

FALL TRADE HAS BEGUN

Jobbing Centers Report a Stimulated Demand.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR FARMERS.

Russia Alone of All the Other Wheat Exporters Will Be Able to Compete with the United States—The American Farmer Alive to the Situation—Failures for a Week—Speculation in Wall Street Lively—Advance in Stocks.

New York, July 26.—Bradstreet's says: The widespread confidence that there will be a marked revival in general trade in the fall continues to grow, and with it material evidence that it is well founded. Chicago jobbers in clothing, dry goods and shoes and manufactures, there and elsewhere, of pianos, organs, wagons and farm implements, report that fall business has begun, which is much earlier than usual. The distribution of general merchandise from St. Louis is a little less active, although trade there is favorable. Like reports are received from Pittsburgh, notwithstanding dullness in iron and steel.

Savannah, in spite of this being the busy season on plantations; Omaha, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, where merchants are feeling the influence of a prospectively large crop of wheat; and from Galveston and other points in Texas, on the favorable crop outlook and confidence in an increased movement of merchandise next fall. Demand for supplies for shipment to the Klondike gold region has made July the busiest instead of the dull month in the commercial year at Seattle, and has had an influence on sales of staples at Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco.

Wheat Crop Outlook.

The world's wheat crop outlook continues to favor the United States, much as it did eighteen years ago. The outlook is that Russia alone of all other wheat exporters will be able to compete with the United States. The advance of more than 20 cents a bushel compared with a year ago, in the face of a domestic wheat crop probably 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year, and the prospect for a continued higher level for quotations, owing to increased demand from importing countries, explain why the American farmer is to secure his proportion of the advance and the coming era of prosperity. That he is alive to the situation is indicated by a tendency to hold back wheat already harvested, notwithstanding higher quotations.

Unfavorable features include the continuance of the strike of bituminous coal miners in the western and southern states, which now begins to threaten the continued activity of industries dependent upon that variety of fuel; the practical stagnation of the Bessemer pig iron and steel market, with prices as low as ever known; the shutting down of New England cotton mill machinery to reduce output and get rid of stocks on hand; and the unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods market, owing to the relatively low prices of products, compared with quotations for raw material.

Exports of Wheat and Corn.

Exports of wheat (four included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 1,978,828 bushels, an increase of about 456,000 bushels, as compared with last week, for which shipments from the ports of New York and Baltimore are largely responsible. The corresponding total in the like week last year was 3,073,000 bushels, in the week two years ago 1,265,000 bushels, three years ago 3,888,000 bushels, and in the corresponding period in 1892 it was 4,963,000 bushels. Exports of Indian corn amount to 2,298,379 bushels this week, contrasted with 2,723,000 bushels last week, 1,288,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 770,000 bushels two years ago, 256,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 1,587,000 bushels in the like week of 1892.

There are 220 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, as compared with 247 last week, 250 in the week a year ago, and 459 in the corresponding period in 1892. There were twenty-one business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against thirty-eight last week, thirty-one in the week a year ago, and twenty-five two years ago.

Activity and Advance in Stocks.

Bradstreet's review of the stock market says: Activity and decided advances have ruled in speculation. The agreement of the conference committee on the tariff bill and the prompt passage of the measure by the house gave a decided impetus to the market early in the week, and the fact that the action of the senate was still delayed was not regarded as seriously endangering the bill. Expectations of revival in business activity are supplemented by the influence of the fine crops here and the expected large demand for our cereals from Europe. The advance in wheat has accordingly been a factor in the marked assertion of speculative confidence, and with the belief that western railroads will enjoy a period of heavy traffic and large earnings, and thus be able to increase their dividends materially, leading financial interests have given support to the granger stocks, encouraging similar manifestations in connection with other parts of the share list.

Increase in Public Buying.

At the same time there has been a very marked increase in the public buying of securities. Professional traders sold stocks early in the week on the idea that the movement was premature and had, at least temporarily, reached a culmination. The covering of the short interest thus created was effective in aiding the advances recorded later in the week.

