THE APPEAL.

Published Weekly

—BY THE—

Northwestern Publishing Company.

SAINT PAUL OFFICE,
NO. 76 EAST FIFTH STREET.
BET. CEDAR AND MINNESOTA
J. Q. ADAMS, Editor.

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE.
24 EAST FIFTH STREET.
Z. W. MITCHELL, Manager.

CHICAGO OFFICE,
COMO BLOCK, 325 Dearborn St.
Rooms 13, 14 and 15.
C. F. ADAMS, Manager.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE,
1002 FRANKLIN AVENUE.
W. M. FARMER. Manager.

LOUISVILLE OFFICE,
312 W. Jefferson Street, Room 3,
H. C. WEEDEN. Manager.

TERMS.

Single copy, per year.....$2.00
Six months.....1.10
Three months.....60

Subscriptions to be paid in advance. When subscriptions are not paid in advance or by any means are allowed to run without prepayment, the terms will be 60 cents for each 13 weeks and 5 cents for each odd week.

Marriages and deaths to be announced at all must come in season to be news.

Marriage and death notices, fifty cents. Payment strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, fifty cents per square of eight lines solid agate each insertion.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of our correspondents.

Reading notices 15 cents per line.

Special rates for advertisements for a longer time than a month.

A blue cross mark opposite your name denotes that your subscription has expired. You will confer a favor by renewing the same.

Communications to receive attention must be newsy, upon important subjects, plainly written only upon one side of the paper, must reach us not later than Wednesdays, and bear the signature of the author. No manuscript returned.

Special terms to agents who desire to place the paper on sale.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

SATURDAY, DCEMBER 14, 1889.

POPULARITY OF PROTECTION.

The natural impulse of our people is for Protection. Every election in which the issue has been distinctly made between free foreign trade and protection for domestic industries has proven that the demand for the former is the voice of a minority, and that maintenance of the latter is the fixed determination of the majority of American voters. Even that branch of the fiftieth congress which, under the guidence of self leaders, suicided by passing the Mills bill, went up from the people with a majority committed to Protection. A knowledge of these facts will account for the inconsistent pleas of those who still find it for their interest to join with foreigners in the demand for lowering the barriers to the importation of foreign products.

Ignoring the fact that larger fortunes have been made in this country by those who distribute goods than by those who manufacture, these free trade attorneys seek to incite prejudice against the latter and gain votes for a policy intended to enlarge the profits of manufacturers in other lands. The inconsistency, the outrageous injustice of this, voters are expected to overlook in their anxiety to get cheaper goods—cheaper because made where labor can be had for less money thsn it costs here.

Protection discriminates in favor of the American manufacturer who gives employment to domestic workmen and keeps the profit from his business in this country where it is made to contribute to the public good. Free trade discriminates in favor of the alien manufacturer who employs alien labor, the profits from which go to the enrichment of a foreign nation. Which is most directly in line with patriotism and sound business principles?

George W. Cable, in his book on the Convict League System, has given a vivid feature of the terrible brutalities to which the convicts of the South, mainly Colored, are subjected. Convicted of some trivial offense these Colored convicts are leased to some fiend in human form, who endeavors to get as much work as possible out of them. They are worked from early morn till late at night subsisting on the plainest kind of food. The horrors of the system have again been brought to public notice by the case of William Miller an ex-convict, who was admitted to the New Orleans charity hospital a few days ago. When the surgeons examined Miller, they found that that the skin and portions of the flesh had been terribly lacerated from the middle of his back down to his knees. He had been flogged until his flesh hung in shreds. It was found that he could not lie on or support covering on his back, and it was necessary to place a wooden rack over him to prevent the sheets from touching his flesh. Miller stated that he had been convicted of petty larceny and sentenced to 10 month's hard labor at Sanchez's camp Before the expiration of his term he incurred the enmity of another man, who told Sanchez Miller had threatened to kill him, and Sanchez ordered another convict to give Miller 245 lashes on the bare back with a heavy wagon trace. Miller fainted after the first fifty lashes, and when he was dressed and afterwards great pieces of flesh were torn from his back. Miller says that other convicts are terribly beaten and inhumanly treated. That such things should occur in a civilized country almost passes belief. Is there no remedy?

