

MR. WINTHROP DEAD.

THE ORATOR AND STATESMAN PASSES AWAY.

A Historical American Figure—Once Speaker of the House of Representatives, Successor of Daniel Webster in the Senate—A Link that Bounded the Present to the Past—His Public Career Long Ended.

Orator Winthrop Dead.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Robert C. Winthrop, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, ex-senator and famous orator, died here last night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been in delicate health for a long time and the end was not unexpected. He had been living in quiet retirement for several years. He was one of Massachusetts' most noted men, classing high as a statesman and orator. His gift of oratory was something wonderful. He was one of the principal orators at the dedication of the Washington monument, the other being Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia.

A link that bound the present to the past has been broken by the death of the venerable Robert C. Winthrop, who connected the people of to-day not only with the early days of the constitution and of the republic, but with the colonial days as well. He was the lineal descendant of Governor John Winthrop, and of a family conspicuous in the making of Massachusetts and Connecticut. His father, Thomas Lindall Winthrop, was born at New London, Conn., a town which an ancestor aided in establishing.

Robert Charles Winthrop, whose death is announced, was born in Boston May 12, 1809, so that his earliest recollections were of the second war for independence. He graduated at Harvard, as his ancestors in continuous line had done, taking his degree in 1828. He read law with Daniel Webster, whom he had known from childhood, and whom he had heard deliver his great address at Plymouth Rock in 1820 as well as the memorable speech at Bunker Hill in 1824. Mr. Winthrop remained with Mr. Webster during what he was accustomed to speak of as "three of the busiest and proudest years of Webster's life." The student followed the political teachings of the master and when a young man became a conspicuous Massachusetts Whig. He was elected to the legislature in 1831, remained in that body for six years, and serving as speaker in 1838, 1839 and 1840.

In 1840 Mr. Winthrop was elected to congress and served ten years. Here he was again associated with Webster, and served one term as speaker of the house.

In 1851 Mr. Winthrop was appointed by the governor to succeed Mr. Webster in the senate of the United States, when the latter became secretary of state under President Fillmore. With the increasing violence of the agitation of the slavery question, Mr. Winthrop found himself unable to satisfy the extremists on either side. He refused to follow his old political chief and was opposed to Mr. Webster's position in the famous 7th of March speech, and himself voted against the fugitive slave law, yet he did not come up to the requirements of the Free Soilers, and was defeated for reelection and for United States senator. These defeats were by very narrow margins, but they led to his retirement from public life.

Mr. Winthrop was a man of fortune, able to follow the life he preferred and he devoted the more than forty years remaining to him to scholarship, literature and philanthropy. He adhered as a member to the Whig party while he lived, but became known to the country in other characters than a politician or a statesman, but principally as a great historical orator.

BREAD RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Discharged Water Department Employees Dispersed Only by Main Force.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—At noon to-day, 250 discharged employees of the water department gathered about the comptroller's office in the city hall and demanded the wages due to them. The comptroller sent a clerk to inform the men that there was no money in the city treasury to pay them.

Instantly the men became riotous. Cries for bread and threats of instant vengeance were howled forth by the angry crowd and the comptroller, gathering his clerks, barred the doors to his office and sent a hurried call for policemen.

A half dozen officers appeared, but were promptly rushed out of the corridor by the incensed men. A battalion of patrolmen was summoned, and, after a liberal use of force the rioters were clubbed into submission and driven from the city hall.

The large crowd which had been attracted by the disturbance was heartily in sympathy with the employees and threats to compel instant payment of the overdue wages were numerous until the police succeeded in dispersing the throng.

Cotton Gin Burners in Texas.

GREENVILLE, Tex., Nov. 19.—Five more cotton gins, located at different points in this county, have been burned at a loss of \$25,000, making the total burned to date eleven gins. There seems to be a concerted movement on the part of a gang of burners to destroy every gin in this county. If the incendiaries are caught they will be lynched.

A Noted Engineer to Go to Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—M. R. King, chief engineer of the Pacific coast division of the United States Geological and Topographical Surveying department, has tendered his resignation to enter the employ of the Japanese government.

