

THURMAN TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL.

And Has Thereafter Unable to Speak at the Great New York Meeting.

There was a big crowd of people around the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, early in the evening of the 6th waiting to see Judge Thurman start for the meeting at Madison Square. The judge stayed in his room so long that the people began to wonder what was the matter. When he finally appeared he seemed quite weak. He leaned heavily upon Chairman Barnum and his son Allen W., and trembled visibly. His body seemed to lean to the right and his right leg dragged a little, as if afflicted with rheumatism. He seemed too weak or sick to make an effort to acknowledge the vociferous cheering of the multitude. He was quickly helped into a carriage with Messrs. Brice, Barnum and Allen W. Thurman and the start for the garden was made. Carriages containing distinguished democrats followed. The short and tall garden was a triumphal tour, the streets being lined with applauding crowds.

Madison Square garden held a mighty swarm of people, and when its holding capacity was exhausted it served as a center to many thousands who were addressed by speakers upon stands at each corner of the building. The interior of the garden was profusely decorated with American colors.

At 8 o'clock Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the meeting, organized the committee called the meeting to order and presented Hon. Roscoe P. Flower who made a short speech touching mainly upon the treasury surplus. While Flower was still speaking the crowd near the Madison Square entrance began to cheer, drowning the voices of the speakers as they announced the coming of Thurman. As he made his way to the platform the cheers were redoubled, bandanas were waved and the hand struck up "Hail to the Chief." Thurman had not attempted to finish his speech, at once introduced Thurman, saying: "Fellow citizens, I have the honor to introduce the old Roman, Allen G. Thurman."

As Thurman stepped forward to the speaker's stand and stood erect wiping the perspiration from his face with his famed bandana, the wildest enthusiasm followed. Everyone having a seat stood upon it, bandanas and flags were waved and the crowd cheered and cheered again, dropping and scattering the strands of the band. The cheering continued for fully five minutes and then in a voice so feeble that only those within a few feet of him could tell except by the motion of his lips that he was speaking, he said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been said by the republican papers since I was nominated for the vice presidency that Allen G. Thurman is an old, frail, decrepit and broken-down man. I beg leave, however, to withdraw, and thank you for your kind reception."

A hush fell upon the assemblage as all saw that the hero of the evening was trying to speak in a feeble voice and to do so, Colonel Brice and Flower stepped forward and each taking an arm assisted him back from the speaker's stand. He was almost fainting and for a few minutes was too sick to be removed from the building. When he had recovered sufficiently Judge Thurman was taken in a carriage direct to the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue hotel, accompanied by Messrs. Brice and Barnum and his son Allen W. Thurman. The judge was conducted to his room and attended by Dr. Goldthwait, the hotel physician. The latter applied remedies and later it was said that the distinguished patient would be all right in an hour or two.

Dr. Goldthwait said that the judge had been attacked with cholera morbus at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and he had advised his patient not to exert himself by attending the meeting. But Judge Thurman insisted upon going to Madison Square and in understanding the advice of his physician, Barnum and Flower stepped forward and each taking an arm assisted him back from the speaker's stand. He was almost fainting and for a few minutes was too sick to be removed from the building. When he had recovered sufficiently Judge Thurman was taken in a carriage direct to the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue hotel, accompanied by Messrs. Brice and Barnum and his son Allen W. Thurman. The judge was conducted to his room and attended by Dr. Goldthwait, the hotel physician. The latter applied remedies and later it was said that the distinguished patient would be all right in an hour or two.

Discussing the Chinese Question.

The senate on the 4th had under consideration the house bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, and was addressed by Mr. Teller in its support. He replied to the argument made by Mr. George, throwing the responsibility for the presence of the Chinese on the republican party. He disclaimed such responsibility, and defended the course of Harrison in his votes in the senate on the anti-Chinese legislation. The republican candidate for the presidency occupied the afternoon of the 4th on the Chinese question as he (Teller) had always occupied, and was as sound as any man in the world on the question of protection to American labor, whether against the pauper labor of Europe or the pauper labor of China. Referring to the Morey letter in the campaign of 1880 as a forgery of the basest kind, he said that it did not succeed, and that the attack upon the present republican candidate would not succeed, either. If the people had believed that letter to be genuine, Garfield would not and ought not to have carried one state in the union. It was through forged in 1880 and through slander in 1882 that the democrats have got into power. Mr. Teller proceeded to compare the course of the two parties on the Chinese question in California, the only state where that question had crystallized into public opinion, and claimed that the republican party there, in 1860, had been opposed to Chinese immigration, while the democratic party had not been. Governor Stanford's message to the legislature in 1862 had been the first official declaration against it.

