

## AN EDITOR SUICIDES.

### A FAMOUS NEWSPAPER MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

**Jumps From a Window and is Found Dead on the Sidewalk Below—Nervous Prostration and Other Ailments Broke Down the Body and Mind of the Head of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat—No Explanation Left.**

**Joe McCullagh a Suicide.**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, leaped from the window of his bedroom some time between midnight and daybreak this morning and dashed his brains out on the stone flagging of the yard beneath.

At 6:30 o'clock one of the stable boys employed by Mrs. Kate Manion of 2837 West Pine boulevard, with whom Mr. McCullagh resided, found the body cold in death. The skull was battered in and the brains were scattered over the flagging. The body was attired in night clothes.

"Mr. McCullagh was tired of living and killed himself," said Dr. C. H. Hughes, his family physician. "He gave no premonition of suicide during his illness. I saw him for a little while last evening. He said he felt sleepy and gave me to understand he wanted me to leave him alone. Then his brain was affected, but his intellect was all right. He never gave any signs of mental break-down during his illness. He suffered from profound nervous exhaustion, complicated with a recurring kidney trouble. He had an asthmatic affection in addition. The late campaign undermined his health."

No writings were found in Mr. McCullagh's room explaining his act or leaving instructions for the arrangement of his affairs after death.

Mr. McCullagh's illness came on him shortly after the close of the late Republican national convention. It took the form of acute asthma, complicated with nervous depression. When he passed through the acute stage he found himself slow in recovery. His limbs had lost their vigor, his arms were numb and there were premonitions that the brain had come under the same shadowy spell. He would not admit that he was failing either physically or mentally, and insisted on managing his newspaper from his bedroom. All through the day he sat in his chair wrapped in blankets, received reports from his subordinates and gave them orders for the conduct of the paper.

### GAS TWICE TURNED ON.

Just before midnight Mrs. Manion went into Mr. McCullagh's room to inquire how he was, as had been her custom for some time past, and found the gas streaming from one of the burners and Mr. McCullagh in a semi-conscious condition. She immediately stopped the flow, aired the room and aroused Mr. McCullagh, and then, with an admonition to be more careful, retired to her own room. This morning, after the body had been discovered, it was found that the gas was again flowing with almost full force. The conclusion is reached, therefore, that after his sister-in-law left him for the night he deliberately turned the gas on again, but finding death too slow by that means, opened the window and plunged headlong to the pavement below.

### Biographical.

Joseph Hurlburt McCullagh was born in Dublin in 1843. He came to this country when only 11 years old and at once became an apprentice on a New York city weekly. It 1858 he came to this city and was first a compositor and then a reporter on the Democrat. He had many successes, and then a rare accomplishment—which was of great service to him. Before the war he went to Cincinnati and became connected first with the Gazette and later with the Commercial as a stenographer.

Mr. McCullagh acted as a correspondent during the war, and his letters signed "Mack" made him famous. He crossed the Mississippi river with Grant, and the silent soldier and a hardy correspondent struck up a close friendship which lasted till the general's death. Mr. McCullagh was also with Sherman's army on its march through Georgia. He followed the fortunes of war nearly three years, and in that time had various sensational experiences and narrow escapes, proving himself under the most trying circumstances cool, resolute and daring.

As a Washington correspondent Mr. McCullagh added to the reputation he had acquired during the war. His family party with political friends, as evidenced by his articles, was such that his advice is said to have been often sought by statesmen. He was called the "originator of interviewing," having practiced that branch of journalism in a manner seldom if ever equaled. His first interviews with President Johnson were copied all over the country.

Between 1868 and 1870 Mr. McCullagh was managing editor of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Enquirer. When he bought an interest in the Chicago Republican, now the Inter-Ocean, but when the property was practically destroyed in the 1871 fire, returned to this city, where he lived till death. He accepted the editorship of the Globe, one of two rival Republican newspapers here, the other being the Democrat, which had been founded in 1852 and had been the organ of the Republican party. A quarrel both in the party and among the owners of the paper caused the starting of the Globe. Its lot was not a prosperous one though it took away enough of the business of the Democrat to injure that materially. The Democrat was a member of the Associated Press, and the Globe was not. While Mr. McCullagh was unable to make the balance come upon the right side of the ledger of the Globe, he was able to make a newspaper which people talked about. There was a snap in its editorial comments that St. Louis had not been accustomed to; there was a vigor of journalism about its news departments that was new in that field.

