

## PENSIONS AND CUBA.

### THE HOUSE GIVES ITS ATTENTION THERETO.

A Large Number of Spectators in Attendance—Chairman Hitt of the House Foreign Committee Opened With a Strong Appeal for Passage of the Conference Report on the Cuban Resolutions—Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The galleries of the House were well filled to-day in anticipation of a renewal of the Cuban debate in connection with the presentation of the conference report on the Cuban resolution, but the attendance on the floor was smaller than usual.

Mr. Murphy of Illinois secured unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to authorize the construction of a third bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Mr. Barthold of Missouri offered an amendment, which was defeated, to compel the construction of the bridge at least one and a half and not more than two and a half miles below the Eads bridge. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Joy urged the passage of the bill because of the excessive tolls charged by the present bridge company. It was passed.

Mr. Pickler, chairman of the Pensions committee, demanded the regular order. This being private bill day, he wanted to proceed with the consideration of private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, thought that it ought to antagonize those bills, if they would entail debate in the interest of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions.

"Cuba can wait," replied Mr. Pickler, "while we pass these pension bills."

Mr. Hitt finally agreed to withhold his motion if Mr. Pickler would demand the previous question on each bill as it was called up.

The Democrats insisted that there ought to be debate and Mr. Erdman of Pennsylvania made the point of no quorum on the first bill, with the result that there were some dilatory tactics on these private bills, and the Speaker was compelled to count a quorum on them.

At 2:35 o'clock Mr. Hitt moved the adoption of the conference report on the Cuban resolutions and spoke in advocacy of it. He reviewed the legislation so far and declared that both House and Senate resolutions first recognized Cuban belligerency. The second Senate resolution, he said, proposed friendly offices looking to Cuban independence. This course might be resented in time of peace, but in cases almost precisely parallel where Spain was at war with her dependencies on this continent in the early part of this century, the very step proposed was taken as was also done under President Grant. The unmistakable voice of the people of the United States was in favor of recognition of belligerency of the Cubans. The speaker dwelt upon the vast benefits to the rebels from recognition and held that they had shown that they were powerful enough to resist all of Spain's power for a year and had gained in strength steadily. He believed that the Cubans, if independent, would not be like the people of other Spanish-American nations, constantly at war. On the contrary, Cuba would be like Chili, an honor to the new world. In closing he said: "When this vote has been given as it will be, overwhelmingly by this House, concurring with the senate in expressing the will of the people of the United States, we cannot doubt that the executive will act and obey the voice of the nation, and that we will speedily hear that the President has recognized the belligerency of the struggling Cubans. The waning cause of Spain has been apparent from week to week for two months past. It will not be long until we shall have an end of all the bombastic pretensions and abominations of Weyler's savage operations and the Cubans, having vindicated their rights with their arms, will enjoy the liberty they have earned."

### MR. CARLISLE'S BOOM.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It is authoritatively announced that Secretary Carlisle will soon announce his candidacy for the Presidency. During the past few weeks he has received numerous letters asking for a positive declaration and it is probable that the announcement may come in the form of a reply to one of these letters. Again, it has been suggested that the announcement be made through the medium of an interview with Senator Lindsay, who is the Secretary's warm personal friend and supporter. But in one form or the other it is said to be certain that the announcement is soon to be made.

Mr. Carlisle's supporters among the Kentucky Democrats talk in the most confident strain respecting the action to be taken by the Kentucky state convention, which will meet to send delegates to Chicago. They assert without qualification that the sound money men will control it, and not only instruct for Mr. Carlisle for President, but endorse the administration out and out. They declare themselves to be absolutely assured of this, and some of them go to the extent of predicting that Mr. Blackburn will not appear on the scene.

Senators Bronston and Gobel, who figured so prominently in the legislative fight as Mr. Blackburn's managers have recently declared for Mr. Carlisle for President, and Senator Bronston wishes to go as a delegate at large to Chicago to work in the Secretary's behalf.