A Gold Find in Dakota.

Great excitement exists among all classes at Howard, Dakota, over the finding of gold dust thickly mixed with sand thrown from an excavation which workmen were digging for well purposes. Old miners were soon on the spot and pronounced the find as a very promising one. From the quantity obtained an assay was made, valuing the quality at \$18 per ounce. The only trouble, if the vein is found, will be the scarcity of water to the surface, as excavations of 150 feet quickly fill with water to a depth of 130 feet. The find seems to lie under the surface of the main street of the town.

The Postmaster General's Report.

The forthcoming report of the postmaster general will show that the number of presidential postoffices in force July 1, 1885, was 2,502, an increase during the year of 166.

The total amount of salaries paid to presidential postmasters was \$4,396,300, an increase under act of March 3, 1885, of \$222,360, or 8 per cent.

The total gross receipts from presidential postoffices for the year were \$88,489,968, an increase of \$3,322,836, or 9 per cent.

THE PLATFORM AND STATE NOMINATIONS.

The Nebraska State Convention of the Union Labor Party met in Hastings on the 4th. About two hundred and fifty delegates were present, and a great degree of interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. Allen Root, of Douglas county, was elected temporary chairman of the convention. S. D. Hunt, of Red Willow county, was made secretary, and the temporary, was made the permanent officers of the convention. Speeches endorsing Attorney General Leese were warmly applauded. A telegram read from Streeter, the party's candidate for president, saying that the failure to make railroad connections at Crete prevented his presence. J. Burrows then reported the platform from the committee on resolutions. After reading the principles of the national platform it declares:

First, that the legislature should fix local maximum rates no higher than the through rates; that the policy of discriminating against the short haul and favoring our cities and impoverishing the farmers. The true economic policy should be to make the country through which the roads pass wealthy instead of impoverished, and to build up remote centers of trade.

Second, it favors a revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and laborer; declares for free lumber, sugar, wool, wooden goods, salt, coal, iron and raw products upon which labor is expended; and against the removal of the tax on spirits.

Third, declares against trusts and organizations of capitalists to limit the production and control the supplies of the necessities of life; against the employment by corporations of the hired private military force known as Pinkerton's men as uncalculated for a gross subversion of the constitution.

Fifth, condemns the action of the legislature in changing the length of its sessions from one to two days.

Sixth, demands an amendment to the alien law so as to absolutely prohibit non-resident aliens from owning land in Nebraska and limiting the ownership in land to the amount the owner needs for trade.

Seventh, demand the investment of the permanent school fund in registered bonds and improved real estate.

Eighth, charges the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with unfair treatment of the employes, characterizes it as an avowed enemy of organized labor, as subsidizing the press and engineering dynamite conspirators, condemns the company for being unjust, arrogant and tyrannical and extends sympathy to the employes.

Declares that the right to vote is inherent in citizenship, irrespective of sex.

Several objections were entered against portions of the platform. Each was considered separately and all adopted without material alteration. A resolution favoring submission was offered and a substitute adopted, expressing it to be the sense of the convention that all constitutional questions of this nature should be submitted to the people. Contributions were asked to reimburse the committee for expenses already incurred. About \$100 was raised in cash. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the following offices: Governor, David Butler, of Pawnee City, for governor; B. Potter, of Brown county, for lieutenant governor; Dr. H. S. Ailey, of Grand Island, for auditor; D. C. Nash, of Phelps county, for treasurer; J. Bentham, of Buffalo county, for secretary of state; F. M. Knox, of Custer county, for attorney general; W. F. Wright, of Nemaha county, for commissioner of public lands and buildings; Mrs. B. Wood, of Cass, for county superintendent of instruction. Electors at large, Allen Root of Omaha, J. F. Black of Red Willow county. Nearly all the candidates were present and each was called out for a speech. After the convention adjourned the delegates of the various districts met at different parts of the hall and made the following nominations: For congress, First District, J. W. Edgerton, of South Omaha; Second district, R. H. Rohr, of Fremont; Third district, L. O. Jones, of Nebraska City; District electors, First, C. W. Wheeler, of Auburn; Second, L. H. Calhoun, of Polk county; Third, Orin Colby, of Washington county.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLAQUE.

