a farmer loop sometimes snaps the head of a chickes. Then came the first crude sleeping cars. Even the earliest of these were



a great improvement on the day coach for electing purposes. George M. Pullman organized a company for their owning and running, bought up the new patents as they were issued, and coined money from the start. It is many a year since those able to pay for a berth have failed, in going on a night journey, to take a "alsoper," and there are thousands of people in the United States who have never traveled at night in any other way. great improvement on the day coach for

"CASTLE REST."

At the expiration of leases of Pullman cars, many of the roads failed to renew them and put their own coaches on the roads, notwithstanding that the Pullman company has continued to prosper. Its septial stock is \$20,000,000.

The city of Pullman, which was founded for the purpose of establishing these scores, is about fifteen or twenty miles south of Chicago. It was founded by it. Pullman on an idea of his own to give the greatest comfort to the laborer and surround him with some of the refining influences of the rich. There has been a good deal said from time to time as to the workings of the system. There is a neatness, a trimness a uniformity about cool deal said from time to time as to the workings of the system. There is a neatness, a trimness, a uniformity about everything in Puliman far different from an ordinary manufacturing village. There are books, a reading room and pictures—in short everything to cultivate esthetic tastes. But all is vested in the company. The laborer neither owns any part or anything in Puliman, nor can he. Every foot of land, every building is owned by the company, which will not sell. Every lease is drawn with the stipulation that the tenant must depart at ten days' notice, and the company is not required to give a reason. These features must ever cast the shadow of monopoly ever Puliman.

Meanwhile, "King George I," as he is conclines facetiously called, may be disturbed by the criticism upon his intentions, but goes on making himself company. If he builds castles they are of the contract of the state of the criticism upon his intentions, but goes on making himself company.

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FOR LIFE SAVING.

Its Inventor Calls It as Ocean Triegele,
Others the Sea Spider.

A novelty in the methods of saving life at sea is the "Sea Spider," a cut of which is here given. The inventor, the Rev. Ezra B. Lake, calls it the "Ocean Tricycle or Sea Wagon." The car, which is supported by four metal beams, is designed to carry as many as forty persons. There are three wheels under the lower platform driven by steam power, and each



THE SEA SPIDER. having a separate motion. They may be reversed at will, so that the spider may be easily turned. The indentations of the wheels on the sandy sea bottom are less than two inches, and owing to the buoyancy of the water the machine can be moved faster in the sea than on the land. It is intended in case of wrecks on a coast with a gently inclined beach to run the "spider" out to where the vessel is stranded. Where these wrecks occur in a depth of not over eighteen feet it is possible to run the machine out and thus afford assistance. But where there are rocks or sudden depressions in the bottom the machine would not be available. Of course the force of wayes in a storm is of course the force of waves in a storm is tremendous; but it is hoped that as there is a free passage for the billows through the machine it will not be overturned.

Many wrecks occur very near the shore, and people are often drowned or beaten against the rocks.

Birthplace of Universalism The Universalists of New England are just now much interested in the removal just now much interested in the removal and remodeling of their old church on Lafayette square. Cambridge, Mass, which they call the "birthplace of Universalism," as that was their first well established church, though, as a matter of fact, the doctrine was efficiently preached in America as early as 1770 by Rev. John Murray. Since its organization the Cambridge church—the building was erected in 1892—has had ten ministers, all brit. in 1822—has had ten ministers, all bril



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE. liant lights of the denomination: Rev. Whittemore, 1822-1831; Rev. Samuel P. Skinner, 1831-32; Rev. Licius R. Page, 1832-39; Rev. Lemuel Willis, 1842-45; Rev. Luther J. Fletcher, 1846-43; Rev. Edwin A. Eaton, 1849-52; Rev. Charles A. Skinner, 1853-67; Rev. Benja.

charles A. Skinner, 1853-67; Rev. Benja-min F. Bowles. 1868-73; Rev. Oscar F. Safford, 1874-85, and Rev. Alphonso E. White, the present incumbent. The growth of the city compels the widening of the street and removal of the old church, which will be relocated on the corner of Main and Inman streets, and greatly enlarged and improved, at a cost of \$35,000, making it a very handsome and commodious edifice

Prominent among the newer and more claborate buildings of Pittsburg is the Allegheny county court house. It stands high above the surrounding buildings and may be distinctly seen from any county for the property of the pro



ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE. bluestone and Indiana limestone, supported by stone arches. The structure is all built of granite, with a roof of Akron tiles laid on an iron truss frame. The architecture is Romanesque. The tower, which rises to a height of 420 feet, is one of the highest in the United States. The bridge, over which prisoners pass be-tween the court rooms and the jails, is modeled after the famous 'bridge of sighs" in Venice. The cost of the Alle-gheny county court house will be between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000.