### A Mule Law Victory.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 4.—The mule law won a decisive victory yesterday in the Senate, the liquor manufacturing bill being defeated by a vote of 22 yeas to 57 nays, with one absentee. Following, as this does, the defeat of the question of re-submission a few weeks ago, the vote practically settles the prohibition fight in this State. The State will, therefore, still have the curious anomaly of a law which permits liquor to be sold, but forbids its manufacture. The bill lacked four of a constitutional majority.

## THE SECTARIAN ISSUE.

### The Question Fought Over Again in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The question of appropriation of public money for private or sectarian institutions, which was debated for several days during the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, in connection with some appropriations for charitable institutions in Washington, was fought over for four hours in the House yesterday. On the former occasion, the contest was managed by Mr. Linton, a Michigan Republican, who is one of the pronounced A. P. A. members in Congress. That contest was successful, and, by a vote of 143 to 135, the bill was recommitted. Yesterday the bone of contention was the Howard university, a colored institution of Washington, for which an appropriation of \$32,000 was inserted in the sundry civil bill Wednesday on motion of Mr. Evans, Republican of Kentucky. There was no opposition and no debate on the item. Yesterday, Mr. Hainer, Republican of Nebraska, in whose temporary absence the amendment was adopted, rallied his forces against the appropriation on the ground that it was both a private and a sectarian institution, a school of theology being maintained by the university.

Politics, of course, was injected liberally into the debate. Mr. Sayers and Mr. Hepburn were especially prominent. Each insisted that his party was more particularly the friend of the black man.

The House voted, 129 to 105, to retain the appropriation, thus, in a measure, reversing its action when the District bill was up. An analysis of the vote shows that 107 Republicans, 19 Democrats and 3 Populists voted for the amendment, and 55 Republicans, 47 Democrats and three Populists against it. The sundry civil bill, as amended, was passed.

## THE SENATE SOLUTION.

### Appropriations Increased in Order to Purchase Sectarian Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Senate committee on appropriations has completed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The House inserted an explicit provision that none of the money appropriated for schools should be used in the support of sectarian schools, but provided for appropriations for the schools at Hampton Roads, Va., and for Lincoln Institute at Philadelphia. The Senate committee did not amend the House provisions declaring against sectarian schools, but struck out the appropriations for the Philadelphia and Hampton Roads schools. The former amounted to \$33,000 and the latter to \$20,000.

The Senate committee also increased the appropriation for the purchase or lease of school property to the extent of \$100,000, making the total appropriation for this purpose \$140,000. The purpose of this increase is to supply means with which to purchase the property of sectarian institutions devoted to the education of Indians. The appropriation for the support of day and industrial schools was also increased to the extent of \$100,000, making the total for this purpose \$1,245,000.

The bill as reported carries an appropriation of \$7,413,860, a net reduction of \$1,006,638 from the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The total reduction, a part of which is offset by increases, is \$1,744,540. The principal item of increase is that of \$1,460,000 which the House appropriated for the second payment on the Cherokee outlet purchase, which the Senate committee strikes out.

### Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bills Not Yet at a Voting Stage.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Yesterday's meeting of the House committee on territories was devoted to a discussion of Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bills and the committee failed to arrive at a voting stage. Delegates Murphy and Catron asserted that the opponents of Statehood in the committee were doing the talking merely as a filibustering move and consequently the meeting was a rather warm one.

Mr. Taft of Ohio, during the discussion, declared that Congress could not blind its eyes to the fact that the admission of the two Territories would add four votes for free silver to the Senate. He argued that it was not fair that the existing status of the Union should be changed in the midst of a great controversy like the financial question; that the question should be settled by the Union as it now stands; and that sound money men should not be handicapped by new silver states. He also charged that twenty-five per cent of the inhabitants of Arizona and thirty-three per cent of New Mexico are illiterate.

Mr. Owens of Kentucky said that Territories whose areas was greater than that of New England and population less than that required for a Congressional district were unfit for Statehood. He also attacked the system of representation proposed for the constitutional convention of Arizona as a partisan one devised to further Republican interests. Mr. Avery held that the only questions to be considered were the qualifications of the Territories for Statehood and Mr. Harris argued that the silver question should not be brought into the controversy.