A Card from Surgeon General Hamilton on the Subject.

To the public: Certain criticisms, mainly based on misstatement concerning the present sanitary regulations, have appeared in the daily press, and as the criticisms have a tendency to weaken the hands of the officers engaged in the prevention of the spread of yellow fever, and to induce laxity in the maintenance of quarantine, I have thought it expedient to make a general statement of the condition of affairs. The United States government, acting through its marine hospital service, is engaged in helping the people of Florida, and in particular the stricken city of Jacksonville has been treated with kindly consideration, suited to the calamity which has befallen it. They were permitted to go anywhere they desired so long as the disease was confined to circumscribed areas in the city, but when the city became generally infected, then the necessity of placing certain restrictions upon the movements of outgoing persons was apparent, and in restricting the promiscuous travel from Jacksonville the bureau is looking to the security of the country. The dreadful record of the ravages of yellow fever along the railroad lines leading out of New Orleans in 1878, where there was over 13,000 persons affected with yellow fever, of whom nearly 7,000 died, is too fresh in memory to risk its repetition along the Atlantic seaboard. The government has not at any time established a strict cordon sanitaire about the city of Jacksonville, but has opened a camp of refuge in a high, healthy locality and furnishes free rations to those detained. It has also arranged for the erection of a building of 200 pine cabins to shelter those poor people, who are driven out of the infected localities, and is willing to provide for the further relief of Jacksonville by furnishing transportation by special excursion trains to any definite point that is safe and has opened its doors, but there few places willing to receive the large number of refugees. While it is possibly true that the body of a healthy person does not carry contagion, it is clothes do carry it, and baggage packed in an infected house is dangerous in the extreme. Fulmination stations have been established at proper points, and all baggage will be fulminated which comes from an infected city. I do not think, therefore, there can be any reasonable grounds for complaint.

(Signed) JOHN B. HAMILTON.

An Englishman who was playing billiards in a public house in Bromley made a bet that he would get out of the house in three months. He did get it in and there it stuck, in spite of all his efforts to dislodge it. The surgeon who was called in extracted the lump of ivory, but only after taking out several of the "experimentalists' front teeth.

THE RETALIATION MEASURE.

The retaliation bill being under discussion in the house on the 4th, McCreey explained and defended the measure, and controverted the statement that the president had already sufficient authority to act under the law of 1887. He believed that article 29 of the treaty died when the fisheries articles of the treaty of 1871 died. The president had been criticized because he had not rushed along a proclamation under the act of 1887, but history showed that General Grant followed exactly the same line of policy. The power granted to the president in the pending bill was necessary. It was time that the Canadian wrongs should be resent by Great Britain. The bill should be passed promptly. The treatment of American fishermen by the Canadian authorities was in violation of that comity, hospitality and good feeling that the civilization of this age required between neighboring nations, and no power, such as retaliation was no war measure. It was a peace measure. It was a public announcement to the people of the United States and Great Britain that the government of the United States proposed to maintain its dignity and protect the rights of its citizens. The president would exercise the power confided to him intelligently and courageously. The president had a proper appreciation of the dignity and honor of this great republic, and any power placed in his hands would be used for the protection of American dignity and American rights. It was by no means certain that he would be required to issue the proclamation authorized by the bill. He hoped and believed that when the bill was enacted into a law the usual good judgment of the English and Canadian authorities would be manifested, and all difficulties arranged without anything which would break up the cordial relations which exist between the people of Great Britain and the United States. But let the result be what it might, the president would support it with the people of the United States without regard to party, and there would be no division of sectional lines, but the men of the south and the men of the north would stand shoulder to shoulder in solid phalanx to defend the rights of American honor. [Applause.]

