UNDAY SCHOOL.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 28.

...ellent Woman," Prov. xxxi. Golden Text: Prov. xxxi., 30. Commentary.

...ter opens with wise and loving ...m a mother to her royal son. She ... him to be a true Nazarite and a ... to the desolate and oppressed, the ... the needy. Compare Num. vi., ... lxxii., 1-4. And who can help ... Him who is the true brightness ... such, according to Young, is the ... Lemuel?

...llow these twenty-two verses of ... concerning the model woman, ... in the Hebrew commencing with a ...e alphabet in regular order, thus ... acrostic.

...udy of this lesson many will con...selves to the admirable portrait of ...t wife and mother, and thus find a ...itable study. I will take this wo... least suggestive of the true church, ... of Christ, as to her personal stand... character, her relations to her hus... her household and to the poor and ... She is a virtuous woman (verses ... Young defines virtue as strength of ...body. Peter says that if we desire ...dant entrance into the kingdom we ...d to our faith virtue. Then she ... the fear of the Lord, which is the ...g of wisdom and a fountain of life ...L. 5; Prov. i., 7, 14-27).

...clothing is said to be silk and purple, ... and honor (verses 22, 25), remind... of Ezek. xvi., 13, 14, and the clothing ...linen, silk and broidered work, and ...uty because of the Lord's comeliness, ...o Isa. lxi., 10. Her loins are also girt ...ength (verse 17), and what strength ... that can compare with that of truth, ...usness and faithfulness (Eph. vi., 14; ..., 5)? Her words are wisdom and ...s (verse 26), making us think of Him ...as full of grace and truth (John i., 14). ...e is no slothfulness nor love of ease in ... she works early and late, before the ...nd on into the night (verses 15, 18). ...orks are manifold, she is always ...ing, and it is all willing work (verses ... Compare I Cor. xv., 58; II Cor. ... She bringeth her food from afar ...14), suggesting to us the manna from ... in contrast to the leeks and onions of ... Man's words cannot satisfy, we ...ave the word of God. The field which ...es in order to work it and the vine... which she plants turn our thoughts to ...ld in which Ruth gleaned and to the ...rd yet to prove fruitful (Isa. v.), ... the joy and reward in the time to come ...16, 25, 31) cannot but point us to the ...when He shall say to the faithful, "Well ...enter thou into the joy of the Lord." ...the record stand as a description of the ...woman, and may the Lord greatly ...ly such among our daughters! But let ... consider the true church and the in...al believer, and may these things be ...f us in our daily life! Let us only be...and thus realize what our perfect stand...in Christ through His finished work, ...shall our lives be increasingly con...d to His image, more perfect reflections ...life which He desires in some measure ...eat in all His redeemed, even in these ...l bodies (II Rom. viii., 29; II Cor. iii., ..., 10, 11).

...husband is mentioned in verses 11, 23, ...t is written of Israel, "Thy Maker is thy ...d; the Lord of Hosts is His name" ...v., 5). The Lord Jesus is frequently ...d of as the Bridegroom (Luke v., 34, 35, ...ii., 2; Rev. xxi., 9), and we know that ...and Eve were a type of Christ and the ... (Eph. v., 31, 32). Her husband doth ...trust in her, and she is all His desire ...11). Hear Him say of her, "Thou art ..., my love; there is no spot in thee," ...den inclosed is my sister, my spouse; ... shut up, a fountain sealed" (Song ...). She will do him good and not ...o 11). Her husband is known in the ... (verse 23).

...hen we have the spirit of Paul, who de...ined to know nothing but Christ and ... crucified; who said, "Christ shall be ...nified in my body, whether by life or by ...h;" who was ready not to be bound only ... to die for Jesus's sake (I Cor. ii., 2; Phil. ...; Acts xxi., 13), then will we ever do ...n good and give Him pleasure, and He ...ll be known and honored through us. ... husband praiseth her (verse 28).

