ne my life has lain so close to thine, se our hearts have kept a common beat to thine eyes, turned toward me frank

Think not that I, by curious de step of too impetuous feet, esecrate thy soul's supreme retreat Could disregard its quivering barrier line. Only a simple Levite I, who stand Only a simple Levile I, who stand
On the world's side of the most holy place;
Till, as the new day glorifies the east,
One come to lift the vell with reverent hand,
And enter with thy soul's soul face to face—
He whom thy God shall call to be high priest.
—Elien Burrough

THE DECLINE OF POLITENESS.

Deplorable Change Going On in the Man ner of Figlish Society.

The signal deterioration of manners that has for some time been going called good society is every year becoming more glaring and more deplorable. The deli-cate and subtle deference which every genne time been going on in what is theman used to pay to every woman, because she was a woman and for no other reason whatever, is already old fashioned, and promises shortly to become obsolete. No woman now thinks of expecting from any man the polite homage which once on a time was the privilege of one sex and the honor of the other. Men come into a room full of ladies with as much indifference and sans facon as though they were entering the morning room of their club, and quit it with precisely the same want of ceremony and self constraint. While in the society of women they loll, lean, and almost lie at their case, as though they were in the bosom of their own family—indeed, with a free and easy gracelessness that a generation ago no gentleman would have permitted himself among him most intimate relatives. In the first aproaches of members of one sex to members of the other, there is no longer any suavity, any hesitation, any well bred reserve; men and women who scarcely know each other act as though they were hail-fellow-well-met, had been in the playground together, and been acquainted all their lives.

The demeanor of women, nowadays, to men is on a par with the male, behavior we have described. Far from resenting the un-

ceremoniousness with which they are treated by men who are in reality utter strangers to them, they go to meet it half way, and permit themselves to be on a foot of familiarity -as far as manner is concerned-with the first comer, provided he seems to be one arst comer, provided he seems their "own set," that could not be greater if their acquaintance had existed for years. The same "don't-care-a-hang" conduct is perceptible in the conduct of visitors and guests

their host and hostess

The notion that people are to be specially bonored in their own houses has gone quite out of fashion. No one nowadays is so antiquated in his ideas as to suppose that hos pitality is to be regarded as a favor conferred on the person to whom it is extended. On the contrary, it is the guest who confers an obligation by paying a call, accepting an invitation to dinner, or paying a country visit, and who has a perfect right to indulge in frank and free censure to his neighbors in case he does not find everything to his liking in the establishment he condescends to distinguish by his presence. In a word, guests vadays treat hosts and hostesses as treat women-that is to say, as persons whom it is very good and amiable of them to notice at all. And where people really know each other intimately, the behavior of men to women, and vice versa, is such as would have appalled the least ceremonious of our Women call men by their surname without the prefix of Mr., or even by their Christian names, abbreviated to suit the current taste for slang. And it is not shop girls or grocers' young men who do this, but is # dies and gentlemen in good society.—London

Mr. W. W. Corcoran's Business Methods.

Mr. Hyde, the white haired, gray whiskered, rosy faced, blue eyed gentleman who has for forty years acted as the late Mr. W. W. Corcoran's private secretary, tells me that Mr. Corcoran's last business act was the signing of a real estate transfer. He says his mind was perfectly clear up to within a few days of his death, and that his business faculties were never more acute. "He had," said he, "a wonderful mind and very quick perceptive faculties. He decided instantly matter which came before him, and though he sometimes made mistakes he seldom doubted his judgment at the time. He had not good business habits as regarded the care of his own books. He kept the books of thers all right, but not his own."

I here looked at some of Mr. Hyde's meth-

ods, and they were interesting as showing how a fortune of millions has been managed. Not a scrap of business paper is allowed to waste, and all of Mr. Corcoran's check and receipts for years back have been numbered. His private secretary gave a receipt while I was present, and I noted that its number was in the twenty-seven thousands. I was shown check books that ran up in their numbers to over 25,000, and Mr. Corcoran, after he had used up one check book, did not begin a new number with the new books, but went on until the numbers have now reached the tens of thousands. receipts and checks are carefully labeled in packages of 100 and laid away in such a manner that they can be referred to in an instant. It is the same with the other books; all are thoroughly systematized. Mr. Core an are thoroughly systematized. Arr. Corco-rán not long ago came into his office here and said: "I want very much to know whom I ordered some wine of in France about five years ago." His private secretary, with this indefinite request, at once turned to his book labeled "Wine," ran down a few pages and came to the date and found the purchase. was the same with other matters, and Mr. Corcoran had in this way a perfect business diary kept for him.-Frank G. Carpenter in York World.