Hit, of Illinois, commented upon the fact that the treaty of 1871 was signed between Great Britain and the United States. He declared that it was a good campaign document. He was not willing to accept the proposition, coming even from a friend of the president, that the message was an electrifying device. The gentleman from Kentucky (McCreey) connected the message on the fisheries with what was known as the free trade message. It was an apt combination. The treaty was generated and the tendency toward free trade had gone hand in hand since the day of the inauguration. [Applause.] Was there anyone who could forget the indignation felt in the United States in 1880, at the present time from week to week of American ships being seized and of inhumanity to American fishermen. The whole story was one of wrong and outrage unredressed and insult unavenged. Congress had taken the matter up and passed a retaliation act. It stood on the statute books for nearly eighteen months had passed by and none of the powers conferred by it had been exercised. The system of outrage had been checked in part, largely by the influence of the president, that blossomed into the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty. In the senate it was subjected to severe debate and discussion, and was found wanting. The opinion of the country rejected it long before the vote of the senate. The treaty was never written down. The protocols were sent to the senate, but the daily struggle of mind with mind in adjusting all questions were not shown there.

An Anarchist Relief.

Chicago dispatch: A bomb was found this afternoon by men working at Geo. F. Kimball's glass establishment at the corner of Washburn avenue and Congress street. The men were engaged in moving some empty packing cases which for a week have been lying against the building on the Congress street side. As they cleared away a box next to the wall, what appeared to be a piece of gas pipe rolled out and was picked up by one of the men. It was found to be a gas pipe bomb about seven inches long and an inch in diameter. One end was plugged with lead, and the other with a wooden cap, the object of which was to explode the contents of the bomb when falling against the ground or wall of a house. The end of the missile was closed with metal. The bomb was taken to a laboratory and examined over by Inspector Bonfield. The greatest secrecy was maintained in regard to it. The find may prove an important one, as only a week ago a revolver was found among the boxes in the same place.

Went Against License.

St. Louis dispatch: J. L. Palmer, chairman of the Arkansas prohibition state executive committee, says forty counties of Arkansas have gone against license. The returns carried away were from precincts which have large prohibitory majorities.

Iowa's Prohibitory Law.

A Waterloo special says Judge Neiz, under the Iowa prohibitory law, has decided that a man cannot lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and instructs the grand jury to indict if such a thing has been done.

The Oldest Graduate Dead.

St. Louis dispatch: Col. Edward G. Butler, who was the oldest living graduate of West Point, died here to-day. He entered West Point in 1816, and was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery in 1820. He rose through the various ranks to be colonel in 1847, and was retired the year following. Col. Butler's father and three brothers were in the revolutionary army. One of his brothers, Col. Dick Butler, was killed at St. Clair depot, near Detroit, in 1794. Col. Butler's father was a Pennsylvanian, and the colonel was the oldest member of the Pennsylvania commandery of the Society of the Cincinnati, an order composed of the oldest male descendants of commissioned officers of the revolutionary army.

Magistrate to Prisoner.

"You say, Uncle Rastus, that you took the ham because you are out of work and your family are starving. And yet I understand that you have four dogs about the house, Uncle Rastus. Yes, sah, but I wouldn't ask my family to eat 'em."

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATE.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made by the senate on the 6th to pass the Chinese exclusion bill. Senator Hoar offered a resolution calling the attention of the president to a resolution adopted by the senate on the 28th of August, asking the president for the correspondence with Great Britain relating to the fisheries question and requesting him to furnish such information as soon as possible, in order that it might be considered in acting on pending legislation. At the suggestion of Senator Vest, who thought the secretary of state could give good reasons for not furnishing the information, the resolution went over. The Chinese exclusion bill was then considered. The debate being closed, the senate proceeded to vote upon the passage of the bill. Yeas 37, nays none. There being no quorum yeas and nays were called. On yeas thirty-nine senators—exactly a quorum—answered to their names. The matter then went over one day.

Chicago Dispatch.

The general freight agents of the western, northwestern and southwestern roads met to-day at the office of Chairman Faithorn, to consider as to questions of rates and minimum weight to apply on live stock shipments under a weighing system that goes into effect October 1st. It was agreed to recommend to the general managers the application of the following minimum weights on various sized cars. On cars 20 feet in length and under, 20,000 pounds; cars over 30 feet and not exceeding 32 feet, 24,000 pounds. No change was recommended in the present minimum as applied to hogs. The matter was postponed until next Thursday, and a conference on the subject will be held with the general managers in the meantime.