Cured Her of "Nagging." The habit of "nagging" is the only alloy in the otherwise charming character of Mrs. Snapem. To be sure, what she says is not so bitter, but still it is very rittating, as every one knows who has undergone a like infliction. Snapen likes a social glass of soda and a chat with his friends after the business cares of the day are over. On these occasions, when he returns home a little later than the usual bed time, Mrs. Snapem must have her "little say." The other night, on his way home, a happy idea struck him, an idea which made him chuckle softly to himself as he stepped into a variety store and bought a toy mouse.

Having rung the gong he placed the mouse, with its spring wound up tightly, on the door sill. When the door was opened the mouse scampered into the hall and ran directly toward Mrs. Snapem's feet. With a wild scream and a bound she alighted on a chair, where she stood, pale and trembling, calling loudly to Snapem to "kill it, kill the mouster, oh, Samuel, kill it!" Snapem caught the toy, threw it out of the door and then helped Mrs. Snapem down from the chair. Throwing her arms around his neck she kissed him and murmured plaintively: "Dear Samuel, you have saved my life this night, and I'll never hag you again, nover." Kingston Freeman.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

"Erratic Enrique," a Veteran Journalist of These Times.

of These Times.

Henry Clay Lukens, who, under his own name and his pseudonym of "Erratic Enrique," is nationally known as a humorist, poet and paragrapher, was born in the old Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1838. His family is of Holland extraction, having come from Crefeld, now Rhenish Prussia, late in the Seventeenth century and settled with other Mennonite followers of William Penn in the then wilderness of Pennsylvania. It prospered in the new world, and has today numerous descendants in every state of the Union. Of its number was John Lukens, who succeeded Nicholas Scull, in the colonial period, as surveyor general of Pennsylvania, and who was noted in those days as an "Indian talker." Another member of the family was the scientist Isaiah Lukens, an intimate friend and colaborer of David Rittenhouse. Still another is the elder brother of "Erratica" McChalles L Lukens, who and colaborer of David Rittenhouse. Still another is the elder brother of "Erratio Enrique," Mr. Charles J. Lukens, who resides in the city of Brotherly Love, and is highly esteemed in its literary circles. As a German scholar he was regarded by Longfellow, Bayard Taylor and the late Charles T. Brooks as one of the ablest in this lend.

Henry Clay Lukens received a public school education, and from the first dis-played a strong love for literature and a notable power of wit and humor. At the age of 16 he entered the literary field of Philadelphia, and from that time or has been continu ously interested in newspaper work and the ad-

vance of Ameri

can journalism. Probably no man HENRY CLAY LUKENS, quaintanceship with the writers, editors and journalists of the land or ha editors and journalists of the land or has done more to develop their worth. As early as 1858 he was associated with George Alfred Townsend, the famous "Gath," in the conduct of The School Journal, one of the first papers devoted to educational subjects. The roll of the papers with which he has been connected or to which he has contributed is a sufficient commentary upon the arduous labor which has characterized the greater portion of his life, and includes all the principal Philadelphia or New York dailies tion of his life, and includes all the principal Philadelphia or New York dailies and weeklies, from 1857 to the present date. He did important special historical work during 1871-2-3 as a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. With his artist friend, the late James A. Wales, he organized and was one of the first staff of Judge in 1881, and his excellent humorous work, in prose and verse, was a feature of the earlier

verse, was a feature of the earlier volumes of Puck.

In 1877 he received a flattering offer to join the editorial staff of The New York Daily News, then conducted by Renjamin Wood and Nathan S. Morse. He accepted, and founded the "Pith and Point" column, which in a short time became famous, and which for many years was the chief vein in which tired editors and would be humorists found the materials would be humorists found the materials for their fun and jokes. This column con-sisted of quotations and original work in the proportion of about one to three, and was devoted to a pleasant satirizing of passing events and the foibles of the day. In this column he won the good feeling of the journalistic fraternity by invariably giving credit to the author of every line, no matter how distant or insignificant.

