

THANKSGIVING PREPARATIONS.

The woods along November's hills are empty thro' the leaves.
Which tells the Indian summer in the fading autumn days.
And the good year lingers softly, ere his locks are crowned with gray.
To hear the harvest blessings of a nation by the way.
There's an air of invitation in the wide and fields and skies.
To get ready for Thanksgiving and its famous pumpkin pies.

The president and governor have issued each his call
To the people of this prosperous land to honor, one and all,
The season when the barns are full, the granaries well stored,
When the farmers and the city folk all count a favored hoard.
And the housewife, town and country, with Thanksgiving in her eyes,
Begins to think of turkey and old-fashioned pumpkin pies.

If it be true that there are some who think they're naught to bless,
Who out of sorrow's crest and feel no cause for thankfulness,
Whose purse is never filled at all, whose board is always bare—
Why, there must be a sympathy for them, too, in the air.
And thankful twice will be those hearts where pity's fountain rise
And flow to help poor neighbors to Thanksgiving pumpkin pies.

The quail is calling blithely through the evening calm and still,
And the long roll of the pheasant's drum beats faintly o'er the hill.
The cheerful elder mill cracks out its own melodious notes,
And the chorus of Thanksgiving swells from multitudes of throats.
Which is why it's just as well for those who are good as well as wise
To think of folks who otherwise won't have their pumpkin pies.

—N. Y. World.

THANKSGIVING.

For the bay and the corn and the wheat that is reaped,
For the labor well done, and the barns that are heaped,
For the sun and the dew and the sweet honey-cumb,
For the rose and the song and the harvest brought home—
Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!
For the trade and the skill and the wealth in our land,
For the cunning and strength in the working-man's hand,
For the good that our artists and poets have taught,
For the friendship that home and affection have brought—
Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!
For the homes that with purest affection are blest,
For the season of plenty and well deserved rest,
For our country, extending from sea to sea,
The land that is known as the "Land of the Free"—
Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving!
—American Rural Home.



THANKSGIVING day—a poor day to be traveling! Nevertheless, the Chicago express speeding toward Elmira, N. Y., has on board John De Long, of Chicago. Time, 5:30 p. m. Jack is feeling down on his luck. Called home by an urgent telegram in the midst of the Thanksgiving vacation of his senior year, he has missed a Thanksgiving dinner with a jolly party of his college mates, to say nothing of a broken engagement for the German with the prettiest girl in Binghamton. When he pays the parlor car conductor seventy-five cents for a seat to Hornellsville and engages a berth in the sleeper to be put on at that station he makes the discovery that he has but \$5.19 current coin of the realm in addition to his ticket to Chicago. This does not add cheerfulness to his frame of mind. And there is not a pretty girl in the car.

His gloomy meditation is broken by the arrival of the train at Elmira. On the station platform, in response to his telegram, are two gentlemen—Mr. Richard Robbins and Mr. Alfred Jameson—classmates and residents of Elmira. Jack jumps off, and an animated conversation follows. At this juncture a group appears upon the station platform—two young ladies, an elderly lady and a ten-year-old girl.

Jack—Boys, who's the young lady in the ulster; I've seen her somewhere?
Dick—Miss Dodge; you met her here last winter at our German. Don't know she one in real skin?
The young lady in the ulster bows to Jack's friends. The girl in real skin enters the parlor car, opens the window and converses with her friends.

Whispered Chorus—Can't you introduce me, boys? Don't know the girl. Haven't the nerve; look at the eyes on she elderly party.
Jack (interrupting the conversation going on through the window and making a most profound bow to Miss Dodge)—Pardon me, Miss Dodge! Ah—um—you remember me—Mr. De Long, of Chicago?

Miss Dodge's face reveals the fact that she doesn't, but she murmurs something politely indefinite.
"I see you have a friend—we're in the same car—ah—um—won't you be kind enough to introduce me?"
At this critical point the conductor shouts: "All aboard!"
Miss Dodge—Why, certainly. Delighted, I'm sure. Isabell! Let me introduce my friend, Mr. De Long. Miss Raymond, Mr. De Long. He's in your car.
"Mr. De Long."
"Miss Raymond."