A series of political and personal events brought about a consolidation of the two papers with McCullagh at the head—a position which he held the rest of his life.

He was unconventional in dress, manners, habits and speech, though careful of his written English. He had much humor, mainly cynical, and made no pretenses. Having neither kindred, wife nor children, he lived in and for his newspaper and cared for little else. He was a journalist of journalists being saturated with printer's ink beyond all chance of change.

He was a strong Republican from first to last, and on more than one critical occasion in his earlier life relinquished the pen for the sword, being one of the handful of volunteers to man the ironclad St. Louis, the great of the Union vessels to run the gauntlet

of the shore batteries. Among his political performances was his participation in the noted Vallandigham campaign in Ohio. Another was his "write-up" of the South from observations made on a tour for the purpose just after the war.

Public affairs were always of paramount interest to McCullagh. His political ambition of late years was said to be to attain a seat in the United States Senate, and he was often mentioned for such a position, which it is possible he would have reached but for the untimely termination of his career.

## SUICIDE AFTER FAILURE.

### The Vice President of a Closed Alabama Bank Kills Himself in a Church.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—George B. Wilkins, vice president of the Commercial National bank of Selma, which failed for \$500,000 yesterday, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the Episcopal church at Selma at 4 o'clock this morning. He had been vice president of the bank and treasurer of the church for thirty years, and was one of the best known men in the state.

## FOR THE NEW OFFICIAL.

### Bold Scheme of St. Louis Saloon Keepers to Hold Back Licenses.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—The report was current here yesterday that saloon keepers whose licenses would fall due January 5 had been advised not to pay up until later, so that the new excise commissioner to be appointed by Governor Stephens would receive the benefit. Commissioner Bell declares that the police will stop any such scheme.

## ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY.

### One of John Wanamaker's Managers Accused of Trying to Buy Votes.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.—A sensation was created here last night when E. A. Van Valkenburg, one of the Wanamaker managers, was arrested on a charge of bribery. The Wanamaker manager is charged with attempting to bribe Representative Webster C. Weiss, early in December.

## Dingley Averse to a Secretaryship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—It is said that when Mr. Dingley visited Canton just before Congress convened Mr. McKinley talked freely to him about the secretaryship of the treasury, but nothing was definitely determined. Since the campaign Mr. Dingley has suffered so severely from stomach troubles as to be able to attend to his duties only with great difficulty, and the specialists who are treating him have given him such advice that it is now reported that he will not accept a cabinet portfolio under any consideration.

## Weyerle Is Forced to Fortify.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1.—A special from Key West, Fla., says: "Reports from Artemisa are that Weyerle has found it necessary to trench some of his advanced positions and to build one or two block houses to keep the command of the military road from Artemisa to San Cristobal. The insurgents have driven back two of his detachments from the foothills. Weyerle is unable to secure tidings of the movements of General Rivera, and it is reported that he is somewhat worried over the situation."

## Bittinger to Leave the Herald.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 1.—The contest between Major John L. Bittinger, editor of the St. Joseph Herald, and Congressman George C. Crowther, who was defeated for re-election, to control the Republican patronage of the Fourth district has brought out the statement from stockholders of the Herald that Major Bittinger will retire in a few days. It has been settled, according to the statements made by the Republicans here, that Major Bittinger is to be given a federal appointment by President McKinley.

## Bradley to Resign December 15, 1897.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The Commercial Tribune says: "Unless there is a marked improvement in his health during the next seven months, Governor Bradley will resign the governorship of Kentucky, to take effect on or after December 15, 1897. At that time Lieutenant Governor Worthington can, by the law, become the governor of Kentucky, and no election to fill the vacancy caused by Governor Bradley's resignation will be necessary."

## Thirty Year for a Cattle Thief.

GHEELEY, Col., Jan. 1.—Al Cochran, the cattle rustler, has been sentenced to thirty years in prison for cattle stealing. It is said that he is under indictment in Kimball county, Neb., for the murder of Paul Rose, the stockman, whose cattle were found in his possession when he was arrested, and for the theft of which he was found guilty in this state.

## Clay County's Oldest Woman Dead.

LIBERTY, Mo., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Wills, nearly 97 years of age, the oldest person in Clay county, died at her home in the Providence neighborhood last night. She was the mother of fourteen children.

