CONGRESSIONAL

The Senate. ren, Jan. 13.—Bills were reported for public buildings in St. Paul, \$1,500,000; Stoux City, \$500,000 and Cedar Rapids, Is.,

The bill to authorize a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at a point between the counties of Douglas and Sarpy, in Nebraska, and the county of Pottawattamie, in Iowa, was amended and passed. The resolution heretofore offered by

Plumb respecting the lease of lands on the islands of St. Paul and St. George to the Alaska Commercial company was taken up and Plumb proceeded to address the sen ate. He said the time of the proposals for a new lease was too short, and the proposition limiting to 60,000 the number of seals to be taken the first year, if not extraor-dinary, opened a large field of conjecture. He spoke of the preference shown the Alaska company and said that a certain Louis Goodstone had made a higher bid and had also offed to pay 62% cents per skin more than the Alaska Commercial company, and 55 cents per gallon for all the seal oil extracted. He said that more than two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths of all the seals taken in the world were taken from the Alaskan islands and the vicinity. These skins were sold at public auction in London (in their raw state) at an average of about \$19 a piece. One hundred thousand skins at \$19 a piece amounted to \$190,000. He went back to his statements to mention that in the opera tion of the lease the treasury department remitted all payments on account of oil, so that not a dollar had been paid during these years on that account. The estimated production of the oil of these twenty years should have brought the government nearly \$2,200,000. He believed the government should get its share of the enormous revenue derived from the lucrative trade in the fur of seals. He had no doubt that the profits of the company had, on an average, far exceeded \$1,000,000 a year since it had the lease. He would not b surprised if its profits averaged \$2,000,000 per year. Congress should do something adequate to the situation and not allow the matter to go on in such a slip slide way. Days, McPherson and Stewart defende the Alaska company, and the resolution was referred to the committee on finance The action of the house upon the death of Representative Kelly was announced,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 -Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following:

whereupon the senate adjourned.

To declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production (Sherman's bill); authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the supreme to reimpurse the members for their lost

George offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the propriety of reducing the penal bond required of manufacturers of cigars in all cases, or at least where the manufacture is carried on by the manual labor of the manufacturer. Referred.

The resolution heretofore offered by Call in relation to the claims of Florida under the swamp land grant, and in relation to the alleged unlawful selection of land in Florida, were taken up and Call addressed the senate. The burden of his remarks was that lands which were not swamp and overflowed, but which were flu for cultivation, bad been selected under the swamp land act, to the injury of the people's rights. He asserted that 200,000,-000 acres had been selected and approved in all the states as swamp and overflowed lancs, while everybody knew that there was no such extent of territory (as large as Europe) consisting of swamp and overflowe i lands, over 16,00,000 acres of which swamp and overflowed land act. He as-

serted that 11,000,000 acres of these lands were high and dry. Plumb said Florida contained about 40,-000,000 acres, and more than one-half of this had been given by the United States to the state for various purposes. Every single acre of land so granted had been placed under control of the legislature of Florida. Some 16,000,000 or 18,000,000 acres had been granted asswamp and overflowed lands. Senator Call had just told the senate that the most of it was not swamp land, but good land: So much greater was the dereliction of the senators of the state if they had betrayed their trusts, make an imputation on that committee. Without action on the resolution the senate, after the executive session, adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 15.—After some petitions were presented Sherman introduced a bill to provide for a permanent bank circulation. Referred.

Chandler offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, instructing the committee on investigation to investigate the various laws of the United States and of the several states relative to immigration; also to investigate the workings of the contracts made by the secretary of the treasury. The senate then took up Morgan's resolution recognizing the United States of Bra-

zil as a free, independent and sovereign state. The resolution went over without further action. The senate took up the calendar and passed the following senate bills:

The bill relating to homestead entries the ndian territory. To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river within one mile of the mouth of the Kansas river. Appropriating \$300,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building at

Washington for a hall of records. After an executive session the senate ad iourned.

The House.

