murderous Robbers Overhanted.

On the Tchulake, Holmes county, Miss., three men entered the residence of Mrs. Mary Schlander, a widow lady, and bound and gagged her and a pediller, who was *topping over night. Both prisoners were tortured until they revealed the place where their money was concealed. The robbers secured \$1,300 from the woman and \$100 from the peddler and departed. Officers were soon in pursuit and came up with two of the robbers at this place, when ordered to halt, the villains opened fire, which was returned with futal results, one man being killed and the other wounded. The latter, however, made his escape, and has so far cluded pursuit. On the dead man's body was found \$250 of the stole. money.

THE FORTY-NINTP CONGRESS.

Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Same.

SENATE, March 23.-The senate passed the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 per year to the widow of Gen. Hancock. On motion of Van Wyck, the senate took up and passed the bill to confirm the entries heretofore made on public lands in accordance with the rulings of the land office in force at the time the entries were made. Ingali's resolution of inquiry, offered terday, was agreed to, asking whether the postminster general had received the senate resolution calling for information as to the number of fourth-class postmasters re-moved under the present administration.

House, March 23 .- In the morning hour the house passed the Fourth of July claim bill. The amount involved is \$238,200. A number of bills were introduced at the expiration of the morning session. Burnes, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill. It was agreed to and the house adjourned.

SENATE, March 24 .- The army bill went over and the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee were taken up and Morgan addressed the senate in opposition to the majority report. Considerable cross firing occurred in the debate between Senators Hoar, Gray, Edmunds, Butler and Harris, and, without action on the resolutions, the senate adjourned.

House, March 24.-The house, after debate upon an amendment offered and rejected, passed the Indian appropriation bill-yeas 226, nays 5. The house then immediately went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation b'al. Blount, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, briefly explained the provisions of the bill. propriated, he said, \$44,326,538 as against an estimate of \$54,986,166 and an appropriation of \$53,700,990 for the current

SENATE, March 26 .- The committee on sommerce reported the bill to provide for encouragement of American shipping and to promote commercial and postal relations with foreign nations. The chair haid before the semate a letter from the postmuster general transmitting, in cominnee with a recent senate resolution, a tabulated statement of fourth-class postmasters removed since March 4, 1885. Re-Voorhees took the floor in opposition to the majority report on the Edmunds In the course of his address Voorhees said if the attorney general were guilty as charged, then he should be impenched. That was a matter for the house. The majority of the senate had turned side from the legitimate business of legislation. Labor all over the country was overtaxed and scantily paid by reason of long standing and vicious legislation. Voorhees heartily endorsed Clevelands' netion in making removals so far as action had been had, and he would heartily endorse the president's action in the direction if it went a thousand lengues farther.

House, March 26 .- In committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill Guenther, of Wisconsin, said that the postmaster-general had been made a target for innumerable and vicious assaults and misrepresentations, which, in his opinion, had been entirely unfounded, and dictated sole ly from a spirit of revenge and spite by cer tain steamship companies, and especially the Pacific Mail Steamship company which, seeing its well laid plans for a suc cessful raid on the treasury frustrated by the postoffice department, had set up most terrific and prolonged howl fit to be compared only to the howl of a tiger whose prey had been snatched away from him. The reasons given by the postmaster-gen eral for not exercising the authority given him in regard to the foreign mail service were good and sufficient reasons. The evening session of the house was devoted to consideration of resolutions expressive of the sorrow of that body at the death o Joseph Rankin, late representative from Wisconsin. Eulogistic addresses were de livered and resolutions unanimously adopt ed and, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned.