## In the Hands of Mortgagees.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 1.—The implement firm of Kenick & Higgins of this place gave a \$1,200 mortgage to the Deering Harvester company today. The assets are about \$10,000 and the liabilities \$4,000.

## C. E. Fuller Returns.

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 1.—Mr. C. E. Fuller, the traveling man who was missing and about whom many sensational reports were in circulation, has returned. This verifies the predictions of his friends that he would show up all right again and will place at rest the claim that his financial troubles forced him to remove with the hope of recovering his fortune.

## Family of Four Asphyxiated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A family of four persons were asphyxiated at their home in the northern portion of this city yesterday. John Lynchtenberg, a cabinetmaker, his wife, Lizzie, and their two children, Willis, 22 months old, and Jacob, 12 weeks old,

## Mrs. Nettie Craven Critically Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Mrs. Nettie Craven, claimant to a part of the estate of the late Senator Fair, is ill and her death is said to be expected almost any time.

## THE COMING 1898 SHOW.

### Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

The president of the United States is about to issue his proclamation announcing to the world that the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition is to be held in the city of Omaha between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of November, 1898. This exposition is designed to afford an opportunity for the states west of the Mississippi to make an exhibit of their resources and productive industries. Twenty states and four territories are embraced as the Trans-Mississippi region. These states and territories cover an area of more than two and a half million square miles, with an aggregate population of nearly 25,000,000. They represent fully twenty billions of wealth. They are the great granary of America, and contain within their boundaries practically all the gold and silver mines of the United States, besides deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals of incalculable volume and value. They embrace furthermore, the greatest bodies of timber on the North American continent, as well as a large portion of the cotton belt, and all of the sugar producing lands within the boundaries of the union. The railroads within the Trans-Mississippi states aggregate 65,000 miles and the navigable waterways include the greatest of American rivers—the Mississippi, Missouri and the Columbia.

In the World's Columbian exposition of 1893 the exhibits of the Trans-Mississippi states were overshadowed by the exhibits of foreign countries. Of the millions who passed through its gates, comparatively few carried away with them a distinct impression of the productive resources of that vast empire. The purpose of the projectors of the Trans-Mississippi exposition is to acquaint the nation and visitors from other countries with the fabulous wealth and stupendous possibilities of the greater west.

THE INITIAL STEP.  
This Exposition had its origin in resolutions adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress of 1895, formulated in the following declaration:

Whereas, We believe that an exposition of all the products, industries and civilization of the states west of the Mississippi river, made at some central gateway where the world can behold the wonderful capabilities of these great wealth-producing states, would be of great value, not only to the Trans-Mississippi states, but to all the homeseekers in the world;

Therefore, Resolved, That the United States Congress be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to hold a Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in the year 1898, and that the representatives of such states and territories in Congress be requested to favor such an appropriation as is usual in such cases to assist in carrying out this enterprise.

### AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Preliminary steps to carry out the enterprise contemplated by the resolution were taken by the citizens of Omaha early in December, 1895, when a temporary organization was effected, looking to the formation of an association that would assume the task of financing and managing the Exposition. On January 3, 1896, articles of incorporation of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association, signed by 100 leading business and professional men, were filed with the secretary of state. The authorized capital of the corporation is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of stock of \$10 each. Its government was vested in a board of directors, eleven in number, who were to elect a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Each of the Trans-Mississippi states and territories was to be represented in the governing body by one of the vice presidents, commissioned by the governors of their respective states and territories.

### RECOGNITION BY CONGRESS.

Before the work of organization had been fairly entered upon, Senator Allen, on January 3, 1896, introduced a bill in the United States senate granting the Exposition recognition by congress as an interstate and international exposition, providing for the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty and pledging the United States to expend not less than \$250,000 for a government building and exhibit. A similar bill was introduced in the house by Representative Mercer. These bills were finally consolidated in conference at the close of the session, and the bill authorizing \$200,000 to be expended for a federal building and a government exhibit, was signed by President Cleveland before congress adjourned in June. An additional appropriation by congress of \$300,000 will be asked for, and as many of the senators and congressmen representing western states have pledged their support, it may be considered as assured.