Washington, Jan. 13. -Adams of Illinois, chairman of the Silcott investigation committee, submitted a report accompanied by a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay and mileage of members and delegates occasioned by the defalcation in the office of sergeant-atsubmitted. They were all ordered printed | Charles W. Beverly; enrolling blerk in the records and recommitted. Accom- Lucie Young; engrossing clerk, Miss Nanpanying one of the minority reports is a bill authorizing the members who suffered by the defalcation to bring suit against the government in the court of claims.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By De Haven of Colorado-Providing that public lands shall be sold only to citi-

zens of the United States. By Fithian of Illinois-A resolution directing the committee on ways and means to report a separate bill placing, lumber, salt, jute, nemp, manilla and sisal grass on

Anderson of Kansas-To define the duties and enforce the obligations and regulate the service of railroad companies as carriers of interstate commerce. Connell-For public building at Beatrice,

Lyws-Fer public building at Hastings, Cummings of New York-A joint resolu

tion for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Samuel J. Tilden. The joint resolution read as follows: Resolved, That there be appropriated from the treasury of the United States the

sum of \$50,00 to erect a statue to Samuel J. Tilden, to be placed in the center of the rotunda of the capitol; that on the tablet at the front of the base of said statue there shall be conspicuously engraved the words:
"Samuel J. Tilden, Nineteenth President of
the United States; elected but not seated"
tapplause on the democratic side); that on
the right side of the square base shall be
engraved the dates of the birth, election
and death of said president, and that on
the opposite side shall be engraved as and death of said president, and that on the opposite side shall be engraved an eagle with a snake in his talons and under them these words: "For the Right."

Resolved, That the president of the United States, chief justice of the supreme court, president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be authorized to superintend the expenditure of the money and that a copy of these resolutions, with the names and titles of said dignitaries be engraved on the rear of said case.

gentlemen expected the inscription to be By Grosvenor-For a military national

park. This is the Chickamauga bill, making Andrew Jackson day a national holiday.

The house then proceeded in committee of the whole to the consideration of the ill to provide a town site of lands in Ok-

No action being taken, the committee rose and the house adjourned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-McKinley, from the committee on ways and means, [reported back the bill to simplify the law re lating to the collection of revenues.

Parkins of Kansas moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bill to provide town site of the lands of Oklahama.

This was antagonized by Adams of Illin ois, who wished the house to consider the Silcott matter, and the motion was defeated-63 to 93.

Bland demanded tellers The friends of the Oklahama bill were again defeated—96 to 1(8, and Adams called up the Silcott report, accompanied by a bill appropriating \$75, 00 to reimbarse the members. Adams argued in favor of the bill, hold. ng that the sergeant at arms is a public

Hemphill of S uth Carolina advocated the adoption of his bill permitting the members to bring suit in the court of claims for the recovery of their salaries and opposed the bill of the majority because he could find no statute declaring the sergeant at-arms a disbursing officer He thought the house should not appropriate the public money to pay debts.

Holman contended that the fund remaining in the office of the sergeant-at-

arms, abou \$83 000, should be pivided pro rata among the members who were losers by the defalcation. Pending further debate the house ad ourned.

Washington, Jan. 15 - Hitt of Illinois rising to a question of privilege, read acir cular issued by the national butter, cheese and egg assiciation charging him with having introduced a bill for the abolition of the tax on oleomargarine He said he had been one of those who had been most interested in the passage of what was known as the oleomargarine bill. He had introduced no such bill as referred to in the circular and could conceive no reason way such a circular should be sent throughout the nort west. The charge was with out foundation

The house then resumed consideration of the report of the special committee to investigate the Silcott defalcation. Stewart of Vermont argued in favor of the mirror. the majority report for the appropriation

Oates of Alabama, Catchings of Missisappi and Pays n of Illinois, also supported Herbert favored Hemphill's proposition

to refer the matter to the court of claims. McCrae d d not believe the house should disgrace itself by making the appropria-Wike of Illinois favored the reference of the whole matter to the judiciary com

mittee for judicial examination. A vote was then taken on the Hemphill ll as a substitute for the majority bill. permitting the members to sue in the court of claims. It was defeated. A vote was then taken on the bill and

was defeated—yeas 1:6, nays 142. A motion to reconsider and a motion to ay that motion on the table were entered and then the house adjourned