Jack takes a hasty adieu of Mr. Robbins and Mr. Jameson, who respond feebly, being in a state of mental collapse, encounters for one brief instant the shocked and indignant gaze of the elderly personage and springs on board just as the long train starts. He enters the parlor car and takes a seat opposite Miss Raymond. Beside her sits the ten-year-old girl. He'd forgotten all about her.
"Hum—pleasant day."
"Yes, delightful."
"Do you think it will snow to-morrow?"
With this auspicious beginning the conversation proceeds pleasantly and easily until interrupted by the entrance of the train conductor and the parlor-car conductor. Miss Raymond gives up her ticket and pays two dollars for her seat to Buffalo, her destination.
Train Conductor (tapping little girl on shoulder)—Ticket!
Parlor Car Conductor (tapping little girl on the other shoulder)—Two dollars to Buffalo!

Little Girl—I don't pay any fare.
T. C.—Under twelve and over five; half fare.
P. C. C.—You take up a whole seat just like a grown person.
"She's under" my charge, but her mother said she wouldn't have to pay fare. Where's your purse, Lizzie?"
L. G.—I haven't any.
Miss Raymond (examining her purse and much distressed at the result)—I haven't money enough. What shall I do?
T. C.—Pay fare, anyway.
P. C. C.—The little girl can go forward in one of the regular coaches.
Miss Raymond finds enough in her purse to pay half fare to Buffalo and hands it to the train conductor.

During this scene Jack has been intently looking out of the window in a decidedly uncomfortable frame of mind. His heart is not by any means broken at the prospect of losing the company of the little girl, but when he thinks he has seen a suspicion of a glint in under Miss Raymond's downcast lids, with their heavy, soft lashes, he can stand it no longer.
Jack (producing his one five-dollar bill with the air of a millionaire)—Allow me, Miss Raymond. Here, conductor!

The parlor-car conductor takes his money without the slightest scruple, returns Jack three dollars, and passes on. Jack devotes the next ten minutes to assuring Miss Raymond that it will not inconvenience him the least bit in the world, etc. Miss Raymond says she will send it to him the next morning and asks his address in Buffalo. When she finds he is going through to Chicago she is more distressed than ever, and declares she will get that dreadful two dollars from her uncle that very night when he meets her at the depot. Of course her distress gives Jack an opportunity to say a great many things of a sort suited to the circumstances, and he feels like hugging—the little girl. It is really a very interesting conversation that is interrupted by the appearance of a brakeman and a sound that resembles "Nells-vilenty-mint-freshment."

Jack, thinking he will get his two dollars at Buffalo, asks if he may get them some "freshments." They decline, with thanks. He excuses himself, invests in a sandwich, a cup of coffee, and a package of cigarettes—forty cents. He then hunts up the sleeping-car conductor and pays him two dollars for the berth he had engaged, leaving seventy-two cents in the treasury. He then draws the parlor-car conductor aside.
"Conductor, I have a berth in the sleeping-car and two young ladies in my charge have seats in your car as far as Buffalo. I'd like to sit with them and see that they get through safely."
"Sorry, sir, but if you sit in the parlor-car you'll have to pay. But it's only fifty cents."

Jack hands over fifty cents and rejoins Miss Raymond. The little girl goes to sleep; also the passengers. Time flies with a vengeance, and all too soon the train rumbles into the depot at Buffalo. They alight to meet Miss Raymond's uncle. The uncle kisses Miss Raymond with affection, but looks inquiringly at Jack. Miss Raymond introduces Jack. The uncle is not what one would call cordial. Miss Raymond is distressed beyond measure—"rattled." Jack relieves the tension by taking formal leave of Miss Raymond, nodding to the uncle, and seeking his berth in the

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Cleveland Carries the Country by a Decided Majority—Genuine Surprises Furnished by Some of the States—New Congress Democratic.

New York.
In 1888 New York gave Harrison 60,328; Cleveland 60,955; Streeter, 625; Fisk, 2,731. Total vote, 122,639. Rep. plurality, 14,373.
New York, Nov. 10.—The vote in this city, with three districts missing, is Cleveland 174,885, Harrison 30,755. Plurality for Cleveland, 75,100. Cleveland carries Brooklyn by over 35,000. His majority in the state is fully 40,000. The democrats will elect 23 congressmen and the republicans 13. Legislature democratic.