Judge Cooley on Railroad Rates.

Chairman Cooley, of the interstate commerce commission, on his attention being called to a dispatch from Chicago regarding rates over the Southern Pacific company's road, said if Traffic Manager Stubbs is talking on the subject, as reported, he is talking without warrant from anything said or done by the commission. "It is not in his power, he said, to make rates between New York and Pacific coast points as low as he pleases, and at the same time put rates between interior towns and the Pacific coast as high as he pleases, but there are considerations of relative quality and justice which cannot be ignored and that have been kept steadily in mind in all that the commission has said in its rulings hitherto. They will be kept just as steadily in view hereafter."

Canada Will Open Her Ports.

A special from Ottawa says: "The bluster and rant indulged in by Minister Thompson at Hagersville has not weakened the belief, which is general here, that at to-morrow's meeting of the cabinet privileges of purchasing supplies and transshipping cargoes will be made free to and from American fishing vessels, and that canals will be made free to the vessels of both countries."

A \$100,000 Wreck.

St. Joseph special: The worst wreck that has ever occurred on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs road was the result of a collision of two freight trains yesterday about six miles from this city. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed, and both crews jumped in time to save their lives. The trains were loaded with merchandise, and nearly the entire cargo is an entire loss. The total damage will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Final Act in the Settlement.

Chicago dispatch: In the estate of Wilbur F. Storey, late proprietor of the Chicago Times, Judge Knickerbocker this morning approved the inventory and appraisal of Mrs. Eureka C. Storey, widow, who appeared and presented to the court her written waiver of award to her, and as there are no children entitled to share in the award, the widow's waiver was allowed and she had for her own the final act in the settlement of the Storey estate.

The Law Held in Defiance.

Attorney General Michener, of Indiana, has reported to Governor Gray the result of his recent investigation of the Whit Cap outrages in Crawford county. He says that while the courts and officers are anxious to do all they can to punish the offenders, it is seemingly impossible to secure justice against the defiant defendants. He says fourteen persons have been charged with the crime but no conviction was obtained because the jurors went directly against the evidence. A change in public sentiment would materially aid in bringing the offenders and destroying the organization. He thinks if the governor would visit Crawford county his personal presence would contribute to bringing about this change.

The Congress of Costa Rica.

The congress of Costa Rica has approved the contract between the secretary of the treasury and Mr. Frich Guido Gaertner Zaldon, forming syndicates in the United States and in Europe, for the purpose of introducing and exhibiting the natural products of Costa Rica in foreign markets, and for the formation of companies for the exportation of mining, agricultural and other industries.

A Winnipeg Special.

The Winnipeg special says the government has ratified the agreement with the Northern Pacific railway by a vote of 27 to 19. Its supporters of the government being among the minority. The Northern Pacific will now put track up all possible speed.

Surgeon General Hamilton was Summonsed to the White House.

Surgeon General Hamilton was summoned to the white house on the 6th for a conference with the president and Secretary Fairchild in regard to the means taken to aid the yellow fever sufferers in Florida and to prevent the spread of the epidemic. He made a statement of what had been done so far and explained his action in detaining the refugees from Jacksonville at Camp Perry as essential to the safety of the surrounding country. The president expressed great sympathy for the people of Florida and instructed the surgeon general to do all that is possible for their relief, keeping in view at the same time the safety of others.

An Ambitious Young Writer.

"What magazine will give me the highest position quickest?" was told, "A powder magazine if you contribute a heavy article."

It is estimated that about one-half of the vineyards of France have thus far been destroyed by Phylloxera, the total loss being near \$3,000,000,000.

STRIKING A MATCH.

"Well, Miss Hildeburn, I must say I'm real sorry you and Mr. Sangster have fallen out like that."

"Oh, Mrs. Collins, indeed you are mistaken. There has been no falling out" between Mr. Sangster and myself. Indeed, I am not on sufficiently sociable terms with any of your gentlemen boarders to have a quarrel."