London, too, seems to have been influenced by an unfavorable sentiment toward this market and the selling by the local professional element resulted in the creation of a considerable foreign short interest. On Friday European purchases and coverings were a feature.

Killed by a Train.

Dixon, Ill., July 26.—Eva Thomas, aged 84, a resident since 1839, was killed on the railroad track at Franklin Grove Saturday morning.

EXPLOSION OF NAPHTHA.

Four Men Are Dead and Several Others Mortally Wounded.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 26.—Four men are dead, several are mortally wounded and a half dozen more seriously injured by the explosion of naphtha vapor in the hold of the steamer Nutmeg at 6:20 o'clock Friday night. The men were at supper when the explosion occurred and were hurled in every direction. Following is the list of dead and injured: Jerry Connors, died while being taken to the hospital; Patrick Moran, killed instantly; Jerry O'Connell, died at the hospital; unknown man found dead in the hold. Injured: John Connolly, burned about the face and chest; Patrick Glennan, deck hand, thought to be fatally burned; John Hartwell, seriously burned on the chest and arms and limbs; Edward Lynch, burned about the face and head; Michael McGuire, probably fatally burned about the face and chest; Michael Reardon, burned about the face and neck, internal injuries, not expected to live.

The explosion occurred immediately beneath the supper table and blew a hole in the deck ten feet wide. The steamer was set on fire, but the flames were easily extinguished.

HELEN GOULD VISITS CHAUTAUQUA.

Donates \$5,000 to Bishop Vincent's Proposed Sacred Hall.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 26.—Miss Helen Gould has been in Chautauqua for several days. Every effort was made to guard the fact that the New York heiress was at the lake. Miss Gould's visit to Chautauqua has made one man happy. That man is Bishop Vincent. For years he has desired to build what will be called the Hall of Christ. Twenty thousand dollars was the sum necessary to carry out the plan.

When Miss Gould arrived at the lake the bishop had \$15,000 of the money. Now he has \$20,000, and may begin the erection of the Hall of Christ as soon as he wishes. Miss Gould heard of Bishop Vincent's wish and, learning that the deficiency was \$5,000, she sent a check to him for that amount. She made an effort to keep the donation from the press. The building will be the finest on the grounds, and it is to be of marble. It will be used as a gallery of sacred art and a repository for sacred literature.

MANY PEOPLE HURT.

The Casino Summer Theater at Paducah, Ky., Destroyed by Fire.

Paducah, Ky., July 26.—The Casino summer theater at Remona park burned Friday night at 10 o'clock. A performance was being given to 600 people when the fire broke out from a fireworks display on the stage. The audience was panic-stricken.

Probably more than 100 persons were injured by being burned or trampled. Several of the actors were painfully burned. The building was covered with tar paper and was in a mass of flames inside of a minute. It is reported that three or four children perished in the flames, but this cannot be verified. All the doctors in the city were required to look after the injured. Colonel Reuben Rowland and wife were seriously injured in the stampede.

Regarded as Salisbury's Answer.

London, July 26.—Dispatches from Washington say that in many parts of the United States the ordering of H. M. S. Renown to American waters as the flagship of the British north Atlantic squadron, is regarded as Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Sherman in the sealing controversy. Inasmuch as this is the first time a battleship of the first-class has been sent into that quarter. The fact of the case is that the admiralty had decided to send the Renown weeks before Secretary Sherman's special dispatch to Ambassador Hay was written.

Twenty-five Tramps Arrested.

Tekamah, Neb., July 26.—The federal government was forced to interfere on account of the high-handed manner in which the tramps of Nebraska were holding up trains. As a result, twenty-five were taken to Omaha and placed in jail. Friday 100 tramps gathered here and announced that they would permit no trains to pass through on the Omaha line unless the company agreed to transport them to Sioux City free. Two trains were stopped, one being a mail train. In the latter were a number of United States deputy marshals.

No Evidence of Poison.

