else, and when a man fails at everything else he becomes a critic. People have asked me the secret of my success. Man, woman, get up and go to work and you will find out.

"The Holy Ghost speaks of Christ, not of himself. It was not Peter who convicted and converted 3,000 Jews; it was the Holy Ghost. You may talk about capital and labor, and science and metaphysics, whatever that is, but it is power you need, and you can only get it from the Holy Ghost. Then he guides you into all truth, not a part, but all. I have no sympathy with those who want a crumb from the master's table; they should ask for more, for in asking much they honor the Holy Ghost.

"Then the dwelling places of the spirit; first, in the tabernacle in the desert, then in the temple, and, last, in the heart of every true believer. You should take good care of that temple, for God can take care of your souls.

"You cannot do the work of God with your natural gifts; that is a mistake; so pray to be filled with the spirit and power of service, for it is the greatest power that can come to any child of God."

THE NIGHT SERVICE.

Hundreds were turned away from the church last night, unable to gain admittance, and long before the hour set for the service there was not a vacant seat to be found. Just before his sermon began, Mr. Moody gave out hymn 107:

"Come, thou Almighty King,
Help us thy name to sing,
Help us to praise.
Father, all glorious,
O'er all victorious,
Come and reign over us,
Ancient of Days."

"Ye shall receive power after the spirit of the Holy Ghost has come upon you."

With that text Mr. Moody preached in line with his sermon of the afternoon.

"The theological student thinks," he said, "that he is qualified to work for God, but it takes something besides intellectual power; it takes the power of the Holy Ghost to be successful; it is supernatural. Influence is one thing, power is another. Nicodemus had influence. He was among the highest and best. He had influence with the ruling classes, with the Sanhedrim, but no power until the spirit of God descended upon him. Then the power came. So I want you to recognize the difference. Let your dignity and influence go to the four winds, and pray for power.

"You read in the fourth chapter of John that a woman came and wanted a pot of water, and she got a well full. Why, she would have smashed every Sanhedrim on earth, for she had power. It would be easy to move this city if we were full of the power of God. We are told that these manifestations were in the days of miracles—don't believe a word of it. Martin Luther, Wesley and Whitfield have shaken the world since then and Spurgeon, too.

"Some say, 'Have you got the promise?' 'I'll put floods upon the dry ground'; there's a promise, and there are many others; 'Blessed are those that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled'; there's another promise. The Bible measure is 'Pressed down and running over, and there is no room for the world there.

RELIGION AS A "FIRE-ESCAPE."

"You say there must be an emptying before there is a filling. I can't empty this tumbler unless I fill it, then the air is gone, and something has taken its place. There are a lot of people who want to use religion as a fire-escape to get out of perdition. 'Remember the Maine' has been the cry—300 died there, but remember that 300 go to drunkards' graves every twenty-four hours; that 25,000 divorces were granted last year, and that in four years there have been 28,812 murders. Isn't it time for us to get on our faces in the dust? A wave of darkness seems to be sweeping over our cities, and it can be driven back, not by the priests or politicians, but only by the power of God.

"Elijah had the power and Elisha twice that much, because he kept his eye on the prophet—can't we keep our eyes on Christ for such a heritage? Man or woman, it is your privilege to live and be co-workers with God, so let's get filled with the spirit and power."

A fifteen-minute prayer meeting was held after the service.

T. P. MURRAY ARRESTED.

Former Utah Promoter Attacked a Toronto Policeman.

(Special to The Herald.)

Toronto, Ont., March 31.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a policeman on duty at the King and York street patrol district was suddenly accosted by an excited man, who threatened to shoot the officer or send him to hades. The officers landed the man at the station and today the accused gave his name as T. P. Murray, at one time mayor of Salt Lake City, and now in Toronto on business. The magistrate discharged Murray, remarking that as he was a stranger in the city, he probably did not know its laws.

Murray is well known to business men here, having been a real estate agent in Manitoba before going to Utah.

T. P. Murray was well known in this city as a real estate boomer and railroad promoter ten years ago, but was never mayor of Salt Lake.

SILVER DOLLAR DINNER.

Committee On Arrangements Makes a Definite Announcement.

New York, March 31.—Eugene V. Brewster, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the silver dinner to be given in the Grand Central Palace on April 13, to commemorate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, gave out the following statement today:

"To dispel all doubts in the mind of the public, friends and admirers of the Chicago platform, and those who have forwarded money for tickets for the Jeffersonian dinner, we, the only authorized committee of fifteen, in order to avoid all disputes in future, hereby desire to announce that the Jeffersonian dinner will be given by Chicago platform Democrats on Wednesday, April 13, at 7 p. m., in the Grand Central Palace, at which Mr. Bryan will be present and make an address."