Death of Walkea Blaine. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- Walker Blaine, the eldest so of Secretary Blaine, and solicitor of the state department, died at 8 o'clock this evening of acute pneumonia, had teen passed in Fierida under the in the thirty fifth year of his age. Around his death-bed were Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, his brothers Emmons and James and Miss Dodge. Mr. Walker Blaine was taken ill with a cold at his office in the state department on last Friday morning and was so much indisposed that he never came to his office afterwards. At first it was thought that he had only the prevail ing influenza, but his cold developed into oneumonia which rapidly became worse He was not, however, thought to be in a critical condition until this morning, when

his symptoms would not yield to treatment. During last night he was delirious and all day he remained in the same condition, except for a short time this morning, when he appeared slightly better and was conscious for a brief time. The improvement, however, was but tem-His fever increased, his breathing became more labored, and st 3 o'clock this afternoon for the first time his family seemed to realize his extreme critical condition. A consultation of physicians was held at 4 o'clock and it was then decided that the patient was past medical aid. He continued to sink gradually, after remain ing unconscious for nearly twenty-four hours, when the end came. The arrange-

ments for his funeral will be perfected to-The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14 -The legislature s still deadlocked owing to the failure of the house to organize. The democrats from all over the state are beginning to gather to see the inauguration of the first democratic governor in thirty-six years, but no one can tell when he will be inaugurated Senator Allison arrived this morning and is ready to be re-elected, but no one car tell when the legislature will be organized and ready to elect a senator. The house held but one session today. It

temporary clerk, each resulting in a tie, and then adjourned until tomorrow. DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—The first thing done in the senate this morning was the swearing in of the new members. After the introduction of a few resolutions the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock this after poon to give the democrats time to caucus

met at 10 a. m. and took five ballots fo

In the afternoon the election of officers was taken up. It resulted in the election of all the republican caucus nominees, as arms. Two minority reports were also follows: Secretary, W. R Cochrane; first assistant, U. F. Cariton; second assistant, miles inland, she was too ex- Phebe. nie Stull; sergeant-at-arms, Peter Melindy bill clerk, Miss Margaret Mills; Postmistress, M.ss Maud Murray. The other minor offices are filled by the republicans.

After the passage of a number of resolutions, adopting rules, etc., the newly elected officers were sworn in and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Floyd and Clyde of Mitchell, was appointed to notify the governor of the permanent organization. The senate then adjourned.

National Silver Committee.

Washington, Jan. 15 - The national executive committee appointed at the St Louis silver convention met here today. A sub committee consisting of Fitch, Pixley and Barbour was appointed to draw up the plan of work for the executive committee to pursue during the meeting. A permanent bureau will be established in this city to look after the interests of free coinage The committee of five was appointed to draw up and publish an address to con gress and to the people will be in attendance at this meeting and will probably ssue its addresses immediately after conerring with the members of the execu-

The New Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—Charles S. Brice was today elected United States senator receiving a majority of votes of either branch of the legislature. The joint result of the two branches is, Brice 75, Foster 66

Elected for Six Years.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 14.—The senate and louse met in joint session today and reelected Ephraim K. Wilson, democrat, United States senator for a term of six years, beginning March, 1891.

Nearly 43,000 sheep are being fed in Sweeney of Iowa inquired whether the the vicinity of Wood River.

MOTHER-LOVE.

My wife, his mother, rocks him And braids her nut-brown hair, And smiles, and stoops to fondle Our new-born son and heir,

Triumphant gaze maternal! Since Eve's in paradise What raptured orbs supernal Could match her love-lit eyes?

Their gloried glow angelic Brings Eden back again; Redeems a world's long struggles With sorrow, sin and pain.

For Love can win in losing, Find victory in defeat: Knit pain-rent ties the firmer, Make all earth's sorrows sweet.

Not Life's unfathomed riddle, Not Death's unnumbered graves Can daunt the trust of manhood In the Mother-love that saves!

A POSITIVE WOMAN.

Mrs. Prindle stood in front of the pier-glass trying on a new bonnet She was a plump little woman, with a fair, baby-like face, and no one could blame her for gazing at herself with some complacency, for the dainty bit of millinery perched over the curly brown bang was exceedingly becoming.

"There'll be nothing like it in Hutch inville," she said to herself, with a thrill of pride, and her fingers meanwhile fluttered like humming-birds among the trimmings, touching here a flower and there a loop.

She was going to Hutchinville the next week for the first time since her marriage, to spend a few days with her mother, and the bonnet had been selected from Mme. Le Grande's latest importations with a view to dazzling her rural friends.

"I only hope nothing will happen to it before I go there," was her thought, as she turned at last from

She even denied herself the pleasure of wearing it to church the next day, fearing a shower, for the skies were lowering. To face her city acquaintances for one more Sunday in the bonnet that she had already worn a whole season required far less strength of mind than to take her seat in the little Hutchinville church conscious that her bonnet, robbed of its pristine treshness, was being pounced upon by every eye in the congregation; but she could not resist putting it on to let Jack see how he liked it.