The National Educational Association will meet at St. Paul in July 1890. We guarantee the Colored members will get better treatment in the free Northwest than they received at the last meeting in Nashville, where they are subject to all sorts of indignities.

The St. Paul League.

The last meeting of the St. Paul Afro-American League was held Tuesday evening in lecture room of Pilgrim Baptist church and it was a very encouraging meeting. Several new names were added to the roll of membership. The election of officers was completed and the League is now officered as follows:

President, Robert E. Anderson.
First vice president, Robert H. Hunton.
Second vice president, Samuel Hardy.
Secretary, W. H. Davis.
First asst. secretary, Chas. S. Parker.
Second asst. secretary, R. D. Ware.
Sergeants-at-arms, D. C. Cotton, J. W. Luca.
Chaplains, Rev. J. M. Henderson, Rev. L. C. Sheafe.
Executive committee, F. L. McGhee J. Q. Adams, J. K. Hilyard, T. H. Lyles, Allen French.

The committee on revision of the Constitution and By-Laws reported the following which was adopted and ordered to be published in the official organ, THE APPEAL:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be the Afro-American League of St. Paul; Minnesota, No. 1.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The objects of this League are to protest against taxation without representation; to secure a more equitable distribution of school funds, to insist upon a fair and impartial trial by judge and a jury of peers in all causes at law, wherein we may be a party; to resist by all legal and reasonable means, mob and lynch law, whereof we are made the victims, and to insist upon the arrest and punishment of all such offenders against our legal rights; to resist the tyrannical usage of railroad, steamboat and other corporations, and the violent and insulting conduct of their employees in all instances where we are concerned, by prosecution of all such corporations and their employees in state and federal courts; to labor for the reformation of all penal institutions where barbarous, cruel and unchristian treatment of convicts is practiced; and to assist healthy immigration from terror-ridden sections to other and more law abiding sections.

Provided, also, that the objects of this League shall be conserved by the creation of a healthy public opinion, through the medium of public meetings and addresses, and by appealing to the courts of law for redress of all denial of legal and constitutional rights; the purpose of this league being to secure the ends desired through peaceable and lawful methods.

Sec. 2. Provided, further, that the objects of the League shall be to promote the industrial and moral welfare of the Colored citizens of our city, and to seek for worthy and competent persons, access to the various industrial enterprises, to encourage labor, frugality and honesty.

ARTICLE III.

Any person of the age of eighteen years and upwards (without regard to race, color or sex) may become a member of the League by subscribing to this constitution and by-laws, and by the payment of fifty cents entrance fee, and a monthly assessment of twenty-five cents.

Provided, furthermore, that no one shall be debarred from membership therein because of his political opinions.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The officers of this League shall be president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, first and second assistant secretaries, treasurer, two chaplains, two sergeants-at-arms, and an executive committee of five who shall be elected at the regular meeting in February of each year and shall hold their offices for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected and installed.

Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected by ballot, and the candidates receiving a plurality of the votes cast shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE V.

A general tax of $1.00 per annum shall be levied on each member of this League and paid by the treasurer into the treasury of the National League for the purpose of carrying out the objects set forth in Article 2.

ARTICLE VI.

This constitution and by-laws may be altered or amended, at any regular meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Provided, that a written notice of the proposed alteration or amendment shall be offered at the meeting sixty days prior to the one in which it is to be acted upon, and a copy of the same filed with the secretary.

BY-LAWS.

Sec. 1. The regular meeting of this League shall be held on the third Tuesday in each month beginning at 8 o'clock P. M,

Sec. 2. Nine members at any meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 3. The president shall call special meetings upon the written request of seven members, of which at least two days notice shall be given.