Household Hints.

Clean zine with kerose

Painted chamois skin tidies now decorate chairs and sofas. Silver continues to be the rage for every

description of costly toilet articles.

"Save cold tea for the vinegar barrel," says a housewife. "It sours easily and gives color and flavor."

To soften water for dish washing and laundry purposes thoroughly dissolve one teanful of granulated lye in four gallons of

"MAN OVERBOARDI"

A Cry Which Only Those Who Have

Bees at Sea Comprehend.

One day, wind fresh and abeam, the ship taggering along under topgallant sails, the ry was heard, "Man overboard?" Those cry was heard, "Man overboard? Those only who have been at sea know what this 'means." It has been written up many times, but no writing can express just what the cry and the fact convey. You stand on deck and watch the ship cutting and sheering through the boisterous waves. You smoke the pipe of peace and thank your lucky stars that you are not on shore, exposed to dangers from horse cars, policemen, fire engines and the like, but safe on board a good ship with a strong breeze and a clear od ship with a strong breeze and a clear

But look, if you please, beyond the lee bul But look, if you please, beyond the see but warks, and picture, if you can, the small chance a man would have if tossed into that churning mass of flerce waves. They seem to leap and grasp out for a victim. They would seize you, if they could, and toss and buffet you about, twist every joint and limb until it ached, and deab their mad foam across your fees until no more free air could fill the your face until no more free air could fill the your face until no more free air could fill the poor gasping lungs, no more free action could be had from the tired limbs, and the wave flends would dash over you and engate you in their mad triumph. Every sailor knows all this, whenever he goes aloft or pursues his calling in any part of the ship, and so he is careful and alert, and tries for safety all the

But when the running ship, towering on the crest of a lofty wave, dashes suddenly nward and down, burying her head booms in the boiling sea, and tears them out again with a terrible strain, as was the case on this occasion, no living thing can hold on, and so our poor shipmate was dashed into the sea, was struck and passed over by the ship and was never seen more by any living man. It occurred instantly and was over in a second. It was seen and the cry raised: "Man over Sailors must act promptly at al times. In less time than I can write about it life buoys were thrown over, the ship hove to and a boat was overboard manned, by determined men, resolute to percue a shipmate if possible. The effort was rain; the boat returned, was hoisted again with difficulty and we proceeded on our course one man less.— Forest and Stream.

Mr. Depew's Correspondence.

was late in the afternoon, and yet a mass of correspondence remained upon Mr. Depew's desk. I was never more strongly convinced that great men occasionally have

"Why can't people write letters on one page!" he exclaimed with a pleasant assump tion of wrath, as he held up the bulky re-sult of some correspondent's efforts. "I never saw anything in my life which couldn't be condensed to fit a sheet of good sized lette

The rapidity with which Mr. Depew went through his pile of letters—reserving some and banding others to an assistant—was truly surprising. He has evidently acquired the art of getting at "the meat" of a story in the shortest possible time. To see him do it gives one a sensation similar to that produced by the wonderful feats of a juggler. You can not help admiring the perfect control of the faculties necessary to such celerity.

"This I must read myself;" "Comply with this request;" "Put that with other papers relating to the case," he said, almost without a pause. His assistant retired with both hands full of papers. Then Mr. Depew turned to his visitors. Two were newspaper men who had come to ask him what he thought of the strike. I have never seen anything neater than the way in which he refused say a word, and at the same time put the journalists in good humor. Afterward, when it came my turn, he had not the same reason to keep silent on the subject about which I wished to question him, and he discussed clearly and concisely.-New York Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Careless People of India.