Saying which Miss Hildeburn, a slight, delicate-featured girl of 18, walked out of the room with even more than her wonted dignity of manner and carriage.

"Nevertheless, notwithstanding," pursued Mrs. Collins, resuming her ironing, "I do believe there's been a misunderstanding" between those two; and a real pity it is, for he did admire her amazingly. He couldn't conceal it. Only they seldom know what is good for 'em, and she's a lettin' her pride stand in the way of her happiness now."

"Pride, indeed!" sneered Miss Jane Humphries, Mrs. Collins' niece and assistant, a tall, red-haired, stylishly dressed dame of five-and-thirty. "I'd like to know what's right a girl who earns her livin' by givin' music lessons at 50 cents an hour has to be proud; and as for Mr. Sangster, I don't believe he ever had a serious thought about her."

"La, Jane, I don't know where your eyes kin be, if you didn't see how fairly wrapped up in her he was about two weeks ago. He's a splen-he'd can't mend matters between 'em. 'You'd better be mindin' your own business, I think, Aunt Martha,' said Miss Jane, with a spiteful laugh. 'Never your mind, Jane,' persisted the warm-hearted Mrs. Collins; 'I'll manage it some way. You say she's afraid of ghosts, poor lamb!'

The following evening the kind-hearted landlady tapped at the door of the scantily furnished fourth-story room occupied by Lucy Hildeburn, and from which now proceeded a melancholy strain.

"Studying your piano at nights again?" queried Mrs. Collins reproachfully, when the young girl opened the door.

"I am very busy just now, and must put all the time I can into study."

"Well, but you mustn't forgetwork the doctor told you about overworkin' your brain," said Mrs. Collins.

"However," she added, "I won't detain you longer'n I ken help, I'm come to ask a favor. I'm goin' to the theater this evening. So is Jane. So's everybody in the house, I believe; and the girl has gone to bed with a toothache. So I'm goin' to ask you to give an eye to the furnace. I've just put on fresh coal and opened the lower doors; but will you please go down at 8 o'clock and close the doors?"

"Certainly," assented Lucy, upon which Mrs. Collins produced a lantern, saying:

"Just take this down with you. The cellar's all dark, you know."

Lucy took the lantern, closed the room door and returned to her piano, while Mrs. Collins walked away, chuckling to herself.

"That lantern'll go out just five minutes after she sets it down, and she'll find herself in the dark. And she's afraid of ghosts, poor lamb! But what if somebody who ain't a ghost should happen to be goin' down there about the same time, and be obliged to strike a match to calm her fears?"

And even while indulging in this pleasing reflection, Mrs. Collins tapped at a door on the second floor.

Her summons was responded to by a pleasant-looking young man, who just now, however, wore a very dejected countenance.

"La! Mr. Sangster, I didn't expect to find you at home this evening."

"I didn't feel like going out tonight," replied the young man in a weary tone.

"Well, since you are going to be at home," said Mrs. Collins, "would you be so kind as to look after the furnace? I've left the lower doors open; but I'll be very much obliged if you go down at about 8 o'clock and close 'em. And you needn't take a light. There'll be one down there."

Mr. Sangster readily promised to comply with the request, and Mrs. Collins went away, hoping for what she considered "the right results."

Meanwhile, poor Lucy Hildeburn, sitting at her piano, continued to draw forth such melancholy strains that the tears rolled down her cheeks.

"I must go away from here," she said, half aloud. "I can't bear it much longer, indeed I can't, seeing him day after day, loving him as I do, and knowing that matters can never be adjusted between us. He is as proud as I—but, oh, dear! what am I thinking of! It wants just two minutes to 8. I must go down and close the furnace doors."

Thereupon she lighted the lantern and proceeded down stairs.

Ugh! What a chill draught was blowing in through one of the gratings!

And there were strange noises all around.

Lucy's heart thumped so violently she was tempted to turn and run upstairs again.

But, goodness! The furnace was dreadfully, dangerously hot.

Lucy summoned up all her resolutions, and, stooping down, closed the doors.

They swung to with a bang, and when she essayed to open them again she found the effort beyond her strength.

What was to be done in the case of the fire needing more draught.

She might, after a while, find it necessary to put on more coal, and that it would be well to put on more draught.