### Waller Coming Home.

DENVER, Colo., April 4.—Colonel E. C. Woodford received a cablegram from ex-Congressman Waller of Madagascar, saying that he will leave London for America to-morrow, and will be in Denver in two weeks. Woodford was at Tamatave when the ex-congressman was arrested by the French government about eighteen months ago.

### To Gather Gold From Glaciers.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 4.—Alaskan advisers say that Sitkans intend to drain a lake back of the capital and gather wagonloads of gold brought down by glaciers for ages past. The gold fever is unabated and there are 1,300 new arrivals.

### Prince Bismarck Prostrated.

BERLIN, April 4.—As a result of his obstinate resistance to Dr. Schwenninger's entreaties to abstain from receiving deputations, Prince Bismarck suffers from a nervous prostration, and is undergoing much pain from rheumatic spasms.

## TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### "GOOD AND BEAD RECREATIONS." LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"And It Came to Pass, When Their Hearts Were Merry, that They Said, Call for Samson, that He May Make Us Sport"—Judges xvi, 25.

There were three thousand people assembled in the temple of Dagon. They had come to make sport of eyeless Samson. They were all ready for the entertainment. They began to clap and pound, impatient for the amusement to begin, and they cried "Fetch him out, fetch him out!" Yonder I see the blind old giant coming, led by the hand of a child into the very midst of the temple. At his first appearance there goes up a shout of laughter and derision. The blind old giant pretends he is tired, and wants to rest himself against the pillars of the house; so he says to the lad who leads him, "Show me where the main pillars are!" The lad does so. Then the strong man puts his right hand on one pillar and his left hand on another pillar, and, with the mightiest push that mortal ever made, throws himself forward until the whole house comes down in thunderous crash, grinding the audience like grapes in a wine-press. "And so it came to pass, when their hearts were merry, that they said, Call for Samson, that he may make us sport. And they called for Samson out of the prison-house; and he made them sport."

In other words, there are amusements that are destructive, and bring down disaster and death upon the heads of those who practice them. While they laugh and cheer, they die. The three thousand who perished that day in Gaza, are as nothing compared with the tens of thousands who have been destroyed by sinful amusements.

But my first text implies that there is a lawful use of the world, as well as an unlawful abuse of it, and the difference between the man Christian and the man un-Christian is, that in the former case the man masters the world, while in the latter case the world masters him. For whom did God make this grand and beautiful world? For whom this wonderful expenditure of color, this gracefulness of line, this mosaic of the ground, this fresco of the sky, this glowing fruitage of orchard and vineyard, this full orchestra of the tempest, in which the tree branches flute, and the winds trumpet, and the thunders drum, and all the splendors of earth and sky come clashing their cymbals? For whom did God spring the arched bridge of colors resting upon buttresses of broken storm-cloud? For whom did he gather the upholstery of fire around the window of the setting sun? For all men; but more especially for his own dear children.

If you build a large mansion, and spread a great feast after it, to celebrate the completion of the structure, do you allow strangers to come in and occupy the place, while you thrust your own children in the kitchen, or the barn, or the fields? Oh, no! You say, "I am very glad to see strangers in my mansion, but my own sons and daughters shall have the first right there." Now, God has built this grand mansion of a world, and he has spread a glorious feast in it, and while those who are strangers to his grace may come in, I think that God especially intends to give the advantage to his own children—those who are the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, those who through grace can look up and say, "Abba, Father." You cannot make me believe that God gives more advantages to the world than he gives to the church bought by his own blood. If, therefore, people of the world have looked with dolorous sympathy upon those who make profession of religion, and have said, "Those new converts are going down into privation and into hardship. Why did they not tarry a little longer in the world, and have some of its enjoyments and amusements and recreations?"—I say to such men of the world, "You are greatly mistaken; and before I get through I will show that those people who stay out of the kingdom of God have the hardships and self-denials, while those who come in have the joys and satisfactions."