Railroad Employees Resist a Cut.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 19.—This morning the employees of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg road struck because a five cent cut in wages was made. The cut is understood to be general.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Many Senators and Representatives Favor Its Construction by Government Aid.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—The Manufacturers' Record publishes special letters from a large number of United States senators and congressmen, giving their views on whether the government should give financial aid to secure the early construction of the Nicaragua canal. The letters are probably about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. Senator Sherman of Ohio writes he is thoroughly committed to the construction of the Nicaragua canal and emphasizes the report made to the senate in favor of government aid. Senator Walsh of Georgia, says the Nicaragua canal is the greatest enterprise now before the business world. He believes it should be built and controlled by the United States government; that it would open new markets for our products from the field, the mine and the factory, and would enable America to compete successfully with European nations for the trade of the Spanish-American countries and the countries of the Orient.

Hon. H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts, Hon. J. B. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Hon. William B. Allison of Iowa, Hon. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Hon. George D. Wise of Virginia, Hon. Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania and Hon. W. Curtis of New York, also write in a similar strain, each urging the paramount importance of the enterprise to the United States.

BOOKMAKERS IN A BOX.

An East St. Louis Justice Holds That Lost Money May Be Recovered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—In Justice James A. Wyatt's court in East St. Louis, H. E. Barnes sued for the recovery of \$184 lost at the East Side race track during October. When the case was tried he produced losing tickets representing the amount he claimed to have lost, and succeeded in convincing the judge of the truth of his statement.

Judge Wyatt said that his decision in favor of Barnes was strictly in compliance with the state statute governing such cases, which defined clearly that a person, upon proving that he had lost an amount equal to or more than \$10 upon any gambling device whatever, could obtain the full amount lost from the parties receiving the same and if not from them from the lessees or owners of the property upon which such games were conducted.

A similar case has been compromised by the track people, but this will be carried on. Confirmation of the decision will end racing across the river from here.

THE COLOR LINE IN A CLUB.

Chicago's Women's Association May Be Disrupted Over Mrs. Williams.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Women's club, after a stormy session, to-day refused to admit to membership the noted colored lecturer, Mrs. Fanny B. Williams. Her application had been considered at several secret sessions. A strong faction, led by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, wife of the millionaire broker, strongly opposed the drawing of the color line, and to-day's action is likely, it is thought, to disrupt the organization. Reconsideration is not improbable, and should Mrs. Williams be admitted to the club the names of several other leading colored women will be pressed for membership.

The Final Dividends Small.

ABLENE, Kan., Nov. 16.—Assignee John J. Hutz of the defunct bank of Lebold, Fisher & Co., announces that he will pay dividends of four and six per cent on the estates of Fisher and Lebold. These are probably the final dividends, as no more property remains except some unsalable real estate and some property in litigation, most, if not all, of which will be required to pay the assignee, and such trust funds as have been established. The individual estates have paid 10 per cent, but the company only 3 per cent. The liabilities were about \$300,000. Lebold is now running a small real estate agency in Austin, Texas, and Fisher is on a ranch in Durango, Mexico.

OUTLAWS' FOUL CRIMES.

Indian Territory Desperados Do Worse Than Commit Robbery.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 16.—A remnant of the Cook outlaw gang which had been run out of the Indian territory, held up a German emigrant named Beckley who was en route with his family from Wewoka to Tecumseh yesterday morning. The poor traveler was robbed of all his valuables, his eldest daughter was outraged and one of the horses unhitched from the wagon and ridden off.

There were four bandits in the party. Deputy marshals are in pursuit of the desperados.

Will Aid the Republicans.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16.—Marion Butler, the president of the National Farmers' Alliance, who is slated to succeed Senator Ransom in the United States senate after March 4 next, is reported as having said he would vote with the Republicans in the organization of the next senate. If this is so the Republicans can count on both of North Carolina's votes in the organization of the senate, the other to be elected in January by the legislature to succeed Jarvis, who will be a Republican. Dr. J. J. Motiss, ex-chairman of the Republican state committee, seems to be in the lead just now for that position. The present secretary of the senate, General W. R. Cox, is a North Carolinian.

Grave Robbers at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 16.—The grave of Haswell G. Hackley, an old soldier who was buried September 10, has been opened and nothing found in the coffin except the bone from the right leg, which was amputated during the war, which he had kept and which was buried with him.

The Czar's Illness Costly.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says that papers there state that including the \$366,000 divided among the doctors, Czar Alexander's illness and journey to Livadia cost \$6,100,000.

RAILWAY SECURITIES

IN BAD ODOR AMONG EUROPEAN INVESTORS.

