WILL'S LOST UMBRELLA.

"Oh, mother. I've done a dreadful thing," said Elsie, coming to her mother with tears in her eyes.

"What have you done, Elsie?"

"I've lost Will's silk umbrella."

"Why, Elsie, how came you to do it?"

"I took it down town with me this morning—it sprinkled a little, you know—and I must have left it somewhere, for when I was coming home I missed it."

"And did you go back?"

"Yes, I went to every store I had been in, but I couldn't find it."

"Did Will say you could take it?"

"No, he never would let me because he always said I would lose it. I wanted to carry it just once, it was so nice. But, oh, dear, I wish I hadn't."

"I am very sorry," said mother, gravely. "It is the first nice one Will has ever had, and I don't know when he will have another."

"No," said Elsie, in great distress. "I'd do anything to give him another if I could. But I can't, and he'll be terribly angry with me."

"I am afraid he will," said mother, really pitying the little girl for her dread of her brother's anger. "But I guess you deserve it, dear, for taking his umbrella without leave, so you must only bear it as well as you can. We will make a few more inquiries before we tell Will."

The inquiries were made, but the umbrella had fallen into dishonest hands and was nevermore heard of.

"You had better tell Will at once, Elsie," said mother.

"I wish you would tell him, mother."

And mother was quite willing to make the trouble as light as she could for Elsie, and began watching an opportunity for approaching Will on his best side.

"I don't think it was anything to make a great fuss over," said Will, the same evening, flinging down a book he had been reading.

"What do you mean, dear?"

"This story about the boy who lost a great prize, because of another boy having burnt up some papers without knowing that they were the notes of his essay. It was a dreadful disappointment to him, of course, but when it was once done and no help for it, what could he do but get over it the best way he could?"

"But if you try to put yourself in his place you will see that it must have required a great deal of christian forbearance to forgive at once the boy who had done the mischief."

"Ho! a boy who amounted to anything would never think of making a fuss over what couldn't be helped."

"And a really manly, true-hearted boy would take pleasure in trying to prevent his friend from suffering too keenly over the fact of having unintentionally injured him," said mother, more seriously.

"Of course," agreed Will.

"I am glad you think so, for I am going to give you a chance of showing how a boy of that kind, a real boy, not in a story book, can bear a little injury unintentionally done him."

"What do you mean now, mother?"

"Poor little Elsie is feeling very badly because of something which she knows will vex you, and I wish, my dear boy, that you would strive to show a spirit of brotherly kindness in the matter."

"What has she done?" asked Will.

"She has lost your silk umbrella."

A quick color flew to Will's cheek.

"I know it is a very annoying thing," went on his mother. "Elsie thinks you will be very hard on her about it, and she has a great dread of your anger. Don't you think, dear, it would be a grand thing for you to surprise her by speaking kindly about it, by forgiving her fully and freely?"

"What business had she to take it?" said Will, evidently trying to overcome a desire to speak excitedly.

"She did wrong to take it without your knowledge, and she knows it."

Just then Elsie's voice was heard in the hall, and Will arose from the piazza steps on which he had been sitting, walked quickly around the house and out of sight.

He felt as angry as Elsie had said he would. He had a great liking for the small luxuries which were scarce in the family. The umbrella had been given him by an aunt who had visited them, and he had taken great pride in the stylishness of its oxydized silver handle and its slender proportions when encased in its silken cover. It had been a small joke with his sisters that he only took it out when sure it was not going to rain.

It was gone, and he knew it would be a great relief to his vexation to pour out his anger upon Elsie, who had no business to touch his highly-prized property. He could in fancy see exactly how she would shrink before him and the tears would come to her blue eyes—just as she deserved, he declared to himself.

And then came a thought of the boy in the book, who had won the victory over a sense of injury very like this which was possessing him. This was putting him in his place, sure enough.

Will walked for an hour under the trees in the old orchard. Better thoughts came to him through the gathering shadows of the twilight. What a short lived satisfaction would be in the bitter words which would rankle like thorns in this little sister's heart. What a lasting sweetness in lifting her burden of the fear of his severe fault-finding.