Sec. 4. The officers of this League shall perform the duties usually required of them in their respective positions, and in the absence of the principals, their assistants shall serve in regular succession.

Sec. 5. Immediately after the election of the members of the executive committee they shall meet and organize by the election of a chairman and a secretary and shall notify the League of their action.

Sec. 6. The executive committee shall be empowered to take recognizance and have control, in the first instance, of any and all matters, arising under, or, by virtue of Article II of the constitution, and it shall advise the League from time to time of its action, or of the necessity of any action therein, or thereunder; and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the powers herein conferred, the chairman of the committee shall draw upon the treasury of the League for such sums as may be necessary.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to issue an annual address to the public upon such topics as may be deemed beneficial to the objects of the League, which shall be submitted to the League for its approval.

Sec. 8. No person holding an office in the League shall be eligible to membership on the executive committee excepting the president, the secretary and the treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members.

Sec. 9. The secretary and treasurer of the League must qualify by giving bond and security of five hundred dollars each,

Sec. 10. When two points of order have been sustained against a member on any question he shall no lenger be entilled to the floor.

Sec. 11, When any member of the League shall be in arrears in any dues or assessnments to the amount of one dollar, he shall be debarred from any participation in the proceedings of the League, and when such arrearages shall not be liquidated within sixty days after notice from the secretary the name of such a member shall be stricken from the rolls of the League.

Sec. 12. Order of busines:
Opening with devotional exercises
Calling roll and reading minutes
Reports of committees and communications
Unfinished business
New business.

Sec. 13. Robert's Rules of Order shall be authority on all questions of a parliamentary nature.

Sec. 14. This League shall be subject to the laws hereafter made by the National Afro-American League.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the church officers for the use of the church.

The next meeting will be held at St. James A. M. E. church next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All good citizens who are interested in the welfare of the race are urged to attend.

The members of the executive committee are requested to meet at the office of THE APPEAL next Monday afternoon at 3 oclock sharp.

Pilgrim Baptist Church.

There was an almost over powering desire to shout for joy when the report of the Fair committee was given, stating that they had put into the hands of the trustees a check for about $500 with more to hear from yet. We propose to let this be the beginning of a sinking fund, in order to do this we must all come to the front this month, so that the trustees may be able to meet the interest on the 1st of Jan. Let every person settle up with the church this month. Sunday services had the true Gospel ring and the spiritual interest is constantly deepening. There were two added to the church Sunday Bro. J. R. Lawrence and Sister Mary Thompson, and still there are more to follow. The congregation gave toward defraying the funeral expenses of Bro. Geo. Garvin $7.80 the church gave a hearty vote of thanks to the faithful Fair Committe. The Missionary Society met at Sister S. E, Kirtleys, there were 12 present, plans were discussed for more aggressive work right around us. The literay society will meet Monday evening at Mr. J. W. Smith's 562 L'Orient street there will be a complete programme. Our church roll is to be revised and it will be necessary for every member to be present at the business meeting on the 27th inst. Don't miss this meeting. Our Sunday school will have the grandest tree this year that they hav ever had, It will be on Christmas night.

St. James A. M. E. Church.

Seven persons joined the church last Sunday, three of whom were converted during the past week. One lady who came forward to join on probation was converted as she sat on the front pew waiting to be received. Another lady was converted at the Wednesday night prayer-meeting. The class-room was filled Friday night, and the scene cannot be described. The class-meeting is emphatically the people's meeting. Let everybody come. Those who have thought that Christians have lost the old time power of song and prayer should come out and see the contradiction of their error. God bless the valiant, faithful, powerful band of workers.

Two weeks ago Mr. Henderson said, "Let everyone take hold and help to make the evening service full of spirit and power." Last Sunday night it was done. As he preached, strong Christians bore witness to the Word, the power went forth, eyes were wet with tears, hearts were melted and mourners came to the altar.