"It's pretty well up in the world," said Jack, viewing it critically, with his hands behind him; "but it seems to be the fashion in head gear nowa days. And really, on your head, my dear, it looks remarkably well."

Mrs. Prindle preened for a moment before the class. She was almost tempted to wear it, after all, but a warning splash on the window kept her from yielding.

"I won't risk it, she said; and put ting the bonnet back in its nest, she stood on tiptoe and pushed the band box in place on the upper shelf of the wardrobe,

Hutchinville was a night's journey by boat, and the next day proving stormy, Mrs. Printle, in terror o seasickness, decided to defer her trip but with the waning of the afternoon the wind suddenly shifted, the clouds parted and the sun burst forth like a monarch newly crowned. If it was going to be a fair night, it would be too bad to disappoint her mother, who she knew would be looking for her the next morning, and ordering a carriage the last moment, she hastily gathered up her baggage and departed.

She was a methodical little woman and even for the short time that she was to occupy her stateroom she wanted "a place for everything and everything in its place;" but on boarding the boat she metan invalid friend who detained her for half an hour or more in the ladies' cabin, and before she could arrange her stateroom the capricious wind had veered again. She stood for a moment at the window trying to persuade herself that there was no cause of uneasiness, but the rain was already driving against the deck, and the increasing roughness soon compelled her to take refuge in her berth. To all those on board who were predisposed to seasickness it was a night of woe, and when, the next morning, Mrs. Prindle took the stage for Hutchinville, the little village being about three hausted to give a thought to her bag gage—even the precious bonnet had for the moment drifted out of her mind-and it was not until she alighted at her mother's door that the discovery was made that the bandbox

was missing. With hasty greatings and equally hasty directions as to where to find the box, her brother Tom was dis patched on horseback to the boat, and in a disturbed state of temper and nerves Mrs. Prindle seated her-

self at the breakfast table. "I wouldn't worry about it, Phebe." said her mother; "it'll be all right if you left it in the stateroom.'

But Tom shortly came galloping back with the information that the stateroom had been searched in vain; not a box of any kind was to be found. "Then that maid must have taken it," Mrs. Prindle declared. "She had to go rummaging among my things last night for my bottle of salts, and I daresay the bandbox took hereye.'

"More likely it slipped overboard when they were bringing your traps ashore," remarked Tom with a repugnance to having people suspect-

But Mrs. Prindle, convinced that the bandbox was in the waiting maid's possession, insisted on going herself to see the captain. The captain, who had just risen

from breakfast when the carryall stopped at the gate, listened to Mrs. Prindle's story with courteous patience. Mrs. Bates had been on the he had never had cause to do if it pleases."

suspect her honesty; but he was more than willing to investigate the matter. It was possible that Mrs. Bates had taken the box to her own room simply for safekeeping, he

suggested. But Mrs. Bates, who had just finished putting in order the stateroom Mrs. Prindle had occupied, denied all knowledge of the bandbox, and was so indignant over Mrs. Prindle's implied suspicion that the captain had

some difficulty in preventing a scene. "It's very strange," said Mrs. Prindle, stiffly, as the captain helped her over the gang-plank. "A box like that couldn't have gone off without hands. Somebody must know something about it, and if it isn't the maid it must be some of the passengers."

But all the passengers had left the boat, and Mrs. Prindle herself had to admit that to send a search warrant after them would be an unwarrantable proceeding. Beyond question the bonnet was lost and she, returned to Hutchinville feeling that the pleasure of her visit was at an end. Even the fact that her traveling hat was a pretty fair affair, and not at all out of style, afforded her little consolation. Still, she could have worn the the traveling hat in a more resigned state of mind had the weather been such as to make the other seem a trifle in advance of the season; but from the hour of her arrival until she turned her face homeward. scarcely a cloud marred the serene azures of the skies. The air was full of subtle hints of bursting buds, and robin songs filled the perfumed dawns, while up and down the streets from morning till night the merry children trundled their hoops and high above the treetops soared the inevitable kite; but to Mrs. Prindle, bereft of her bonnet, these unmistakable signs of spring served only to intensity her sense of loss, and she was scarcely sorry when the time came for her to return to town. The loss, trifling in itself, took the beauty

out of the velvet lawns. Jack, like the dutiful spouse that he always proved for himself to be. was at the landing to meet her next morning, and on the way home she poured into his sympathetic ear the story of the missing bonnet.