Among the conditions embodied in the bill was the provision that not less than \$250,000 in bona fide subscriptions and donations must be secured by the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association before the federal appropriation became available. This requirement has been complied with. The amount of stock subscriptions and donations to the Exposition Association now exceeds \$400,000, and it is confidently believed that it will reach the maximum of one million within ninety days. The largest single subscription so far registered is from the Burlington railroad, amounting to \$50,000. The other railway companies whose lines enter Omaha have promised to make equally liberal subscriptions at an early day.

### STATE AID.

The legislatures of but two states met in 1895—Iowa and Louisiana. The Iowa legislature made an appropriation of \$10,000 for preliminary work, and assurances were given by prominent public officials of Iowa that a liberal appropriation will be made during the special session that will convene in January, 1897. The Louisiana legislature was not approached until the closing days of its session—too late to make an appropriation, but resolutions were adopted pledging liberal aid to the enterprise.

The legislature of Nebraska, which

is to convene during the first week in January, will be asked to appropriate \$300,000, and favorable action is expected from that body within thirty days.

Other states have, through their officials, expressed hearty sympathy with the exposition project, and liberal appropriations will be recommended by the governors of those states in their forthcoming messages.

### PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

In view of the magnitude of the undertaking and the vast amount of labor it will involve, it was deemed advisable to enlarge the directory in order to enlist a greater number of the most prominent business and professional men in the active work of the exposition. With this end in view, the articles of incorporation were amended so as to provide for the election of fifty directors as soon as \$300,000 had been subscribed to the capital stock, and other amendments considered essential to the effective distribution of power and duties were inserted. December 1 the stockholders elected the new board of directors, and the permanent organization completed the same day by the election of the present officers. A further enlargement of the board of control and supervision is contemplated soon as the various legislatures have taken action so that each state participating may have a voice in the management.

### OFFICERS.

President  
Olin Saunders..... President  
Herman Kountze..... Vice-President  
John A. Wakeland..... Treasurer  
Gilbert M. Hitchcock..... Secretary  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Zachary T. Lindsey..... Manager Dept. of Ways and Means  
Edward Rosewater..... Manager Dept. of Publicity  
Gilbert M. Hitchcock..... Manager Dept. of Promotion  
Freeman F. Kirkendall..... Mgr. Dept. of Buildings and Grounds  
Edward Bruce..... Manager Dept. of Exhibits  
Abram L. Reed..... Mgr. Dept. of Congresses and Privileges  
Wm. N. Bacon..... Manager Dept. of Transportation.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Iowa..... Hon. Geo. F. Wright  
North Dakota..... Hon. Thos. H. Wells  
Nebraska..... Hon. Wm. Neville  
Missouri..... Hon. John Doniphon  
Kansas..... Hon. C. A. Fellows  
Arizona..... Hon. Chas. R. Drake  
California..... Hon. Geo. W. Parsons  
Oklahoma..... Hon. Eugene Wallace  
Idaho..... Hon. B. P. Shawhan  
Nevada..... Hon. Wm. J. Westerfield  
Utah..... Hon. Lewis W. Shurtliff  
Colorado..... Hon. Henry P. Steele  
New Mexico..... Hon. L. Bradford Prince  
Oregon..... Hon. B. S. Cook  
Texas..... Hon. Gus Reysmehoffer

## THE MONEY ISN'T THERE.

### A Pickpocket Who Was Foolish Enough to Steal a Lady's Pocketbook.

"I just swiped a leather, Jim," said a pickpocket to another of his profession.

"Was it one of them purty ones what the women carries 'round de streets in der hands?"

"Yes, I swiped it when she was lookin' inter er windy."

"If yer'd been in der bizniz as long as I hev yer wouldn't er took it."

"Why?"

"Tain't wuth it."

"A feller might strike a big haul tho' that way some time."

"Not on your life, he wouldn't. I've swiped a load on 'em an' I never got one yit that I could git a beer out on. Dey don't carry money in dem leathers. Dey's only er bluff. Try dat one yer've got and see if it's enny good."

Glancing about warily to make sure that no one was watching him, the pickpocket opened the purse. He found three samples of silkolite, a patent glove buttoner, a card advertising a lotion for removing blackheads from the face, a sheet of flesh colored court plaster, some samples of serim and Madras, a list of prices of carpets, a circular showing an illustration of a patent hose supporter, a card of small safety pins, two slabs of chewing gum warranted to cure dyspepsia, and a card bearing her address and instructions to take her there if she met with an accident.