Appleton, Wis., July 26.—Alma Grimm, the 15-year-old girl charged with having attempted to poison the family of Julius Semrow of the town of Freedom, where she was employed as a domestic, by putting "Rough on Rats" in their food, was discharged Friday afternoon on the basis of the preliminary examination. Not a particle of evidence was introduced to show that "Rough on Rats" or other poison was present in the food.

Bloomington Will Celebrate.

Bloomington, Ill., July 26.—The first white settlers reached this vicinity in 1822, and the McLean Historical society proposes to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary this fall. They have selected Sept. 1 as the date, and Orendorf Grove, where the first habitation was made, as the scene for the observance. Among the noted speakers will be former Vice President A. E. Stevenson.

Fatally Shot His Brother.

Bloomfield, Ind., July 26.—Near Dresden, a little town ten miles east of here, two brothers, Butler and Morton Rice, became engaged in a quarrel and Morton attacked Butler with a chair and was about to strike when Butler drew a revolver and shot him through the left lung. Butler surrendered himself to the authorities. Morton will die.

Church Blown Down.

Hinton, W. Va., July 26.—A terrible rain and thunder storm occurred in this city and county. The Episcopal church, one of the finest buildings in the city, was blown to the ground, together with several dwellings in the immediate vicinity. Crops are practically ruined.

Carlists Are Active.

Madrid, July 26.—In view of the universal unrest among all classes and political parties in Spain the Carlists leaders have decided to begin an active political propaganda throughout the whole country.

Population of Kankakee.

Kankakee, Ill., July 26.—The latest census of Kankakee, just completed, gives the city a population of 12,144, a gain of 5,065 over the census of 1890.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Samuel Green hanged herself in a barn near her home at Fostoria, O. It is said she feared insanity.

Robert Pantan shot and killed Tom Satterwhite in Powell county, Ky., over the questions as to who should drop money in a church collection box.

J. A. Morton, ex-governor of North Carolina, was buried at Hart, Oceana county, Mich., with military honors. He was acting governor during the civil war, and in 1865 came north to Michigan.

Frederick Hoag of Reading, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast. He had been disappointed in love.

The city of Philadelphia has 3,349 teachers employed in its public schools, and their salary list for the next year aggregates \$2,459,400.

Otto Werner was crushed to death under a farmer's wagon at Jackson, Mich., while trying to climb upon a wheel.

A. J. Green, a well-to-do farmer, aged 85 years, was killed by an Evansville and Terre Haute train near Haubstadt, Ind.

John Jones, an insurance broker, has changed his name to Arthur Seymour, to avoid confusion owing to the great number of John Joneses in New York city.

Mrs. Ida Strom of Victoria, Ill., has begun suit for \$10,000 damages against her grandfather, David Grim, for alleged defamation of character.

It is estimated that greater quantities of gold and silver have been sunk in the sea than are now in circulation on earth.

Lightning struck a powder magazine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., exploding twenty tons of powder and killing John Higgins.

Eight thousand persons at San Francisco saw Geo. Dixon and Dal Hawkins fight twenty rounds to a draw last night.

The Bank of Mammoth Springs, Ark., closed its doors and named C. G. Buford as assignee. Assets, \$100,000; liabilities, \$71,000, of which about \$25,000 is individual deposits.

The annual earnings of miners in Silesia, Germany, are, after subtracting the insurance, only \$147 to \$200.

Jim Grey, a negro, was lynched near Goldville, S. C., for assaulting a child.

HAY AND SALISBURY MEET.

Negotiations Regarding Bering Sea Seals Proceed Smoothly.

London, July 26.—The negotiations for an international conference as to sealing in the Bering sea are proceeding smoothly and the prospects are favorable for an early agreement between the two governments. Ambassador Hay had a long and satisfactory interview with Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, Friday, and afterward met Lord Salisbury. Later in the day he sent several code dispatches to Secretary Sherman. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We are given to understand that Mr. Foster is not conducting the negotiations with Great Britain in the Bering sea controversy, his position being defined by his own side as adviser on the technical questions."