SENATE March 26 .- Among the bills introduced was one by Hoar providing for inquests upon national authority. Hoar said the bill was suggested by reports of recent occurrences at Carrolltown, Miss. Referred. The Edmunds resolutions were then placed before the senate and Ingalls the floor. Speeches were made by several senators, Edmunds closing the de bate. Harris having demanded a separate vote upon the Edmunds resolutions, the first resolution, adopting the report of the committee on judiciary, was adopted— yeas 32, mays 26. The second resolution, condemning the refusal of the attorney general to send copies of papers called for by the senate, was adopted-yeas 32, mays The question being on the third reso lution, declaring it to be the duty of the senate to refuse its advice and consent to the proposed removals of officers, documents in reference to supposed misconduct of whom are withheld, Gray raised the point that it changed a rule of the senate and was not in order. The president pretempore overruled the point of order and Mr. Gray appealed from his decision. Mr Gray's appeal was laid on the table. Mr. Brown moved to amend by striking out the third resolution altogether. Lost. vote being taken on the third resolution, it was agreed to-year 30, anys 29 Messrs. Mitchell, of Oregon; Riddle-berger and Van Wyck voting with the democrats. The fourth resolution, condemains the discharge of ex-union soldiers and the putting in their places of men who had rendered no military service for the government, was then voted on and a ree-i to-yeas 50, nays 1 (Morgan). Morgan offered a resolution declaring that nothing in the resolutions already adopted was to be construed as declaring that the conduct of the attorney general rendered him liable to impeachment and that the senate disclaimed the right or power to punish him by imprisonment or otherwise other than by impeachment for the offense charged against him in the resolution.

House, March 26 .- On motion of Springer the vote by which the house a few days since deleated the senate bill granting a persion of \$50 per month to the widow of Gen. H. W. Benham was reconsidered and the bill was passed—yeas 118, mays 85. At its evening session the house passed forty pension bills and adjourned until tomorrow.

SENATE, March 27 .- The senate was not

House, March 27 .- The chaplain's open ng prayer was as follows: "Give car, oh God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world -a revolution more tremendous than any of which history tells, in which scenes of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America. For long the few have mustered the many, because they understood the open secret tools for them that can use them -last now the many have learned the secret of organization, drill and dynamite. Cause the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding, selfish monopoly to cease, that corporations may get souls in them, with justice, honor, conscience and human kindness. Teach the rich mon of this country that great fortunes are lent them by Thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts and find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys pool sellers and bookmakers. Teach them, oh God, that it is Thee who has given them power to get these fortunes, that it is to prove them to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep Thy commandments or no, and that these communications are thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and the neighbor as the self, that if the rich men of this land keep these com-mandments, the poor will follow the ex-nuple, and we at least will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, oh God, and save us." Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio. asked unnuimous consent that the prayer be printed in the Record. Mr. James jected, remarking sotto voce to a gentle man who asked him to withdraw the objection, that it was made because the prayerwas an incendury speech. The silver was then considered without definite action until adjournment.

SENATE, March 29, -After the routine morning business Logan's army bill was placed before the senate. Logan defended is position on the bill. As to one of the arguments advanced by the senator from Kansas (Plamb), that because laborers were poorly paid soldiers should not be better paid than at present, he thought that a very poor argument. It was very singular that men of wealth and bankers ich enough to be hardly able to count their money were always found to be the friends of the workingmen [laughter in gal-This was all right for rich men to to, but when anything was said for the corkingmen by those who had the actual perience of workingmen, that was altother improper. It was only bankers and rich men who were to have the right to speak for the workingmen. "I was brought up to labor on a farm at \$6 a month." cold Logan, "and when any man instructes that I am not a friend of the poor man it sufferly unjustifiable." Referring to the aggestion that the increase of the army as wanted for show, "for circus," Logan epelled it. The people did not want any show" about it. They had "show and ircus" enough in the senate [laughter], and dule the senatorial circus was on he did tot know any more active performers than be senators who were opposed to this bill. Renewed laughter.]

House, March 29.-A bill was introduced by Hill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution; also to establish the territory of North Dakota. A bill was introduced by Willis, of Kentucky, to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. Referred to the com-mittee on labor. The following joint resolution was offered by Belmont: sum of \$147,748 be appropriated to pay the Chinese government in consideration of losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, said sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers an their legal representatives in the discretion of the Chinese government. That further restriction of Chinese and coolle immigration, if it shall be found expedient and necessary, can be most properly accomplished by modification of existing treaties.

FROM THE MASTER WORKMAN. A Secret Circular "to the Noble Order of Knights of Labor of America."