"That's all dere is in it," said the man who had "swiped" the pocketbook, as he turned it upside down and shook it, with a look of disgust on his face.

"Didn't I tell yer?" remarked the other. "I've 'swiped' dem things till I'm tired. Dey're all de same. De women don't carry nothin' but trash in 'em. De money an't dere, never!"

### The Great Sate of Nicholas II.

"Vanity Fair" gives a description of the apartments in the Winter palace that are occupied by Nicholas II and his bride. The bridal suite was once occupied by Alexandria Feodorovna, consort of Nicholas I. It opens out of the Pompeian chambers and includes the famous reception-room, which is lined with malachite and lighted with candelabra of lapis-lazuli. Almost all of the furniture is richly gilt, and the chief decorations are copies of Raphael's paintings. The bedroom is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent frieze, and out of the adjoining dressing-room a heavily curtained door leads to the Romano-Moresque bath, which is one of the most noteworthy features of the whole palace. In a little room hard by the imperial family used in former years to pass their evenings together. A private marble staircase gives access to a sort of grotto and conservatory that are filled with luxuriant tropical vegetation.

### A Mysterious Light.

A strange light has been annoying residents between Melrose and Ashbourne, Pa., for two weeks past. The light, as described by persons who aver having seen and pursued it, has the appearance of a powerful flame. It apparently rises from a quarry, any time between 9 p. m. and 3 a. m. After developing until it is large enough to travel alone the ignis fatuus moves off.

### Mules Open a Gate.

Professor Wilder relates of a quartermaster's mules at Pensacola, that being shut out of a grass plot, one of them opened the gate held closed by a ball and chain, by nocking his head under the ball and chain, and then, after five mules had passed in, one of those inside backed up and held the gate open for the one which had first opened the gate for his companions.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### GOOD READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Once in a While—Invented by a Famous Clown—The Old Oaken Bucket—A Bad Place to Be Born In—End of the "Chesapeake."



Once in a while the sun shines out  
And the arching  
skies are a perfect  
blue,  
Once in a while  
mid clouds of  
doubt  
Faith's fairest  
stars are peep-  
ing through.  
Our paths lead  
down by the meadows fair,  
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and  
smile  
And we lay aside our cross of care,  
Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own  
We feel the hand of a steadfast  
friend;  
Once in a while we hear a tone  
Of love with the heart's own voice  
to blend.  
And the dearest of all our dreams come  
true,  
And on life's way is a golden mile;  
Each thirsting flower is kissed with  
dew,  
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand  
We find a spot of the fairest green;  
Once in a while from where we stand  
The hills of Paradise are seen.  
And a perfect joy in our hearts we  
hold,  
A joy that the world cannot defile;  
We trade earth's dross for the purest  
gold,  
Once in a while.

Invented by a Famous Clown.  
Joseph Grimaldi was the inventor of the present clown's dress. Before Joey's time, the clown—in costume, but in nothing else—was a sort of English Pierrot, an impossible combination, and a necessary failure.

Joey seems to have recognized the fact that English low humor was unsuited to a Frenchman's dress. He broke up, therefore, the blank white of Pierrot's dress with the variegated spots, stars and patches which we are now accustomed. But Grimaldi was a man of inventive resource—to some extent a genius. Nearly all the so-called "comic business" is of his invention.

The Harlequin—probably without knowing it—continued to dress himself a la Watteau until the year 1 of the present century, when James Byrne introduced a change. In the pantomime of "Harlequin Amulet, or The Magic of Mona," produced at Drury Lane, he appeared in Harlequin, in a tightly-fitting white silk habit, into which the well-known colored silk patches were woven, the whole being profusely covered with spangles, and presenting an unusually sparkling appearance. This is the costume worn by all the Harlequins of the present day.

### A Perfect Identification.

Signor Arditi, the well-known musical conductor, has recently published his memoirs in London. Among his many anecdotes he tells is the following adventure he had with a bank cashier. He was in an American city and wished to have a check cashed, but as the cashier did not know Signor Arditi, he told him he must get himself identified before he could receive any money.

"But I do not know any one here," protested the musical conductor.

"I am very sorry," said the cashier. Signor Arditi thought for a few moments, and presently said:

"Did you ever attend the opera, young man?"