"You are sure you took it with you?" he asked when the recital was ended.

"Jack! Of course I'm sure! You don't suppose I'd gone off without it after buying it on purpose to wear it when at home?"

"Hardly, but never mind, dear; all you have to do is to go to Mme. Le Grand's and dublicateit," said Jack, eager to comfort her.

"I may go to Mme. Le Grand's and order another, but I shall not duplicate it," said Mrs. Prindle with much dignity. "I've no wish to have my bonnet a companion-piece to Mrs. Bates'. That woman ought to be brought to justice, and as soon as we're through breakfast, Jack, I want you to take a description of the bonnet to some detective and put him on the watch for her."

Jack barely succeeded in suppress-

ing a whistle. "Wouldn't it be better,"-he be gan but the stopping of the street car in front of their own door served to change the subject. "I feel like a famished hunter," said Jack, as he turned the latch-key.

Mrs. Prindle, too was hungry, and when Jack had deposited the parcels she asked him to tell Bridget to put breakfast on the table at once. "I'll be down in a moment," she

added, as she pulled out her hat pins. Jack started to obey, but before he was half-way down the stairs, a cry from Mrs. Prindle caused him to face about, and on regaining their room he found her standing in front of the wardrobe gazing in a dazed way at the upper shelf.

"Jack," she whispered, huskily, "is there a bandbox up there?" "Jack seemed a little dazed. "It looks very much like one, my dear," he said, slowly; "but of course it is not the one you took away with

"I'm—oh, I'm afraid it is, Jack!" gasped Phebe, as Jack took down the box, "or rather I'm afraid I didn't became engaged to be married. The take it, after all. I remember telling only stipulation she made was that Bridget to put it with the other I should become an American citizen. things in the carriage, she had my and the only thing I insisted bag and umberella in her hand at upon was that all her money the time-and just then the door bell | should be settled upon herself, for rang, so I told her to go on and I'd | it was Aurea I was in love with and bring the box, and I didn't think | not her fortune. We went to Wayne of it again till I was at the her native place in Indiana, and gate and then Bridget came run- there we were married, and I don't ning out with something that I sup. | suppose there was a happier couple posed to be it, and stowed it into the | in the United States of America. Still, carriage; but now I think of it, it | Aurea had what is known as a 'temmust have been the lunch box. Oh | per.' She hated tobacco, and I was Jack, what a goose I've been!"

"Moral," said Jack, taking the bonnet from the band box and perch ing it on his own head.

"Well, then, let's have breakfast,

luded to again that day, whenever the brutes. I differed with her, and Mrs. Prindle shows a disposition to | to show my independence, I started be a little over-positive, Jack, with the practice of an after-dinner cigar. a masculine memory for feminine shortcomings, mildly reminds her of | seriously. the lost bonnet.

Disestablishment in England. English church disestablishment is coming faster and faster to the front of political discussion by the highest authorities. At a great meeting in Glasgow recently Lord Rosebery said: "I approach the question in a spirit perhaps somewhat different from some of those who are here toestablishment is a national injury citation and a copy of a petition for and a national injustice. I cannot a divorce in the Indiana High Court take that view altogether. I do not on the ground of my having caused consider that an established church is | my wite intense mental anguish. At either a necessity or an outrage. It I may say so, a church of some discription is a necessity for a statesman, even if it were not a necessity for man himself. But of the necessity of an establishment the nation and the state itself should be sole judge. The church is a necessity, but the establishment is a superfluity. It is a superfluity in which, in my opinion, induige if it chooses; but it is a superboat for thirteen years, he said, and fluity without which it can very well

A RURAL OPINION.

The city gal's a queer consarn; There's lot of things she has to larn, Though she may claim with augry her Her eddication's quite complete.

She don't know yarbs from pizen weed Nor nothin' much about the feeds That's properest to give the stock, Nor how on earth to tend a flock.

Mos' gin'rally she's skeert of bugs, And hollers if you mention slugs; And as fer cows and goa's that's mild She's kinder suspcious that they're wild

She can't climb fences good, nor trees, And she's no use at huskin' bees; But then, jes' take her all in all, She's purty nice, the city gal!
—St. George's Journal

MENTAL ANGUISH.