It is estimated that 2,000 will be present at the dinner, of which 1,000 have already paid for seats.

TWO THOUSAND MILES

To Omaha and Return.

TIME—36 hours.
HOW?—Union Pacific, of course. No other line can do it.
WHY?—Shortest, quickest, best.

SPECIALTIES.

Through vestibuled trains.
Pullman Palace and ordinary sleepers.
Dining cars.
Buffet, smoking and library cars, with barber shop and choice collection of current literature and chair cars—(seats free).

Ticket office, "Old Stand," 201 Main street.

UTAH WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above association will be held in the G. A. R. hall, this city, Thursday, April 6, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance desired. All woolgrowers invited.

E. H. CALLISTER, Secretary.

The Last Day of
the monster curtain sale. Buy your curtains today
At F. AUERBACH & BRO.

MURDER OF SPANIARDS

Cuban Soldiers Charged With Killing Their Late Enemies.

CANNOT FIND BANDITS

LAWLESS BANDS ELUDE THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES.

Cubans Enforce the Incommunicado Imprisonment System of the Spaniards—Americans In Jail at Havana. — Washington Government Will Encourage Merchant Marine.

Havana, March 31.—San Sano, the alcalde of Pinar del Rio, was recently deposed by Senor Dolz, the civil governor of Pinar del Rio, because of the friction which existed between the alcalde and the city council, in which both sides alleged misconduct in office. According to Governor General Brooke's decree of Feb. 1, he alone has the right to depose any civil official. Therefore the action of Senor Dolz is ineffective, and Senor Sanchez will retain his office until the governor general decides the matter in dispute.

The steamer Montserrat sailed this morning for Spain, having on board 280 Spanish passengers, formerly residents of Cuba, and mostly small merchants.

There have recently been at least three murders of Spaniards in the country, and in come cases men of property have been killed. If it is known who the murderers are, the fact has not developed, though there are men in Havana who say there is evidence pointing to Cuban soldiers being the guilty parties, and that since General Gomez was deposed from the post of commander in chief of the Cuban forces, the Cubans have not had a head to rigidly enforce the discipline and punish crime. In the past General Gomez punished murderers of this kind with death, but since his removal the Cubans have been taking advantage of the lack of discipline to retaliate upon their war enemies who are still on the island.

BANDIT SCARE.

The efforts of Generals Diaz and Nodarz to run down the Guanajay bandits have apparently been fruitless, as no traces of them are said to have been found in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, and the controversy resulting between the two generals regarding the existence of the band has now reached the phase of letters in the Havana newspapers. Nevertheless, there are occasional further reports of depredations and it is declared the scare was started by tobacco-growers of the district with the object of frightening small growers and forcing them to sell their crops cheap.

Major E. J. Rathbone, the postmaster of Cuba, in selling stamps for Spanish copper coins, collected sevelar thousand dollars' worth at 60 per cent of their value in gold, the original idea being to accommodate the poor. He learned, however, that speculators bought the stamps and copper and sold the gold. The postmaster has decided to no longer sell for copper.

INCOMMUNICADO IMPRISONMENT.

The whole question of imprisonment incommunicado by the Cuban authorities has been brought conspicuously to the attention of Governor General Brooke by such experiences as that of the American doctor, C. C. Jelliffee, recently arrested for practicing without a license, and kept incommunicado for two days. This method of administering justice, with others equally harsh, such as the arrest of witnesses and the absence of trial by jury, is still regularly resorted to under the new regime, and the very Cubans who used to complain bitterly of the incommunicado imprisonment under the Spanish domination, now apply it with all its rigors.

Chief of Police Menocal, the judges and the court jailers have been protesting against the refusal of Governor General Brooke to allow them to keep Dr. Jelliffee and Mr. Barton, another American and a friend of Jelliffee, incommunicado, and the military administration now contemplates issuing a decree abolishing the incommunicado system.

Former Captain General Castellanos, before leaving the island, signed decrees releasing from jail Spanish volunteers confined on charges of crime. Some secured their discharge, but others were overlooked. The latter have petitioned the governor general to release them, and he is about to issue a decree directing the Cuban courts, as now constituted, to carry out the decrees of General Castellanos, as modified. The modification merely leaves to the Cuban courts the power to declare whether the decrees apply in a particular case. In other words, those who are still in prison are to be set free, providing they establish, to the satisfaction of the court by proper documents, that they were members of the volunteer corps, and are thus entitled to the benefit of the Castellanos decree.