St. Louis dispatch: General Master Work man Powderly has issued a secret circular "to the Noble Order of Knights of Labor of America," which has just been made public. Powderly instructs the secretary of each assembly to call a full meeting and read it to the members. The address opens with an order to the assemblica to cease initiating additional members. "We must have patience. You have had patience for years and had not the Knights of Labor appeared upon the scene we would still be waiting. Your scale of prices should stand as they are for the present if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike. You must submit to injustice at the hands of employers in patience for awhile longer. Bide well your time. Find how much y are justly entitled to and a tribunal of aralration will settle the rest.

Powderly then cautioned the assemblies against receiving into their ranks employ-ers and warns the knights that politicians ere planning night and day how to catch the Knights of Labor for advantages for hemselves and party, and adds that to ase the name of the order in a political way is criminal, and must not occur. Again, referring to the eight hour movement the circular says: "Assemblies of Knights of Labor must not strike for time eight hour system May 1, under the impression they are obeying orders from headquarters for such an order was not, and will not be given." Powderly contin-"While I write, a dispatch is handed me in which I read these words: 'They dis-charged our brother, and we struck, for ron know our motto is 'an injury to one is the concern of all." Yes, the injury to one is the 'concern' of all, but it is not wise to njure all for the sake of one. It would ave been far better to continue at work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal than to have stenck."

In conclusion the master workman says: 'I wrote this circular to lay before the order the exact condition of things. I am meither physically nor mentally able to perform the work required of me. I am villing to do my part, but not to be asked to maintain a false position before the vorld any longer. One of two things must take place. Either local and district asembites must obey its laws, or I must be permitted to resign from the vocation which obliges me to play one part before the public and another before our memhose who boast must checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been ap pealed to. Threats of violence must not be made. Politicians must be hushed or driven out. Obedience to the laws of the knighthood must have preference over those of any other order. If these things are done, the next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of mone poly. bers we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. If with these aids you strengthen my hands I will continue in the work; if you do not desire to assist me in this way, then select one better qualified to obey your will and I will retire in his favor."

LABOR TROUBLES IN BELGIUM.

Difficulties of Workingmen Not Confined to the United States.

Brussells telegram: The city was placarded during the night with calls issued by the workingmen's federation for a great meeting of workingmen. The striking It will be remembered that Sheedy miners at Liege attempted general rioting last night, but were overpowered by the police. The troops stationed at Antwerp are held within their barracks, to be available for suppression of any disturbance that may be created by unemployed workingmen.

The strike at Liege has become almost general in that district. Conflicts are taking place between the strikers and the civil guards. A large number of foreign agitators have arrived in the disturbed district and are arging the strikers to contime their resistance to the authorities, Gangs of men made up of anarchists and roughs of the worst description are parad ing in the suburbs, erenting disorder and perpetrating outcages. Citizens are way laid and money exterted from them by threats of violence. Postmen going their rounds are accompanied by guards of soldiers. Arrests of persons engaged in the disurbances are being made by the wholesale. Many riot is have been captured while sleening in the fields, where they had fallen while drunk. The town hall is occupied by the civic guards. A strong reinforcement of troops are arriving at the scene of the riots. The civic guards are holding the pit mouths.

The miners strike has extended to Charloroi. The men demand a 25 per cent, in-crease in wages, and pending the granting of it, have quit work and gone to rioting. The gen d'armes have been soccessful dispersing the mobs that have collected. An attempt was made to-day to blow up a railway train near Hasselt. A package ontaining thirty-five dynamite cartridges had been placed on the rails but was swept aside by the cow-catcher without being exploded. While the engineer was examining he package it exploded and blew off three of his fingers. Placards have been posted in Liege summoning the workmen to-morrow, and concluding with the words: each man bring a revolver. Then forward

JAY GOULD ON THE STRIKE.

The Line on Which He Proposes to Fight if it Takes All Summer.