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TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 11.—The populist state and electoral tickets and candidate for congressman at large have been elected by a majority of probably 4,000. Republicans generally concede that they have lost the state and differ only as to the size of the majority. Jerry Simpson, Baker, Hudson and Davis, populists, and Broderick, Curtis and Funston, republicans, elected to congress. The second district (Funston's) is, however, not conceded by the populists.

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THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Forecast as to How the Next Senate and House Will Stand.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—An analysis of the congressional election returns shows that with returns missing from twenty districts, in which the result is either unknown entirely or is very close, the democrats have elected to seats in the house of representatives for the Fifty-third congress eighty-eight more representatives than the republicans. This majority does not include nine members-elect who are classified as either fusionists or third party men, nearly every one of whom will act with the democrats in any proposed reduction of tariff taxes. Their support, with the additional strength the democrats are certain to derive from securing some of the twenty districts put in the unknown column, make it conservative to estimate that the democrats will have a majority of 100 members or more on the most important question likely to come before the next house of representatives, viz.: a revision of the McKinley tariff law. A number of the fusionists are also thoroughly in accord with the democratic policy as far as it goes on all other questions.

For instance, McLaurin, of South Carolina, and Pence and Bell, of Colorado, who are classified with the third party men, are in general accord with the democratic platform, save that on the currency question the first has alliance ideas and the two last named are radical free coinage men. Three out of four of the fusionists elected in Kansas are simply democrats, of what may be called the radical wing of the party.

Leaving out the twenty unknown districts, the next house will consist of 207 democrats, 120 republicans and 1 fusionist or third party men. An analysis by sections of the vote cast Tuesday for congressmen shows that the southern states, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky being included in this category, will send 117 democrats, only four republicans and one alliance democrat, McLaurin, of South Carolina, to the next house, with four districts, two in West Virginia, one each in Kentucky and Missouri in doubt. Of the four republican congressmen returned, two come from Tennessee, one each from Kentucky and Missouri. The only apparent result of the fight made against democracy in the south was to strengthen its hold on public affairs. In North Carolina, Cheatham, the colored republican, is defeated after surviving the landslide two years ago, and in Alabama a solid democratic delegation is returned, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Magee and others to split it.

Of New England's twenty-seven votes in the next house, the republicans get seventeen and the democrats six, three coming from Massachusetts and three from Connecticut. The Second New Hampshire district is placed in the doubtful column. The four middle states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, have seventy-three votes in the house, of which number the republicans will cast thirty-nine and the democrats thirty-four.

Fifty-six congressmen will be returned from the middle western states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. According to the returns, democrats will represent thirty-two of the districts, republicans twenty-three, and one, the Sixteenth Ohio, at present represented by Pearson, democrat, is said to be exceedingly close. Although this is the only doubtful district named in press dispatches from these states, experience warrants the belief that other districts will be found to be doubtful as the official count progresses, several districts being always nip and tuck between the two parties.

The states of the northwest and agricultural west beyond the Mississippi river will send twenty-nine republicans, fourteen democrats and fusionists to represent it. In the next house, with two districts in Nebraska in doubt, and the entire seven from Minnesota placed in the same column for lack of information as to the successful candidate. The silver states of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado split even on the congressional election, three republicans coming from the three states first named and three fusionists from the latter states. Newlands, of Nevada, however, is inclined toward republicanism.

The Pacific coast is entitled to eleven congressmen, Washington and Oregon each will send two republicans and California will send four democrats and perhaps more, three districts being close between the two old parties. The returns of members of various state legislatures which will elect United States senators at present indicate that the democrats will control the senate, the estimate standing forty-three democrats, forty republicans and five people's party. The democrats will gain senators from New York, Wisconsin and Wyoming and possibly California, giving them forty-three. Nevada will return Senator Stewart, who has separated from the republican party and who will represent first of all free coinage of silver. North Dakota will probably send a Farmers' Alliance senator and the managers of the party also claim senators from Nebraska and Kansas. The balance of power seems to be firmly held in the grasp of the third party.

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