In the name of the king of heaven and earth, I serve a writ of ejectment upon all the sinful and polluted who have squatted on the domain of earthly pleasure as though it belonged to them, while I claim, in behalf of the good and the pure and the true, the eternal inheritance which God has given them. Hitherto, Christian philanthropists, clerical and lay, have busied themselves chiefly in denouncing sinful recreations; but I feel we have no right to stand before men and women in whose hearts there is a desire for recreation amounting to positive necessity, denouncing this and that and the other thing, when we do not propose to give them something better. God helping me and with reference to my last account, I shall enter upon a sphere not usual in sermonizing, but a subject which I think ought to be presented at this time. I propose now to lay before you some of the recreations which are not only innocent, but positively helpful and advantageous.

In the first place, I commend, among indoor recreations, music—vocal and instrumental. Among the first things created was the bird, so that the earth might have music at the start. This world, which began with so sweet a serenade, is finally to be demolished amidst the ringing blasts of the arch-angel's trumpet, so that as there was music at the start, there shall be music at the close. While this heavenly art has often been dragged into the use of superstition and dissipation, we all know it may be the means of high moral culture. Oh, it is a grand thing

to have our children brought up amidst the sound of cultured voices, and amidst the melody of musical instruments.

There is in this art an indescribable fascination for the household. Let all those families who have the means to afford it, have flute, or harp, or piano, or organ. As soon as the hand is large enough to compass the keys, teach it how to pick out the melody. Let all our young men try this heavenly art upon their nature. Those who have gone into it fully have found in it illimitable recreation and amusement. Dark days, stormy nights, seasons of sickness, business disasters, will do little toward depressing the soul which can gallop off over the musical keys, or soar in jubilant lay. It will cure pain. It will rest fatigue. It will quell passion. It will revive health. It will reclaim dissipation. It will strengthen the immortal soul. In the battle of Waterloo, Wellington saw that the Highlanders were falling back. He said, "What is the matter there?" He was told that the band of music had ceased playing, and he called up the pipers and ordered them to strike up an inspiring air; and no sooner did they strike the air than the Highlanders were rallied, and helped to win the day. Oh, ye who have been routed in the conflicts of life, try by the force of music to rally your scattered battalions.

I am glad to know that in our great cities there is hardly a night in which there are not concerts, where, with the best musical instruments and the sweetest voices, people may find entertainment. Patronize such entertainments when they are afforded you. Buy season tickets, if you can, for the "Philharmonic" and the "Handel and Haydn" societies. Feel that the dollar and a half or two dollars that you spend for the purpose of hearing an artist play or sing is a profitable investment. Let your academies of music roar with the acclamation of appreciative audiences assembled at the concert or the oratorio.

Still further, I commend, as worthy of their support, the gymnasium. This institution is gaining in favor every year, and I know of nothing more free from dissipation, or more calculated to recuperate the physical and mental energies. While there are a good many people who have employed this institution, there is a vast number who are ignorant of its excellences. There are men with cramped chests and weak sides and despondent spirits who through the gymnasium might be roused up to exuberance and exhilaration of life. There are many Christian people despondent from year to year, who might, through such an institution, be benefited in their spiritual relations. There are Christian people who seem to think that it is a good sign to be poorly; and because Richard Baxter and Robert Hall were invalids, they think that by the same sickness they may come to the same grandeur of character. I want to tell the Christian people of my congregation that God will hold you responsible for your invalidism if it is your fault, and when, through right exercise and prudence, you might be athletic and well. The effect of the body upon the soul you acknowledge. Put a man of mild disposition upon the animal diet of which the Indian partakes, and in a little while his blood will change its chemical proportions. It will become like unto the blood of the lion, or the tiger, or the bear, while his disposition will change, and become fierce and unrelenting. The body has a powerful effect upon the soul. \* \* \*

We shall have the smooth and grassy lawn, and we will call out people of all occupations and professions and ask them to join in the ball-player's sport. You will come back from these outdoor exercises and recreations with strength in your arm and color in your cheek and a flash in your eye and courage in your heart. In this great battle that is opening against the kingdom of darkness, we want not only a consecrated soul, but a strong arm and stout lungs and mighty muscle. I bless God that there are so many recreations that have not on them any taint of iniquity; recreations in which we may engage for the strengthening of the body, for the clearing of the intellect, for the illumination of the soul.