Far back by the door a young man arose and with firm steady step marched forward, and with tear-stained cheeks sat upon the front pew. Rev. Henderson said. "Ten years ago as I sat in the study of St. Paul,s Chapel, St. Louis, a tall, stalwart minister entered, we conversed; he was a presiding elder from Texas; two months afterward I was at his home. He gave me my first charge. He was one of the boldest, most efficient, and Paul like men I ever knew. To-night in a Southern city he stands in his pulpit and pleads with the wandering sons of other parents to come to Jesus. And here in St. Paul, thank God, stands his son at the door of the church, waiting to enter in. God bless you, Rufus Carson; your father in the flesh is my father in the gospel Come in." Mrs. Gazaway united as a seker at the same time. Let everybody come Sabbath. At night the subject will be "Hell."

Pickwick Notice.

The members of the Pickwick Club are hereby notified to meet at their rooms Monday Dec. 16, at 8:30 P. M.

W. H. BUTT, President.
THOS. R. KING, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

Abraham Lodge, No. 1, K. P., meets at Odd Fellows hall on Wabasha street every Thursday night.

C. P. Crawford, C. C.
W. Gray, K. of R. and S.

Fast Line to the South.

If you are going South for the winter, take the fast line, "The Burlington's" Limited. You can reach Cincinnati at 7:00 P. M. the day after leaving home, and make close connections with through fast trains for all Southern winter resorts.

The Coming Carnival.

It is to be hoped that nothing will happen this time to prevent the successful run of the carnival and ice-palace festivities, which, although peculiar to St. Paul, are nevertheless advantageous features of Minnesota. The postponement last year was a disappointment keenly felt by all, and every one is now looking forward hopefully to the reign of Borealis Rex. And if the carnival should be held, the public may depend upon getting the lowest rates from the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad, which is decidedly the Short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater and other points. Always take the Duluth Short Line. A. B. Plough, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The World's Fair of 1892.

Is the bone of contention among the big cities of the country. Chicago and St. Louis are both making tremendous efforts to secure it. The route for all people in the Mississippi Valley to either city is via "The Burlington." An additional train to St. Louis has just been put on, giving two trains per day to each city.

A Scrap of Paper.

A scrap of paper, lying in the office wastebasket or blown along the street, is an insignificant thing, and no one gives it a thought. Yet upon such a small bit of paper may depend life and death, kingdoms and crowns, health and disease, comfort or annoyance, pleasure or pain. The death warrant of the Queen of Scots was but a small piece of paper; Magna Charta was but a sheet of it; the Declaration of Independence was but a scrap of paper; but how great was their influence for weal or woe. A "scrap of paper" is not much, and yet it may mean all the difference in the world to us. A twenty or fifty dollar bill is only a scrap of paper, but it will buy another scrad of paper—a ticket over "The Burlington" to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Cheyenne, and fifty more thriving places, assuring you a pleasant, safe, speedy and comfortable journey. For tickets time tables, etc., apply to local agent, or to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen, Pass. Agent, C. B. & N., R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

Financial Cards.

The importance of keeping lodge accounts in an orderly and systematic manner cannot be over-estimated. The Welle Financial Card, or Ready Receipt for Dues and Assessments, is just the thing to save trouble and annoyance.

The card enables a member to see his financial standing at a glance, without troubling the Receiving Officer, and as every payment is entered on the card it is a perfect receipt, showing when and by whom the payments were received, there can be no misunderstanding or dispute,

They are single and double, and are furnished printed to order with name of lodge. Samples and price-lists of these cards will be sent to any address upon application to Welle & Co., 312 W. Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

Two Trains a Day.

For St. Louis and all Southern and Southwestern points, via "The Burlington." The facilities it offers to the traveling public are unrivaled, and the equipment unequaled. The through line for St. Louis and the South.

Southwestern Points.