But while she was debating with herself a more serious mishap occurred, for the candle inside the lantern suddenly achieved the most inexplicable somersault and she was left in utter darkness.

Moreover, to complicate the miseries of her situation, she now heard

stealthy footsteps descending the cellar stairs.

"Poor Lucy stood quite still, while her hands clasped together over her head."

"This was a burglar, undoubtedly. He had seen all the male inmates of the house going out and the lights lowered, and had thus chosen his opportunity to come in and conceal himself in the cellar."

The first idea that suggested itself to her was to creep under the steps and remain there until Mrs. Collins' return.

Ere she had time to do this, however, a man's form became visible in the dim, semi-twilight that was shed from the kitchen door above.

Lucy, with a desperate instinct of self-preservation, put up both hands, exclaiming:

"Have pity on me! Oh, have pity and spare my life!"

Upon this the burglar drew back, very much surprised.

"Miss Hildeburn!" he exclaimed, as he struck a match. "What are you doing here, and how can I serve you?"

Now poor Lucy, completely unnerved and dreadfully ashamed of herself, sat down on a reserved coal-scuttle and burst into a fit of weeping.

Then Mr. Sangster knelt down beside her, and a confused interchange of explanations of various kinds ensued.

The result was that at the expiration of a half-hour Mr. Sangster took Lucy in his arms and kissing the tear-stained face, murmured:

"God bless you for this promise, my own darling!"

When Mrs. Collins came home two hours later the house was very quiet, the furnace in good order, and neither Mr. Sangster nor Miss Hildeburn visible. But the following day Lucy confided to her a secret, and Mr. Sangster absented himself mysteriously for about three weeks. After that, Miss Hildeburn also disappeared.

"Gone to visit her aunt at Swathmore," Mrs. Collins explained to the other boarders.

But a fortnight later the carrier brought some wedding cards to the house.

"It was all brought about through the furnace," said Mrs. Collins, with a gleeful chuckle.

But Miss Jane was infinitely disgusted.

The Humbug of Free Ships.

The Providence Journal contributes its quota of misinformation to a debate that has been going on for several years, and which never fails to bring out a liberal supply of ineptitudes:

"A few years ago and the United States was the most formidable rival that Great Britain had for the commerce of the world, and now the American flag is practically banished from the high seas. What did it? An absurd law prohibiting the purchase of ships in a free market."

And mightily lucky it is for American capitalists that they are no longer owners and navigators of ships on the high seas. For many years, under high-pressure competition, British, German, and Scandinavian, and with the pauper wages of those countries, the business has been carried on at a constant loss. Except the Cunard company, which paid one small dividend in 1887, none of the great English lines of steamers has paid a dividend for years, and none is likely to pay a dividend.

By heavy subsidies the Government of Germany, like that of France, maintains these lines with a view to ultimate military purposes; and it is impossible that outside ship owners should compete with them. If our navigation laws were altered so that we could buy in what the Journal calls a free market all the ships we could undertake to run, we should only lose money by the operation. In fact if ships were given us, we could not run them at a profit, unless the cost of repairs and the rates of wages for sailors, stokers and laborers were brought down with us to the lowest limit of England, Germany or Sweden.

We are a great deal better off for being out of that business than we would be if we were in it. Meanwhile, thanks to our wise old laws, our American coasting trade is fairly profitable and bigger than ever before. No English need apply.—N. Y. Sun.

Navy Mobilization.

From all I can see the Admiralty are about to perpetrate a practical joke of unprecedented dimensions in this much-advertised "mobilization of the navy." According to the official theory, as I understand it, the object of the proceedings is to show the public and the world exactly what we can do in a real emergency. All in a moment the message is to be dashed forth from Whitehall that war has been unexpectedly declared against us and that the enemy's fleet is already at sea. Within such and such a time every man Jack is to be embarked and every ship is to take its place either on the coast or in line of battle. It sounds very pretty. When you come to look at the facts it is nothing short of sublime. For about three months past this important effect has been in active preparation. Whitehall has been endeavoring simply because after all this time not the word has been given weeks ago when the word is given. And why has water's edge all told what to do has been brought down to the mission, every available blue jacket that will float has been bent into compass, every straining nerve, every shiping its brains, the dockyards have and all these efforts, were not ready. When we are, and not till then, the obliging enemy will declare war. The button will be pressed in Whitehall, the fleets of Britain will go forth and sweep the foe from the seas, and the First Lord will turn round and say to the dumfounded panic monster: "Observe. There is no deception. This is what we can do at twenty-four hours' notice." As a joke it is not bad, though a little out of place.—London Truth.