Our farmers need never fear India for good wheat. These people are too slovenly in their manner of cleaning it ever to send a good article to England, and, as the commissioner (governor) of this district told me, they will not change their habits. They hand weed the fields, so that no foreign seeds mix with the wheat, but they clean it in the ground, and the middlemen throw in dirt and coarse sand to increase the weight. I have examined quite a quantity here in bags in the bazaar, and found it shamefully dirty. One seller I me to huy I told h Chicago in America. He innocently as me he would make his bags tight so that I could take it home with me. By the way, I will explain that in hand weeding fields everything is saved; what is pulled up is ecessary food for cattle.

Another thing will ultimately tell against

India as a wheat country. Manure is care-fully picked up and dried for fuel. The land needs it and cannot get it. Trees are scarce leaves, coarse grass, and excrement of cattle keep the natives in fuel. These people are poor beyond any others I have ever seen, and will not become well enough off to become land improvers. They are not lazy-they work hard, but keep themselves poor by the ceremonies which their very religion seems make necessary when their children rry. This hardly seems credible, but I am informed by intelligent people that they save almost exclusively for this purpose, and cover themselves with debt and mortgages when savings prove inadequate.—Carter Harrison in Chicago Mail.

Queer Sign Posts for Streets.

Formerly all the streets in Merida were distinguished in a manner peculiar to Yucatan by images of birds or beasts set up at the corners, and many still retain the ancient sign; for example, the street upon which we are living is called La Calle del Flamingo, because of a buge red flamingo painted on the corner house. Another is known as the street of the Elephant, and the representa-tion of it is an exagerated animal, with curved trunk and a body as big as a barrel. There is the street of the Old Woman, and on its corner is the caricature of an aged female, with huge spectacles astride her nose. The street of the Two Faces has a double faced human head; and there are others equally striking. The reason for this kindergarten sort of nomenclature was be kindergarten sort of nomenciature was no-cause when the streets were named the great mass of inhabitants were Indians who could not read, and therfore printed signs would have been no use to them, but the picture of a bull, a flamingo or an elephant they could

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Popular Bed Room Turnishings Recipe for Old Fashioned Dainties.

Colored and white bed spreads are both in Colored and white bed spreads are both in fashion. Pretty cretonne or sateen is much used for the colored ones, and the boister, which may be rounded or flat, is covered with the same. White marseilles is a popular counterpane, while antique lace or lace inser-tion and scrim in alternate stripes is highly fashionable. These come work spreads may fashionable. These open work spreads may be used over a lining of sateen in pale pink light blue or other delicate shade. The pil-lows, which are almost square, are covered to match. Fine linen pillow cases are frequent-ly hemstitched and have initials embroidered above the here.

Good Home Made Apple Butter.

Home made apple butter used to be a part of every country family's provision for the winter. Mrs. S. D. Power tells just how this article is made as excellent as it ought always

The basis is sweet cider, which is to be boiled down to one-half its original quantity, boiled down to one-half its original quantity, when three-fourths as much, by measure, of apples, pared and cut small, are to be added and boiled to a pulp. Good care is required to have everything clean, to skim the cider well and keep it from scorching by too hot a fire after it boils, and when the apples begin to cock the whole must be watched and stirred constantly with a long wooden bat, having a scraper cight inches long and three stirred constantly with a long wooden oar, having a scraper eight inches long and three wide fixed at right angles to the handle. This stirrer scrapes the bottom of the kettle at each motion, and keeps the mass from scorching, which is ruin to the whole in one moment. With the apples are added cinna-mon and cloves tied in cheese cloth and sus-conded in the kettle by a long string; also pended in the kettle by a long string; als one-fourth the weight of the apples in sugar, or less if they are sweet. It takes two days to finish one boiling of apple butter, boiling down the cider and paring the fruit the first day; the next, stewing the whole, which is then turned into firkins for keeping. It needs no sealing.

Prime apple butter, like mince pie and rich fruit cake, should be six weeks old before using, to attain its full flavor.

An Expert's Test for Flour.

An expert advises as an easy mode of test-ing the purity of flour to squeeze it in the hand. The cohesiveness of flour is very great, and the lump so squeezed in the hand will be a longer time before it breaks and falls apart if of wheaten flour than if adulterated. Plaster of paris, dust of burned bones and potato flour, sometimes used in adul-terating, are much heavier than wheaten flour and may be detected by their weight. A sack that will contain a certain weight of wheaten flour will hold half as much more by weight, of potato flour.