Are best reached via "The Burlington." Double daily train service to St. Louis, Rock Island, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and close connections made at these points with diverging lines. Buy your tickety over "The Burlington."

The Ideal Socials.

The dancing school of the Ideal Social takes place every Tuesday evening at Central Hall. Those who wish to learn must come early. The big affair of the season will be the Ideal's Christmas Party. The invitations are now out and former patrons can obtain invitations by addressing W. D. Gains, 1615 Wabash avenue or L. Coleman 2117 Dearborn.

Specimen Copies.

Any subscriber of THE APPEAL who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like to have the paper sent.

Save Time and Trouble.

By purchasing your tickets via "The Burlington" for all points. New train placed in service for Southern and Western business. You avoid delays, changes, re-checking of baggage, and purchasing local tickets, by taking the through line, "The Burlington." Its own track to all leading cities.

United Christians' Directory.

Chicago Dec. 1889.

We the undersigned. pastors of the following churches, do hereby highly reccommend the book known as the United Christians Directory of Chicago, We have much need of a work of this kind. It will be useful to us in enabling us to locate members in case of sickness etc. It will obviate many difficulties we now encounter. We hope the members and their friends will give the author, Mr. Washington, their kind and hearty co-operation, We are faithfully your Pastors R. Knight, P. E.; J. B. Dawson, Ebenezer, Evanston; J. T. Jenifer, Quinn Chapel; L. A. Joplin, Pullman; A. R. Ward, St. Paul's Mission; J. S. Wood, Evanston; L. H. Reynolds, St. Stephens; M. H. Jackson, Grace Presbyterian; J. E. Thompson, St. Thomas; Jordan Chavis, Bethesda; Geo. W. Gaines, Bethel; J. F. Thomas, Olivet; Thos. L. Johnson, Providence.

For Rent Cheap.

A couple of very fine desirable 4 and 5 room new modern brick flats on 36th street, northeast corner of Butterfield. Only $9, $10 and $13 to good prompt paying and respectable tenants. Keys at 454 36th street, 1st flat. Inquire of J. R. Walsh 114 and 116 State street, Pardridge's Dry Goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

St. Thomas' Concert.

The St. Thomas Sunday school will give a grand Musical and Literary concert at Lincoln Hall, 31st near Michigan avenue, Monday evening Dec. 16, 1889. Admission 25 cents. Among the productions will be one by Chicago's favorite vocalist, Miss Zoe Ball.

Brilliant Entertainment.

A committee of ladies assisted by fifty young ladies will receive New Years at Bethel church from 12 o'clock noon to 12 o'clock P. M. There will be a grand concert, Thursday evening January 2. The ladies having this in charge will make it the most brilliant entertainment ever given in Bethel churh.

Rev. Geo. W. Gaines, pastor.
Mrs. A. P. Ford, president.
Miss Eva Duncan, secretary.

Where to Get THE APPEAL.

For the benefit of persons who are not regular subscribers, THE APPEAL is on sale in Chicago at the following places every week:

Chas. Landre, 111 Harrison street.
R. S. Bryan, 446 State street.
F. A. Chinn, 338 Thirtieth street.
W. H. Monroe, 490 State street.
W. Nelson, 179 Walnut street.
G. W. Henderson, 2734 State street.
I. B. Walters, 2822 State street.
Thomas Buck, 75½ Harrison street.
C. Tracy, 110 Harrison street.
G. W. Richardson, 6036 Halsted street.
J. C. Cranshaw, 456 36th street.
Edward Quinn, 281 29th Street.
Harry Curtis, 2611 State street.
H. W. Nelson, 214 W. Randolph.
Barney Moore, 2646 State street.
Jacob Dozier, 2941 State street.
Al Hackley, 2342 State street.
Thos. J. Birchler, 2724 State street.
Mrs. E. Williams 1615 State street.
S. McLain 179 18th street.
Edward Winn 2554 State street.
E. P. Cooke 213 26th street.
Mrs T. Swan, 314 29th street.
W. H. Britton 2828 State street
L. Magee, Oakley & Austin.
Mrs. W. Morrison, 203 21st,
Chicago Office, 325 Dearborn street.

