IN MICHIGAN.

GLFANINGS FROM A WIDE FIELD OF OBSERVATION.

The Peninsular State's Fact, Fancy and Gossip.

The Earp Notes.

ANN ARBOR, April 24.—The depredations of Rev. Samuel Earp, the former rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, who left the charge and the city under a financial cloud bordering on fraud last summer, is brought to the public notice again by the commencement of the suit of Miss Rebecca Henriques against the Ypsilanti savings bank. Miss Henriques indorsed two of the reverend gentleman's notes for $2,500 and $4,000 respectively, and the suit is brought to restrain the bank from disposing of or trying to enforce collection of these notes. Miss Henriques was sworn and claims that her signature was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. She was a member of Earp's congregation and he came to her and asked her if she would do him a favor. He had a little business in Ypsilanti and wanted her signature to some papers. She signed the papers without reading them, supposing them to be on church business. Last July she learned that it was reported that she had endorsed for Dr. Earp, and on going to the Ypsilanti bank she was shown these two notes. She swore that she never had any idea she had endorsed a note or financial paper of any kind for Rev. Earp. Miss Henriques is a wealthy maiden lady, but says that her business interests have always been cared for by her attorneys and that she knew nothing of business matters. On cross-examination it was brought out that she now held Rev. Earp's notes herself for $1,250 and must have known of his financial condition. An affidavit was presented from Rev. Earp stating that he had not told Miss Henrique what she was signing, neither that it was a church or financial paper. The bank presented evidence to show their connection with the notes, and the case rested.

The Third Party Ticket.

JACKSON, April 26.—The prohibitionists of this county held a conference at the Hurd house in this city, yesterday afternoon. G. P. Warner of Adrian, secretary of the state prohibition league, was present and delivered an address, in which he pointed out some of the causes of failure heretofore and urged through organization. It was decided to place prohibition speakers in the field early, and among those selected are John P. St. John of Kansas; Mary E. Lathrap, S. B. Stranahan of Brooklyn; M. J. Fanning and Levi Decker. They appointed a committee to organize the county and make a thorough canvass. Also, to see that the work is properly carried on. It was voted as the sense of the meeting that the state convention be held in June and the county convention be held two weeks previous. It was the opinion of a number of the speakers that the prohibitionists, aided by the patrons of industry, stand a good chance of electing at least a portion of their ticket this fall.

Blown Through a Brick Wall.

FLINT, April 24.—The large boiler at Cook Bros. tile and brick yards, situated near Grand Blanc, six miles south of this city exploded about 10 o'clock yesterday morning with terrific effect. The boiler was fired up for the first time this season, and when the explosion occurred seven boys and men were standing about the engine house. Fred, an 18-year-old son of Henry Cook, was so added so badly that he died within two hours. The other victims were George Baldwin, aged 18 years, and Edward Purcell, another lad about the same age. Young Baldwin's injuries are so bad that recovery is doubtful. The explosion came suddenly and without warning. The brick engine room was badly demolished, and the three injured lads were through the walls and lay several feet from the structure when found by the yard laborers. Physicians were summoned from this city to attend their injuries. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is supposed by many that the engine and boiler were out of repair.

All For $18.

FLINT, April 26.—Something over a year ago a suit for a trifle over $18 was commenced in a Davison justice court, to settle a balance said to be due from one party to another. The decision was in favor of plaintiff and the case then went to the circuit court, defendants being victorious. The matter was then presented to the supreme court and this morning a decision was rendered in favor of the original plaintiff reversing the finding of the circuit court, and ordering a new trial. The costs are now flow figured at $600.

A Nine Hour Day.

LANSING, April 26.—The Lansing masons, bricklayers and plasterers have decided to inaugurate a nine-hour working day on Monday, May 12. It was first proposed to fall square into line with the eight-hour movement, but nine hours was agreed to as a compromise. It is understood that the contractors will accede to the men's demands.

STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

Liquor bonds at Marshal have been fixed at $4,000.

Six new brick stores are going up at Escanaba.

Ionia is talking about operating a $25,000 furniture factory.

Marlette has a brick yard and wants some one to work it.