Western Freedom.

The editor of a Western paper has this to say: "The dead-geranium-leaf-eared spotted, whom fate has willied shall wither and blight the weekly Dreadful around the corner. refers to the editor of this flourishing and influential journal as a pineapple journalist and a can't-get-there dude. He also goes on to say that there is a newspaper freak we are probably the finest specimen of the kind ever captured alive. Brethren of the press, this is all wrong. Let us be courteous to one another. In this work-a-day world of ours there is no influence so soothing and refining as that courtesy. The soft, low-spoken word, the gentle smile, the kindly reference—who has not felt their balm, been helped over some rough piece in life's pathway by their beneficial effect? Brethren of the press, again we say let us be courteous to one another, and let the microbe pull his number five hat deep down over his eyes and ponder upon these words. Selah!"—Tid-Bits.

The National Pie Eaters.

We have been called a nation of pie eaters. From the humblest American citizen to the President of the United States pie occupies a prominent place in the household larder.

Who invented pie is not yet known, nor exactly how the name originated. It is generally supposed that the word pie has its origin with the printers, but just how it is lost in obscurity. Talking about the consumption of pies, a good many of them are consumed at the capitol by our able lawmakers.

Just off from the rotunda is a lunch stand presided over by a soldier's widow. She is familiarly known as Jennie. Jennie is well known by all the members and Senators, and every day she strolls from their seats in the halls of legislation and visit the little stand to satisfy the inner man.

On the stand, displayed in a tempting manner will be found a variety of cakes, apples, peaches, bananas, sandwiches—beef and tongue—milk and pie.

The last named article has a strong hold on the appetite of the solons, and they'll eat pie in preference to anything else.

The critic reporter stopped at the stand the other day to partake of a little repast, when his attention was attracted by the usual large number of Congressmen who rely on Jennie to prepare them a small lunch.

As a rule the members go to the House restaurant when hungry, but it frequently happens that they cannot spare the time, so they run over to Jennie's lunch counter.

"Jennie," asked the reporter, "what kind of pie do the members eat?"

"What kind of pie? Why, anything, so it's pie. These are grand pies; they never give you dyspepsia, nor the like. But don't you ask me any more questions, because I won't answer them; you reporters are inquisitive, always finding out things."

"Does Congressman Vance eat pie?"

"Yes, nearly all the members eat pie. If they don't eat pie they eat something else."

While the reporter was asking questions Hon. Amos J. Cummings came along and said: "What kind of pie do you eat, Jennie?"

"Apple, plum, pineapple, blackberry, coconut, peach and custard. I keep custard pie for Mr. Vance."

"Well, give me a slice of peach and a glass of milk."

Mr. Cummings took the pie in his right hand and gracefully put it into of sight. He doesn't lose much time in mistaking a slice of pie.

M. O'Donnell of Michigan does not stick to one kind of pie; he changes off. One day he'll prefer apple, the next coconut or blackberry, and so on. He eats his pie with a fork.

Very seldom does the Hon. Joe Cannon eat pie, but occasionally he stops by for a piece of apple pie.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey is one of the House pie eaters. He generally lunches on the grape pie. When the crust is rather firm he cuts the pie into little squares and washes them down with a swallow of milk.

Mr. Fitch and Amos Cummings are very fond of the German dish Zwiavl Kuehln, and Jennie keeps it for their special benefit.

Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee now and then patronizes Jennie to the extent of a half of a lemon pie. He uses a fork with his pie.

Mr. Guenther, Vice-President of the P. F. O. N. Organization, is another one passionately fond of pie. He eats his pie about two o'clock in the day.

"Gill me some pie milk," he'll say.

"I don't care, so it's pie."

Mr. Boothman of Ohio, like all the Western members, is fond of the seductive pastry. He frequently gets