MURDER OF SPANIARDS.

General Gomez has received a letter from the Taladrid brothers, well known merchants here, reciting various cases of recent murders of Spaniards in the province of Pinar del Rio, as alleged by Cuban soldiers, asserting that the authorities bury the victims, but take no action to discover the murderers.

Senor Fernandez de Castro, president of the Planters' Protective association, sent a dispatch to Secretary Alger at Cienfuegos, saying that the planters are alarmed at the delay in the publication of the decree extending the time for enforcing mortgages and judgments, and praying him to hasten its publication.

"The present delay," says the dispatch, "renders impossible the resumption of work throughout the island."

Two thousand civilian Americans have left Havana during the last eight days, in order to reach the United States before the quarantine period begins.

Captain Campbell of General Brooke's staff sailed for the United States today. With other officers, he had examined the consignment of Swift's refrigerated beef which arrived by the transport Kirkpatrick, reporting it in excellent condition.

CUBAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Encouraged By the Removal of the Tonnage Tax.

Washington, March 31.—President McKinley, by an order made public today through Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn, has taken the first important action toward laying the foundation for a purely Cuban merchant marine. He has directed that all registry fees imposed for documenting foreign vessels in Cuba be abolished.

The old Spanish rate for vessels was $5 per ton, as shown by the vessel's registered tonnage. President McKinley now proposes to abolish all fees. This will not only allow the Cubans to purchase ships in the cheapest markets of the world, but will enable them to build up a carrying trade, which they so much need, and which, by an onerous tax under Spanish rule, was almost impossible.

Cuba has no shipyards. With no stringent restrictions upon the coasting trade, Cuba is expected in time to establish shipyards. But in the interval, although not so intended, shipbuilding nations, such as the United States and England, will more or less profit by the order. Cuban vessels at present are compelled to pay local tonnage dues of only 2 cents per ton at Cuban ports.

The coastwise trade of Cuba covers a distance of over 2,000 miles. The flag adopted for Cuban vessels is a blue flag with white ensign. Although no reciprocal arrangements have been entered into by which the Cubans can trade with American ports, nevertheless they are privileged to do so; but, of course, their vessels must pay the same duties as other alien vessels.

The United States government does not guarantee Cuban vessels protection outside of Cuban ports, with the single exception of the United States. Should the Cubans carry on a shipping trade with Venezuela and Mexico, as some of the owners of vessels have already done, they must also take the risks that accompany the acts.

RELIEF FOR PORTO RICANS.

Army Will Distribute Rations Among the Needy.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 20.—General Henry has issued a general order providing for the distribution of rations among the people of Porto Rico. The order is as follows:

"It has come to the knowledge of the department commander that in some districts on the island many people are suffering and some have died for want of food, caused by poor crops, resulting from lack of rain or other unavoidable conditions.

"The department commander, therefore, directs that, until further orders, post commanders consult with alcades, so that, by a judicious issue of portions of the rations as set forth in paragraph 7, general order No. 5, A. G. O., current series, to those in want, the distress may be alleviated. The natives have suffered patiently, but care must be exercised in these issues to reach the needy who have been unable to secure work, and not to encourage people in shirking work or in depending on Americans. The idle talk, the threats of violence in certain neighborhoods, the reported assemblages for revolutionary purposes, and the numerous newspaper articles appearing in the press of the United States, showing a restless state of affairs here, all these conditions intimidating capitalists desiring to invest here, are bearing their fruit to the injury of the well-being and good of the island."

NO MORE MONEY.

Cuban Army Must Take Three Millions or Nothing.

Washington, March 31.—The delegates from the Cuban assembly, Messrs. Villalon and Heiva, called informally at the state department today and had a long conversation with Secretary Hay. The affairs in Cuba were freely discussed, and the delegates presented the resolution of the Cuban assembly. Secretary Hay assured the delegates that the United States government would not increase the amount of pay of the Cuban army above the $3,000,000 already sent to Cuba. He said this matter could not be further considered. He also informed them that the president would not consent to any scheme for raising money by the Cuban assembly to pay the Cuban troops. Later the secretary mentioned the call to President McKinley, and the president informed him that there would be no further answer to the delegation than had already been given by the secretary.

SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

Robert P. Porter Made Some Discoveries In Germany.