"I'll wait till some day I want it, and then I'll ask where it is, and when she tries to tell me I'll kiss her and laugh," he said, as at length he turned towards the house.

"But no, I won't. She'll keep on fretting over it till she knows I know."

"Elsie!" he called at the step.

"What is it, Will?"

Mother raised her head in anxious attention.

"Oh, Will," came in a faltering little voice, as she walked slowly towards him.

He did not wait for her to go on, but threw his arms about her with a laugh.

"Yes, you'd have a hard time bringing it, you naughty little thing. If that's what you've been wearing such a doleful face about these few days you'd better set your mind at rest."

"Oh, Will, aren't you mad with me?"

"Not a bit."

"You dear, dear brother! I thought you'd never forgive me."

It was, as he knew it would be, a long time before Will had another silk umbrella. But it will be far longer before he will forget the satisfaction growing out of the result of the hard-fought battle with himself, a satisfaction to be tasted with every remembrance of his victory.—New York Observer.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it. W. E. Brock, druggist.

SPEAK AGAINST RIFLE.

There is trouble ahead for the expedition up the Nile, if the dervishes have become good riflemen, as a cable dispatch from London reports, on the authority of a correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette." According to this correspondent, the dervishes can now deliver a deadly rifle fire which will enable them to combine European tactics with formidable onsets of cavalry and spearmen in the old style. He adds that the British tactics of forming squares and awaiting the shock of battle will no longer answer against the Mahdists, and, if persisted in, will result in rout and ruin.

In the stubborn fighting between the British and the Mahdists during the expeditions of 1884 and 1885, the square was a favorable formation with the British, who met in this way the fiery charges of the dervishes at Tamai and Abou Klea. Such tactics were sound enough under the military conditions then existing, as the tribes had few rifles and little skill with this weapon. Thus solid formations, which would have crumbled to pieces under fire, offered the best means of meeting the desperate rushes of the Soudanese spearmen. How formidable these charges were was shown at the battle of Tamai, where the Hadendowas crushed in the face of a British square, captured several Gatling guns, and forced the "Black Watch," one of the toughest fighting regiments in the British service, to give ground.

We said at the time that if the Arabs ever attained skill as marksmen, so that their rifle fire would match the excellence of their spear work, the British would have to give up the idea of fighting in squares and face the charges of the tribesmen in open order. If, as the correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" asserts, the dervishes are now able to combine firearms effectively with the cold steel, the Anglo-Egyptian troops have a far more formidable task before them in their present invasion of the Soudan than Sir Gerald Graham and Sir Herbert Stewart had to deal with in the expedition of 1884 and 1885.

It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything, but it will cure piles. That's what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will do, because it has done it in hundreds of cases. W. E. Brock.

Mice as Bait for Fish.

An old fisherman, who has caught tons of black bass and brook trout, was seen to go into a hardware store upon Third avenue, a few days ago, and buy a mouse trap that captured the animals alive. On being asked if his house had been invaded by mice, he said:

"No, but I hope it will be, because I've got to lay in a supply of bait."

The fishermen has begun to capture mice about this time of the year for years back, and, keeping them alive in a cage till the fishing season arrived, has taken them to the fishing region. He finds that often, when all other lures fail, the live mouse captures the big fish. Last summer he got a 4-pound 3-ounce trout in an Adirondack stream and a 6-pound 5-ounce black bass in a Minnesota lake with these mice, which he finds are easily taken care of, requiring little attention. They will feed on almost anything. The cage he uses is large and airy, with sundry contrivances for the animals to exercise on. It is cleaned once a week, the mice being driven at such times into one of the two equal compartments.

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Telegraphing in Europe.

Telegraphic communication between England and the continent has increased so enormously of late that the British postal department must lay submarine cables to France and Germany. Those now existing are inadequate for the traffic.

A little ill, then a little pill. The ill is gone, the pill has won. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the little pills that cure great ills. W. E. Brock.