"You smoke very strong tobacco. I said to him as we passed through Tunbridge in the tidal train for Folkestone.

"They are strong," he replied "bu they are uncommonly good. Won' you try one?" and he opened his case which was filled with the strongest of strong Trichinopoli cigars.

But I declined. The essential oi seemed to be oozing out of them they were black and shiny. "They must be stronger than the

strongest pigtail," I remarked. "They are strong, and that's the truth." said the man with the immense beard who had offered me the cigar; "but they are the only weed I can taste. I wish I hadn't smoked so much," he said, with a groan, "it's been my greaf misfortune."

"You must have smoked very expensive cigars, then," I said, with a laugh.

"It wasn't the value of the cigar ed man; "it was my cursed habit of smoking.' "I don't quite see how it could have

ruined you," said I, incredulously. "Don't you?" said the bearded man. the story. I'm a doctor," he began. 'I didn't see that there was much good to be done by a young doctor n England—competition among us medicos is very keen here, and a young man in the prolession who hasn't money has little or no chance, so I went off to America to seek my fortune. You can get a good cigar in America; you have to pay for it, but you can get a good cigar. I did fairly well in New York. I took an office, as they call it, in the business part of the town. I saw patients from 9 till 4, and I advertised the fact in the newspapers, as is the cus-

tom in America. "I smoked all day long; I used even to smoke at meals, and I smoked while I saw my patients. They were all men, so it didn't matter. My income exceeded my expenditure; I had crowds of friends, and I was perfectly happy until I met Aurea Van Spoot, a young lady from Indiana. She was the loveliest girl I ever saw in my life; a brunette with great masses of blue-black hair with a wave in it, great glorious black eyes that set your heart going pit-a-pat when they fell upon you, a little aristocratic acquiline nose, lips that were ruddy and kissable, teeth like pearls, a charming delicate color that went and came with every changing thought, a rounded chin with a dear little dimple in it; her figure was perfection, and she got her dresses from Paris. I fell madly in love with Aurea Van Spoot. The Van Spoofs came originally from Holland; they were very rich, they were proud of their old Dutch ancestors, and they were very much

respected in New York. "But Aurea Van Spoot came from Indiana; her grandfather was one of the first settlers in that State, and her father, when alive, had represented the State in Congress. Aurea Van Spoof, then, to put it shortly, was a wealthy orphan of preposessing appearance; she was willful as well as wealthy, and, quite contrary to the wishes of her relatives, Aurea and I

a slave to it. "Now, in order to please Aurea, when I was paying my addresses to her I had given it up altogether; but open air, and that single cigar mad said Jack, hungry enough to be glad | my pretty wife very angry indeed She declared that a man who smoked But though the subject was not al- degraded himself below the level of "Then Aurea remonstrated very

'Jack,' said she, 'your dreadful babit is causing me intense mental an "'Mental auguish,' 1 replied, with

a laugh; 'how can my smoking cause you mental anguish? "'You'll find out,' she said, mys teriously, 'if you insist upon smoking

in the house. "I continued my smoking, and for a week my wife didn't speak to me Then I went for a three days' fishing excursion to a neighboring lake. When I returned home my wife had night. I know many think that an disappeared, and I was served with a first I looked upon the matter as a rather stupid kind of practical joke; a lawyer and he was candid enough. "She'll gain her cause, sir. She's a

she's bound to get her divorce. You can't swear you didn't smoke, and if she don't like the smell of tobacco I guess you have caused her 'mental the state-the nation-has a right to | anguish,' which, in this State, is legal cruelty."

In three months the trial came off.

ed by her relatives. We bowed distantly to each other, and Aurea looked as if she were going to cry. I believe if I had gone up to her and promised never to smoke again all might have been well. I worshiped the very ground she walked upon, but my fooiish pride stood in my way, and I did not really believe it was possible that in smoked an after-dinner cigar; but I was soon undeceived. My lovely young wife went into the box; she swore to the cruelty-that is to say, gar; my advocate made an impassioned speech, in which he said that the eyes of the whole civilized world were that day watching the doings of the Indiana High Court, and he drew tears from the jury by his description of the agonies of the smoker who is not allowed to smoke. But all to no purpose. The judge was a non-smoker, and Aurea's tears and Aurea's beauty settled the question. The jury gave their verdict-that it had caused my wife intense mental

marriage in solemn form. "I went back to New York. In five years I made my pile. I came back to England and gave up doctoring. I never inquired after Aurea-I was a great deal to angry-and I once more became a British subject. One day I was walking through Cornwall Gardens, Kensington, when I met a servant girl who seemed in a stage of

anguish-and the judge annulled our

"Oh, sir," said she, 'where is the nearest doctor's? I am a stranger here, and I've been sent to fetch one, and he was out, sir, and our little boy is dying.