London, April 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Mr. Robert P. Porter, before leaving, told me a few results of his latest researches. German beet sugar, he finds, cannot be manufactured under 2 cents a pound. The cost of production is therefore the same as cane sugar in Cuba. If the grocers of England and the United States could be induced to promote the sale of cane sugar in preference to beet, the consumption and production of the former would rise considerably and this would contribute more to the solution of the bounty question than prolonged negotiations. Mr. Porter thinks also that if the British government endorses the Indian countervail, that will be a further reason for the United States to change its attitude about the existence of most favored nation clause.

These various reasons, together with the increasing production of cane sugar in Cuba, will force the sugar-producing countries to deal anew with the unbearable bounty question.

WINDSOR HOTEL DEATHS.

Forty-one Bodies Recovered and Forty-three People Missing.

New York, March 31.—The total dead of the Windsor hotel fire now number forty-one. Of these thirty are unidentified bodies and portions of bodies at the morgue. Body No. 39 was taken to the morgue today. It consisted of seven small bones, entirely denuded of flesh and much charred. The number of missing is forty-three. The funeral of the victims of the fire will take place on Monday or Tuesday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Warren F. Leland is seriously ill at the Grenoble. The burning of the Windsor and the violent death of his wife and daughter has prostrated him.

At 1:30 this morning the workmen in the ruins of the Windsor hotel discovered the body of a woman, which was almost intact. When the body was raised a gold watch fell from it. On the outside of the watch case was the word "Dora."

It is believed the body is that of Miss Dora Hoffman of Baltimore, who was a guest at the hotel at the time of the fire, and has been counted among the missing.

Shortly after the body which is supposed to be that of Miss Hoffman was found, the trunk of a body, which, to all appearances is that of an old woman, was discovered. It is well preserved, and is supposed to be that of the woman who lived with Miss Hoffman.

THREE MURDERERS HANGED.

Two White Men and a Negro, Who Murdered Two Women.

Birmingham, Ala., March 31.—Richard Hale and Thomas Johnson, white men, and Sam Rivers, colored, were hanged at Troy today for the brutal murder of Mrs. Ira Meyers, an aged woman, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. Meyers, whom they killed and attempted to burn at Josie in December last. Robbery was the incentive for the deed. A plot hatched by the prisoners to escape from jail was frustrated last night.

Woolen Mill Combines.

Boston, March 31.—An effort is making to bring about a mill combination to control the products of card wool. It is reported twelve plants, aggregating $1,000,000 capital, have been secured on options. Efforts are also making to form a trust of all the leading carpet mills in the country. The capital stock of the mills already interested is over $5,000,000. The combination will be financed from New York and Boston.

Intended to Shoot Loubet.

Paris, April 1.—A wealthy gentleman named Tourret was shot dead yesterday evening on the Bois de Boulogne by a man who mistook his victim for President Loubet, to whom M. Tourret bore a striking resemblance. The murderer, whose name is Ozouf and who is 28 years old, is thought to be insane.

California Cherries Shipped.

Vacaville, Cal., April 1.—The first shipment of cherries for this season was made yesterday, a box from the ranch of J. T. Ough going to Chicago. Last year the first cherries were shipped on April 15. This promises to be a record-breaking year for apricots, which, with favorable weather, will be in market by the middle of April.

Opposition Whisky Combine.

Louisville, Ky., March 31.—The Times today says: The Louisville Mutual Distilling company has been formed by sixty-five local whisky men to compete with the recently formed Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse company.

Four plants will be built at once, one in Louisville and one each in Anderson, Nelson and Davies counties, with a combined mash of 5,000 bushels. The plants will be completed within three months and run to their full capacity.

Nebraska Colonel Exonerated.

Lincoln, Neb., March 31.—By unanimous vote the lower house of the legislature expunged from the records the resolution censuring Colonel Stotzenberg, of the First Nebraska. The first resolution was the result of the charge that the colonel, who was a regular army officer, was unnecessarily harsh with the men. Later reports indicate that the men are more than satisfied with their colonel, and this, together with the brilliant work of the regiment under his leadership, has caused a change of opinion in the state.

Prizefights In California.

San Francisco, March 31.—Governor Gage has signed the Rickard bill, which legalizes prize-fighting contests up to twenty rounds. Under this bill duly incorporated clubs can promote contests, after paying an annual license, the amount of which is to be fixed by county supervisors.

Neil Burgess' Creditors.