The Alpena mills have commenced operations for the season.

Ishpeming expects 1,000 new Finns from Finnland direct this year.

A black bear is reported at large in Burton township, Genesee county.

If Ionia can place $25,000 worth of stock, it is to have a furniture manufactory.

The Delta county saw mills have 135,000,000 feet of logs on hand, to work up this summer.

Dr. Marvin Fosdick of Alpena shooting fame, hasn't recovered from his gun shot wounds yet.

Fred E. Lee, the newly elected mayor of Dowagiac, is going to build a $25,000 opera house there.

James Warner of Lawton, was robbed at South Haven Tuesday, and Amos Harben is in jail for the offense.

Lucretia Stout and Ella Andrews were elected school inspectors of Crystal township on the people's ticket by 100 majority.

No one was killed or injured by the explosion of the powder mill at Negaunee Tuesday, the watchman being somewhere else.

The one topic of conversation in Detroit is the flower show. Fourteen thousand people visited it Tuesday and as many Wednesday.

Two thousand men will begin work in 30 days on the Schlesinger syndicate road, from Iron Mountain to Escanaba, a distance of 54 miles.

John Dolan and Frank Swidenski were convicted at Bay City Wednesday of knocking down John Cobb, a woodsman, and robbing him of $90.

Bessie Campbell, Flora Ross and Jennie Jenkinson located in Port Huron recently, having come over from Canada to engage in honest toil, but as they came under contract they were returned to Ontario and will have to starve there as before.

The men in Kirby's shipyard at Grand Haven, now work but nine hours each day, with pay for ten.

The secretary of war has detailed Capt. Philip Reade of the Third infantry, to attend the Michigan state encampment at Goguac lake, July 24-28.

It is said that there is a school district in Hillsdale county where a lady teacher receives $12 per month, out of which she pays $2 to $2.50 per week for board.

The Lansing druggist who distributed boxes of pills promiscuously about the lawns of that town, is now being sought after by the parents of the children who devoured them.

George Sutton's barn, at Northfield, burned Tuesday, together with four horses, six cows, 80 head of sheep and a large amount of farming machinery. Loss about $5,000; partially insured.

J. M. Cromar, the Edmonston agent of the People's bank of Halifax, who skipped to the states with about $7,000 of the bank's money some ten days ago, was arrested at Sand Beach on Wednesday.

D. P. Bacon of Niles, who has been in Chicago investigating the mysterious disappearance of his sister Mattie, is said to be of the opinion that she has not committed suicide, but has gone to a worse fate.

Michigan pays its last cent of bonded indebtedness next Thursday, by cashing $229,000 worth of bonds. It could have paid them long since, had not the state's credit been at a premium and had the holders been willing to surrender them before maturity.

For four years Paul P. Malone of Berrien county, has been trying to evade certain responsibilities that resulted from his failure to marry Miss Higbee. The case case has been concluded at last, the young woman getting a verdict for $3,000, which will enable her to support the child.

Manistee and Petoskey have been "done" by a sweet-spoken young man who pretended to be the agent for a special edition of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly that was to illustrate and boom those cities. It is claimed that he got about $1,500 out of the business men of each place for "puffs."

It is said by authorities that the natural life of three average persons will aggregate 105 years, but there are four persons at Battle Creek living together in one house at that, whose aggregate age is 351 years. James Orey is 83, his brother-in-law, Henry McCauly, 103, his brother, Charles Orey, 85, and Charles Orey's wife 80.

The Southern Flood.

BAYOU SARA, LA., April 26.—As the accounts of the districts where broken levees have let in the water of the river are gathered the appalling extent of the disaster increases. Already the losses are estimated high up in the millions. Grouping together on the little knolls between broken levees through which the water rushes with ungovernable fury were scores of people both white and black, some with babies in arms, while others had dogs secured by a cord. Some of them had nothing else in the world except the clothes they wore on their backs. Whenever the Dacotah on her return from Pointe Coupe discovered a scene like this, the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard. Equally as sad a scene was the poor dumb cattle standing in the water, actually starving. Many of them had not tasted food in days. Capt. John A. Grant, superintendent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, speaking of the Morgensea crevasse says: "This is one of the worst calamities that could have befallen the residents of this state and yet it could have been avoided if the people had only made an effort. If need be, they should have raised $500,000 to hold that levee, and it could have been done, too, and been well invested, as there is $20,000,000 worth of property that will be irretrievably damaged while a little display of energy would certainly have averted it."