"Perhaps I can be of use to you." I said: "I'm a doctor."

"This way, then, please, sir," cried that once ruined me," said the beard- the girl, and she began to run, and I ran atter her.

We entered a house, and I followed the servant girl up to the second floor. By the side of a little b d sat a woming was natural. I had snatched the child from the very jaws of death,

and then I turned to the mother, who still sat sobbing at the bedside. "'Your boy will get well now, been of use to you.' I didn't take but even this is doubtful. much notice of the mother. I was still gazing at the child; he was a lovely boy, and as he looked at me he smiled, and in that smile and in those great dark eyes of his there was something that seemed strange-

ly familiar. "'Oh, doctor, how can I thank you?" sobbed a soft voice. "You've saved my little man's life, and he's all I have in the world. How can I thank you?'

"And then I turned toward her, and my heart began to beat within my breast as if it would break the bony walls. It was Aurea, the woman to whom I had caused 'mental anguish,' the wife who had divorced

"This big, bushy beard of mine was a effectual disguise. She hadn't the slightest idea, poor thing, that she was talking to the man who had been her husband.

"And then she seized my hand and covered it with kisses in her great de-

"It was my own boy's life that I had saved. " 'You used to kiss me on the cheek, urea, once,' I said simply.

"Then she sprang to her feet, gaz-

ed with astonished eves into my face, and fell fainting in a heap upon the "You can guess the end of the story," said the bearded man. "Aurea became a British subject and we were married; and by English law, you know. no amount of mental anguish can dissolve our union. But, indeed, I may smoke as many cigars as I like now without causing Aurea

mental anguish; she has quite got

over her aversion to tobacco."-St.

James Budget.

A Relic of Early Days. While quarrying for building-stone n the foot-hills, near the old St. "Please don't, Jack," entreated after the honeymoon was over I al- Mary's college, yesterday, Edward lowed myself a cigar a day in the | Loughry found among some loose rock on the surface a flint-lock dragoon pistol, bearing on the butt plate the date "1830" and the letters 'U. B." surmounted by the English crown. It has been altered to a pre- For many months after his arrivcussion lock, the nipple being far forward on the barrel and the brass socket of the flash-pan still remaining. The stock is of reddish wood and has evidently been whittled out with a knife, the rough surface left by the chipping being plainly visible, as the stock has never been painted or varnished. The trigger is broken off. The spring of the lock is still sound and the hammer falls with a vicious snap suggestive of the days of '49. -San Francisco Chronicle.

The Length of The Day.

At London, England, and Bre men Prussia the longest day has 16% hours. At Stockholm, Sweeden, it is 18% hours in lengnth. At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Rrussia. the longest day has 16 hours. At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk. but it wasn't a joke at all. I went to | Siberia, the longest is 19 hours and the shortest 5 hours, At Tornea, the ordeal through which he was Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly | called to pass, we do not know; but pretty woman and a Van Spoof, and | 22 hours long and Christmas one less | the end had not come even then. bury, Norway, the longest day lasts finished the piece de resistance, but from May 21 to July 22, without in- at the forty-second tea there again terruption; and in Spitzbergen the appeared the scalloped oysters. If longest day is 3% months. At St. you wish now to make an unfortun-In three months the trial came off. less than 15 hours, and at Montreal, just ask him how he likes oysters "Aurea entered the court surroud- Canada, it is 16.—St. Louis Republic. prepared.

At The South Pole.