New York, March 31.—The first meeting of the creditors of Neil Burgess, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 9 last, took place today. Mr. Burgess was present with his counsel. Although Mr. Burgess admits to owing $104,055, not more than six creditors appeared and only three filed claims. Mr. Burgess swore that he had no assets whatever.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Chief Moses, the well known Indian, died at his home on the Colville reservation last Saturday.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, reported wounded by General Otis, is the son of ex-Mayor Strong of New York City.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy of New York, convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, was sentenced to die during the week beginning May 22.

Papers were filed with the secretary of state at Trenton, N. J., increasing the capital stock of the American Tobacco company from $35,000,000 to $70,000,000.

Rear Admiral Howison, who has been assigned to the command of the South Atlantic squadron, took command of the flagship Chicago at the government anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I.

Attorney General Monnett of Ohio filed a suit in the circuit court at Cleveland to oust the Cleveland Brewing company from its corporate rights on the ground that it is in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The Journeymen Bricklayers' Protective association of Philadelphia, numbering 3,000 of the 4,000 brickdayers in the city, decided to go on strike today for an increase in wages from 37½ cents an hour to 45 cents.

At Lawndale, Ills., a number of people were bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. Among the victims are Joseph Pehorek, Andrew Toyoer, Anne Fehrmeke, Royer O'Brien. The animal was killed after a long chase.

United States Marshal Bacharach and Secret Service Detective G. O. Parker arrested Charles Moss at Wilkesbarre, for counterfeiting. He was sent to jail in default of $6,000 bail. A big counterfeiting outfit was found hidden at his home.

Benjamin H. Dibblee, '99, captain of last year's winning football team, has been appointed head coach of the Harvard eleven for next season and has accepted. W. H. Lewis, the famous center rush, has been appointed an assistant coach. Dibblee comes from Ross, Cal.

At Nevada City, Cal., Policeman William Kilroy was shot and killed by Ed Moore, who he was trying to arrest. Moore escaped to the hills and a posse is now in pursuit. Moore is a desperate fellow and it is not thought that he will allow himself to be captured alive.

Franz Fahrig filed a bill at Chicago, asking for an accounting by the United States Brewing company, and the appointment of a receiver for that purpose.

It is announced that the national congress of mothers will probably hold its next convention at Des Moines, Ia., instead of Chicago, owing to the pressing invitations received from Iowa, including one from Governor Shaw.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Ex-Secretary Sherman continues to improve steadily and last night was resting very quietly.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $234,356,221; gold reserve, $244,581,218.

Colonel Thomas M. Anderson has been appointed brigadier general in the regular army to succeed Edwin V. Sumner, retired.

Postmaster General Smith has accepted an invitation to respond to the toast of "The Union," at the Hamilton club dinner in Chicago on April 10.

The chief justice and Mrs. Fuller have issue invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jane Fuller, and Mr. Nathaniel Francis, jr., of Boston, April 12, at St. John's church.

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Alexander has relieved Captain George B. Davis of the duties of acting commissary general of subsistence, pending the arrival of Colonel John F. Weston, who was placed in charge of the affairs of the subsistence department at the time of the suspension of Commissary General Eagan, but has been too ill to take active charge.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Ex-State Senator T. B. Schnatterly of Uniontown, Pa., is dead at Pittsburg.

George F. Glenn, assistant paymaster general, United States army, died at Johns Hopkins hospital of pernicious anaemia, contracted in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. He was a native of Cincinnati.

Israel Lawton, ex-superintendent of the San Francisco mint and formerly judge of the probate court of Albany, N. Y., is dead of heart failure and brain trouble. He was born on Aug. 2, 1822, in Albany county, New York.

Major D. C. Fulton of Hudson, Wis., died of heart trouble. He was 71 years old, prominent in politics and very wealthy. Major Fulton was a gallant soldier during the civil war and served as a trustee of the National Soldiers' Home.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Charles Frohman has purchased George Edwards' interest in the Duke of York theatre, London, thus becoming sole lessee of the building.

Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says a Madrid correspondent, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist rising after Easter.

In consequence of a renewal of the student disturbances, the Russian government has closed the University of St. Petersburg and dismissed all the students.

The Norwegian government has issued an order prohibiting Swedish officers from inspecting forts or witnessing the drill of troops in Norway, and has also decided to use on forts and war material certain money borrowed for railways.

No Need of Pain.

Man's most painful afflictions are promptly relieved by Ballard's Snow Liniment. You will never know all that a liniment can do until you try this one. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, etc., as by magic. The most penetrating compound ever devised. This case is but one of thousands: "I had a severe attack of Rheumatism. Could not work by day or sleep at night. Three applications of Ballard's Snow Liniment cured me within twenty-four hours. C. W. Ford (of Lyon Supply Co.), Ft. Worth, Tex." Price, 50 cents.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Whe Reed Helped Choate Out.