...er children and her household claim a ...re of our attention. In verses 21, 15, 27, ... learn of their clothing, their food and ...ir ways, all abundantly provided and well ...n to. Our clothing as children of God is ...rist Himself, for we are commanded to ...t on the Lord Jesus Christ" (Rom. xiii., ... He became sin for us that we might be ...de the righteousness of God in Him (II ...r. v., 21), and in Rev. xix., 8, the fine ...en garments of the bride represents the ...hteousness of the saints which must be ... righteousness imparted to us and then ...ought out through us. The church may ... said to see to this matter of clothing by ...inting others to Him who provides it by ...s great work.

...As to food, the church has an abundant ...pply provided for her to dispense in the ...nderful word which contains milk for ...ses and bread and strong meat for older ...ildren (I Pet. ii., 2; I Cor. iii., 2; Heb. v., ..., 14; John vi., 51, 57). Then, as to her ...ys, we have already learned from this ...k that wisdom's ways are ways of pleas...tness, and all her paths are paths of peace ...i., 17). If we are only willing to be guided, ... will not fail to see the way wherein we ...uld walk and the thing that we should do ...r. xiii., 3). See also Ps. xxxii., 8.

...Not only are her own household, the ...usehold of faith (Gal. vi., 10), well seen ..., but "she stretcheth out her hand to the ...or—yea, she reacheth both her hands to ...e needy" (verse 20). If the church has the ...irit of her Lord, it will be one of her prom...ent characteristics that the poor and needy ...e well seen to. When Jesus would prove ... John the Baptist that He was indeed the ...essiah, He told the messengers to say, ...mong other things, that the poor have the ...spel preached to them (Math. xi., 5). It ...ill be one of the features of the kingdom ...hen the church has become the bride of ...hrist that the poor and needy sha.. have ...pecial care (Ps. lxxii., 2, 4, 12, 13).

...In verse 30 we learn that all else but the ...ear of the Lord is only vanity, or, as it is ...aid in I Cor. xiii., there is a love without ...hich all else, even the giving of one's body ...o be burned, is as nothing. Without Me, ...ays Christ, ye can do nothing (John xv., 5). ...Paul said concerning His life and His works, ..."Not I, but Christ," "Not I, but the grace of ...God" (Gal. ii., 20; I Cor. xv., 10). When it ...is so with every believer and the church as ...a whole, then will this excellent woman be ...fully manifested.—Lesson Helper.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Situation in Pennsylvania and West Virginia Not a Bad One.

The weekly crop bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington shows that in Pennsylvania abundant sunshine and warmth have greatly improved crops; farm work is being pushed vigorously; tobacco plants are doing well and fruit prospects are excellent.

In West Virginia there is a decided improvement in growing crops; corn planting is continued and some is coming up; wheat has a good stand and oats and tobacco plants are growing nicely. The prospect for a large fruit crop is encouraging.

A Minister Drops Dead in His Pulpit.

At Lampasas, Texas., the Rev. James Mackay pastor of the First Methodist church, while delivering his Sunday morning sermon dropped dead in the pulpit from bursting a blood vessel in the head.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.—In the senate today the bill of Representative Kane of Fayette county to provide for the licensing of unnaturalized male persons over 21 years old was defeated—yeas 18, nays 18. These bills passed finally: to fix the qualification of the superintendent of banking; for the taxation of dogs and protection of sheep, with an amendment fixing a maximum per head; to authorize church corporations owning burial grounds to purchase other grounds, etc; to define to whom the benefit certicates shall be given issued by fraternal societies; to repeal the prohibitory law in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

Wertheimer's famous bill is having a jolly time in the house, which refuses to return it to the senate, notwithstanding the loud demand of that body for its possession. The senate referred the house resolution, recalling the bill, to Grady's finance committee. The measure has more to do with whisky than finance; at least that was the general impression.

The House sustained the veto of the Governor relative to the valued insurance bill disapproved yesterday. Frank T. Okeil, of Scranton was sworn in as a member of the house in place of Mr. Quinnan, who was ousted. The board of health's bill to prevent the pollution of streams was amended out of all shape by the exemption of tanneries, mines and oil refineries and passed on second reading. Nothing but appropriation bills were considered at the afternoon session of the house. The bill providing for the erection of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans industrial school passed finally 142 to 10. For the erection and maintenance of the school $213,000 is appropriated. At the evening session of the house the police pension fund bill, which was recalled from the governor for amendment, was finally passed. The governor objected to the features of the bill giving councils power to vote money to such funds, and this has been stricken out. The governor's veto of the bill providing for the printing of 15,000 additional copies of Smull's hand book was sustained. The senate passed this bill over the governor's veto on May 3.