So great was the success of "Pith and So great was the success of "Pith and Point" that Mr. Lukens compiled a little volume of its best sayings and published it under the title of "Jets and Flashes." This charming brochure made a great hit, not only in this country but in Canada and England. It has run through three editions and is still a staple work in the book stores and upon the news stands of the land. It has been quoted as often and as thoroughly republished piecemeal in the American press sa Mark Twain's in the American press as Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," Artemus Ward's sayings or John Squibob's "Phœnixiana."
As a versifier Mr. Lukens' fame has been has been recognized and appreciated by the critics, and his biography appears in many hand books of American poetical literature. In the recently published "Cyclopædia of American Biography," "Cyclopædia of American Biography," from Appleton's press, he receives graceful recognition. His poetry has been chiefly figurative, and has appeared in The New York Ledger, The Journalist, Judge, Puck, Texas Siftings, New York Daily News, Brocklyn Eagle, San Francisco News Letter, Norristown Herald and other leading journals. His verses are delicate, melodious, and usually full of both sentiment and humor.

He is a very clever prose writer, bringing

He is a very clever prose writer, bringing to the drowsiest subject the delicate humor and poetic thought which are so marked in other fields. His versatility is best illustrated by the fact that he has written Christmas stories for The Yonkers Gazette, narratives of travel for The New York Herald, Appleton's Journal, specials for The New York World, satires for Judge, biographies for The Ladies' Home Journal, humorous editorials and news items for Texas Siftings, leaders and literary studies for The Journalist, of which admirable class weekly he was managing editor for two years.

managing editor for two years.

Mr. Lukens is still in the prime of life, and is active as ever. He is very happily married and lives in Jersey City. He has one daughter and a son who is connected with Current Literature.

AN INDIAN LOVE SONG.

His winter home the bear forsakes. The red deer swims the shining lakes Up foaming fails the salmon leaps, The wild sheep halts on dizzy steeps, The swans are northward flying. With laughing voice the rivers run, Their billows flashing in the sun; It is the moon of sprouting grass, A thousand warm sweet breezes pass, Through lofty pine tops sighing. With bounding steps the antelope Springs lightly down the mountain slope; To vertical plains the bison hies. The eagle mounts the morning skies, And all the birds are mating. With life and joy all things are bright. Come forth, my love! my soul's delight,
Thy wigwam's folds throw wide apart,
For thee, oh dear and tender heart,
Thy lover true is waiting.
—E. M. Allen in American Magazine.

A Chinese Opium Story. Since the introduction of epium into China millions and tens of millions have given themselves up to its use, its vic-tims being found in all the ranks and conditions of life, among the old, the middle aged, the young, and even chil-dren. But a case of an infant becoming a victim to its pernicious influence has just come to our knowledge. A man and his wife had been in the habit of taking nis wife had been in the habit of taking opium for years, and one of their chief de-lights was in indulging themselves over the pipe in each other's company, each tak-ing alternate whiffs. One day the woman gave birth to a boy, and all the household was in an ecstatic state of joyfulness. But before long the baby began to show signs of illness, and although a physician was sent for they could not discover the cause of its symptoms. Every effort was made to save the child, but he only grew worse

In despair they took their pipe to solace themselves, and behold! as they puffed at the pipe the smoke was wafted to the child's nostrils, and, giving a sneeze, he instantly revived and began to sneeze, he instantly revived and began to cry. Upon inhaling more of the smoke he changed his crying into laughing and became exceedingly lively. After that he was all right as long as he inhaled the smoke at regular periods of the day. One day, however, his parents neglected to give him the accustomed dose of smoke and before they were average he died. and before they were aware he died .-

and worse until his parents gave him up

Chicago Times. The "Telephone Disease." The "telephone disease" has been discovered by Professor Wilberstadt, of Berlin. The use of the instrument produces disorder in the vibratory chambers of the

WHITELEY'S PLACE.

A VISIT TO THE "UNIVERSAL PRO-VIDER" OF LONDON.