Great Scott! They're Back.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Lady Cook, formerly Miss Tennie C. Claffin, her sister, Mrs. Biddulph Martin, formerly Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Mr. Martin have arrived in this city. Mr. Martin said the real object of their visit was to establish two banks, one in New York and one in Chicago. As soon as the banks are properly established Mr. Martin intends to travel for six months and then to return to England, after which they will spend their time equally in England and America.

Mrs. Martin said tonight that Lady Cook and herself would found two homes—one in New York and one in Chicago—for the prevention of crime, where children will be taught to abhor all that is evil in society. Mrs. Martin says it is possible she may take the lecture platform again, as she has received many pressing requests. "I have been offered £1,000 a lecture," she said "but of course I don't want money, and consequently have no mercenary inducements. My husband is rich enough." Mrs. Martin says if she lectures her subject will be, "Oh, Marriage, What Crimes Are Committed in Thy Name!"

When Sir Frances Cook joins the party they will make a tour of the United States. He is a large land owner in Portugal and is detained there at present, owing to the trouble between England and that country.

A Fatal Bruising Match.

BOSTON, Apr. 27.—Last Tuesday evening among the set-tos at the Bay State Athletic club rooms, was one of 10 rounds between James Fallon and John Murray, both of Roxbury. Up to the tenth round Fallon seemed a sure winner, but in that round Murray fought fast and furious and gave Fallon a terrific blow on the left side of the head, just above the ear. Fallon fell to the floor like a log and all medical means were vainly employed to bring him back to consciousness. Fallon's sister became alarmed, and sent for Dr. Cronin, who found that a blood vessel in the left side of the brain had been ruptured, causing paralysis of the entire right side of the body. The police were notified and arrested Murray and William North of Rockingham place. Fallon died Friday night.

The Pillory and Scourge.

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 28.—James Hamilton, John T. Owen and James Owens Isaacs, who were convicted last week of stealing a horse from Eli P. West, a farmer living at Cross Keys, were pilloried for one hour and whipped, getting 20 lashes each, at Georgetown, Saturday. They have a year's time also to serve. There being no jail yard the whipping took place on the village green, on a space roped off to keep back the crowd of 500. The young men were connected with prominent families, and their trial was one of the most hotly contested legal battles ever known in this section.

The Minnesota Leper.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 26.—Frick Nyland, a leper whose rare case has attracted much attention among the medical fraternity, died last Wednesday in obscurity and poverty. The fact of the death has been brought to public notice by a dispute with the health office regarding a burial permit.

Blown to Pieces.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 28.—The Gazette's Cotton Plant special gives an account of a destructive wind and rain storm in Woodruff county at an early hour Saturday morning. Yorkville, a village a few miles southwest of Cotton Plant, was almost entirely blown away, and the damage is very great. Houses, barns, fences and structures of all kinds were taken up by the wind and carried some distance. The store of C. D. York & Co. was completely demolished, and the stock of goods destroyed. Houses were overturned by the force of wind, and families narrowly escaped death. Hundreds of cattle and stock are reported killed, but there is no loss of human life so far as can be learned. A rainfall of four inches added to the damage very considerably.

FROM WASHINGTON

NOW THE SILVER BILL IS THE THING.