EIGHTIETH DAY—In the senate to-day the Committee on Education was discharged from the consideration of the bill to change the basis of distribution of the State appropriation to common schools from the number of taxable citizens to the number of schools, and the bill was ordered placed on the calendar. The Committee on Appropriations reported a large number of House bills which it considered yesterday afternoon. These House bills passed finally: To authorize the election of a chief burgess for three years in the several boroughs; and providing that he shall not be eligible to re-election; relating to the private sale of real estate in assignments for the benefit of creditors; to provide for monthly returns and payments by county and city officers of moneys received by them for the use of the Commonwealth; to prohibit the employment of minors under the age of 13 years in and about elevators. The bill to provide for an increase of salary in counties having but one law judge and a population of 60,000 was defeated, and the Senate bill to designate a special day of more particularly interesting the people in the subject of sanitary science passed finally.

In the house the bill introduced by Senator M Carrell providing for the payment of jurors out of the State Treasury was negatively reported. These Senate bills passed finally: Authorizing foreign insurance companies to become sole surety on bonds, recognizances, etc., to permit anybody to serve notices in cases of judgments, designating election days, from 12 m. to midnight, as legal holidays; to enable collectors to collect taxes for the payment of which they have become personally liable, extending the time for the collection of the same one year from the passage of this act; to enable boroughs not divided into wards to establish and maintain high schools; extending the limits of residence and powers of notaries public, so as to extend the limitations of actions to a right to mine ore on lands where the same has not been exercised for 21 years; to authorize the appointment of a dairy commissioner; to prohibit the use of any adulteration or imitation of dairy products in any charitable or penal institution, to authorize certain banks to improve and derive rent from buildings held by them for banking purposes, to authorize cities to purchase, maintain and condemn bridges erected and in use over rivers and streams dividing any part of district or such cities; to provide for the appointment of one or more deputy coroners in counties. At the midnight session the senate bill to abolish the Philadelphia public commission passed finally, yeas, 120; nays, 67.

The Riter bill to prevent the pollution of streams and to protect the water supply of cities was defeated.

The governor vetoed two bills as follows: One repealing so much of an act for the destruction of wolves and wildcats as provides a premium for the destruction of foxes, so far as the same applies to Washington county. The other is a veto of an amendment to the act of 1879 intended to allow aldermen, magistrates and justices of the peace, fees for affidavits of claim tax and copies thereof, and also authorizing them to tax certain additional costs.

EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.—Nothing of importance was accomplished in the Senate and after routine business that body adjourned until Monday.

In the House the bill to repeal the prohibitory law in Bellevernon, Fayette county was defeated; the bill to abolish the publication of mercantile appraiser's lists in Philadelphia has been amended to cover the whole State and passed on second reading. The house then adjourned.

Among the bills which passed first reading was the Barnhart measure to regulate the employment of telegraph operators. It originally provided that railroad companies could not employ operators under 20 years of age, but the committee changed the age from 20 to 18 years, which amendment is not acceptable to the railroad conductors, engineers and operators who are back of the bill. They contend that a boy of 18 is too young to appreciate the responsibility of his position, and allege that many serious wrecks are occasioned by the employment of boy operators. The only feature of the afternoon session of the house was the passage on second reading of the bill extending the Saturday half-holiday over the entire year.

The governor has signed the Boyer medical examiners bill, the Loch arbitration bill and the free text book bill. Also the following: Empowering courts of quarter sessions to fix the place of holding the general election; providing that voters shall cast their ballots at polling places inside the election district in which they are domiciled; directing county commissioners to preserve the weekly newspapers published within their counties; to encourage and authorize the formation of co-operative banking associations.

EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.—The senate was not in session.

In the House there was no quorum and after a few appropriation bills were favorably reported the House adjourned until Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEAGUE.