"Frequently," said the cashier. "I am very fond of music."

"Then you must know me," continued Signor Arditi; and taking off his hat he turned his back upon the cashier, and beat time vigorously to an imaginary orchestra.

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed the cashier at once. "I know the back of your head well. You are Signor Arditi." And he handed out the money to the musician without further ceremony.

### Katie's Butterflies.

When Kate saw Ben's rare collection of insects she wanted to have some of her own, says an exchange.

"There's lots of butterflies in our garden," she said. "Great yellow ones, with spotted wings; golden-brown ones, with golden stripes; and pretty white ones, which shine like silver."

The next day Katie ran into mamma's room, her little fingers tightly closed over the brown head of a splendid specimen. Her blue eyes were full of horror.

"Oh-h-h! I can never do it, mamma. I never can. See it squirm and kick. It don't want to die, dear little thing. God gave it its life, same's he's gave me mine. I don't want any frame of insects—never!" she cried, sobbing in her mother's arms. That was the first and last butterfly that our Katie caught, and she thinks that only cruel folks can kill them.

"What do you think about it?"

Humility.  
I believe the first test of a truly great man is his humility. I do not mean by "humility" doubt of his own power, or hesitation in speaking his own opinions, but a right understanding of the relations between what he can do and say and the rest of the world's doings and sayings. All great men not only know their own business, but usually know that they know it, and are not only right in their main opinions, but usually know that they are, only they do not think much of themselves on that account. They do not expect their fellow men to fall down and worship them; they have a curious understanding of powerlessness, feeling that greatness is not in them, but through them. They do their work, feeling that they cannot well help doing it.

A Peculiar Clock.  
The clock in the tower of St. Clement Danes church, in the Strand, London, possesses the extraordinary peculiarity of striking every hour twice. The hour is struck once on the large bell, weighing 2,400 pounds, and also on the Sanctus, a bell in the spire, which dates back to the thirteenth century, and is said to be one of the bells used before the reformation.

Self Judged.  
There will not be two sides to a question in the last day, says a writer in the Bible Reader. It will not be a matter for argument which is right, the Master or the unfaithful servant. The servant will be judged out of his own mouth.

The British aristocracy includes 14,000 persons.

according to them, only held together by his personal will.

Accordingly, when the pontiff falls ill, and the illness is serious enough to make a fatal termination probable, a successor is nominated, and he, so soon as he is consecrated, enters the high priest's hut and clubs him or strangles him to death. A somewhat similar custom obtains in Uryore when the king falls seriously ill, and seems likely to die, for his wives to kill him. The same rule is followed if he gets beyond a certain age, for an old Uryore prophecy states that the throne will pass away from the family in the event of the king dying a natural death.

### The End of the "Chesapeake."

An English journal contains the following item, for the truth of which we cannot, of course, vouch; but it is interesting if true: It is not by any means widely known, says the journal, that the Chesapeake, famous for her historic encounter with the British ship Shannon in 1813, is in existence to-day, but is used in the somewhat inglorious capacity of a flourmill, and is making money for a hearty Hampshire miller in the little parish of Wickham. After her capture by Sir Philip B. V. Broke, she was taken to England in 1814, and in 1820 her timbers were sold to Mr. John Prior, miller of Wickham, Hants. Mr. Prior pulled down his own mill at Wickham, and erected a new one from the Chesapeake timbers, which he found admirably adapted for the purpose. The deck beams were thirty-two feet long, and served, without alteration, for joists. Many of these timbers yet bear the marks of the Shannon's grape-shot, and in some places the shot are still to be seen deeply embedded in the pitch pine. The metamorphosis of a man-of-war into a peaceful life-sustaining flourmill is, perhaps, as near an approach to the prophecy that spears and swords shall be beaten into ploughs and pruning-hooks as the conditions of modern civilization will allow.

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The clock in the tower of St. Clement Danes church, in the Strand, London, possesses the extraordinary peculiarity of striking every hour twice. The hour is struck once on the large bell, weighing 2,400 pounds, and also on the Sanctus, a bell in the spire, which dates back to the thirteenth century, and is said to be one of the bells used before the reformation.

Self Judged.  
There will not be two sides to a question in the last day, says a writer in the Bible Reader. It will not be a matter for argument which is right, the Master or the unfaithful servant. The servant will be judged out of his own mouth.