A Scheme For Great Grain Elevators.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Chairman Conger has been authorized by a strict party vote to offer the silver bill agreed upon in caucus Wednesday night in place of the modified Windom silver bill already reported by the committee, when the latter is taken up for consideration in the house. Mr. Bland offered several amendments to the bill which were rejected. One of them proposed to base the issue and redemption of the treasury notes on the coinage value of the silver bullion deposited instead of the market value. The chief opposition shown to the bill is because of the failure of the caucus bill to give free legal tender quality to the treasury notes. The feature which distinguished this bill from the former silver bills is the restoration to circulation of about $78,000,000 now in the treasury as a reserve fund under the national bank act held to redeem national bank circulation. The provision for the redemption of the notes in lawful money is not particularly satisfactory to the silver men, but they seem well satisfied with the provision for the purchase of four and a half millions silver bullion. Senator McMillan, who has been an active member of the senate caucus committee, expressed himself as in the main very well pleased with the bill as agreed to. Generally speaking the senator has acted on the committee with Senators Sherman, Morrill, Aldrich and Allison, although he has differed from them materially on some important points. The senator personally favored the purchase of but 3,500,000 ounces per month, which would have been about equal to the American output. He was also in favor of making the silver certificates a full legal tender, as he does not believe in having currency of unequal purchasing or debt paying power.

The silver bill which has been agreed to in the house caucus, and which has also received the approval of the senate conference committee, was the leading topic of discussion about the capitol today. The chief opposition shown to the bill is because of the failure of the caucus bill to give free legal tender quality to the treasury notes. The feature which distinguishes this bill from the former silver bills is the restoration to circulation of about $78,000,000 now in the treasury as a reserve fund under the national bank act held to redeem national bank circulation. The provision for the redemption of the notes in lawful money is not particularly satisfactory to the silver men, but they seem well satisfied with the provision for the purchase of four and a half millions silver bullion. Senator McMillan, who has been an active member of the senate caucus committee, expressed himself as in the main very well pleased with the bill as agreed to. Generally speaking the senator has acted on the committee with Senators Sherman, Morrill Aldrich and Allison, although he has differed from them materially on some important points. The senator personally favored the purchase of but 3,500,000 ounces per month, which would have been about equal to the American output. He was also in favor of making the silver certificates a full legal tender, as he does not believe in having currency of unequal purchasing or debt paying power.

The arguments before the committee on agriculture having under consideration Senator Vance's bill to provide for a system of warehouses for farm produce throughout the country, to be operated by the government, which is to issue its notes upon deposits of grain therein, by Colonel Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Dr. C. W. McCune, chairman of the national committee on legislation of the alliance, were interesting as voicing the views of the farmers' alliance. Col. Polk sketched the decline in agricultural values in the face of the marvelous progress and development of other industries and interests during the last two decades, and insisted that something should be done for the farmer. He charged the fault upon the financial system of the government which had resulted in high-priced money and low-priced products. The remedy Col. Polk suggested was three-fold:

1. Restore silver to its dignity and place as a money metal, with all the rights of coinage and all the qualities of legal tender which gold possesses.

2. Issue sufficient amounts of currency direct to the people at a low rate of interest, to meet the legitimate demands of the business of the country and which shall be legal thender for all debts, public and private.

3. Secure to such issues equal dignity with the money metals, by basing it on real, tangible, substantial values.

Dr. McCune addressed himself more particularly to the merits and details of the system of warehouses as outlined in the bill. He asserted that the merchandise thus stored would not deteriorate below market standard and that the system had proved feasible and practicable in California where the Grangers' bank in 1889 loaned $3,000,000 on certificates issued to farmers on wheat deposited in warehouses owned and controlled by them.

To those who demand "more money" it offers an annual increase of from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. To those who insist upon a sound currency it gives the amplest guarantees against degradation of the American dollar. But to those who would inflate the currency by injecting into it a large volume of money without adequate safeguard against depreciation it offers no comfort whatever. And right here is found the secret of much of the opposition to some of its redemption features.

BRIEFLY SKETCHED.

There are three men in the Oregon state prison each of whom cut off a hand to avoid work.

The marriage of Margaret Blaine to Walter Damrosch has been postponed a month.

Five prisoners charged with penitentiary offenses have escaped from the Marion, Ind., jail.

A well-developed calf having six distinct legs was born on a farm near Pittsburg last week.

The Hendricks monument has arrived in New York from Florence, and will be shipped to Indiana at once.

This week Kremler will be executed in New York by electricity. By the new law only 27 persons can be present.

Charles Brownell, a boy of 19, confesses that he tried to wreck a Lake Shore train near Cleveland a few days ago.

The widow of President Garfield is in Washington visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Stanley Brown. Mrs. Garfield has changed very little since she left the capital.