The following table shows the standing of the state base ball league:

	W	L	pct		W	L	pct
Easton...	7	1	.875	Harrisb'g	4	4	.500
Johnsto'n	9	2	.818	Scranton.	4	6	.400
Allento'n	5	3	.625	Danville..	1	8	250
Altoona..	6	4	.000	York.....	0	0	.100

"CAN I kiss you?" he asked the Boston girl after his proposal had been accepted. "I do not know whether you can or not," she replied critically. "May I kiss you?" he murmured; "That's different," she replied, and he kissed her.—Detroit Free Press.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Carlisle has announced his intention of proceeding in the deportation of the Chinese until the appropriation is exhausted. But $16,000 is now available, though $50,000 more will be ready by July 1. He intends beginning with the Chinese who are here in violation of the law of 1884, those having violated the Geary law coming next.

Judge Bradley in the circuit court of the Dist. in the case of Pulaski, a discharged letter carrier, decided that an employe of the government appointed under and subject to the civil service laws, cannot be dismissed without just cause and that the courts have the right to pass upon the sufficiency of the cause.

For the first 10 months of the present fiscal year the collection from internal revenue sources aggregated $132,482,154, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $6,937,089. The receipts for April, 1893, were $271,003 less than for April, 1892.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Three hundred trainmen employed by the Vandalia, Big Four and Chicago and Eastern Illinois roads at Terre Haute, Ind., struck for an increase in pay from $1.20 to $1.30 a day.

The entire force of stone cutters on the Charleston, S. C., Government building, have struck. Some too s belonging to one of the men were stolen. He found them in a pawnshop and redeemed them for $2.50, which amount the union ordered to be paid by the contractor. This he refused to do.

The patent coke drawer was tested for the fourth time, Friday, at the Nelley, Pa., works of the Frick Coke Company. The coke in one oven was drawn in 14 minutes, while another was drawn in 20.

CRIMES AND PENALITIES.

At Marietta, O., George Langfelt, a young saloonkeeper shot his wife and then himself, both dying instantly. Three months ago Langfelt's mother was killed by Nicholas Haas, her husband, who also killed himself.

Benjamin McCollough teller of the State Bank, of St. Louis, was shot and killed by a burglar Saturday morning.

Allen Cassius, a noted colored desperado, shot and killed his wife and mortally wounded his father-in-law at his home in Knoxville, Tenn. He was arrested.

"Doc" Bentley and Bert Donnelly, two of the notorious Bentley gang, who broke jail at Mason, Mich., have been captured after a desperate fight, in which one of the prisoners was fatally shot.

FIRES.

At Providence, R. I. fire burned over 280 feet long and 80 feet wide. The losses as far as ascertained are Waterman Machine and Tool Company, $75,000; Diamond Machine Company, $75,000; American Tubing and Webbing Company, $25,000; Reynolds Manufacturing Jewelry Company, $20,000. The losses of the Rhode Island ElectricCompany-Rhode Island Bicycle Company and other smaller concerns aggregate about $50,000.

A fire destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property in Saginaw, Mich., sacrificing one life, and making hundreds of families homeless. The fire was started by a spark from a chimney falling into a lumber pile. John Clark was burned to a crisp and a number of others are reported missing. About 250 houses were destroyed.

FOREIGN.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Gleiwitz, in Prussian Silesia, which created a great deal of consternation in the neighborhood. The little town has in fact been considerably destroyed by a water spout, which broke over it and completely wrecked a large number of houses, so that tonight 150 families are without shelter and have lost nearly all their worldly posessions.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.

A great hail storm visited all Western Pennsylvania at 3 to 4 o'cock Saturday afternoon, doing great damage to fruit trees, gardens, greenhouses, etc. It was the severest storm of the kind since 1851.

Maude, the 8-year-old daughter of H. L. Roberts, of Naugatuck, Ct., was burned to death. Her clothing caught fire and she rushed upstairs and sought the protection of an aged woman named Mary Monroe, of Waterbury. The bed on which the latter was lying was set on fire and the woman died from injuries received.

FINANCIAL.

A special from Rutland, Vt., says: The Vermont Investment and Guarantee Company and the firm of Hammond, Bush & Co., bankers, located at Orwell, have suspended.

The Citizen's bank, of Johnson City, Tenn., suspended. The bank had an authorized capital of $100,000. The liabilities are $38,000; assets estimated at $78,000.