(Philadelphia Post.

Mr. Choate's appointment as ambassador to England recalls a story current in Washington several years ago. Senator Wolcott, Mr. Reed—the famous T. B.—and Mr. Choate were spending a cozy evening together at Senator Wolcott's home.

"I have never smoked a cigar, I have never played a game of poker and I have never attended a horse race in my life," said Mr. Choate, in the course of the conversation. Senator Wolcott looked pathetically at the speaker of the house:

"I wish I could say that," he remarked.

"You can," said Mr. Reed; "Choate did."

To Cure a Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

He Tells How Easy It Is For a Man to Be Upset By the Unexpected

(New York Sun.)

"It is the unexpected," said the retired burglar, "that upsets us. A man who would walk straight into battle with perfect readiness and calmness might be greatly startled by the explosion of a toy pistol close by when he wasn't looking for it. A man who was looking for tigers might walk up to a tiger without a tremor and yet be scared half to death by a cat. I was once myself not scared exactly, but certainly thrown clean off my balance by so simple a thing as an ordinary domestic cat, met under unusual circumstances.

"I was prospecting the interior of a house in the usual way and at the usual hour of my profession, and in due course had reached an upper chamber, in which I set my lamp down upon the bureau preparatory to work. There was a man asleep in the bed at my back in this room, but he was, to all appearances, sound asleep, and I apprehended no trouble from him. There were in the top drawer of this bureau a few trinkets worth removing, and when I had got them into my bag I shut that drawer and started to open the next. It was a good bureau, drawers working slick and smooth, and I pulled the second draw out as far as I wanted it at a touch. As I looked down into it I saw something gleaming there in a dim sort of way in the dark, and the next minute I heard a sort of a zoop! in the atmosphere, or thought I did, and something leaped out of that drawer and went up over my shoulder, just touching my face as it passed.

"It was a sat. That's all. Just a cat. I suppose it had been around the room there in the afternoon, and that drawer had been left open and the cat had jumped into it and gone to sleep there, and had been shut in there, still asleep when the drawer was closed, after dusk, maybe, and the cat was not noticed. All those things I realized as the cat went over my shoulder, which was only a fraction of a second after the time when I had seen its eyes—as I now know them to have been—shining in the drawer. But in that very brief period I had involuntarily started back. I don't suppose any man is absolutely proof against surprise. But, even so, I should have been all right in half a second and nothing would have happened if I hadn't caught my heel in a rug in stepping back. I couldn't recover myself, though I had completely recovered my mental self-control before I had fallen.

"I went down with a crash that just made the house rattle, falling with my head on the floor close up by the side of the bed. The man in the bed was lightning. He woke up, turned over and swung his arm in a sweep down from the side of the bed while I was turning over on the floor. His hand just ticked my head as I turned away from it, only a touch, but it was the touch of a man who wasn't shy, and in one instant I heard the spring of the bed crash under him as he bounced out of it. He was after me, but by this time I had gone.

"I had hung on to the bag through it all by instinct, and so I got away with the few trinkets I had found in the top drawer; but in place of them I left for him, on the top of the bureau, my lamp for a souvenir."

FRUIT OF YEAR'S TOIL.

Bishop Paret Once Helped a Poor Widow Erect a Tombstone.

Bishop Paret tells an interesting story of the only bill in congress he ever took an active part in passing. Living in Washington, the bishop, then rector of Epiphany parish, found it necessary to decline signing petitions for office or making requests of public men for patronage for anyone.

Senator George F. Edmunds, who was a member of his congregation, asked him one day whether he never wanted anything done for him, and at the same time offering his services, says the Baltimore Sun. Dr. Paret replied that he wanted nothing, and then, after a moment's thought, told the senator that there was an act of justice which he might perform. A very poor and aged widow of Epiphany parish had a just claim against the government which ought to be paid. Her husband had been a laborer in the war department when Jefferson Davis was secretary. The man was a good penman, and Mr. Davis employed him in some clerical work for the government, explaining to him that there was no money to pay him, but that he would procure an appropriation. He got the bill making the appropriation through the senate, but before it could get through the house the war came on and Mr. Davis left. It had several times been presented since the war, but never could pass but one house at a session.