Miss E. Constance Stone is the first female doctor who has been granted registration in the Australian colonies.

Chicago ex-treasurers are to be sued for about $500,000 in interest on city money pocketed by them during the past 10 years.

The third industrial exposition of Japan is now open. It extends from April 1 to July 31. The show is exclusively Japanese and for the instruction of Japanese.

It was a peculiarity of the late Samuel J. Randall that he left the handling of his own financial matters to his wife. It was a common occurrence for those who were frequently at his home to hear him call to his young son Sammy to ask "mother" for 50 cents or $1 wherewith to buy postage stamps.

The Flooded South.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 28.—A cloudburst struck English, Ind., at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. The water rose rapidly and flooded the streets and many of the houses to a depth of four feet. Within 15 minutes the water began to recede with a rapidity equal to its rise. Much damage was done to property in English and the surrounding country.

DALLAS, TEXAS, April 28.—The Trinity river rose so high that the water-works were submerged at 12 o'clock Saturday, and Sunday the water was up to the second floor of many houses doing great damage.

MORGAN CITY, LA., April 28.—The water has begun to invade the streets in dead earnest. Every one is making active and speedy preparations for the flood, which is now upon us. The merchants are getting lumber for false floors, and removing goods above the higest water mark of 1874. The flood will entail heavy loss upon the people living on the bayous and in swamps near here. A great many of them will be compelled to leave their homes to the mercy of the water, sacrificing crops and property, and probably in some cases, cattle. This means ruin to them and throws many upon the charity of friends hardly able to support themselves.

WEST MELVILLE, LA., April 28.—Everything looks gloomy. There is now more than six feet of water in our town limits and not a sign of land except a small strip of levee on the front. The water is now at the top of the levee and no material obtainable, the earth hereabouts being covered with water. Raining torrents all day Saturday and both river and back water rising.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 28.—J. M. Ferguson has arrived from the rear of Pointe Coupee parish. He came in a skiff and brought with him some household effects, substantiated the rumor of loss of life in the back country, and said that the suffering is terrible in the interior.

VICKSBURG, MISS., April 28.—The sawmill and gin house of Christ Lawrence, situated three and one-half miles from Rolling Fork, Sharkey county, burned Friday night. Fifty or more Negroes having taken refuge from the floods, seven were drowned in attempting to escape from the building.

Sensational Developments.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Testimony before the investigating committee in New York is scorching the Tammany leaders, Richard Croker and Mayor Grant being among the others. One witness testified that when Mayor Grant was a member of the board of alderman, Tammany hall had made desperate efforts to have him appointed commissioner of public works. For this purpose $180,000 was raised, Grant giving $80,000 and Tammany organization the other $100,000. This money was to have been paid to the aldermen for Grant's confirmation by that body. Mayor Edson appointed Rollin M. Squire, however, so the money was not used.

"While Grant was sheriff did he give any money to Mr. Croker or to any member of his family to your knowledge?" asked Ivins.

Mr. McCann was finally forced to reply that Mrs. Croker told him that Mr. Grant, while sheriff, had called at their house frequently. On five different occasions he handed Flossie, the 6-year old daughter of Mr. Croker, an envelope containing $5,000, making $25,000 in all. This money went to pay for the house which the Crokers were living in. The witness also testified that Leicester Holme, Mayor Grant's private secretary, had visited Mrs. Croker, as a representative of Mayor Grant, several times since Mr. Croker went to Europe. Mr. Holme offered Mrs. Croker her expenses and something more if she would go to Germany, she refused. It was also elicited from the witness that Dr. Beekman, the family physician of the Crokers, had been approached by Mr. Holme and asked to go abroad. Witness also testified that the family relations of Mr. Croker were unpleasant. As a matter of fact, witness said, he had contributed to the support of Mr. Croker's family before, after and during Mr. Croker's term as city chamberlain. At this witness almost broke down. This ended one of the most sensational sessions ever held by an investigating committee in New York.

Trying the Crusaders.