One of the Wonders of the World Trade-The Famous Bon Marche of Paris Outdone-A Whole Congeries o

Whiteley's establishment is one of the wonders of the world of trade. Comparatively few Americans visit it, as it is far away from what is known as the American beat—i. e., from the Langham hotel to the Metropole. Compared to the trade kingdom over which a single proprietor, William Whiteley, rules, such mere overgrown dry goods stores as the Louvre and the Bon Marche in Paris are but simple affairs. Whiteley's is not a store, but a whole congeries of stores, each as accessible to but as distinct from the other as the dining room is from the parlor on a floor with folding doors. What in the usual run of dry goods stores occupies a counter or at from the parlor on a floor with folding doors. What in the usual run of dry goods stores occupies a counter or at most but a room—such as the silk department, the linen department, the costume department, etc.—has at Whiteley's a large and imposing store to itself. The jewelry store is a superb establishment, the furniture house is magnificent; china, glass, fronmongery, dressmaking, sewing machines, coiffures, toys, Japanese and Indian curios, each and all have stores devoted exclusively to themselves, large openings giving communication through the entire series of establishments.

ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS. ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

This would be wonderful enough, but there are surprises at Whiteley's; a pro-vision store of extensive dimensions ad-joins an excellent restaurant, the restaujoins an excellent restaurant, the restaurant leads into the aviary, conservatory and live stock establishments. There is a well supplied wood and coal office. Pianos are upstairs in a store of their own; near them is a large hall, decorated with flags, statuary, tables and chairs in profusion. Here a dinner of several hundred covers may be given, or ordered for any place, town or country, with every accessory, from the banquet itself to the waiter who serves it; all provided by Whiteley. I had nearly forgotten to name a charming picture gallery, where many a charming picture gallery, where many original works of great beauty are dis-played, and where orders are taken for original works of great beauty are displayed, and where orders are taken for copies of any masterpiece on the walls of any of the great galleries of Europe. Whiteley is also a banker. You may buy or sell money on his premises. You may take your passage by any steamer for any port. You may hire a servant, bury a deceased friend; put your belongings up at auction; purchase, sell, build or take down a house. In short, there is not a single transaction in life relating to trade which Whiteley is not willing to make for you. No wonder he calls himself "the universal provider." Such a business as Whiteley's must speedily make a man a bankrupt or a millionaire; and as disaster has not overtaken him, it is presumed that Whiteley has a good account at his own and other banks. His establishment has suffered frequently from fires, whose strangely persistent recurre ce irresistibly suggests incendiarism.

In the matter of chespness I find very little difference between Whiteley's and other establishments which are not on the castablishments which are not only the castablishments which are the castablishments which are the castablishments which are the c

little difference between Whiteley's and other establishments which are not especially devoted to wealthy customers, as are Gillow's in the furniture line, and Lewis & Allenby in the dry goods. An honest price prevails, and if an American visitor sees anything he or she likes at Whiteley's, I would advise him or her to purchase it without further ado, as it would be a waste of time to run all over London to try to find the same article at a lower price.

AT THE BON MARCHE. For one American who has heard of Whiteley's in London, ninety and nine have heard of the Bon Marche in Paris. ersons who know no other single word in French are aware that bon marche means "cheap." This famous store is in-deed a marvelous place. Outside of a few little knickknacks known as articles de Paris, the vast establishment is en-tirely devoted to the sale of dry goods. No wonder the American woman, with her national love for shopping, revels in hours apent in flitting from one counter to another. Gloves are to the right of her, flowers to the left of her, silks are in front of her, lace is beyond. Are these beautiful things really, or only in appearance, cheap? Why, the truth is they are sold at the market price. Examine well anything that is offered below the current rates, and you will discover

reason.
I will call the attention of American I will call the attention of American ladies to a custom which prevails at the larger shops in Paris, by which our country women are misled, though no deceit is willfully put upon them: it arises imply from a difference of custom between the French and American merchant. When a price is seen upon a remnant in America, the purchaser knows that the marked figure is the price of the whole weakers. figure is the price of the whole remnant, while in France the marked figure means per yard or rather meter, according to the French measurement. Thus, if an Ameri-French measurement. Thus, if an American lady sees some attractive pieces of laces or silk, marked variously from \$2 to \$10, and decides to take some or many of these remnants, it comes, as a very disagreeable surprise, to find out that the articles were at so much per yard, and that the shopkeeper will now measure the yards. Often the price is but a few sous reduction per yard on the original figure asked, and the purchaser finds herself with awkward lengths of goods she was tempted to buy only in the Mrs. Toodles spirit. To be sure, at the Bon Marche the privilege is given of exchanging articles which a purchaser may be disthe privilege is given of exchanging articles which a purchaser may be dis-satisfied with—if no harm has come to them. Even money is, under certain circumstances, returned.-London Cor. Bos ton Transcript.