The Decline of the Pillow Sham.

Pillow shams are going out of style and use. Long narrow pillows are much used on beds made up with spreads that are brought up over the pillows so as to entirely cover

Toilette Table in French Style.

The toilette table represented in the cut is of French origin and its light, graceful character makes it particularly suitable for bed It can be fitted with drawers under neath, if preferred.



DESIGN FOR TOILETTE TABLE.

This table is of and well varnished. The table top is covered with red flannel, over which is ecru colored etamine edged with knitted thread lace. drapery consists of Turkey red calico upon which are applied, with chain stitch, designs of flowers or birds cut out of cretonne. If it is desired to make the table handsome, the drapery can be of more costly material hand painted or embroidered ornaments.

Rose Scent Jar.

A potpourri or rose scent jar consists of stock of rose leaves, to which are added various odoriferous substances and essences The rose petals are gathered in the morning and after drying them off for an hour are put into a dish with layers of salt; they are stirred every morning and allowed to stand ten days. Fresh leaves can be added every morning until there are enough. Th into a jar with two ounces coarsely ground a spice and the same of broken stick cinna mon. Let it stand closely covered for six Mix together one ounce each of coarsely ground allspice, cloves, cinnamor and mace, one ounce bruised orris root, some lavender flowers or any sweet scented dried flowers or herbs obtainable, and put into your permanent rose jar in alternate layers with the rose stock; add a few drops of oil of rose geranium or violet and pour over the whole a quarter of a pint of good cologne Add from time to time orange flower or the like and every season a few fresh rose petals. Every morning after putting the room in order leave the cover off the jar for a few minutes,

The Old Brether's Prayer.

A coffere student was invited one Sunday to occupy the pulpit in a little country terly effort on the supject of "Lazarus the Rich Man," be called on a good old brother to pray and was somewhat electrified to near the following "On Lord! we thank thee that we are not like this poor, desirtsed beggar. Lazarus, who we've jest

THE PLEASURES OF RANCHING

Life in the Cattle Country-Clou

Eith in the Cattle Country—Clouds of Mun-quitoes—In a Rain.

For bedding, each man has two or three pairs or blankets, and a tarpaulin or small wagon sheet. Usually, two or three sleep to gether. Even in June the nights are generally cool and pleasant, and it is chilly in the early moruings; although this is not always so, and when the weather stays hot and musquitoes are plenty, the hours of darkness, even in midsummer, seem painfully long. In the Bad Lands proper we has not often bothered very seriously by these winged pests, but in the low oottoms of the Big Missouri, and beside many of the reedy pouds and great sloughs out on the prairie, they are a perfect seourge. During the very hot nights, when they are especially active, the bedclothes make a man feel absolutely smothered, and yet his only chance for sleep is to weap himself tightly up, head and all; and even then some of the pests force their way in.

At sunset I have seen the musquitoes rize up from the land like a dense cloud, to make the hot, stifling night one long torture; the horses would neither lie down nor graye, traveling restlessly to and fro fill-daybreak, their bodies streaked and bloody, and the insects settling on them so as to make them all one color, a uniform gray; while the men, after a few hours' tossing about in the vain attempt to sleep, rose, built a fire of damp sage brush, and thus endured the misery as best they could until it was light enough to work. But if the weather is fine, a man will never sleep better nor more pleasantly than in the open air after a hard day's work on

never sleep better nor more pleasantly than in the open air after a hard day's work on the round up; nor will an ordinary shower or gust of wind disturb him in the least, for be simply draws the tarpaulin over his head

and goes on sleeping.

But now and then we have a wind storm that might better be called a whirlwind, and has to be met very differently; and two or three days or nights of rain insure the wet-ting of the blankets, and, therefore, shivering discomfort on the part of the would-be sleeper. For two or three hours all goes well, and it is rather soothing to listen to the well, and it is rather soothing to listen to the steady patter of the great rain drops on the canvas. But then it will be found that a corner has been left open through which the water can get in, or else the tarpaulin will begin to leak somewhere, or perhaps the water will have collected in a hollow underneath and have begun to soak through. Soon a little stream trickles in, and every effort to remedy matters merely results in a change for the worsa. To move out of the way in sures cetting wet in a fresh sook and the best sures getting wet in a fresh spot, and the best course is to lie still and accept the evils that have come with what fortitude one can. Even thus the first night a man can sleep pretty well; but if the rain continues, a nd night, when the blankets are already damp, and when the water comes through more easily, is apt to be most unpleasant.— Theodore Roosevelt in The Century.