FOURTEEN PERSONS BURNED.

Eleven Men Find Death in a Flaming Lumber Camp.

A forest fire destroyed Louis Sand's lumber camp near Lake City, Mich., Saturday. Out of a total crew of 60 men 49 escaped uninjured.

The men were assembled at dinner, and the forest fire, which was burning all around, entirely cut off escape. When the men, realizing their danger, rushed out of the building in which they had been sitting the smoke so blinded them that they became bewildered. They ran hither and thither, unable to find a means of escape, and their horses stampeded owing to their confusion.

Eight of the men jumped into a well to escape the flames and then died of suffocation. Their bodies were brought to the surface later. Others of the men rushed to the woods, and some of them thus escaped but the bodies of two of them were afterward found burned to a crisp. One man, Edward Sullivan, reached Lake City terribly burned, and then died in fearful agony. Eight teams of horses were cremated.

Fire broke out near Tustin and ran 2½ miles in eight minutes. The farm house of a man named Anderson was destroyed. Mrs. Anderson and her two children perished in the flames.

Pinkertons Cannot Be Deputies.

Governor Rich of Michigan signed a bill fixing the qualifications of deputy sheriffs. This act prevents the appointment of Pinkerton men by sheriffs as deputies.

A POOR BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Trade Reports as Gathered by Dun Show General Depression.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Stocks have rallied from extreme depression, but business shows no substantial improvement. The distribution of products to final consumers is rather less encouraging, though the weather has been generally more favorable and at some points helps retail trade. Wholesale business and production show each week more hesitation with regard to the crops next fall, the possibilities of tariff changes and money uncertainties. Some large failures and many of minor importance show the effects of increasing stringency in money markets, and while money is comparatively easy here the pressure at other points has increased. Almost everywhere collections are slow and doubt about the future affects new undertakings, though the present volume of trade, based upon past orders, is remarkably large.

Iron is rather weaker at Pittsburg, coal good and glass fair. Little improvement is seen at Cincinnati. Trade at Cleveland is dull. The monetary situation improves at Indianapolis, but at Detroit jobbing trade is from 5 to 10 per cent. smaller than last year, though manufacturers are at work full time and money is easier. Chicago reports improved retail and satisfactory wholesale trade with liquidation and lower prices for local securities and slow collections. Wheat is at the lowest price for 30 years.

The failures for the week number 247 in the United States, against 169 for the same week last year, and 14 in Canada, against 23 last year.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bank clearings total s for the week ending May 18, as telegraphed to *Bradstreets*, are as follows:

New York	$700,924,878	D 6.4
Chicago	104,754,536	I 6.3
Boston	99,754,248	I 6.7
Philadelphia	78,474,496	I 9.3
St. Louis	25,286,706	I 17.9
San Francisco	17,242,075	I 5.3
Pittsburg	15,870,720	I 5.1
Baltimore	14,296,282	D 9.5
Cincinnati	13,291,050	I 1.0
Cleveland	6,269,024	I 18.8

(I indicates increase, D decrease.)

The aggregate of clearings of 80 of the principal cities of the country is $1,221,547,406, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. The totals exclusive of New York City amount to $520,622,528, and shows an increase of 6.3 per cent.

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

Presbyterian General Assembly in Session at Washington, D. C.

Rev. Willis Green Craig, of McCormick seminary, Chicago, was elected moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, by a vote of 324 to 198 for Rev. George A. Baker, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Craig is a cousin of Vice President Stevenson. In choosing him as moderator the conservative element of the assembly scored over the liberals and supporters of Dr. Briggs. He is not among the radical leaders of either side, however.

In his opening sermon the retired moderator, Dr. Young, preached the most pronounced views of Bible inerrancy, and this is interpreted by the Briggsites as indicating an intention on the part of their antagonists to force the fighting. His sermon closed as follows:

"No apprehension should be felt as to the safety of the Bible. No possible harm can befall it. Here to doubt is disloyalty to God, to fear it is sin. It courts the most searching investigation; it welcomes the sharpest criticism. From the flaming ordeal through which it is now passing it will come forth, as it has from all other fiery tests, in its full integrity, without so much as the smell of fire about it. And when the very flames of those radical foreign rationalists who are seeking to destroy its [illegible] infallibility, and its power [illegible] oblivion, the Bible, the whole bible history, biography, prophecy and doctrine shall, by increasing millions of believers, continue to be received, read and prized above all earthly possessions as the very work of Almighty God."