Furnished rooms to rent on reasonable terms at 288 Rush street, Mrs. Knuckles.

If you have anything to say to the Colored people of Chicago, insert it in THE APPEAL.

You can get delicious meals for 25 cents each, at Mrs. H. Pumpfrey's 540 State street 3d flat.

If anything has been said or done by the Colored people of Chicago you can get full particulars in THE APPEAL.

Messrs. Pope and Smith, 121 Lake St. will clean and repair your clothing and make it as good as new. Give them a trial.

You can get the best meal in the city at Mrs. J. H. Hunter's, 201 Third ave. Try one and you'll eat there all the time.

Have you tried the meals at Mr. R. K. Jones' No. 211 Third ave. third flat? No. Well, try them and you will not eat any where else.

If you are looking for first class rooms and meals try Mrs. Lucy Brown, No. 155½ Third ave. near Polk street. Transients accommodated.

Subscribers who wish to receive the paper regularly should notify us when they move. Send a postal card to THE APPEAL, 325 Dearborn street, Chicago, giving full name, and both old and new addresses.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

In the strength of head and heart,
When he's got the proper backin'
He should get a level start.

Color doesn't cut no figger
When it comes to make a fight;
Then the game and clever "nigger"
Is the equal of the white.
Men who've got no social ratin'
You will find eight times in nine
Are the first to do the pratin',
First to draw the color line.

All admit that Pete's a fighter—
Well, I claim, that settles it;
If his skin was ten times lighter
Twouldn't change the case a bit.
Straight-haired pugs may keep on sneerin
Jackson's comin' just as hard;
He is is bound to get a hearin'—
Dusky Pete can not be barred.

THE APPEAL is the boldest most progressive and most enterprising newspaper of its class.

CONCERNING COURAGE.

There are Occasions Daily Which Require All Its Strength.

True courage is that quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression. It withstands the shock of battle without a quivering of the nerves, the trembling of the limbs or the whitening of the lips. It will march up to the cannon's mouth, or to a line of gleaming bayonets, with no faltering of the step or sinking of the pulse. It is not indifference to danger, but a resolute valor that faces it without shrinking. If it is not constitutional, it can not be acquired by frequent exposure to peril. A man may become careless in the presence of danger to life or limb by long familiarity with it, as workmen in a powder mill, or in a mine often choked with fire-damp, come at last to make light of the ever present menace, and never give a thought to it. But such recklessness may have in it none of the elements of true courage. This quality has many forms, and these are distinguished by different appellations. Sometimes it is passive courage which encounters danger and endures pain and hardship with a steadfast and unbroken spirit, and we call it fortitude. If it courts danger with a high and cheerful resolution, we name it gallantry. If it meets a danger hand to hand in single combat with impetuous onset it is christened bravery. It is valor on the field of battle. It is intrepidity when no sudden alarm or unexpected assault can shake its firmness, and it is aroused to enthusiasm with each new peril. But in whatever form of action, it is always that firmness of spirit and swell of soul which meets danger without fear. It is often simulated, but of all the hypocritical pretenses this is the most easily exposed. The test betrays at once its unreal character, and the timid nature hiding in a lion's skin is soon unmasked. It is said that if the numbers were counted there are more of the race who have physical courage and endurance than possess moral courage to be true to their convictions. It is customary to ridicule the twelfth obstinate man who will not agree on a verdict with the eleven of his fellow-jurymen, but a little more backbone of this sort is wanted in our world. We would not substitute a stubborn idiosyncrasy for attachment to high moral principle, but the tendency to "follow a multitude to do evil," which was so marked in the days of the great Lawgiver that a special statute was directed against it, is altogether too common in our day, and when the "many wrest judgment" the protest of those who see the wrong is altogether too feeble. It requires more moral courage for a boy to kneel at his bedside and say his evening prayers in the presence of scoffing room-mates than to face a battery. A man becomes rich in money by means that the law can not punish, but which pure morality can not approve. Only here and there is there a Mordecai that will not bow down as he goes sweeping by to his palace feasts. True heroism need not reserve its displays until the next conflict of arms, for there are occasions daily which require all its strength. There are so many who are ever more longing for some field like the "Cloth of Gold," where they may win the applause of admiring crowds by feats of chivalry. The feudal days will not return, but there are hourly encounters with evil passions and with obstacles to holy living that task the courage to the utmost, and call for more firmness of spirit and resolute persistence than were hidden under the armor of any old-time knights. Many a woman, who would faint, perhaps, at the sight of flowing blood, has faced the shock of life's battle in the struggle for bread, or the effort to reform a profligate husband, or to train to better things a wayward child, with as much real bravery as was ever shown in the conflict of clashing arms. The shouts of trumpets, the waving palms, the white robes to which so many look forward, are not given alone or chiefly to those who have stood unshaken amid the roar of cannon and the crossing of swords, but to those who have passed through the tribulations of this present time without compromising with evil. "He that overcometh" is the champion received with loud acclaim on the other side of the dark river which all must cross; but the victory may be gained by a struggle so silent and in a sphere so obscure that none of the annals of earth may chronicle the hero's name. The evil is within as well as without, and the irresolute must wear the badge of defeat. The crown is for the conqueror, and they who will may have such help in the struggle that they shall win the prize.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LEGEND OF THE LILY.