Mr. Edmunds became interested in the matter, and asked for proofs, and got the documents which satisfied him of the justness of the claim, which amounted to $640. He introduced a bill, which passed the senate, but failed in the house. The next session he got it through the senate again, and asked Dr. Paret if he did not know of some Democrat who could get it through the house. He said that he did, and spoke to Mr. Fernando Wood. That gentleman promised that it should pass at all hazards. But he was taken ill and died, and the bill again failed in the house. Senator Edmunds then declared that the bill should pass both houses if it consumed all his time and he had to abandon everything else, and sure enough it passed and the poor woman got her money.

In the meantime Dr. Paret had been elected bishop of Maryland, and had come to Baltimore to live. While the bishop was visiting Epiphany church some time after, the poor woman met him after service and thanked him most gratefully for what he had done.

"How did you use the money?" asked the bishop.

"My poor husband," replied the widow, "never had a tombstone over his grave. When I got the $640 I had one made, and that money nearly paid for it."

SOME ABSURD EASTER CUSTOMS

"Lifting" In the English Villages—The Mystery Play at Monaco.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

Who knows the amusing story of Oswy, king of Northumbria, who, some time back in the 600s, decided for the Romish calendar for Easter in that controversy as to its rightful date over which so much time and excitement were wasted for a number of centuries? After hearing the sides of the two parties, he asked the bishop who stood for the Alexandrian calendar, if any such trust had been given to his St. Augustine as that given to Peter, of being the gatekeeper of heaven. On having it confessed that there had not, "Well," said Oswy—and any other claims for the Alexandria adherant seemed not of moment—"since I should be sorry to reach heaven and not be admitted, it must be to the Romish party the fixing of Easter shall be given."

It is strange that absurdities should have arisen from what is to Christians the solemn idea of the resurrection. In one of the English countries a grave divine stepped into a wayside inn one day of Easter week. No sooner was he seated than two strapping women rushed in, and, making what children call a "chair" with their arms, invited him to be "lifted" and carried in state through the streets. With a small sum of money he bought them off and made amends for his evident dismay at what they had considered an honor. On Easter Monday and Shrove Tuesday the people were in the habit of going about "lifting" or "heaving" each other, each three times. A singular travesty to be an outgrowth from the "lifting" of Christ in the resurrection! In Chester it is somewhat more daintily done, gayly dressed young men carrying a white silk covered and berthboned chair through the streets, in which they carry in turn the pretty girls they chance upon, from whom a kiss is demanded for each of the bearers at the end of the ride. A more pisturesque custom, perhaps, but not especially solemn.

At the little mystery play which is yearly, on Good Friday, given at Manaco, that tiny principality in the Mediterranean, chronology is hardly a matter of consequence. It is a very grotesque affair and a delightfully mediaeval relic. The members of a brotherhood act the different parts, and a special house preserves the costumes and decorations in all their remarkable motleyness and mixture. It is a supposed enactment of the incidents of the passion, hardly an approach to a beautiful representation, as is the play at Oberammergau, but gone through with quite as serious and intent. In each episode the character of Christ is taken by a different person, for some singular reason always an old man. The other characters are all impersonated until the final scenes, when puppets are used entirely. There is a singular pageant during the performance, in which all the characters pass before the spectators; and not only all the characters, but all characters of any note, we will say—or the population would be too severely taxed—that have ever been heard of in the Bible. Hardly any are forgotten, and the discrepancy of their periods with that of the enacted drama is not considered. Pilate has a slave in white satin following him, who presents him with a basin of water on his pronouncing the words: "I wash my hands of him!" His colonel (he is called "colonel") is an enormously tall man, always riding so small a horse that his feet touch the ground. No one knows the reason of this, but it may be their idea of an all-overpowering commander. The entire Jewish nation is imposingly presented by a number of young persons in blue blouses and firemen's helmets, and, by no means least of all, Adam and Eve enter in Louis XV costumes and eat apples from the boughs of an orange tree.

Nevertheless, with the scent of fruits in the air, the blazing yellow wax lights and torches under the dark sky, in the picturesque and bizarre little city, the glamour of the middle ages and of the old world customs of a still simple people is unique and interesting.

She Saw the Tides.

(New York Tribune.)