Burmese "Pickled Tea."

The Indian Forester publishes the diary of an expedition which recently ascended the Chindwin river, in Upper Burmah. The writer describes a village called Kawya, on the river, where the people are wholly de-voted to the cultivation of tea, and which words to the cultivation of tea, and which may be considered as the southern limit of the tea plant in this region. Before planting the ground is cleared of all undergrowth, but high trees, even those of the densest foliage, are left standing. The seedlings, which are usually raised indoors, are planted out in rows at the beginning of the rains, and the first pickings take place when the plant is 3 or 4 years old. When it grows too large it is cut down, and three or four new stems shoot out from the stool. The leaves are plucked and immediately steeped in boiling water for a short time; they are then taken out, strained, thoroughly kneaded with the hands, sed into bamboo baskets, when they are ready for market, and fetch locally four

rupees per 100 pounds. This "pickled tea," as it is called by Europeans, lepot being the Burmese name, is floated down the river in baskets or hollow bamboos, which are carefully kept below the surface of the water to preserve the quality of their contents. Lepet is a favorite among the Burmese, who mix salt, sesamum oil and other ingredients with it. To the ordinary European its taste is as bad as its smell, which is saying a good deal. The soil along the Chindwin is eminently suitable for tea cultivation; the plant grows wild on all the hills and attains enormous dimensions. One tree which was found neglected in a corner measured eighteen inches in girth at one foot from the ground, and was fully twenty high. - Chicago Times

Indebtedness of European Nations

The wonderful increase of the public debt of European states within the last few years suggests the question, "Whither will this ten ncy lead them?" In 1870 the total indebted ness was \$15,000,000,000. This has been increased to the amount of \$23,000,000,000 in 886. In sixteen years, therefore, the public debt has increased \$8,000,000,000. During this period the reduction of interest has been going on just as it has done in the United States. England is now arranging to reduce her interest from 8 to 214 per cent.; and the other European governments are attempting to reduce the rate of interest from 5 and 6 to 8, 4, and 41/4 per cent.

The immense reduction of interest, how-ever, does not seem to benefit the people; for the governments take advantage of it to in-crease their total indebtedness. Here we are paying off the debt and reducing the interes at the same time; in Europe they are reduc ing the rate of interest, but are increasing the nominal capital of the debt, so that no reduction of taxes can take place. The total annual interest upon European indebtedness is about \$1,070,000,000, while the total annual expenditures of the war and navy depart ments of the same government reaches the enormous sum of \$906,000,000. The European powers are all of them troubled with fin difficulties. They are immensely in debt; yet the political situation is such as to require increased armaments. They cannot go to war because they have not the financial credit to extend their indebtedness; and the question now is: "How can this intricate situation be relieved?"—Cincinnati Times-

The head nurse of the Children's hospital in London says that the six general qualifi-cations for a good nurse are "presence of mind, gentleness, accuracy, memory, observation and forethought." She finds it "a popular female delusion" that every woman is born.

STRANGE SIGHTS IN MEXI

Old and Primitive Cur

prise Northerners—stiest Coertain
"Everything looks particularly smaple."
Ward, of Los Angeles, who arrived in
there on one of the vestibule train
do things so differently down there is
way, from what we do, that things look ay
queer to an American. Scenes in its one
now set you to thinking.

"In all the cities and towns you may
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lines of jack trains loading with gook as
this notwithstanding the railroads and sa
as they call their street car lines. The ins
are the regular cars drawn by muise a
extend through a town and out into a
country soven, eight and as far as test
miles right through the country to sale
yond other towns, sometimes connecting
eral in a chain. You may ride a stort
tance on one of these first class carlies
one-half real, or six and one-half cess, a
a second class car you pay half of that an
on a third class half of that again by
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"The City of Mexico has not been d for 300 years, and an Ohio company has taken a contract to do it. Heretole the drainage has run into a lake that the it all back again, and you lift up any it all back again, and you lift up any desidewalks in that city and you get a that nearly knocks you over. There is none elevator in the City of Mexica. It only been recently put in. Every subgreat crowds stand around with worder eyes to see it work. They never have nor a place for one in any of the room, any you are sometimes quite uncomforthy tight you upstairs with a tallow and le, and each guest must furnish he at towel and soap.

dle, and each guest must furnish he could not soap.