It appears to be probable that Prof. Neumayr of Hamburg Marine observatory will succeed in getting a south polar expedition organized. It might have been supposed that until some greater measure of success had atany civilized country a woman could tended similar adventures in the put away her husband because he artic regions the most ardent advocate of such schemes would have doubted the wisdom of exposing human lives and treasure to the risk the mental anguish caused by the ci- of antarctic seas All the best authorities are agreed, says the London Daily News, that the difficulties to be encountered in the south are much greater than in the north, and the hideous stories which gained currency after the return of the last articexpedition might well have sickened the boldest of this generation sufficiently to deter them from any assault upon the stronghold of king winter in the south. In comparing the difficulties of arctic and antarctic adventure,

Sir Wyville Thompson says:

"We can only anticipate disasters. multiplied a hundred-fold, should the south pole ever become a goal of rivalry among nations." For various reasons the great lone land under the southern cross is more difficult of access than the north. It is much colder there than in the arctic circle. great excitement, and who spoke to | There seems to be no such warm currents as are found in the northsuch, for instance, as the Labrador current, or that round the south coast of Spitzbergen. Such emanations from the torrid regions of the earth do much to mitigate the rigors of the northern seas at certain points, and bring about the most striking variations of temperature, breaking up the ice at certain seasons and opening the way to navigation for beyond points otherwise attainable, Any enterprise of this kind will, of course, be pushed on during the suman weeping bitterly, her face buried mer months-during January, Feb-"Then I'll tell you how it came about. in her hands. My professional ruary, and the early part of March, It'll be rather a relief to me to tell instincts were naturally concenthat is. But even in the height of trated upon the occupant of summer the temperature of the air the bed, a beautiful child of 8, in the antarctic regions is always bewho was apparently at his last gasp low the freezing point of sea water, and gradually choking to death. His and bitter tempestuous winds and face and hands were blue, his eyes fogs and blinding snowstorms are were bloodshot, and his lips were al- all but incessent. No arctic explorer most black. There wasn't a moment | has ever gone beyond the bounds of to be lost. I whipped out my pen- vegetation. At least lichens and seaknife and improvised a tube from weed have been found wherever some Indian reeds which formed a northern navigators have penetrated trophy on the wall. Then I cut down | but in the awful solitudes of the south upon the child's windpipe: I intro- Sir James Ross found not the slightduced the tube and carefully secured est trace of vegetable life, either on it. Within five minutes the breath- land or in the sea, yet he never came within less than 700 miles of the south pole. The magnetic pole has been approached within 150 miles. and it seems possible that important scientific results might be obtained madam,' I said; 'I'm glad to have by covering that farther distance;

A Model Kitchen.

From the Scientific American. It is possible howadays, says an authority, by spending money lavishly, so to build a kitchen that the most ingenious of servants cannot keep it otherwise than clean. One need not waste upon her unappreciative soul the costly tiles with which one lines the bath room, but may substitute for them the glazed bricks that are as highly polished and that will make the floor, the chimney, the walls, if desired, and even the ceiling as easy to clean as a breakfast plate. Once built, no white washer and no painter would be needed for such a room, no smoke need cling to its walls for an instant, and no odor of cooking would be perceptible in it, even if it were used for generations. And the temperature of such a room need not reach the great height unavoidable with plastered walls, which permit the warmth of the chimney to be perceptible through their surface, and thus both the good health and good temper of the cook would be main tained. As for coloring, such a kitchen may be precisely what one pleases, for the bricks are made in all hues, and they may be laid in patterns or in wide surfaces of one limb from floor to ceiling. Lastly, assuch a room would be fireproof, a sliding or swinging iron door would so iso-

not clear it. Too Much of a Good Thing.

The new minister came to ----

late it that no kerosene-quickened fire

and no careless upsetting of land

could bring destruction to the room

itself of which a little water would

ville last autumn to take charge of the largest and most prosperous congregation in the place. As we know, it is of prime importance that the shepherd should know his flock, and as a means to this end he was successively invited out to tea by the different families in his congregation. al he was not know to take tea in his own house. Each housekeeper was anxious to do her best. The old family china and glass were taken down from the top shelf, silver that was used on great occasions was brought out, and an inviting menu prepared. The first hostess had ten and coffee, hot rolls, coid ham, a dish of scalloped oysters, cake and sherbet. The second evening there was beaten biscuit, chicken salad, scalloped oysters and charlotte russe. The third evening the principal dish was again scalloped oysters. They appeared the next night, and the next, and for forty nights the new minister ate scalloped oysters with his parishioners. Whether he' concluded that these were a peculiar people, with whom the serving of scalloped oysters was an essential part of the rite of hospitality, or whether his views of a forty day's fast or the forty years in the wilderness were modified by than 3 hours in length. At Ward- On the torty-first evening a new dish Louis the longest day is somewhat ate remark to the Rev. Mr. Blank,