What is Set Forth in the Report of Counsel General Mason—American Railway Securities Returned and their Proceeds Invested in Less Remunerative Ventures Because of the Dishonest Management of Railroad Companies in this Country.

United States Railways.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Frank H. Mason, United States consul general at Frankfurt, in a special report to the state department, states that American railway securities have fallen into bad odor in Germany and endeavors to point out the reasons therefor and suggest measures for rehabilitating them in the financial world. He says that in Frankfurt, which was the first European money market to accept United States bonds during the dark days of the civil war and where American investments had been popular, not only are new securities refused because of American origin, but railroad stocks and bonds had for years been returned to America and their proceeds invested in less remunerative Prussian consols and other standard securities backed by government credit and supervision.

The consul general says: "The cloud which overshadows American railway securities in Germany has been caused mainly by the revelations of the past two years concerning the management of several leading railway properties. German investors were heavy losers and their losses served to call the attention of the people and press more sharply than ever before to the usurpation of power and evasions of responsibility which, it is claimed, have become so frequent in American railway management."

"European bond and shareholders have been informed," the report continues, "that the names of the president and directors in many important railway companies has become practically omnipotent and irresponsible. They have sent over protests and proxies to be used at elections for the purpose of wresting the control of corporate properties from the hands of officers who were said to be abusing their trusts and they have seen these and every other effort toward a change easily and hopelessly defeated. That the accounts of an entire railway system may be falsified and its securities sustained in the market by fictitious statements of earnings and concealment of rebates—all of which is believed here—are discoveries of comparatively recent date."

"Until some general measure can be adopted and enforced, and foreign investors can have the assurance asked for that the published statements of American railway companies are correct and true, and that such maladministration, as has been revealed in the affairs of certain systems, is no longer possible, all such investments in United States securities will be more or less discredited, and county, municipal and industrial securities of American origin will suffer."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Mediation to Be Looked Into by Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Representative Bellamy Storer, of the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives, intends presenting to congress when it reassembles, a resolution of inquiry as to the action of Secretary Gresham in suggesting to China and Japan that this country act as mediator in the settlement of the present war. Mr. Storer is now making a careful examination of the subject with a view to taking the initial steps. The resolutions when drawn will request the secretary of state to transmit to congress all correspondence on the subject, and to inquire into the subject, and to report thereon to the public service. They will ask for information as to what departure, if any, from the traditional policy of the government as embodied in the Monroe doctrine, is contemplated by the executive branch in becoming a factor in Asiatic entanglements.

In examining the treaty of 1858, between China and the United States, under which the government has suggested its willingness to mediate, Mr. Storer says the language does not contemplate mediation by the president or executive branch alone. It recites in substance that the United States will exercise their good offices in case any nation acts unjustly or oppressively against China. This, Mr. Storer points out, suggests the good offices of the United States, but not of the president; so it would be proper, and perhaps essential, that the congressional branch of the government should act in case such good offices are to be exercised.

Mr. Storer says that any action he takes will be on conservative lines, as he desires to make his inquiry for information rather than criticism until the facts are presented.

A Wronged Woman's Vengeance.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 17.—Frank Quinn, a well known young man of this city, was shot and killed yesterday in a lodging house by Edith Elder, who subsequently shot herself in the right side, but will recover. The woman confessed that she shot Quinn because he had wronged her under promise of marriage. She was placed under arrest, but was allowed to remain in the lodging house.

The McKinnon Divorce Case Settled.

PERRY, Ok., Nov. 17.—Last July Duncan C. McKinnon, Western agent of the New York Life insurance company, formerly of Wichita, Kan., began suit for divorce against his wife, Annie, whom he had sent to Chicago with their daughter to finish her college education. Mrs. McKinnon came here at once and filed a counter suit, in which she charged her husband with breaking his marriage vows. Today complete settlements were made and the suits withdrawn. It is said the husband gave the wife much property and she to-day returned to Chicago.

MR. SOVEREIGN'S ADDRESS.

Annual Report of the K. of L. General Master Workman.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—The afternoon session of the Knights of Labor convention convened at 3 o'clock and adjourned at 5:30. After some preliminary business, General Master Workman Sovereign delivered his annual address, which was an exhaustive and elaborate resume of the work of the order from its inception. He attributed the decreased membership of the order to the depression in business circles, prevalent bankruptcy, low wages and forced idleness of laboring classes.