There is still another form of recreation which I recommend to you, and that is the pleasure of doing good. I have seen young men, weak and cross and sour and repelling in their disposition, who by one heavenly touch have awakened up and become blessed and buoyant, the ground under their feet and the sky over their heads breaking forth into music. "Oh," says some young man in the house to-day, "I should like that recreation above all others, but I have not the means." My dear brother, let us take an account of stock. You have a large estate, if you only realize it. Two hands. Two feet. You will have perhaps during the next year at least ten dollars for charitable contribution. You will have twenty-five hundred cheerful looks, if you want to employ them. You will have five thousand pleasant words if you want to speak them. Now what an amount that is to start with!

You go out to-morrow morning and you see a case of real destitution by the wayside. You give him two cents. The blind man hears the pennies rattle in his hat, and he says, "Thank you, sir; God bless you!" You pass down the street, trying to look indifferent; but you feel from the very depth of your soul a profound satisfaction that you made that man happy. You go on still farther, and find a poor boy with a wheelbarrow, trying to get it up on the curbstone. He falls in the attempt. You say, "Stand back, my lad; let me try." You push it up on the curbstone for him and pass on. He wonders who that well-dressed man was that helped

him. You did a kindness to the boy, but you did a great joy to your own soul. You will not get over it all the week.

On the street to-morrow morning, you will see a sick man passing along. "Ah," you say, "what can I do to make this man happy? He certainly does not want money; he is not poor, but he is sick." Give him one of those twenty-five hundred cheerful looks that you have garnered up for the whole year. Look joy and hopefulness into his soul. It will thrill him through and there will be a reaction upon your own soul. Going a little farther on, you will come to the store of a friend who is embarrassed in business matters. You will go in and say, "What a fine store you have! I think business will brighten up, and you will have more custom after a while. I think there is coming a great prosperity to all the country. Good morning." You pass out. You have helped that young man, and you have helped yourself.

Colonel Gardner, who sat with his elbow on a table, spread with all extravagant viands, looking off at a dog on the rug, saying, "How I would like to change places with him; I be the dog and he be Col. Gardner;" or, those two Moravian missionaries who wanted to go into the lazaretto for the sake of attending the sick, and they were told, "If you go in there, you will never come out. We never allow anyone to come out, for he would bring the contagion." Then they made their wills and went in, first to help the sick, and then to die. Which was the happier—Col. Gardner, or the Moravian missionaries dying for others? Was it all sacrifice when the missionaries wanted to preach the Gospel to the negroes at the Barbadoes, and being denied the privilege, sold themselves into slavery, standing side by side, and lying side by side, down in the very ditch of suffering, in order that they might bring those men up to life and God and heaven? Oh, there is a thrill in the joy of doing good. It is the most magnificent recreation to which a man ever put his hand, or his head, or his heart.

But, before closing, I want to impress upon you that mere secular entertainments are not a fit foundation for your soul to build on. I was reading of a woman who had gone all the rounds of sinful amusement, and she came to die. She said, "I will die to-night at six o'clock." "Oh," they said, "I guess not; you don't seem to be sick." "I shall die at six o'clock, and my soul will be lost. I know it will be lost. I have sinned away my day of grace." The noon came. They desired her to seek religious counsel. "Oh," she said, "I be of no use. My day is gone. I have been all the rounds of worldly pleasure, and it is too late. I will die to-night at six o'clock." The day wore away, and it came to four o'clock, and to five o'clock, and she cried out at five o'clock, "Destroying spirits, ye shall not have me yet; it is not six, it is not six!" The moments went by, and the shadows began to gather, and the clock struck six; and while it was striking her soul went.

The last hour of our life will soon be here, and from that hour we will review this day's proceedings. It will be a solemn hour. If from our death-pillow we have to look back and see a life spent in sinful amusement, there will be a dart that will strike through our soul, sharper than the dagger with which Virginus slew his child. The memory of the past will make us quake like Macbeth. The iniquities and rioting through which we have passed will come upon us, weird and skeleton as Meg Merrilies. Death, the old Shylock, will demand and take the remaining pound of flesh and the remaining drop of blood; and upon our last opportunity for repentance and our last chance for heaven the curtain will forever drop.