"We are asked to state that all negotiations with Lord Salisbury on this subject are conducted by Ambassador Hay. It would seem unnecessary to most people that this should have to be officially stated, but there are reasons why the actual position should be properly described. It may be said on very good ground that the United States government is anxious in this, as in other matters, to adhere to the usages of diplomatic courtesy and the negotiations in this country have been conducted in the most friendly manner."

Death Expected at Any Moment.

Providence, R. I., July 26.—The physicians attending the United States Senator Doellittle of Wisconsin, who is ill with Bright's disease at the home of his daughter at Edgewood, reported that the patient was very weak and that death might be expected at any moment.

Costly Fire at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., July 26.—It is now estimated that the loss on the Peoria grape sugar plant, destroyed Friday night, will reach \$500,000. The building was eight stories high, or creased a half block and was well equipped with new machinery.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—July, opened 75½c, closed 76½c; September, opened 71½c, closed 72½c; December, opened 72½c, closed 73½c. Corn—July, opened nominal, closed 27½c; September, opened 27½c, closed 28½c; December, opened 27½c, closed 28½c. May, opened 29½c, closed 31½c. Oats—July, opened nominal, closed 17½c; September, opened 18½c, closed 19½c; May, opened 20½c, closed 21½c. Pork—July, opened nominal, closed \$7.70; September, opened \$7.75, closed \$7.75. Lard—September, opened \$4.12½, closed \$4.17½; October, opened \$4.17½, closed \$4.22½.

Produce: Butter—Extra, creamery, 1½c; good, 1½c; extra, 1½c; fresh packing, 1½c. Eggs—Fresh, 99½c per dozen. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 60c; for live, chickens, 8c; spring, 99½c; ducks, 66½c. New potatoes, 1½c; 1½c per lb. Blackberries—Early harvest, 50c per 16-qt. case. Raspberries—Red, 50c per 24-pt. case; black, 40c per 16-qt. case.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 19,000; sales ranged at \$2.40 to \$2.75 for pigs, \$2.50 to \$2.75 for light hogs, \$2.25 to \$2.50 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 400; quotations ranged at \$4.95 to \$5.25 for choice to extra shipping steers, \$4.40 to \$4.90 for good to choice do., \$4.20 to \$4.50 for medium do., \$3.80 to \$4.15 for butchers' steers, \$3.25 to \$3.90 for stockers, \$3.70 to \$4.25 for feeders, \$1.50 to \$1.90 for cows, \$2.40 to \$2.75 for heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50 for bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.25 for calves, \$2.75 to \$3.00 for Texas steers, and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for sheep and lambs. Estimated receipts for the day, 6,000; quotations ranged at \$2.75 to \$4.00 for westerns, \$2.70 to \$3.50 for Texans, \$2.75 to \$3.50 for live stock.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 24. Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Cattle—Receipts, 1 car. Hogs—Receipts, 32 cars; market active but 10 to 15c lower for light grades; others steady; Yorkers and light, \$3.90 to \$4.35; pigs, \$3.95 to \$4.00; mixed, \$3.75 to \$3.90; medium, \$3.70; heavy, \$3.70. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7 cars; market dull for lambs; steady for sheep and yearlings; top lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.30; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.65 to \$4.10; wethers, \$4.15 to \$4.25.

PLEASURE IN LONDON.

EARL'S COURT IS THE SUCCESSOR OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Its Various Expositions, Credited to Different Countries, Are Only Pretences. The Great Thing, the Only Thing, Is the Place Itself.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell contributes to The Century an article on "Play in London." After speaking of Vauxhall Gardens and Cremorne Mrs. Pennell says:

Everybody knows what the old garden was like—Thackeray has seen to that—with the hundred thousand lamps always lighted, the fiddlers who made ravishing melodies, the singers, the dancers, the Mme. Saquis on the slack rope ascending to the stars, the hermit in the illuminated hermitage, the dark walks so favorable to lovers, the pots of stout, the dinners and suppers—in a word, the sort of combination of cafe, music hall, restaurant and Fourth of July that nowhere else has been brought to such perfection; that to Sir Roger had seemed long before Thackeray's day "a kind of Mohammedan paradise." But what everybody does not know so well is that London still has its garden, called by another name, to be sure, ignored by Murray and Baedeker and offering another programme, Mme. Saquis and hermits gone from it apparently forevermore, but precisely the same in principle and practice.