A resolution against Sunday opening of the world's fair was offered by Rev. J. T. Foster, of Newark, N. J., and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That this assembly protests in behalf of the Christian sentiment of the nation, against the opening of the Columbian exposition at Chicago on the Lord's day. We appeal to the national commissioners to assert their rightful authority to prevent the local directory from opening the exposition on that day, and we respectfully invoke the co-operation of the national executive in the enforcement of all laws designed or calculated to secure that end.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH

BRIEFLY NARRATED IN A DIGEST OF THE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The printed reports of the standing committees were distributed among the attendants. The most interesting features follow:

The special committee on the publication of *The Church at Home and Abroad* reported a deficit of $107 for 1892, and $1,800 for 1893 and recommended that the committee be continued to report next year. Among the practical suggestions was one that the *Woman's Magazine* be consolidated with the paper.

The Committee on Temperance, referring to the World's Fair, said:

"We cannot contemplate, except with feelings of shame, the proposed spectacle to be placed before all the world, of a vast national grog shop and a vast national exhibition of the trampling down of law."

A CONGRESSIONAL COMMISSION WANTED.

The establishment by Congress of an impartial commission of inquiry concerning the liquor traffic is favored. Local option is not regarded as the best and ultimate solution of the liquor problem, but the most of the Presbyteries here favored it as a stepping stone toward general prohibition. The report emphasizes the statement that the church is not a political organization, but owes it to God and humanity to give unequivocal utterance on such moral questions.

The Board of Church Erection Fund shows that during the year there were 230 applications for assistance, upon which grants were made aggregating $103,391 and loans, $61,102. The total exceeds any previous year in the history of the Board, and still there is an insufficiency of supplies.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen shows that nearly $220,000 annually is being expended in this direction, with very good results. The expenditures last year amounted to $193,002, while the receipts were $178,310.

THE MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions displays a very satisfactory condition of affairs, the only gloom being caused by the death of four missionaries. During the year 40 new missionaries were sent into the field, making a total, in connection with the Board, of 663 missionaries which, with native agents of all grades, reaches a total of 1,947, including 187 ordained ministers. The reports continues:

"In China, notwithstanding petty persecutions and apprehensions of more serious opposition in retaliation of the iniquitous legislation of our Government against the Chinese in the United States, steady progress has been made. The total number of conversions reported by all missionaries for the year was 3,452, an increase of 19 per cent over the preceding period."

The Board of Home Missions does not show the increase that was hoped for at the commencement of the year. The prospects for the furture are spoken of as being bright, but bristling with all kinds of changes.

THE man who does most without a good motive, will have most to regret.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.

REMEMBERING THE HEROES WHO SLEEP AT ARLINGTON.

Beauties of the National Cemetery. Its Romantic Situation and the Memories Which Cluster About the Historic Spot.

WHEN the people of the Northern States assemble as they do on every Decoration Day, in throngs to cover the graves of their fallen heroes with flowers, the thousands of brave fellows whose remains lie almost within the shadow of the National Capitol's dome will not be forgotten.

It may be doubted if in all the land there is a more beautiful, more suggestive burial place than Arlington National Cemetery. It lies southwest of Washington, just across the Potomac—a line drawn from the Capitol, through the Washington monument and across the river, falls nearly within the gates of Arlington. To reach the cemetery one must drive past the White House, the War, State and Navy Buildings and through historic Georgetown suggestive of the Father of His Country in the existence of a number of moss grown buildings which sheltered him more than a hundred years ago.

Just as you enter the approach bridge you cross the Cumberland Canal, which was the first public enterprise with which the name of Washington was associated. It is a poor old canal now, and is rotting boats afford but scant livelihood for the men who sail them. Yet the time was when it was one of the most useful and most prosperous transportation lines in the country.

On the hill, as you approach the bridge almost overhanging the roadway, is the cottage of that prolific novelist once so popular, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, now an old woman, passing the evening of life in quiet peace. A little farther away rises the spires of Georgetown College, which is one of the oldest and most famous institutions of learning on the continent. Its centenary was celebrated a few years ago.