The sheriff has served papers upon a number of people at New Lathrop, Mo., who were engaged in the "whisky war" waged on February 7, to appear at the next term of court to be held in May. The names of Andrew J. Carroll and Thomas J. Ward appear in the petitions and they ask for damages in the sum of $1,200 which they allege was what the whisky, beer and cigars that were destroyed was worth. Both men are under indictment for selling liquor unlawfully.

THE MARKETS.

New York Grain Markets.

Wheat	88⅝@	89
Corn	36⅛@	36⅝
Oats	28 @	28¾

Chicago Grain Markets.

Wheat	80 @	80¼
Corn	28 @	28⅛
Oats	20¾@	21¼

Toledo Grain Markets.

Wheat	80¼@	82¼
Corn	28 @	30¼
Oats		23

Detroit Markets.

Wheat, No. 2 Red	80¼@	82¾
" " 3 "	73 @	74
" " 1 White	78 @	79¼
Buckwheat, per cwt	2.25 @	2 50
Clover seed	2.95 @	3.00
Oats	23½@	25
Corn	30½@	31½
Apples, per bbl	3.25 @	3.75
Quinces, ₰ bu	1.10 @	2.00
Butter	16 @	17
Beans, hand picked, per bu	1.40 @	1.42
Cheese	11 @	11
Beef, dressed	3½@	6
Veal "	6½@	9
Mutton "	4½@	8½
Lamb "	12 @	12
Eggs	11 @	11
Timothy, per ton	8.00 @	10. 0
Clover "	7.50 @	8.00
Timothy straw, per ton	4.50 @	5.50
Clover straw, "		5.00
Hides, No. 1 Green	3½ @	4
" " Cured	4½@	5
" " Calfskin	4 @	4
" " Veal kip		3
Sheep pelts	.50 @	1.25
Onions, ₰ bu	1.00 @	1.00
Potatoes, ₰ bu	.55 @	.60
Chickens	9 @	9
Ducks	11 @	2
Turkeys	12 @	13
Tallow, ₰ lb	3 @	3½

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Market strong for best; beeves, $4 80@5 35; steers, $3@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 75; Texas corn-fed steers, $3 00@4 00.

Hogs—Market slow; mixed and light, $4 00@4 25; heavy, $3 95@4 30; skips, $3 50@3 90.

Sheep—Market strong; natives, $3 75@4 25; western corn-fed, $4 50@5 25; Texans, $4 00@5 20.

A Strange Case.

IPSWICH, MASS., April 26.—A short time since B. P. Glazier, then apparently in the best of health, had a coffin left in his yard with a plate giving the date of his birth, and the date of his death as a few days later. Glazier died within two weeks. Aaron Sanborn a railroad section boss, has been ejected from the house for attentions to Mrs. Glazier and the latter says Sanborn arranged the coffin. His body will probably be exhumed.

Only one Georgian who voted for Lincoln in 1860, so far as can be ascertained, is now living. This is "Uncle Billy" Powers, who was formerly a Baptist clergyman and is now a census enumerator.

THE BERLIN SHOP GIRL.

Half Her Heart is for the Gay Student and Half for Plain Fritz.

The Berlin shop girl is not so attractive in appearance as the New York shop girl. She has a round face, short neck, square shoulders, thick waist, and big feet. Her voice is rather harsh, her forehead low, and her hair not over abundant. She knows nothing about tailor-made suits, patent leather shoes, Easter bonnets, silk stockings, or embroidered under-clothes. She is rarely stylish and never chic.

On the other hand, she has many agreeable qualities which are not generally attributed to the New York shop girl. She is unobtrusive, unselfish, and contented. She is phenomenally affectionate and faithful. She has good health, good nature, and a head crammed full of ideals. She writes and speaks her own language pretty correctly, knows a good bit of Germanized French, and can say "Yes," "Please," and "Time is money" in English. Moreover, she has a great big heart.