Vauxhall has vanished; Cremorne sends up no more rockets skyward to fill the night with beauty; the Crystal palace is only for the suburb and the country cousin, but every summer Earl's court has its exhibition—an exhibition only by courtesy, only out of deference to the present fashion of gathering our knowledge or pretending to while we play. One year it was called Italian, and there were macaroni and chianti in the restaurants, and a nice new pastebord forum. Another year it was German, and the air was heavy with the fragrance of schnitzel and wurst. Then it was American, for a change, and cowboys and red Indians swagged across the scene, and soda water and maple sugar figured on the menu. Now it happens to be Indian, with a fine oriental flavor, but by the time this is published it will be something else, and it really matters very little. The exhibition, attributed to any nation, would be as gay. Nobody cares save, perhaps, a few tradesmen and mummies, who smell the commercial battle from afar. It is an open secret that the semblance of a show is there merely to court avoidance. The years in passing have turned it into a big bazaar, but not even in this guise can it prove the chief attraction.

No; the great thing, the only thing, that counts is the garden, where one may walk under pleasant trees; where one may sip the continental and drink tea or coffee at little tables—but most tea, in capacious pots—to the accompaniment of thick slabs of cake; where one may be still more un-English and eat one's dinner outdoors—not like a wild beast in a cage, as in the old "box" at Vauxhall, but in company, on a low, broad veranda, where there are side shows more diverting than Pepsy ever dreamed of; where one may loaf away the summer evening, listening to music which is at least as good as the honest Briton likes it. For the truth is the garden furnishes just that form of amusement which Mr. Henry James has lamented was not to be found in London, and so long as it is open one need not, as he thought, "give up the idea of going to sit somewhere in the open air, to eat an ice and listen to a band of music." Only the amusement must be shared with so big a crowd that one will have to scramble for a chair, engage a dinner table full 12 hours beforehand, and struggle to get home by underground or bus as furiously as the mob fights to push into the pit of a popular theater.

To provide the Englishman with a crowd, to give him the chance to use his elbows, is to convince him that he is enjoying himself. And the old garden's questionable features, its revelers, its jockeys and courtesans and gamblers—where are they? Where are the snows of yesteryear? All gone with other times and other morals. The world of Earl's court and Kensington has taken the exhibition under its protection, and there sits in stately splendor a magnificent example of respectability, within an inclosure humorously called the Welcome club, because admission is refused to all but the elect. Where the west end condescends to spend its afternoons and evenings there surely every one may venture in safety by night as by day. Indeed there is a strong domestic element about the exhibition. It is a place for the family, a playground for the decorous.

Our Queer Language.

It is little wonder that foreigners are in despair in learning to speak the English language. One of the greatest difficulties is the way in which the same syllabic sounds have often very different meanings.

"You'll get run in," said the pedestrian to the wheelman without a light. "You'll get run into," savagely responded the cyclist as he knocked the pedestrian down and ran up his spine.

"You'll get run in, too," said the policeman as he stepped from behind a tree and grabbed the wheel.

And just then another scorching came along without a light, so the policeman ran in two.—Exchange.

At the beginning of the present century the Bible could be studied by only one-fifth of the earth's population. Now it is translated into languages which make it accessible to nine-tenths of the world's inhabitants.

Teapots are used in China only by the poor. Among the wealthy it is customary to put the tea leaves in each cup and pour water on them.

THE LOBSTER TANK.

An Aquarium Exhibit That Many View With Lively Interest.

There are few tanks at the aquarium more interesting than that containing the lobsters. The lobsters there now are not great, like some of the monsters that have been exhibited, but they are lively and in good condition, and the display of their characteristics as they move about or pause to eat is almost startling to one unfamiliar with the lobster in life.