At the left of the bridge, which the canal once crossed on its way to Alexandria, George Washington's county town, lies a low, flat island. Its only building is an old mansion, showing even in decay traces of former splendor. It was formerly the home of the Masons, a well known Virginia family, and its last occupant was the Mason of Mason & Slidell fame. Analostan Island, the title which the Mason estate has borne for a century and a half, is now occupied by an athletic club, with its ball grounds and tennis courts. So here, within sight of each other, are famous old Virginia homesteads devoted to a rangely different purposes—one to modern sports and pastimes, the other to the dead of the war between the States.

The approaches to Arlington are scarcely less interesting than Arlington itself. Below the bridge, the wharves of the city, Analostan Island, the Washington monument, the Capitol, old Long Bridge, Alexandria in the distance. Above the bridge, wooded hills, rocky inlets, the Chain Bridge a noted strategic point in the late war, and Cabin John's aqueduct, the celebrated masonry span which till recently was the longest in the world. At the Virginia end of the bridge you are formally introduced to the South—[illegible] the [illegible] colored people, the typical planter, sedate and dignified even in his adversity and reduced estate. Soon you cross a pretty woodland stream and stop at a spring—the Martha Custis spring. For many more than a hundred years have thirsty passengers halted there to drink.

A little farther on and you are amid a cluster of pretty villas, with cannon shot on the green sward, and beyond the city of Washington spread out like a panorama. These are the officers quarters at Fort Myer, and no more desirable in the land has a more beautiful place to live than these veterans of the plains who recently came in from the Indian country to settle down to well-earned rest at this ornamental post. Behind the villas are the barracks and the stables and as you look, troops of black horses, ridden by black cavalrymen, and troops of bay horses and gray horses, bearing white cavalrymen, clatter out of the yards with sabers flashing and bugles blowing to the drill ground near by. Hundreds of carriages containing the idle, curious people of the city have assembled, and while the visitors are eagerly watching the evolutions of the cavalrymen, the sabre exercise, the furious charge, the savage thrust and cut of the gleaming blades, we leave the scene of play war and pass on to where war in real and terrible earnest has left its marks in thousands of little white headstones marking as many graves.

As soon as you pass within the gates of Arlington you seem to have entered a new world. The present is forgotten in this city of the past. And if anything were needed besides the seemingly endless vista of head stones in long parallel rows of white to stir the emotions and inspire befitting sentiments it is found in a poem. By the roadside your eye falls upon an iron tablet bearing in letters of white the first stanza of O'Hara's world famous elegy:

On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

As you pass on other tablets appear, one after another, till the entire poem has been brought before your eyes. Exactly similar tablets surround the great monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg. It is curious to note the fascination which these undying ones of the Kentucky poet have for the average visitor. Hundreds of carriages in a single afternoon stop before one tablet after another that their occupants may commit to memory the beautiful words. Few of the visitors know the name of the author, and two curious notions concerning the origin of this elegy have become prevalent.

One is that the verses were written by Thomas Buchanan Read, the other that they were written in honor of Confederate dead and first read over the graves of those who had fallen in defense of the lost cause. In fact, the poem was written by Theodore O'Hara, an Irish Kentuckian soldier, and read by him on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the dead of the Mexican War at Frankfort, Ky. Of the eight stanzas of this poem the first is most popular, but all are worthy of the noble use to which they have been put at Arlington. The remaining seven stanzas are:

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind.

No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
Nor braying horn nor screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

The neighboring troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast;
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.

Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

There could not be a more glorious tomb than Arlington. From these hills the Capital City is seen, spreading out like a picture, framed by the Potomac and the heights which surround it. Here is the fine old mansion, home of the Lees, with its huge colonnade, the great porch, the big fireplaces, the out-kitchens and slave quarters. Everything is maintained as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was when General Lee left here. Occasionally the mansion and other building are repainted, but always with the same dull yellow, which was their original hue.