DISSENSIONS IN THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

The national convention of the prohibition party (Pittsburg, May 27th) will have to contend with differences concerning party policy as radical as those which promise to affect similar conventions of the republican, democratic and people's parties. On the one hand there is a strong movement in favor of confining the platform to the single issue of prohibition, thus avoiding a split on the money question, concerning which there is the widest difference of opinion in the party ranks. Opposed to the single issue or "narrow-gage" faction are two classes of "broad-gage platform advocates. One class favors putting the demand for prohibition in the shape of a dominant issue plant, but not to the exclusion of definite declarations on other issues, such as woman-suffrage, direct legislation, government control of national monopolies, etc. The second class of "broad-gagers," which includes most of the free silver advocates, favor a platform covering all pending political questions of importance, with a campaign on the whole platform without discrimination as to planks.

Recent attempts to secure a common platform on which the prohibitionists and other reform parties might unite appear to have drawn the lines more sharply than ever.

Out of ten most prominent party leaders considered possible presidential candidates, who have been interviewed by the New York Voice, five advocate a single issue and five a broad-gage platform. The former include John G. Woolley, the Christian Endeavor orator; J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, vice-presidential candidate in 1892; Joshua Levering, of Maryland; H. B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, and George W. Bain, of Kentucky.

The broad-gage advocates include ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, presidential candidate in 1884; C. E. Bentley, of Nebraska; R. S. Thompson, of Ohio; A. M. Todd, of Michigan, and H. Clay Bascom, of New York.

Prof. Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, chairman of the prohibition national committee, defines his position in favor of the single issue, as follows:

"The diversity of opinion in our own ranks, the impossibility of carrying to a successful issue a large number of radical measures at the same time, the waning loyalty of those who find that on many important questions their party misrepresents them, the increased antagonism from without, the multiplication of excuses on the part of the voter really friendly to prohibition—all these considerations should put us on our guard against committing our party to too many measures upon which harmony is impossible. Desirable as it is to reform every abuse in government, yet he has been a poor student of our national history, and obtains a most imperfect view of political possibilities, who thinks any one party can become the successful champion of all the reform measures of the day. One great issue at a time seems to be the sensible course indorsed by the lessons of experience.

"For myself, I am willing to submit every proposed plank to the following tests: First, Is the measure right? Second, Deeming it right, will its addition to the platform strengthen or weaken it as it appeals to the people for their support?"

The prohibition party papers show the wide differences of opinion in the party. The Voice, New York, comes out for making prohibition the dominant issue, but without nullifying other issues that may be endorsed by the convention. It says:

"First of all, the chief present work of the prohibition party is to make understood the idea of prohibition, and to develop in the nation a controlling conscience on this subject. The other advantages which the prohibition party is bringing with it are secondary or incidental, and these advantages are not few nor slight, as those of purer politics, increased recognition of the sacredness of the ballot-box and of the sanctity of law, the protection of the masses against class interests, the elevation of woman to citizenship, and a sounder financial system. . . At Pittsburg it will not be necessary to compel all the other issues to dismount, but they must so ride behind as not to crowd prohibition.

"Prohibition must be permitted the right of way. It is the idea that gave birth and name to the party, and the agitation through the party has given the idea tremendous headway throughout the nation. . . There is no necessity that the dominance of this issue should be so worded as to nullify or even belittle the other planks in the platform. Prohibitionists, we believe, with few exceptions, will consent to prohibition being made the dominant issue. The first plank of the platform four years ago contained the words, 'No party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics deserves the support of the people,' yet it was adopted by a unanimous vote. It does not seem impossible so to declare for the dominancy of this issue as not to nullify the other issues indorsed by the convention."

The Lever, Chicago, advocates a non-divisive platform, that is, a platform containing no planks on which there is serious division of opinion in the party. The Lever says:

"A political party is an army. To fight well and successfully it must not only be well officered and well equipped but it must also be of one mind concerning the enemy in front of them. If half, or even one quarter of the soldiers are opposed to the objects of the war, if a considerable minority objects to its methods and refuses to engage in battle what hope of success can there be? If the party on prohibition and equal suffrage and anti-monopoly and several other issues, and can adopt such planks without serious division or opposition we can safely have such a platform and it can be called "broad" or "narrow" as suits the standpoint from which it is viewed."