As in the case of most German women the key to the whole life of the Berlin shop girl is to be found in the heart and not in the head. Her heart is divided in two quite unsympathetic halves. One half belongs entirely to her gay student. The other half belongs entirely to her plain Fritz. Her gay student is usually a well-to-do young scapegrace who is trying to learn all there is to know about the *mensur* and life in a big city, while making his parents away off in the provinces believe that he has an eye single to the dignity of becoming a Herr Doctor. He may be a plain Schulze or Schmidt. Often enough he is a baron or a count. Now and then he is even a petty prince-ling or a rich American. Whatever his rank or nationality may be, the shop girl loves him with astounding ardor after the first ten days of her acquaintance with him. For her the mutations of his fickle finances are entirely insignificant. He is her student and she loves him just the same whether he dines her in the students' quarter or Under the Linden, whether he takes her to the American Theatre or to the big Imperial Opera House, near the palace. She begins to quote Schiller's poetry to him two or three evenings after she first spoke to him across the shop counter. A week later she is writing it to him. In a month she is passing all her spare time while away from him in composing original German love doggerel. This she sends to him in regular daily installments, despite the expense for postage, which she can ill spare out of her $3 a week salary. When out with him she never lets go of him. In the concert halls, in the Philharmonie, at the theatre, or in the cafe, all alone with him or in the presence of hundreds, she must pat him, or pinch him, or squeeze his hand, or pick threads from his coat. This superabundance of love and poetry and demonstrativeness, of course, soon cloys the palate even of a romantic German student. After a few months of it, the frequency of the concert hall and theatre parties, the late wine suppers and the like begins to abate. Despite redoubled doses of love doggerel and abject worship the student falls off more and more, and eventually terminates the shop girl's little romance by going away to another university.

While the aristocratic half of her heart has been whirling the shop girl through all these sentimental and poetic high jinks with the gay student, the humbler half has been leading her through a much more commonplace love affair. The hero of the prosaic half of her dual life is plain Fritz. He is generally a shoe-maker's or a baker's apprentice earning a dollar or so a week, and altogether a pretty poor apology for a hero. Nevertheless, the shop girl loves him with the whole half of her heart. She drinks his two-cent glass of beer as contentedly as she drinks the student's five-cent glass of wine, is just as grateful for the ten-cent seat he buys her in the theatre gallery as for the student's orchestra chair, and loves him almost as hard on the way home in a horse car after the performance as she is wont to love the student in a first-class cab. She is faithful to him as he is faithful to her, and despite her student and ideals and Schiller and doggerel eventually settles down as solid Frau Fritz to rearing his bow-legged little Fritzes after the approved German fashion.

In the routine of every-day life the Berlin shop girl is a unique and quite exemplary young woman. She doesn't flirt in the street, won't take a man's seat in a crowded horse car, never orders fancy dishes in a restaurant, and is always very grateful for small favors. She can walk miles, and does it almost every evening to save five cents car fare. She can board a street car in motion as well as a man, and carries the change for the conductor in her glove. She can eat sauerkraut with a two-tined fork, and salad with a steel knife without gashing her lips. She can cook and clean house and make her own gowns. In short she is just calculated to make Fritz an industrious, economical, submissive wife, and no one in Berlin would think of or expect more of her.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A SELF-SUPPORTING WOMAN.

She Makes a Good Living Out of Her Knowledge as to Dinner Parties.

L. P. Rodgers of New York was talking in the Colonnade last evening about self-supporting women, says the Philadelphia *Press*. He remarked:

"Among the many occupations invented by impecunious women, perhaps the most original is that of a woman of 30 who had been for several years at the head of her father' luxurious establishment. She learned thoroughly the art of entertaining, and one day, when suddenly left a penniless orphan, she determined to make this knowledge of some practical use. She was not much of a musician, and she didn't have either the knack or desire to teach what language she knew. She couldn't write or paint, and in fact found it difficult to find within herself any knowledge sufficiently great to be worth money enough to support her. 'If I only knew one thing thoroughly!' she cried, 'but the only thing I know how to do is to give dinner parties. I know that exactly and completely; but the question is not how to give dinners, but how to get them to give.' Thinking the matter over in every light, a sudden inspiration came to her. There were numbers of people who had the means but not the knowledge for giving dinners; why couldn't she teach them?