The New York Tribune publishes a long interview with Jay Gould relative to the strike on his lines. The following is the substance of Gould's remarks: "There can be no compromise in this case. There is no room for compromise, for the strikers have confessed in effect that they have no grievance against the company. I am bound to fight the question to the bitter end, and for this reason I have asked the opinion of Judge Dillon as to the legal rights under the circumstances, and his decision is that it is our daty as well as our right to prevent the interruption of the business of the road by all legal means. He says that the company has a clear legal remedy against the Knights of Labor organizations for suits and we propose to test this question in the courts

Mr. Gould said further: "We shall suc the members of the organization and, in fact, papers in the case are being prepared in accordance with Judge Dillon's or We propose to recocover damages of every member of the organization who has any property. A great many of the employed of the Missouri Pacific have homes which they bought out of their carnings. They are responsible to us for the losses we have suffered if they are Knights of Labor. We will show them that we intend to force our legal rights. I propose to fight it out on case, and that is that every shipper and manufacturer and every person who has suffered from the strike has the same lega redress." The success of this strike, h said, would unsettle confidence througho the world and these workmen would be the first to feel its disastrons consequences He has no news, he said, which would lead him to suppose that the strike would extend to the east, and intimated that he might ask for in unctions restraining working Knights of Labor from contributing to the support of those on the strike.

TALKING BACK TO JAY GOULD. What the Knights of Labor Have to Say of His Recent Utterances.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The executive board of district assemblies 101, 107 and 93. Knights of Labor, has issued an ad dress to the Knights of Labor and trade unions throughout North America intended as a reply to the statements made by Jay Gould in regard to the strike of the railroad employes of the southwest. After quoting from the statement of Mr. Goald the sen tence saving that the employes mon his roads have presented nogrievances to the management, the address says: "We hav wearied the pressand worn the types of the world in stating our grievances and de manding an opportunity to present then to Mr. Gould and his lieutenants. We ave offered through the highest channe that represent us in the nation to mee him upon any field. We have sought—we have plend—we have demanded that we be heard. To all this Gould has turned a deal And now before the world we chal lenge him to hear our complaints—before the world we impeach his veracity when he says we have not presented them. Before

the world let the trial go on."

Referring to the decision of Goold to suc the organization of the Knights of Labor the address says: "Gould and his course well know that such silly emanations are an insult to the intelligence of our school-boys and a challenge to the courage of our grandmothers." The address closes with an appeal to the strikers to stand firm until their organization is recognized and their demands granted.

Military Forts in Nebraska.

Two appropriation bills, says a Wash ington dispatch, have just been reported rom the committee on Indian affairs, to the house, making appropriations for the who bling of military posts and the com ction of posts already begun. The first contains a chaise appropriating \$100,000 for the rebuilding of Fort Robinson, Neb., and the second bill causes the completion of improvements begun on Forts Nichrans und Omaha, in Nebraska. Representative Dorsey, of that state, had much to do it securing the reporting of these bills, and they will be passed, as they are regular ap propriation bills.

Assassine ted.

A San Antonio special says: A private dispatch received at Galveston conveys the intelligence of the assassination by Mexican out'aws of Mr. Lewis Teltuer, in Santa Clara canon. Mexico, while en route from Jimulco to the silver mines in the state of Durango. The murdered man was at one time a wealthy and prominent citi-zen of Chicago, and for the past's x years has been engaged in mining in Mexico. This makes the third American murdered in the canon this year.

A Typical "Sport."

Leander Richardson, a New York correspondent of several papers, lived in Hartford for a while several years ago and became acquainted with a wellknown sporting character, Pat Sheedy, found the Hartford field too limited, and some years ago sought the larger cities, principally Chicago. Richardson ran across him in New York recently, and in a gossipy letter to the Boston Herald on the New York sporting fraternity has this to say:

Sheely is about the best man of the

lot in all respects. He has the reputation of being as square as a die, and he possesses the coolness and during of the typical gambler invented by Bret Harte, Indeed, Mr. John Oakhurst never had in real life a more realistic prototype than Patrick Sheedy. He is a fine tooking fellow, with a white, clean shaven face, clear, grey eyes, and an attractive and boyish smile. He is always dressed with quiet taste, and there is nothing about him that is flashy or ostentatious. When he was a boy, Sheedy became the companion and pupil of the most celebrated of all the three card monte men, who was known up and down the whole United States as Canada Bill. This redoubtable personage used to dress up like a farmer and go traveling on railway trains. When he had fleeced his man he would retire in his country costume to the private room on the car, and ten minutes later he would come out in such genteel dress and so completely changed in appearance that the sharpest eye would never recognize him. His pupil, however, has not followed the same line of business. Sheedy has always been a legitimate gambler, if legitimacy can be spoken of in connection with a calling like that. Up in Hartford, where much of his early career was spent, they tell a good many interesting stories of this young man. One of them is that he came back there, once upon a time, after having been absent for an extended period. He had plenty of money with him, and, after paying his debts, which is the first duty of the gambler, he began to play faro in a local report. He had been at it half an hour or so, when he discovered that he was being put through the process known by the alluring title of a "skin game." Mr. Sheedy said nothing, but rosefrom his seat went down into the back yard and came back again with an axin his ed to smash every article of furniture in the room, and to knock out the windows and shatter the doors. Having accomplished this picturesque revenge he walked out in silence, leaving the astounded and frightened pro-

prietors in sole possession. A year or so back Sheedy took charge of the affairs of John L. Sullivan, and the two men worked together without any serious difficulty. In fact, they never but once had anything that approached a row. ence of liquor, and was ugly, when some discussion arose about a division of funds. The great slugger became angry over something said to him by Sheedy, and exclaimed "I'll smash your law.

"What's that?" queried Sheedy, in a tone of the utmost coolness! "I'll smash your jaw," repeated Sullivan, with a wicked look in his

The pale-faced gambler took Mr. Sullivan by the coat tapel and led him to one side. Then he said in a very low tone:

"Have you got any friends you would like to see, or any business you would like to attend to in case anything should happen to you?" "Well," responded Sullivan, "and what if I have?"

"Because," observed Sheedy, with a facial expression that could not be mistaken, "You take my advice and settle it all up before you smash my jaw. You will never have an opportunity afterwards.'

Sullivan looked at Sheedy an instant, and then lowered his eyes, with the remark that he was only fooling. But he didn't fool any more in that direction. Sheedy, they tell me, has not been in very good luck lately. Indeed, the large amount of money of which he was said to be possessed twelve months ago, is said to have pretty much all gone. Still, his standing among the men with whom he runs is such that he can get pretty much anything he wants in the way of financial assistance for the asking.

A Successful Economist.

It is really worth while for the wageworker to save, although the process has become so unfashionable among men of fixed incomes that to follow it is regaded almost as a mark of eccentricity. The path to influence and independence for the toiler begins and steadily follows on the line of small economies applied in daily life. Ten years ago, in a Pennsylvania manufacturing town, a machinist went home one evening and said to his wife: "I am tired of this work for others, and we'll turn over a new leaf. I get \$3 a day. Now, we will put away \$10 a week, and live on the rest. If we can't live on it, we'll starve on it." carried out his determination. two years he had \$1000 in bank. With this he began business for himself in a small way, capital was attracted by his energy, and now he is at the head of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in his section, rich, prosperous and respected. What this man did was nothing of supreme difficulty. A strong, resolute will and a fixed purpose were needed after his determination became fixed. Why should not such an example attract the attention of other wage-workers, equally able and of like mental qualities? Is only the beginning that costs; after that the task of selfelevation becomes easier with each day .- Philadelphia Record.

Country Girls, Think Twice.

Before making the plunge into city

From the Providence Journal.

life, country girls should ask themselves what is really to be gained by it. Perhaps in their quiet rural homes some stray advertisement has reached them, promising to young women high salaries for light work. Hundreds of advertisements are framed for the very purpose of deceiving the unwary. They accomplish their purpose, however, and large numbers of young girls rush up to the city, dazzled by the generous profusion of promises A girl from the farm answers one of hese advertisements. Life may have been slow at home, but there was always good food and plenty, and there was some one to care for in the old farm house. When she goes to the big city she finds that the "light work" consists in working all day in a badly lighted and ill-smelling workshop, where scores of other girls and women are employed at wages hardly high enough to keep body and sout together. We know what often comes next. The girl has left home, she is ashamed or unwilling to return, and she must take the consequences, one of two things-shame or suffering. Many a girl finds first in the frivolities and next in the iniquity of the streets that excitement by which regrets and remorse may be deadened. If she is too strong in principle, too pure and elevated in tone thus to sink down to one of the pitiful women of the streets, she may find herself in some cold garret, lonely, overworked, despondent and miserable. Better remain at home than risk the failure which attend so many girls who go up to the city in pursuit of high pay for light work. It is the saddest of all ventures, forsaking a country home for the illusions and deceptions of a large town.