### STRAY CHIPS OF THOUGHT.

Not a few men are like the amoeba—they live on what sticks to them.

The face of every babe is an interrogation point. Its future depends on how older folk answer the question.

It is often difficult to distinguish between absolute laziness and serene resignation.

If an idler only occupied the space geometrically ascribed to a point he should not find in the universe a spot whereon to set his foot.

Meddlers are like mosquitoes; they torment, but seldom hurt.

Hypocrites often use a scriptural quotation as a funnel through which to drop poison into some human heart.

The most insecure perch in the world is that occupied by the man who has reared a petty castle out of bricks stolen from the honestly built towers of others.

It is a terrible thing to see one working who never smiles.

Many a would-be statesman was intended by the Creator for a splendid laborer.

Chimeras are the food of indolent theorists. They chase fantasies all their days and the recording angel marks the result with a cipher.

Certain young folk are puzzled to distinguish between an accelerated pulse and a love throbb.

Marriage based on flirtation logically ends in separation, divorce or—tragedy.

One of the easiest things in this world is to get money. The task of life lies in earning it.

There is morally no difference between the thief who loots a bank and the man who charges a dollar for fifty cents' worth of goods.

No man's creed is complete which does not declare a belief in himself.

Among the Turks bath-money forms an important item in every marriage contract. If a husband refuses to give his wife sufficient money for bathing purposes she may go before the cad, take off her slipper and turn it upside down. If the grievance is not redressed she has grounds for divorce.

## THE LOUD BILL.

### Full Text of the Bill to Amend Second-Class Mail Matter Law.

There is now before congress a bill to amend the postal laws which is meeting with some disfavor among publishers of country newspapers. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled.

That mailable matter of the second class shall embrace all newspapers and other periodical publication which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year, and are within the conditions named in sections three and four of this act: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals.

Sec. 2. That publications of the second class, except as provided in section twenty-five of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, when sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, excluding sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, such postage to be prepaid, as now provided by law: Provided, nevertheless, That news agents shall not be allowed to return to news agents or publishers at the pound rate unsold periodical publications, but shall pay postage on the same at the rate of one cent for four ounces.

Sec. 3. That all periodical publications regularly issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, by or under the auspices of benevolent or fraternal societies, trades unions, or orders organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than one thousand persons, shall be entitled to the privilege of second class mail matter: Provided, That such matter shall be originated and published to further the objects and purposes of such society or order.

Sec. 4. That the conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second. It must be issued from a known office of publication, which shall be shown by the publication itself.

Third. It must be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books from preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the same: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second class rate regular publications, or any particular issue of any regular publication, designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates: And provided, That all extra numbers of second class publications sent by the publisher thereof, acting as the agent of an advertiser or purchaser, to addresses furnished by the latter, shall be subject to pay postage at the rate of one cent for every four ounces or fraction thereof; And provided further, That it shall not be permissible to mail any given article or articles, or any part of any particular number of a newspaper or periodical, segregated from the rest of the publication, except at the third class rate of postage.

Sec. 5. That publishers and others, whose publications shall be admitted as mail matter of the second class under the provisions of this act, shall be required, before depositing such mail matter in the postoffice, to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, cities, towns and counties, as the postmaster-general may direct.

Sec. 6. That the act of congress in regard to second class mail matter approved July fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

### Divorce.

If the relations of man and wife were such as they ought to be, divorce would be unknown. To prevent separation and divorce true love must be given a new and practical formula when the novelty subsides. Instead of ice cream and caramels, let it take the form of bread, butter and meat.—Rev. W. W. Morton.

### THEIR FAVORITES.

Emile Zola likes best "Pot-Bouille." Stanley Weyman says he considers the "Gentleman of France" his strongest work.

Robert Louis Stevenson's favorites were two parts of David Balfour's adventures.

Margaret Deland prefers "Philip and His Wife" to her "John Ward, Preacher."

Marion Crawford's preference is a surprise. He rates "Zoroaster" above all his later works.