"She told her idea to friends and they encouraged her by employing her on such occasions, thus relieving themselves of infinite care and worry. Her method was this: She went to the intending dinner-giver the day the invitations were issued and discussed ways and means. On the day of the dinner she ordered the flowers, favors, and dinner-cards, arranging them herself; got the dinner-table into proper condition, saw that all changes of plates and silver were ready, and like a major-general stood and gave her orders until dessert was served, upon which she drew a sigh of relief, put on her gloves, and slipped away. Her patronage increased when her friends found what clever and original ideas she had and realized how completely she lifted all the care and responsibility from their shoulders. She made a business of getting all the latest ideas from florists, caterers, and shopkeepers, and applied them at once, while they were new. After she became interested in the work she began to develop all sorts of original inspirations, which were popular and effective. She also made a point of hunting up clever little verses and quotations for dinner cards, and wrote them out herself upon cards that she procured from various artist friends, who had dined sumptuously at her own table in by-gone days, and who were willing to be obliging now. At present she has secured a clientele who keeps her occupied all through the season, and she manages to live very comfortably on the proceeds of her work. Naturally, commissions on all the things she recommends come into her hands, and these, added to her other earnings, make a sum sufficient for her needs."

The Missionary Spirit.

The missionary spirit in its best phases is undoubtedly noble, even if it should sometimes chance to be mistaken in its application says the Boston *Courier*, and one should have patience with those who find themselves inclined to forget the poor at their gate in brooding over the condition of those afar.

One of these people was recently visited by a friend, who said to her:

"I have come to you for a dress for a poor girl who has been sick, and must be decently clothed so that she can find work. We have recently exhausted our resources at home, there has been so much sickness this winter and so many calls, and, though they said that you do so much for the missionaries that it is of no use to ask you to do anything for the poor at home, I thought that this once you might break over your usual custom and let the heathen wait a little for the sake of those at home."

The other looked at her caller with a solemn air and kept silence a moment.

"That is precisely what I said to myself, my dear," she answered. "I considered the whole question very carefully, and at one time I did think that for this winter I would give all that I had to give at home. I thought that the heathen were used to doing without clothes, so that it really could not make much difference to them, and besides it is so much warmer in their countries that the poor things do not suffer; but when I remember that they are not only indecently clad, but that they don't in the least know it, I assure you, my dear, it gave me a shock that I couldn't get over and I hadn't the heart to spare a single cent for home missions. At any rate, no matter how badly off girls are here they do know enough to know that they shouldn't go about half-naked."

Is it to be wondered at that the caller felt that it would be worse than useless to try argument against a state of mind like this, but gave up her errand on the spot?

He Was Cut Out for a Lawyer.

One of Col. "Bob" Ingersoll's stories is that he found himself alone in the office one day while as a young man he was studying law with a firm out West. He was interrupted by the entrance of a raw-boned, sharp-featured country-woman, who ambled into the room, leading a freckled-faced, watery-eyed 10-year-old boy by the hand. "Air you the lawyer?" she began. On being answered in the affirmative she went on to say that she had brought her boy Jim to town for the purpose of binding him out at the "lawyerin' trade." She was morally certain, she averred, that Jim was a born lawyer, and that all he needed was a chance. "But, madam," objected the Colonel, "he is entirely too young to begin the study of law." "Too young, indeed," sniffed the fond mother, contemptuously; "you don't know Jim. He was jest born for a lawyer." Much amused the Colonel asked her on what grounds she based her hopes of future greatness at the bar for her darling child. "Why," said she, "when he was only 7 years old he struck work and swore he wouldn't do another lick if he got killed for it. When he was 8 he got sassy, and put on more airs than a prize horse at the country fair, and now, Law bless me, he jest freezes onto everything he can lay his hands on."—*N. Y. Star.*

A London Custom.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* appears this account of a curious custom: "The London road car-drivers have a grievance which approaches the ludicrous. If they do not wear high hats they are suspended for a week. Last Monday a driver's hat was blown off, and a cart went over it, so that he was obliged to resort to a low felt hat for the remainder of the day. For this heinous crime he was stopped and suspended."

The French chamber is considering a new law for entirely suppressing public executions. The only spectators would be those designated by the law, and a few whom the authorities might invite at their discretion.

The expenditures of the London *Times* in the Parnell case are said to have exceeded a million dollars.