Referring to the A. R. U. affiliations, he advised a coalition with this as well as all labor organizations. His resume of the Pullman strike terminated in severe criticism of Major General John M. Schofield and the recommendations of that officer for an increase of the army, together with the action of Chicago's millionaire aristocracy, who were permitted to present a stand of colors to the Fifteenth infantry, which was indication of an "uneasy desire to subjugate labor through the military powers of the nation." He urged that the assembly take strong action against an increase of the military force of the nation and that they advocate a decrease in the regular army and the abolition of the state militia.

WHAT IT MAY DO.

The Short Democratic Congress Will Try to Do Many Things.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—While prospects of legislation during the closing session of this congress are not bright, the Democrats have a very ambitious program. Not to mention silver or the pop-gun tariff bills, much important legislation will be attempted. It is proposed, first of all, to attempt a reorganization of the national bank system, so as to secure an expansion of the currency on an easier system of security. Next to amend the inter-state commerce law, to pass a free ship bill, and an earnest attempt will be made to pass a bill putting the Nicaragua canal under the control of the United States government, the government to bear the costs of construction. Any new scheme of finance is likely to meet with strong opposition in the senate, where it is just possible the silver men may have a majority.

A HUSBAND'S VENGEANCE.

Bleaching Skeletons of Two Eloping Couples Found in Alabama.

FRANCISCO, Ala., Nov. 17.—News has reached here of the finding of four human skeletons in a crevice on Cumberland mountain near the head of Hurricane creek. The remains were found by some negroes who were chestnut hunting. The skeletons are believed to be those of Mrs. Sarah Bishop, her step-daughter, and two men, strangers in this county, with whom the women eloped last spring. At the time the enraged husband and father went in search of the recalcitrants. He remained absent for a while, but finally returned and reported that his search had been fruitless. Since then nothing has been heard of the elopers. Mr. Bishop has also left this part of the county, and his whereabouts is not known. An effort will be made to develop the facts in the case.

NO GOLD BEING SENT HERE.

A Shipment From England Intended for Canada.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—It is generally believed in banking circles that \$200,000 consigned to the bank of British North America for Canadian account and has no connection with the recent government bond issue. Foreign bankers characterize the rumors of gold imports at this time as preposterous and say that to import gold would be equivalent to selling demand exchange at a premium below the prevailing rate; that the purchasers of bonds for foreign account can find a ready market for their bills owing to the low price of exportable commodities and the excellent demand from remitters, and that there is no need of any such operation as gold imports being made unless the price of exchange shall decline materially.

MR. MAXWELL'S REPORT.

Work of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—An Army of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of R. A. Maxwell, fourth assistant postmaster general, has been submitted to the postmaster general. There are three divisions under his charge—appointments, bonds and commissions and postoffice inspectors and mail depredations. The report covers the period for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894. The total number of postoffices in operation in the United States on that date was 69,805. Of these 65,377 were fourth class offices and 3,428 presidential; the net increase over the previous year being 1,402. During the year 3,136 postoffices were established and 1,734 discontinued. The total number of appointments during the year was 23,166 and the total number of cases acted on 27,560, of which 8,966 were in cases of removals.

A Negro Brute in Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 17.—A negro made a brutal assault upon Mrs. Rosa Hobson, Mrs. McHale Cain, Miss Ken Cain and Mrs. Frank Gutzman in their homes about 6 o'clock this morning, injuring Mrs. Cain and Rosa Hobson and beating Mrs. Gutzman into insensibility. The town is aroused and a good many citizens are aiding the police in their search for the wretch.

The "Red Duchess" Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Caroline Agnes Beresford, dowager duchess of Montrose, known in the racing world as "Mrs. Manion" and also as the "red duchess," died at her London residence, 45, Belgrave Square, S. W., early this morning.

The Duke of Argyll Engaged.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Realm, of which Lady Colina Campbell is the editor, makes its first appearance today. It announces that the duke of Argyll is engaged to Miss Knox Little. The duke is 70 years old.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

STORIES AND ANECDOTES FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A Curious Geographical Change—Light at the Top—Practicing—Not a Pharisee—The Dancing Doll—Kathryn's Prayer.

A Curious Geographical Change.