An Angel's Tears Call Forth the Beautiful Floral Gift.

Once, long ago, when the earth was young, an angel was wandering through its verdant fields searching for a flower to make an offering to his Heavenly Father. Rich was the color and sweet the perfume of these earthly stars, but how gaudy they were in comparison to the one that was in his mind.

"A pure white flower!" he murmured; but though he searched long and diligently he could not find one.

Disappointed and weary he sat down on a stone and wept. The crystal tears fell down his robe and sank into the ground. Immediately a lily sprang up so pure and sweet that the angel, with a joyous burst of song straightway gathered it and flew on high to the throne of God, and, kneeling, laid the offering at his feet.

His Creator, beholding the graceful white flower, said to his faithful servant: "Because of thy zeal in my service, this flower shall henceforth grow all over the world, and when sinful man looks upon it he will think of thy fervor and imitate it."

Reader, have you ever looked upon a pure white lily and not felt an indefinable sensation pass over you? A breath of heaven, perhaps; a glimpse of the divine purity!—Atlanta Constitution.

—A wooden leg is about the last thing one would suppose a thief would steal, but one stolen in Topeka was lately found in Kansas City and returned to the owner

FASHIONABLE ATTIRE.

One Can Not Go Amiss by Following the Advice Given Below.

A handsome bridal costume is made with a flowing train of white satin duchesse, embroidered in chenille. The left side of the waist is of the plain satin. A band of chenille passementerie covers the waist diagonally and the right is of striped satin cut en princesse and forming the plain fronts. The sleeves are of striped satin, with caps of the plain. A veil of point duchesse and a coronet of orange buds completes the toilet.

For a bridemaid a beautiful gown has a polonaise of seashell pink Pekin satin, The back is plaited and the right side drops in irregular folds over a panel of plain satin, while on the left is a plaited and shirred panel of satin, with plastron held by a rosette of crimson velvet ribbon. The V-shaped neck is draped with soft folds of pink silk mull and the puffed sleeves are of the same material.

A becoming reception costume, appropriate either for a young lady or a youthful matron, provided they possess clear, fresh complexions, is of royal blue velvet with silk crochet garniture. The large hat should be of velvet and is especially pretty trimmed with white ostrich feathers.