A Prevailing Masculine Fad. A prevailing masculine "craze" is for each man of fashion to wear a distinctive flower. This is a notion from "across seas." The Emperor Frederick wore continually, in his buttonhole, a modest cluster of violets, just as his father was always decorated with the corn flower. A well known society man of today is never seen without a single ivy leaf on the lapel of his coat, and another wears, invariably, a white rose, so small as to be barely noticeable. By fall it is prophe sied that military fashions for men will be the rage. This is also a "fad" borrowed from our foreign cousins, who are sporting extensively what they term "La Revanche" styles. The carnation, the em-blem of "glory," glows in triumph on the breast of every patriotic Frenchman.— Table Talk.

Prepared for All Emergencies. The city cousin had gone down to the farm to spend a month, and appeared on the morning after his arrival, "ready for action," at the picnic which stood first in the order of events. He carried a cane and stowed away an umbrella in the wagon; his hat was attached by a ribbon to his buttonhole, another cord secured his colored glasses, and a field glass was slung upon his back. "I do hope there won't be many mus-juitoes," said one of the party waiting on

the piazza. I have a bottle of camphor in my pocket," replied the city cousin, calmly.
"If they are very troublesome we can make a smudge. I have matches."
"Don't cork up the tea as if you never meant it to be opened!" called Kate to her sister, as they took a last look at the lunch basket.

lunch basket. "Never mind, I have a corkscrew," an nounced the provident guest. Just then the naughty boy of the family walked up to him, drew him mysteriously aside, and

asked him confidentially:
"I say! I hope you've got a rope ladder in your pocket in case of fire, and a can of penmican to use if we get wrecked on an iceberg?'-Youth's Companion.

Presence of Mind.

Willie-What makes you come to our house so often, Mr. Hankinson! Do you

want to marry our Irene?

Miss Irene (taken by surprise, but realizing with rare presence of mind that Mr. Hankinson has got to say something now)

—Willie, you impertinent boy, leave the room!—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT IS LITERARY MERIT!

What Is the Agreed Upon Standard!—In trinsic Literary Worth.

What constitutes "literary merit?" Each editor thinks he knows. So does each literary critic. So do the people who will tell you that the poems or essays or books that live are possessed of it. There is a sort of agreed upon standard, known in a vague way by literary people and represented by our best periodicals. By all means keep this standard high, and keep yourselves up to the standard; but at the same time, once in a while, let your mind dwell upon the lesson contained in the parable of the widow's mite. If poems or prose writings had intelli-

at the same time, once in a while, let your mind dwell upon the lesson contained in the parable of the widow's mite. If poems or prose writings had intelligence, and could think for themselves, there would be one infallible test for intrinsic value that they might append to themselves after they had stood the further test of time: "Only remembered for what I have done." For instance, several years ago a little poem appeared in one of our daily papers from a local author. I cannot think he was paid for it, nor can I think any other paper ever thought it worth copying for its own columns. I well remember glancing over it with a little bit of contempt in my mind and a good deal of indifference, and feeling sure it was quite without "literary merit." It was about the "baby boy," a very backneyed subject, you will all agree.

Well, the other day my pride of judgment received a humiliating blow. A woman, good and true, in the humble ranks of life, had seen this poem. Her own baby boy was only a few weeks old, and perhaps ahe had let creep into her heart the thought that he was something of a burden, with poverty and hard work pressing upon her each day. The little poem struck a higher, better chord than that, and the tune of her thoughts grew sweeter. She cut it out of the paper and tucked it into the sewing machine drawer, and learned it, a line at a time, as she sat at work. Nor did it stop there; around among the neighbors it went, and brought many a blessing to the little bables in the poor, crowded houses.

Question: "Did the poem have literary merit?" Certainly, its simple phraseology, its humble truth, its honest purpose, spoke to the mind as well as the heart of these poople as one of Browning's sonnets could not have done.

Again: There is a housekeeping paper sublished in one of our western cities. "Very ordinary," I have been wont to pronounce it, and after a cursory, indifferent perusal I have sent away my numbers to a little housekeeper on a Virginia farm. She is a brave little woman, left, at the age of

how she has grown mentally! It must have been the "literary merit" in that paper that I called ordinary, and could not

paper that I called ordinary, and could not waste my time upon.