Whoever has picked up a live lobster in a market and found the big claws drooping, as they will if the lobster hasn't much life left in him, is sure to be interested when he sees the lobster here walking off briskly on his slender legs, carrying his big claws in front of him clear of the ground and his heavy tail clear likewise. His ordinary manner of progression is forward, and when he turns he swings his heavily weighted projecting ends with facility, but if he meets an obstruction or an enemy his usual way is to dart backward and perhaps diagonally upward through the water, which the lobster can do with great suddenness.

The lobster's feeding apparatus is wonderful. About the mouth there are lots of little attachments, all the time in motion when the lobster is feeding, which slice the food off in little shreds as the lobster holds it up to his mouth. If another lobster should come up, this lobster would know it, even though the other came up behind or at the side, and would turn to defend himself or to fight or to flee or to warn the other away.

The lobster's long feelers he can project one in one direction and the other in another, and with these, as he moves forward, back or sideways, he guards against danger.

There are perhaps a dozen lobsters in the tank. In the center of the tank there is a little rock. There is likely to be seen upon this rock a little lobster, not a dull, old lobster lying down, but an alert young lobster standing up and supporting easily his big claws and his powerful tail—a young lobster ready to eat, to fight or to run away.—New York Sun.

ZULU JINRIKISHA MEN.

Head Decorations That Are as Grotesque as They Are Ingenious.

The Zulu jinrikisha men are compelled by the English authorities to wear a uniform—a white linen tunic and loose white trousers cut off above the knee. They were like children playing at horse in the nursery, and they uttered continuous native gurglings, partly like turtles and partly like the hallooing ejaculations at one of our African Methodist camp meetings. They all appeared very happy during this performance, which continued so long that I calculated the amount of energy expended to represent about ten miles of unpaid travel. Though the body dress was uniform, there was magnificent diversity regarding head decoration. One would wear a common straw hat hung around the brim with tassels suggestive of a pagoda, and the chief delight of the wearer was in shaking his head for the pleasure of making the tassels dance. Another had fastened a pair of cow horns on either side of his head immediately above the ears, and he grinned at me so offensively that I concluded he must have taken great pains with the construction of this hideous headpiece. The kinky top of a third had been interlaced with an enormous profusion of long strings of wool, to which small fluffy balls were attached at short intervals.

The head of a negro so decorated looked like a huge black mop or one of those skye terrier dogs about whom one is never safe in saying which is the other end. In repose it is uncanny, but when your jinrikisha Zulu springs about in the shafts and throws his head up and down like a colt impatient of the bit the effect upon the newly arrived is akin to what I once experienced when a long black leg of wood upon which I proposed to rest myself turned out to be a huge black snake resting from his gastronomic exercises.—Poulney Bigelow in Harper's Magazine.

Off the Malay Coast.

Sailing up the coast in a native craft, you may almost fancy yourself one of the early explorers skirting the lovely shores of some undiscovered country. As you sprawl on the bamboo decking under the shadow of the immense palm leaf sail—which is so ingeniously rigged that, if taken aback, the boat must turn turtle, unless, by the blessing of the gods, the mast parts asunder—you look out through half closed eyelids at a very beautiful coast. The waves dance and glimmer and shine in the sunlight, the long stretch of sand is as yellow as a buttercup, and the fringes of graceful casuarina trees quiver like aspens in the breeze and shimmer in the heat haze. The wash of the waves against the boat's side and the ripple of the bow make music in your drowsy ears, and as you glide through cluster after cluster of thickly wooded islands you lie in that delightful comatose state in which you have all the pleasure of existence, with none of the labor of living.—"In Court and Kampong," by Hugh Clifford.

Precepts of Experience.

"He," sobbed the verdant bride, "does not love me any more."

"You are lucky," said the seasoned matron, "if he does not love you any less."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Boer does just as little work as will help keep himself and his family alive, and most of that he gets done by Kafir servants, who, in the more out of the way districts, at any rate, are practically slaves.

In some of the cities of Europe the cost of putting out a fire is made a charge upon the property of the person for whose benefit the fire department is called out.