"Why, hallo, boys," said Old Jack, genially, as Tommie and Bobbie poked their heads in through the window of his cabin. "Haven't seen ye in s'long a time I'd begun to think I'd just dreamed ye, an' at they hadn't never been no such boys as you be. What's been keepin' ye away? Been off travelin', eh? Well, travelin's good business. It's the best way to learn jography I ever see. Ye go to a place and ye see it, an' then o' course ye know its there, and if any one asks ye where it is ye can tell 'em, which ye mightn't if ye hadn't never went there and knowed what ye was talkin' about. So I says travelin's good business. What p'ticular feature o' the state o' nature have ye been lookin' at? The White mountains, eh? Well, well, well. I hain't seed the White mountains for goin' on thirty years. Wonderful they was, too, risin' right up out o' the sea like they does, with sea-lions and wallyrusses roarin' at the foot o' 'em! What's that? They don't rise up out o' the sea? Say, do you know you're talkin' to me? Me, who has studied jography the way like I told ye from travelin', an' who knows what facts he does know well? Ye don't want to git too funny with me. What! White mountains are in New Hampshire? Well, who said they weren't? I only said they rose up out o' the sea—that's all I said. I never said they wasn't in New Hampshire, beuz that'd be foolish, beuz they be. Havin' been there, I know. Ain't no sea n' no oceans lappin' the coast of New Hampshire for mountains to rise up out o'! See here, boys—don't you—don't you rusepate Old Jack. If you talk that way to me 'bout the jographical formation o' this country I'll have to decide on one o' two conclusions. If you say them White mountains don't rise up out o' the sea, either you ain't never been there, and so don't know o' New Hampshire's moved. When I were in New Hampshire she were bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, on the north by Baffin bay, on the south by Lake Ontario, an' on the east by—er—by—I think they called it the Mediterranean sea o' course if they've gone an' changed it round I may be wrong; but wha't's the use o' studyin' jography if they're goin' to make all them changes 'thout lettin' people know? It's wicked. We spend time an' money gettin' educated, an' then they go an' upset it all makin' changes." And the old man walked away, growling. "First thing ye know," he roared back, "they'll get out a new 'rithmetic, tellin' us 'at twelve-times-seven's 960. I hate this monkeyin' with facts. No sea for the White mountains to rise up out o', after me havin' been there!"—Harper's Young People.

Light at the Top.

Jack is one of the dearest boys in the world, although he has to contend with a very quick temper. A quick temper, you know, often goes with many other kinds of most desirable quickness—quick perceptions, quick affections, quick sympathies, and the like, and so it is with Jack. He is sensible enough, however, to understand that, if he is ever to amount to anything worthy as a man or a Christian he must get the mastery of this turbulent spirit of his, before age and habit shall have made it too strong for him. But it is a hard struggle, and he is too often worsted. "It is no use!" he said to me in a burst of confidence the other day as we were walking into the country. "If a fellow was cast on an uninhabited island, like Robinson Crusoe, he might make out to be good. But on a playground, with fifty other boys, something is sure to happen all in a minute, and you're off before you know it, and have to begin all over again. I'm just about discouraged."

We were at the entrance of the pine wood as he said this, and I waited until we had gone on a little way into the green shadow before speaking. The trees stood close together, and it was very cool and dim. "What a host of pines," said I, "to be growing in such a small plot of ground! One would think they must all be crowding each other and coming up gnarled and misshapen, yet here they stand, every trunk of them straight and tall, not one interfering with another."

Jack stole a wondering glance at me. He was something of a woodcraftsman for his age. "Why, isn't that the very reason—there being so many of them, I mean?" said he. "Out in the field a tree can twist itself about as it likes, but here, you know, the light is all at the top, and it must grow straight up to get at it all."

"I wonder if the tree rule wouldn't apply to boys—in a crowd?" I answered. "I don't quite understand."

"It is like this. The growing soul must get its strength as the growing pine its sunshine, from above. The darker and closer the wood the more need of the light at the top." In a thicket of temptations there is nothing for it but to keep looking up, and trust me, Jack, dear, you will find yourself climbing as you look into a strong, symmetrical character, which no passing gusts of passion can have power to warp or disfigure—a character of which any solitary, desert-island sort of goodness is but a poor, de-

formed imitation.—Young People's Weekly.

The Dancing Doll.