There is apparent literary value and an intrinsic one. I feel bound to admit. There may be two ways of considering whether a poem or a book lives. If it is printed over and over again at the demand of the people, all the world knows it lives. But it sometimes happens that it is printed only once, is caught up by some heart, passed on and on in word or influence, and the good it does never dies. Is it not really "literary merit" that makes it live—the mode of its expression as well as its inherent thought? I am asking; for at the very end of my remarks, with a full recognition of the value of high standards, with a just respect for editors, critics and cultivated readers, but with an equally ardent appreciation of comparative value, I humbly confess that I do not know what "literary merit" really is.—Juniata Stafford in Belford's Magazine.

In a Mexican Market Square

In a Mexican Market Square.

Passing on through the market place I emerged suddenly from a side exit into the market square. Just in front of me sat four or five groups surrounding a bunch of smoking faggots, and as I approached them a little girl or boy would step forward and offer for sale strings of glass beads or baskets of images made by Indians from clay. I bought several of these images and narrowly escaped being cheated in the process, for the little rogues who are playing merchants know when are playing merchants know when they have a stranger to deal with, and, although they smile at you, showing their white, pearly teeth, they will give you

white, pearly teeth, they will give you the wrong change if they can.

Just beyond these groups I saw other groups seated about large, square holes, which had been dug in the ground. At first I could not understand this, but after awhile I found out that they were engaged in roasting the century plant. The holes in the ground were apparently three feet deep and perhaps four feet across the top. Inside these holes they had placed a half dozen stalks of the plant over smoking faggots, and from the had placed a half dozen stalks of the plant over smoking faggots, and from the smoldering fire there issued a volume of smoke and the sound of escaping pulque. By and by a Mexican strode up, threw down a three cent piece, and, without a word, one of the agile boys jumped into the hole, chopped off a bit of the wood and delivered it to the purchaser, who went away munching on it as though it was the leg of a chicken. The juice of the maguey is sweet and intoxicating, and a great many of the Mexican people are, I regret to say, slaves of its power.—"R. M. Y." in St. Louis Republic.

In a Mormon Sunday School. It is easy to see how largely the foreign element prevails here amon the Mor-mons. There were in Utah 1, 1880 about 44,000 foreigners to 100,000 natives, and since then there have been about 13,000 Mormon immigrants. These immigrants are chiefly English and Scandinavians, and you may see Swedish faces every-where. In the Sunday school which I visited there was a Swedish class which was taught in the Swedish language.

This Sunday school is worthy of men-tion. After the administration of the sacrament the school divided up into classes, and in these classes the sexes classes, and in these classes the sexes were always separated. During my visit one of the teachers kept constantly with me as I went from class to class, and it seemed to me that the teaching was seemed to me that the teaching was largely for the benefit of the visitors rather than for the scholars. I was offered the "Book of Mormon" and asked to read with the pupils in turn as the reading went around the class. After reading a chapter a young man explained it much as we Gentiles do in one of our Christian prayer meetings, and he told us how a branch of the Israelites came to the American continent and how the Lord again appeared upon the earth and chose again appeared upon the earth and chose his apostles here. He told how the rec-ord of his teachings in America among the aboriginal tribes was transcribed upon the golden plates of the "Book of Mor-mon," and how these were found in the state of New York. It was interesting as a romance, but I grew tired before he was through and left.—Salt Lake Letter.

The Newsboys of Mexico.

Our contemporaries are making many suggestions as to the material of which the clothes of the newsboys should be made. Some think leather suits would be advisable in view of the short time the striped suits presented by the city gov-ernment lasted, while others urge tin as the best material. This discussion enables newspaper men to air their wit, but it really seems unnecessary. The city government presented a given number of newsboys with uniforms, with the under-standing that the boys would replace them at their own expense when worn out. Those suits have long since served their time and been discarded, and not a single one has been replaced by its owner. Unless the city government intends to clothe outright the urchins who sell papers in the streets, our contemporaries are wasting their time in discussing the kind of material that should be used for their papers. their uniforms, for there is no legal way of compelling the boys to buy the clothes that may be designated as proper for them by the authorities. To deprive a boy of the right to earn an honest living because he cannot or will not dress in a prescribed manner is not practicable in a free country.—Mexico Two Republics.

The Prince of Wales continues to gain in flesh, much to his chagrin.

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