Experience With a Cowboy. "Aimee, the vivacious actress, tells of an experience she had in Lonworth, Tex., with a real cowboy," says the New York Sun. "This fellow opened the entertainment by laughing very coarsely whenever the actress spoke. She managed to get through the scene theater for protection. The little man said that as the cowboy seemed to be surrounded by admiring friends he thought it would not be wise to attempt his removal. Besides, the Texan hand. With this weapon he proceed- | theatrical code forbade interference with the audience after the admission money had been paid. Aimee is not easily abashed and she decided on her course. When she went on again she got as near the rowdy as the limits of the stage would permit. began his laughing, and his friends joined in. So did the actress. She stood still, and, pointing an expressive finger at him, laughed as though immensely amused. The cowboy's face changed, and his laugh stopped. Aimee's didn't. She held That occurred in the lobby her sides, and laughed and laughed at of the Coleman House in this city. Sullivan was slightly under the influ-looked unconfortable. Still the actress looked uncomfortable. Still the actress laughed, and by this time the audience was roaring with her. All eyes turned on the unfortunate Texan. He couldn't stand it. Abashed and thoroughly cowed, the cowboy rushed for the door followed by a great shout, and was not seen again that evening. The play then went on smoothly."

The Pictured Rocks.

The Pictured Rocks of West Virginia, says a Morgantown (W. Va.) letter in the Baltimore Sun, on the Evansville pike, about four miles from this place, speculation for more than a century, and have attracted much attention among the learned men of this country and Europe. The cliff upon which these drawings exist is of considerable size and within a short distance of the highway above mentioned. The rock is a white sandstone, which wears little from exposure to the weather, and upon its smooth surface are delineated the outlines of at least fifty species of animals, birds, reptiles and fish, embracing in the number panthers, deer buffalo, otters, beavers, wildcats, foxes, wolves, raccoons, opossums, bears, elks, crows, eagles, turkeys, eels, various sorts of fish, large and small, snakes, etc. In the midst of this silent menagerie of specimens of the animal kingdom is the full length outline of a female form, beautiful and perfect in every respect Interspersed among the drawings of animals, etc., are imitations of the tootprints of each sort, the whole space occupied being 150 feet long by 30 feet wide. To what race the artist belonged, or what his purpose was in making these rude portraits, must ever remain a mystery, but the work was evidently done ages ago.

Jay Gould's Sensible Daughter. Miss Gould has lately been given an wardrobe, but last year did not spend over two-thirds of that amount. She is very fond of pretty dresses, made in a simple, girlish fashion, and has fewer silk or satin gowns than one would suppose. In summer she dress- ter, and that she was to come into es in white most of the time, wearing linen and flannels in the morning, mulls and embroidered dresses in the afternoon, and on special occasions white silk or lace. A dress made entirely of Valenciennes lace over surah silk is the favorite, and although very simple looking cost the neat sum of \$580. A brown corduroy, trimmed silver-fo. fur, with a cap and muff to match, was her favorite walking-suit this winter, and on Sundays she wore a dark blue velvet, with beaver trimmings. She is fond of bronze shoes and always keeps four or five pairs on hand, and always dresses her own hair, which is long, dark and naturally curly.-New York Morning Journal.

A CUP OF COFFEE.