NO DANGER OF

Why Uncle Sam's Big Gun Forward Live Is

There is no longer any civil war, says Woodrow Wilson. Atlantic. There was war between the south and the rest of the nation but their differences were removable in other way. There was no prospect that slavery, the root of those differences, would ever disappear in the mere process of growth. It was to be apprehended, on the contrary, that the very processes of growth would inevitably lead to the extension of slavery and the perpetuation of radical social and economic contrasts and antagonisms between state and state, between region and region. A heroic remedy was the only remedy. Slavery being removed, the south is now joined with the west—joined with it in a stage of development, as a region chiefly agricultural, without diversified industries, without a multifarious trade, without those subtle extended nerves which come with all round economic development, and which make men keenly sensible of the interests that link the world together, as it were, into a single community. But these are lines of difference which will be effaced by mere growth, which time will calmly ignore. They make no boundaries for armies to cross.

Tide water Virginia was thus separated once from her own population within the Alleghany valleys—held two jealous sections within her own limits. Massachusetts once knew the sharp divergences of interest and design, which separated the coast settlements upon the bay from the restless pioneers who had taken up the free lands of her own western counties. North Carolina was once a comfortable and indifferent "east" to the uneasy "west" that was to become Tennessee. Virginia once seemed old and effete to Kentucky. The "great west" once lay upon the Ohio, but has since disappeared there, overlaid by the changes which have carried the conditions of the "east" to the great lakes and beyond.

There has never yet been a time in our history when we were without an "east" and a "west," but the novel day when we shall be without them is now in sight. As the country grows it will inevitably grow homogeneous. Population will not henceforth spread, but compact, for there is no new land between the seas where the "west" can find another lodgment. The conditions which prevail in the ever widening "east" will sooner or later cover the continent, and we shall at last be one people.

THE ARTIST'S PRIVILEGE.

No Phase of Life Which the Realist May Not Touch.

In a defense of his literary methods Arthur Morrison, the English novelist, writes in The New Review: "I have been asked, in print, if I think that there is no phase of life which the artist may not touch. Most certainly I think this; more, I know it. It is the artist's privilege to seek his material where he thinks well, and it is no man's privilege to say him nay. If the community has left horrible places and horrible lives before his eyes, then the fault is that of the community, and to picture these places and these lives becomes not merely his privilege, but his duty. It was my fate to encounter a place in Shoreditch where children were born and reared in circumstances that gave those children no reasonable chance of living decent lives, where they were born foredoomed to a criminal or semicriminal career. It was my experience to learn the ways of this place, to know its inhabitants, to talk with them, eat, drink and work with them.

"For the existence of this place and for the evils it engendered the community was responsible, and every member of the community was and is responsible in his degree. If I had been a rich man, I might have attempted to discharge my peculiar responsibility in one way; if I had been a statesman, I might have tried another. Being neither of these things, but a simple writer of fiction, I endeavored to do my duty by writing a tale wherein I hoped to bring the comprehension of others. There are those who say I should have turned away my eyes and passed by on the other side, on the very respectable precedent of the priest and the Levite in the parable."

Dosed the Doctor.

"Doctor, just an instant, please," exclaimed a caller at the office of a man of physic as he caught sight of the physician disappearing in his private office.

"I'll see you shortly, sir," was the curt reply.

"But a second is all I want," persisted the caller.

"I'll see you directly, sir," with sternness.

The visitor took a seat in the general reception room, read the afternoon paper through, looked at the pictures, played with the dog and took a nap. After 30 minutes or more had passed the medicine man came out of his den and with an air of condescension said to the visitor:

"Well, now, my man, I am at your service. Your turn has come. What can I do for you?"

"Oh, nothing in particular," was the reply. "I just dropped in to tell you that your neighbor's three cows have escaped from the barn and are having a picnic in your garden and flower beds."—Strand Magazine.

A Plain Direction.

Canon Knox-Little told a good story once at a church congress. He said he remembered a lich gate in front of a beautiful church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door, "This is the gate of heaven," and underneath was the large notice, "Go round the other way."—Household Words.