"It was my fate to be married to a western lady who had never been east until after our marriage, she having been born and brought up in a small western city, where, there being a good private school of something more than a local reputation, she was also educated. We went to Chicago after the wedding ceremony, and it was there that she had her first sight of a body of water of any considerable size. That seemed to delight her greatly, and she was as anxious as I to get to the seashore, where we purposed stopping for a couple of weeks, taking in the Jersey shore resorts of which she had much read. Long Branch was our first stopping place, and we had hardly doffed our wraps and removed the stains of travel before there came from her pretty lips, as the first request she had made of me since the wedding: 'John, dear, before we have luncheon or go anywhere to see anything or anybody, won't you please take me out to see the tide rise and fall? It's a phenomena that I have read about and studied over, and I am not wholly sure but that one of the reasons why I married you was that by marrying a New York man I should have a chance to see the rise and the fall of the tide.' Of course I took her out to the beach as soon as we could go, and she stood like one fascinated while she watched the waves come rolling in to break on the beach, and then go swishing back into the arms of mother ocean. I don't think she said a word for fully ten minutes while she drank her fill of the sight, unless it was to give expression to an occasional 'Oh!' as some unusually large breaker rushed towards where she stood and beat itself to fragments. Finally I managed to get her away from the spot, after telling her that she would have to wait for at least six hours if she would see all of the phenomena she so longed for. Her first comment was 'I don't see how it is that the moon can make the water rise and fall like that. Please tell me all about it.' I expect that I rather swelled with importance as I gave her a lecture on the operation of the tides, and I fancy I made a rather better recitation than I ever did at college, though it was filled with woeful inaccuracies. For a week we spent a great part of our leisure time watching the rise and fall of the tide, and even now we occasionally go where we can watch the ceaseless motion of the waters down at Coney Island and other near-by resorts. She seems to still enjoy it as much as she does going to the theatre, and there is a great saving of money in the family exchequer. I have a few friends who have either married western girls or have had western people come to visit them, and several have told me that this wanting to see the tide rise and fall is a by no means uncommon desire among young men and women who have read and studied and thought, and yet were never quite able to grasp the thing."

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The Orator of the Stable.

(Woman's Home Companion.)

Opie Read, the novelist, and Charles Eugene Banks, the poet, once made a tour together in Arkansas, giving readings from their own works. One evening in a certain town just as Banks had started to recite a favorite and touching poem—his own—a donkey in a shed just behind the "opera house" lifted up his mighty voice, and brayed as hoarsely and vociferously as ever donkey did. The partition wall between the opera house and the donkey shed was so thin and open that it seemed as if the donkey was at Banks' elbow.

The poet managed to get through his verses despite the discordant accompaniment, and then Read's turn came. He went on and told a story, and the donkey was respectfully silent. But when Banks began again the Balaamite steed broke forth with renewed vigor. The audience tittered, and Banks was indignant, but pulled through.

Again Read told a story without hindrance, and then again the donkey started in with Banks. A rude boy in the gallery shouted:

"One at a time down there!"

Read, moved by pity for his associate, bribed a stage-boy to lead the donkey afar off, and detain the unwelcome singer until the entertainment was over.

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Senator Cullom and Editor Medill.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Senator Cullom sat on the comfortable leather sofa in the office of Controller Dawes at the treasury department and talked of Joseph Medill. The reminiscences were most kindly. And yet there was a time when the senator read all manner of "shots" at him on the editorial pages of the Tribune. That time too, was in a campaign when such shots were supposed to count. Mr. Medill held to the gold old-fashioned doctrine that an infusion of the personal in journalism seasoned the editorial page. The senator understood this and treasurer no grievance. One day at the close of the campaign, during which the Tribune had conducted continuous hostilities toward him, he was in Chicago, and, meeting a Tribune man, inquired how his old friend Medill was. Before he knew what was going on the reporter found that smart young man had informed Mr. Medill he wanted to see him, and that Mr. Medill had telephoned back that he was at the Tribune office.

"Of course," said the senator, "I went up there, although I had had no such intention when the conversation started. As I went in Mr. Medill greeted me very cordially. He evidently wasn't entertaining anything personal against me. So I asked:

"'Look here, Medill! Why in thunder have you been roasting me all through this campaign?'

"Medill smiled and said:

"'Cullom, sit down and let me tell you a story. John A. Logan asked me a question very much like that at the close of a campaign some years ago. He didn't like what the Tribune had been saying about him. One day I heard a knock at the door. I said, "Come in!" The door opened and there was John, with his eyes flashing, his hair thrown back and a look on his face a little fiercer than usual. "Come in," I said again. "Do I come in a friend or foe?" said Logan. "I pass, senator. You make it," I said. Logan came in and sat down and we had a pleasant visit.'

"Of course," said Senator Cullom, "I 'followed suit' when Medill had told his story on Logan. I found him very genial. It was evident at once he hadn's anything against me."

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Department of Public Works, Bureau of Streets.

Chicago, March 14, 1898.

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