The most beautiful monument in Arlington, the one which attracts more visitors than any other, is that to Sheridan. It stands on a sharp declivity, nearly in front of the mansion, where its simplicity is shown to great advantage. Below for some distance is open greensward, farther down a native forest and beyond the river and the city—in the latter the tower of the Church of the Covenant, near which General Sheridan so long had his home, and where his widow now lives, showing conspicuously. Not far away, on the same hillside is the grave of Admiral Porter, as yet unmarked by a monument.

More pathetic than anything else in Arlington is an oblong granite pile which marks the site of a pit wherein were buried the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered after the War from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. The inscription of this monument tells the story and whoever wrote that inscription—simple, strong and loving—was a poet, probably without consciousness of it:

Here lies the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers. Their virtues can be cherished, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of them the army of martyrs. May they rest in peace.

Turn from this sad spot to the interior of the old mansion and read from a tablet upon the wall these figures:

INTERMENTS IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

Officers	9
White soldiers	13,798
Colored soldiers	344
Sailors	8
Officers wives	1
Officers children	1
Soldiers wives	1
Soldiers children	2
Quartermaster's employes	257
Contrabands	1,755
Confederate officers	4
Confederate soldiers	23
Legs and arms	85
Total	15,734
Of these are known	11,185
Unknown	4,549

On every Decoration Day when loving hands come to cover the graves of these fallen hosts with flowers, the Confederate officers, the confederate soldiers, even the legs and arms, will not be forgotten. Thus the tragedies of war and the glories of peace blend at Arlington.

ORIGIN OF DECORATION DAY.

THE name of the person who first suggested Decoration Day is not now known. The story as to the origin of Memorial Day is that Gen. Chapman received a letter from a comrade who had served as a private soldier, in which the writer spoke of the custom of his native country, Germany, assembling in the springtime and scattering flowers on the graves of the dead. He suggested that the Grand Army of the Republic inaugurate such an observance in memory of the Union dead.

Gen. Chipman at once acted upon the idea, and in 1868 laid the plan before Gen. Logan, who warmly approved of it, and designated May 30 for the purpose of strewing with flowers the graves of comrades who had died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies are lying in almost every city, village, hamlet and churchyard.

Somewhere else I have read the following story: A Northern lady visiting in the south was out walking in company with a friend. They had gathered their hands full of wild flowers when they came to one of those mournful quiet cities of the unknown dead. When she read in the small headstone the words "Unknown dead" she knelt beside the neglected grave and burst into tears.

When her grief was spent she arose and began to strew the flowers on the grassy pots for nature had not forgotten them. She said she remarked to her friends. Somewhere I have a boy. He was a soldier in the late civil war and fell while fighting for his country. Where he lies God only knows. I cast these fragrant flowers, and who knows but that someone may decorate the resting place of my lost boy.

Some say this kind act suggested the idea of the Memorial Day.

Decoration Day 1893.

Again they summon us, the years
Whose call was stormy once with fears,
Whose cry was fierce and wild with woe—
How soft their voices now, and low,
Among the graves, where heart's-ease grow!

No bugle stirs the blood to war,
No hillside shows the cannon's scar;
The winds are sweet with mignonette,
O gentle, healing years—and yet
Ye would not have our hearts forget!

Along the dear, accustomed way
Once more with wistful feet we stray,
Alone with our dead past; no sounds
From the rough world may pass these bounds,
'Tis calm beside the low, green mounds.

Toil, passion, pride—not yours to sway
The heart on this its holy day;
Here grief has learned to love her seat,
Here youth and age with reverence meet,
Mingling in one communion sweet.

O years, how tender is your touch
To souls that sorrow over much!
Deep down the dashed sod beneath,
The sabre crumbles in its sheath,
But deathless is affection's wreath!
—JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.

The Cause of Bank Failures.

Secretary Carlisle in speaking of the failure of so many national banks said that the banks were evidently in bad condition and failed of their own weight without any connection whatever with the general financial condition of the country. Comptroller Eckels said that without exception reports from the failed banks show that their officeers were engaged in outside business or speculation and used the funds or credit of the bank for their individual purposes.

Pinkertons Cannot Be Deputies.

Governor Rich of Michigan signed a bill fixing the qualifications of deputy sheriffs. This act prevents the appointment of Pinkerton men by sheriffs as deputies.