The New Era, Springfield, Ohio, contends that all planks shall stand on a basis of exact equality, and, further, that silence on any of the great pressing issues gives consent to existing evils. It says:

"Let it be fully and fairly understood that whenever any party (prohibition party or any other) adopts a platform that is silent or equivocal on the money question, it thereby declares itself in favor of a continuation of the present financial system, and of the present conditions resulting therefrom. . . The present system of finance is impoverishing the people, keeping millions in idleness, causing ignorance, degradation, vice and crime. In regard to such a system, silence is sanction, and the party that fails to declare itself against such a system becomes 'equally guilty' with the party which openly declares for its perpetuation."

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

Some ten or more years ago, English capitalists found that they had vast sums of money invested in Egyptian securities; that the government, while independent in some respects, was a dependency of Turkey, and ruled by the sultan from Constantinople. The finances of the country of the Nile was in a deplorable condition. The income was not sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the government. The wild tribes from the South were pressing upon the people of the lower valley so that the English investors saw wealth dissipating unless their own government took hold of the matter to bring order out of chaos. France had some sort of interest in the desert country ever since Napoleon had seen battle rage around the pyramids that for forty centuries had looked down upon the sands of the desert.

But the interest of France was second to that of England, and the English bombarded Alexandria, put an army in the Nile valley, drove the dervishes south into the wilds and deserts of Soudan, and proceeded to hold the country till the revenue laws could be reformed. A treaty with the powers was made to that effect. At least an understanding was reached to the effect that when English bondholders should be secured, the English would withdraw. Then France could come in and, as it were, foreclose her second mortgage. The time has come when, if the stipulations are to be kept, England should march out.

But she is traditionally averse to letting go, and now seeks excuses for staying.

Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies in the British cabinet, explained the matter to parliament thus:

He contended that all the opposition arguments were tainted with a preconceived determination to evacuate Egypt. He pointed out the benefits resulting to that country from the British occupation, saying that nothing in recent history was subject for greater pride than the peaceful revolution in Egypt. The finance had been restored and its administration strengthened, and other great benefits had been conferred upon the country. All authorities, he added, agreed that the withdrawal of the British troops would mean that all this work was to be undone and a vast majority of the Englishmen were convinced that the work of Great Britain in Egypt was not completed, and that it would be dishonorable to leave Egypt until it was completed.

Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain insisted, had been too sanguine in the past respecting the time for the fulfillment of pledges, and it would occur to the majority of the house that she was determined to maintain her troops in Egypt until her work was accomplished and they could be withdrawn in safety. The under secretary of state for foreign affairs and the first lord of the treasury, said Mr. Chamberlain, had already explained the reason for the advance of the dervishes and the state of ferment existing previous to the government's decision.

The situation at Wady Halfa was bad, but, Mr. Chamberlain explained, it might have been borne for some years longer had it not been for the defeat of the Italians. Now, however, it was felt that if Cassala fell the effect would be incalculable upon Egyptian interests, and if Italy should be again defeated, many a tribe hitherto alienated from the Khalifa would rejoin his forces, and he might make a great future effort to destroy Egypt and the civilation of which England was protector. Therefore, it was of paramount importance to Egypt that Cassala should not fall, and the advance of the British-Egyptian troops up the Nile was dictated from this consideration. The wisest policy for Egypt was to anticipate an attack and prevent the concentration of the dervishes, thereby creating a diversion in favor of Italy.

The advance upon Akasheh, Mr. Chamberlain explained, might possibly be extended to Dongola, but it would be limited by the security of the communications which they could maintain and the amount of resistance which would be met.

However, he firmly asserted, wherever the troops went they would remain, for Great Britain was not going to hand back to barbarism whatever territory might be recovered. (Loud conservative cheers.)

The government did not want to incur incalculable expenditures by sending a gigantic military force into the rainless Soudan. If the dervishes were capable of serious resistance, which would overstrain the resources of Egypt, the government would not enter such a policy. But if, on the other hand, it was true that the Khalifa's power was entirely broken and the tribes were tired of his misgovernment, it would be unfair and unwise to refuse Egypt the possibility of recovering a position which was essential to her security.

Thus it is seen how remote is France's opportunity and why France opposes the English advance into the Soudan.

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