In the way of inexpensive mourning wraps there is a stylish jacket with cape sleeves of black repped woolen cloth, trimmed with mohair cord passementerie. It has pointed fronts and a shorter postilion back. The front and lower edges and the sleeves are bordered with trimming four inches wide, and the collar and oversleeves with a narrower width to match. The front of the bonnet is covered with fine folds and bow of silk nun's veiling, the veil, of the same material, being laid in folds just above.

Nun's veiling has almost entirely superseded the use of crape, having won its way into favor doubtless through its qualities of greater comfort and healthfulness. Indeed, much more latitude is allowed now in the matter of mourning materials than formerly, and the tendency is decidedly toward more sensible practices. Almost any kind of plain silks and woolen goods are permissible, and in the way of trimmings woolen braids or dull silk passementeries are much used.

Black represents a furor of the moment in hats for general service. Manufacturers of felt hats say that the demand for black hats was never, perhaps, as great as at the present time; and milliners tell us the same thing. Almost every lady feels that she must have a black hat of some kind. The order is most frequently for the turban; but as more or less becoming to the wearer, or as variety may be desirable in the headdress, black toques and large hats divide choice with turbans. And blackbirds, dyed paroquets, and other dyed birds go with the black hats.

The popular taste, however, for black hats does not demand that the trimming should be invariably of black. One of the most stylish of the black felts is illustrated and is in this instance bound at the edge with gold galloon and trimmed with white ostrich plumes or ostrich band.

A visiting costume which is at once so strikingly chic that it can not fail to find many admirers, has an accordion-plaited skirt of one of the lighter Eiffel shades in silk, with bands of passementerie. Over this petticoat is worn a redingote a la Robespierre of chaudron cloth, with collar, pockets and cuffs of silk and passementerie similar to that of the skirt. A picturesque felt hat crowns this charming costume and is trimmed with chaudron velvet and nodding ostrich tips of a lighter shade.—Chicago Times.

FRENCH SECRET AGENTS.

The Character and Methods of the Spies Employed by the Government.

The secret agents of police in Paris are provided with cards which, in cases of danger, will insure them the protection of the regular police. They frequent clubs and other meetings, the wine-shops of the exterior boulevards, and also attend at the Senate and Chamber of Deputies during the Parliamentary session. In the morning they prepare their reports, generally speaking, at the Prefecture, in the archives of which are to be found detailed accounts of the career and character of hundreds of thousands of individuals in France. These records form colossal pyramids in the lumber rooms, and are alphabetically arranged according to the names of the persons whose histories they chronicle, so that when any one comes suddenly to the front, or is compromised in any criminal affair, the librarians can have no difficulty in laying their hands on the official summary of his or her antecedents. So complete is the collection that the name of the most obscure rag-picker of Paris has its chronicle as well as that of the President of the Republic. Paris detectives are divided into two classes. The Agents de la Surete, who are the detectives as we know them in England, a very plucky, respectable and self-sacrificing body of chosen policemen in plain clothing; and the Agents de la Police Secrete, a mean and contemptible, but fearfully clever lot. The Parisian nick-name for the second-class is Mouchard, than which there is no more odious epithet in the French language. The mouchard may be a poor beggar with not more than £60 a year, or be a man or woman of high rank, frequenting and receiving the best society. Sardou's "Dora" was a female mouchard. The business of the mouchard high or low is to listen to conversations on the Government's doings and sayings, and report them to the Prefect of Police, who communicates them to the Minister of the Interior. They are, in fact, political spies, and frequently great impostors and liars.—Philadelphia Times.

What the Editor Said.

He was tall, thin and hungry looking, and when he told the editor he was a poet, the editor didn't say a disputatory word. But he didn't get his poetry in the paper, just the same, and the man with a blue pencil and the preoccupied air made several remarks.

"Poets are born, sir!" he said, haughtily, as he rolled up his manuscript.

"And I'm doggoned sorry for it." said the editor.—Merchant Traveler.

Defective Page