It Contains More Life Giving Properties Than Any Other Stimulant.

dozen or more gentlemen sat about a table at one of the great New York restaurants recently, says the New York Times, their faces betraying the contentment and self-satisfaction induced by the dinner, which had passed to the conversational and loquacious stage. Flames from a soft-coal fire threw ruddy gleams across the table, which was littered with dishes and cups. The company was a notable one, comprising among others the leader of a heroic party in an Arctic exploration, a white-haired veteran who had seen service in two continents, and a sprinkling of army and navy officers, great merchants, and rich and indolent loungers about town. One of the merchants was discoursing

'I tell you," said he, leaning back in his chair, and balancing his spoon, upon the egg-shell edge of his cup, "the old axiom that there is nothing like leather, is a mistake. There is nothing like coffee. It has more life-giving qualities than anything else, and will

"Right you are," broke in the arctic leader. "I know from my experience. In the coldest weather we had there was no such revivifying stimulant as coffee. When tired and about frozen the men wouldn't touch alcohol, but their first efforts were always to heat the lamp and dole out the essence of the fragrant berry. Another thing peculiar about the coffee we had was that it was just as good two years after we sailed as it was the first day out."

A beatific smile broke out on the face of the first speaker as he said: That is so.

At this stage the old veteran awoke from his revery with an abrupt "What's that; coifee? Let me tell you of some of my experiences in the first days of the rebellion. I had command of a brigade composed of regiments from all over the north. We were stationed right on the Potomac, and every one but myself was down with the old-fashioned ague-the kind that when a man sitting on a fence has a chill the fence for half a mile on either side tumbles down. I used to take a cup of hot coffee when I first awoke. and after thinking over the matter I and appealed to the manager of the | tried this with the men of one of the regiments. No matter what the weather was, whenever they came in from picket or other duty they had to gulp down hot coffee, strong as blazes. The result? Well, after two weeks trial they never had any more shakes. I would have tried the same regimen with the others, but by this time war in earnest came on, and such little episodes as having the shakes were passed by without notice."

Annie Louise Cary's Romance. Chicago Tribune.

The pretty romance of Miss Annie Louise Cary's life did not end where the novelist usually leaves the heroine, at the altar, but is still as fresh in her heart as it was on her wedding-day, and she is as happy a wife as can be found in the land. She is living with her husband, Mr. Munson Raymond. in handsomely-furnished apartments on Fifth avenue, New York, where she is surrounded by the many rare and beautiful works of art collected by her while on her professional tours abroad previous to her marriage. Always a favorite in society, she is as much sought after to-day as she was when her fame was world-wide. Miss Cary was some years ago betrothed to the intimate friend of her husband, but whose death abroad a short time previous to their marriage left her alone, and it was while acting upon his triend's dying instructions to look after Miss Cary's interests that have been a source of wonder and Mr. Raymond found himself in love with his charming charge. The result of the matter was a very quiet wedding one beautiful summer morning at Portland, Me., when Miss Cary laid aside her laurels for a bridal wreath and Mr. Raymond claimed a good wife. It was a genuine love affair, and, while the public lost a singer whose place has not since been filled. her husband won a true woman. It is seldom a favorite of the public steps so gracefully into domestic lite, but Miss Cary is a true American girl, who can grace any position in which she may find herself placed. She is very domestic in her tastes, and among her greatest pleasures are the frequent visits she and her husband make to the quiet New England home of his parents at Norwalk, Conn., where he has provided every luxury and comfort for the aged pair. Occasionally while there Mrs. Raymond is heard to sing in the village church or at the family fireside, but since her marriage she has never sung in public.

A Governor's Greatest Grief. The New York Times says: "It

was the daughter of Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, who set the fashion for rich men's daughters to elope with their coachmen. Her willfulness was the brilliant man's greatest grief. He presented to the world allowance of \$5,000 a year for her a calm demeanor and apparently a placid soul, but his bearing did not frankly tell the story of his life. He suffered more bitterly than his friends and companions suspected. On one occasion a rumor was current that he had become reconciled to his daughhis household again, and a newspaper reporter was assigned to investigate e rsport. He found Governor Hubbard in the law library of the State Capitol. "It is not true," said the Governor calmly. "It is not true, and he went on reading the law book before him. He dismissed the subje just as he might have sent a b agent about his business, but a minute or two later, as the newspaper man looked down into the library from the gallery above, an altogether different scene presented itself. The strong man stood in a niche by one of the tall book-cases, his head in his of the tall book-cases, his head in his hands, crying like a child, heartbroken. Alone he was himself."