Draw on fine pasteboard or Bristol-board a doll about a foot high, and paint her face and hair handsomely; then cut her out, says the Dolls' Dress-maker. Make, separately from the doll a pair of pasteboard arms, and a pair of legs of the same material; and paint the hands and feet. The doll's waist must be covered with a body or corsage of silk or satin, lined and made shapely with a little wadding. Cover the arms with white sleeves of crape or thin muslin; let them be wide and full, and confine them at the waist. Sew on the arms to the shoulders or bust of the doll. They should be made as if she were holding out her frock with them.

Prepare a silk skirt, and plait it on to the doll's waist, concealing the joint with a belt or sash. You may add an apron of thin crape trimmed with ribbon, and tucked up at one corner with a small flower.

Put silk shoes on her feet, having sewed on the legs of the doll in such a manner that they will move easily from the knees.

Take a small spool of black sewing silk. Pass one end of it through the body of the doll, and having made a large knot at this end, tie it to the bar of a chair. Slip the doll along the thread of silk till she is about a yard from the chair. Then place yourself in front of her, holding the spool in your hand; you may stand two yards from the doll, and make her feet go as if they were dancing.

When you are about to put her away draw the thread close to her back (the knot will prevent its coming through), wind up the spool, and lay it with the doll in her box or drawer.

There must be a flat skirt of pasteboard under the silk skirt to shape it out; and to the middle of this pasteboard the legs must be loosely fastened, but not so as to endanger their dropping off.

Not a Pharisee.

Two little girls, one 9 and the other 6 years of age, the daughters of a farmer, were amusing themselves with their books one Sabbath morning. The elder had taken her bible and, turning to the New Testament, began to read aloud. When, after a few verses she came to something about the Pharisees, her smaller sister looked up and asked: "Say, Molly, what is Pharisee, anyway?"

"This was a puzzler, but Molly was equal to it. 'Oh, they don't amount to much,' she replied. 'They're religious people, like Methodists and Presbyterians.'"

"Papa ain't one, is he? He ain't religious."

"No, I heard mamma say he wasn't zackly a pillar of the church. I don't know what he is."

Little Miss Six-year-old lost herself in thought for a moment. Suddenly her blue eyes brightened and she exclaimed, "I do!"

"What is he?"

"Why, he's a hayseed. Tommy Toddles said so."

Practicing.

Ten little trouble-some fingers,
Ten little finger nails,
Patterin' on the piano,
Scatterin' over the scales,
Clickin' and clackin' and clatterin',
Each in the other one's way—
What tryin' and sighin' and cryin'
To teach little children to play!

To play? I call it workin',
When ten little fingers like mine
Are bumpin' and clumpin' and thumpin',
And never will fall into line
They fumble and tumble and stumble,
They trip and they slip and they hop
And just when the music is gressin'
They come to an obstinate stop.

Do you think that mamma's pretty fingers,
That sparkle and dance on the keys,
While the music is ripplin' below them,
Were ever so clumsy as these?
I would work—I would patiently practice,
How patiently—day after day,
If I thought my practice and patience
Would end in such beautiful play.

Kathryn's Prayer.

Little Kathryn was one day climbing down the terrace when her mother called to her:—

"Kathryn, dear, if you fall down there you will die!"

The child stopped in her play and came to her mother's side with the query, "Mamma, what is die?"

Her mother answered carelessly, "Oh, to break all to pieces."

That night Kathryn was saying her prayers. When she reached the line "If I should die before I wake," in "Now I lay me," she added quickly, "Please God, pick up the pieces."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Butterfly Hole.

Little Dick's mamma had found some tiny holes in a skirt which she called moth-holes. A few days afterward little Dick appeared with a very large hole in his kilt. "Why, Dick," said mamma, "what have you been doing to tear your skirt so?" "Mamma," said Dick, soberly, putting three little fat fingers through the hole and regarding it dubiously. "I think it must be a butterfly hole."—Youth's Companion.

French Almond Hardbake.

Put one pound of loaf sugar and a teacup of water into a saucepan; stir it well until the sugar is thoroughly melted; take off the steam as fast as it rises, and after it has boiled for fifteen minutes add one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice. Stir in one-quarter of a pound of sliced almonds and pour onto a buttered tin. Keep in a tin until wanted.

Her First Circus.

When Fay was about 4 years old she went to a circus for the first time in her small existence. On her return her aunt said to her: "Well, my dear, what did they have at the circus?" "Oh, auntie, it was lovely," answered Fay in the fullness of her joy, "they had pink lemonade and elephants."