"Going along the streets of Merico one day I saw a young man fipping in fingers grotesquely, as though playing imaginary tattoo in the air. I look dearound but couldn't see anything. These day I saw him at it ag-in, gazing any all the time. I went into the hotel, as of my friends asked me if I had see the young fellow who was courting that young fellow who was courting that young fellow. of my triends asked me i i had by young fellow who was courting that me girl. I fell all at once, and looking oil saw a girl in a third story window less out at him and doing the tattoe as a

out at him and doing the tatto at its Said my friend:
"'This business has been going on frie years, and neither of them has spoke; word,"
"It was so. They were courting the the way they do it down there. It was flirtation, long protracted, but whethe a pantomime was translatable into language am unable to say,"—San Francisc he sminer.

The Nobility in Germany. The Nominers of people of high rank inflamany are amusing to a stranger. No in the world are "dukes an duches sich" so unpretentious as here. In the his where I am stopping there are several prints of note who are waiting an improvement the emperor's condition before retard the emperor's condition before retria home. Soldiers guard the entrance of a notels in their honor, but that is the bri-ning and end of all ceremony. The bank Saxe-Meiningen, a tall, amiable looking as with a big gray-beard, and the Duked as-Horsmar, who is blonde and dyspetic as-der-unconcernedly about, followed by two of men, in magnificent uniforms. Where they go people rise and remain standard the men of title have seated themein Then there is a general sinking integers.

Then there is a general sinking into sature covert looks toward the great men.

When the princesses—of whom there are dozen or so—take it it in their royal is blonde heads to dine in the public disblonde heads to dine in the public dric room, an enormous sensation is crusted. People have to bob up and down repend, when, they enter, and all the officer his princesses hands with the most reversionand impressive homage. It's funy to the princesses turn their faces and watch kissing. They feel about the same liter in it as a cow does when she turns some in it as a cow does when she turns some in it as a cow does when she turns some in it as a cow does when she turns some in it as a cow does when she turns some in the same interest in the sense in the same in th and hotels they lean over the table of and bottle they hear over the table calmly arrange their hair with little call and brushes carried in the coat tall pole. This takes a long time as a rule. The pole tators evince a respectful interest in a when it is at length completed there is general sigh of relief and satisfaction officers bow to one another politely, and orld rolls on again u Hall's Berlin Letter in New York Sun

Persia's Divorce Laws.

In Persia, as in Turkey, if a husband was a divorce from his wife all he has to de a order her out of the house. As a check of the too free use of this arbitrary pro-bowever, the Persians have constituted as curious and ingenious custom. While Mohammedan laws make it so easy for a band to put away his wife, it secure to all her own property. Under no sideration can the husband deprive he of her own property. As a press against divorce, then, the husband is marriage contract is usually require promise a considerable sum of most wedding gift to his bride. This most forthcoming at the wedding nor expe-but it is placed to the wife's credit as a owed to her by the husband. As in case divorce this money would have to be over, the amount is usually made so that it is virtually beyond the huse means. In that case divorce to him as mean financial ruin, and as a Prepocket is the most susceptible par in him, it follows that there is n although a mere angry order to becest legal divorce, there are fewer divers Persia than in the United States—In-Stevens in New York Sun. Owing to this ingenious arm

Bright Literary Prospects Friend (to young writer)—What &) hear from the Every Other Monthly

near from the Every Other Monthly zine, Charley, in regard to your MSI Young Writer—It came back to mea or two ago with "many thanks of the iters for my kindness in giving the privilege of seeing it." Mind you, 621, the thanks of a single editor, but the of every one of 'em on the marging. of every one of 'em on the magazis, there may be a dozen, for all I know. you, Gus, that was a great, article, and going to send them something cheins days."—The Epoch.