KNOXVILLE BURNED.

THE CAROLINA MIDLAND RAILROAD. THE BARD OF SHANTY HILL.

Prosperous Tennessee Town

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 8.-Never including some of the largest whole- to the control of the Carolina Midland sale and retail business houses in the railroad by the South Carolina and South, were destroyed. The loss is Georgia company. He said that the variously estimated at from one to papers had already been drawn up and one and a half million with about 60 signed by some of the interested parper cent. of insurance. The loss of ties, and that if no hitch in the pro-life is uncertain as the registers of ceedings came about that the transfer Hotel Knox in which fifty-six people in the management of the line would were sleeping was burned, the propri- take place at no very distant date. It etor of the hotel says that he had five will be remembered that some time or six guests who have not put in an ago when the Security Construction appearance. A. E. Weeks, of Locke, company had just been organized, stamping company, is known to have Charleston and Macon line was to be perished in the flames. R. W. Hop- built, the Carolina Midland was exkins, a St. Louis drummer, was last pected to become an important part of seen in the burning building in a suf focating condition. W. H. Kephart, ex secretary of the chamber of com-Anderson and Western company, the merce, saved the life of John Bogle, an old farmer, by dragging him to the roof of another building. Kep-Brown. Then came the troubles in hart jumped one story and was injured.

inmates of the hotel had escaped, a property then went back into the woman with an infant in her arms rushed to the rear window and it remains today. The receivership drop the child out, but as the smoke far at least as the Carolina Midland almost choked her she told them if was concerned. And now comes the one had to die, both would die. The gentlemen, who was referred to above woman was finally rescued by the with the statement that the road is firemen. From the hotel building, to be absorbed by the South Carolina which was five stories high, the fire and Georgia road, and thus become a spread east and west. A stiff wind part of the system which the Messrs. made the flames very ugly and the Parsons are building for this city and department was inadequate.

DYNAMITE AND CANNON.

portion of the city.

ter, the actual runping time being 60 some work.

It is more than probable that J. C.

ways who were suffocated.

tells a thrilling story of his escape. He started out with only his night he reached the street. His room mate, W. A. Kabor, was more fortunate, saving two shirts. The Travelers Protective Association members of the buying some suits out and out. W. H. Mitchell, of Abingdon, jum-

Terrible Fire in the Very Heart of the The South Carolina and Georgia Bailroad

Wants It.

A gentleman who professed to know did today. The very heart of the city, negotiations were in progress looking few lays ago in the old Methodist ceme-Y., drummer for a Rochester and when it seemed certain that the that concern resulting in a receiver

ship and a final termination of the When the firemen thought all the lease of the Carolina Midland. The ing married Miss Ulrich, who was a schoolhands of its original owners, and there after having been separated from his wife screamed for help. A net was quickly had appeared to put an end to the to flood the newspapers with her "poetic" stretched and the woman asked to Charleston and Macon enterprise so writings and to haunt their offices, when with the statement that the road is section. The Carolina Midland has for the greater part of many years a member of congress.

In the wholesale hardware house of maintained close traffic relations with W. W. Woodruff & Co., explosions the Carolina and Georgia. Having of dynamite occurred and scores of no natural outlet of its own, it has in people were hurt by flying bricks and a large measure been dependent upon glass. It became necessary at last to have the walls of one building blown down by cannon to stop the mad ca-able and prominent of these the relareer of the flames. A mountain how- tions between it and the Carolina itser of the Knoxville legion, was call- Midland have, in the nature of the ed into play and a load of canister case, been very close. It is true that did the work, at the same time tear- for some time, and in the last year or ing up some residences in a different so especially, the business men of Charleston have been taught to look The city authorities realizing that to the Carolina Midland as an availa the fire department was unable to ble link in a new system to the west. conquer the flames, telegraphed to Many of them had hoped to see the Chattanooga for assistance. The line extended to the up-country. In Southern railway made up a special this way they had thought to see train and carried the Chattanooga ap Charleston the water terminus of two paratus to Knoxville, 111 miles, 115 great lines, one that referred to, and minutes. One stop was made for wa- the other the South Carolina and Georgia road, working in conjunction miles an hour. When the engine with the Louisville and Nashville arrived here the fire was about under system. Barring the possibility of control, yet the Chattanooga boys did the Carolina Midland being extended to Charleston, there is, however, no way in which it could be rendered of M. Bogle, the old gentleman hurt in more direct and practical aid to the hotel will die. He inhaled flames. Charleston than as a part of the South The last man to leave the burning Carolina and Georgia road. The new hotel says that he is positive that five management of that company has but or six persons were burned. He ran recently acquired control of the over three or four men in the ball. Augusta Southern, and in other ways Augusta Southern, and in other ways it has evinced a desire to build up a J. M. Dean, of Kansas City, who stronger railroad combination than jumped from the burning building, she has possessed in many years, stronger, probably, than any system ever before operated in the exclusive shirt on and had that torn off before interest of Charleston port. In the construction of such a system as that which is apparently contemplated by President Parsons the Carolina Midland would appear to the ordinary local post took care of all drummers, observer to be a natural link. The gentleman who gave the information

W. H. Mitchell, of Abingdon, jum-to the reporter said that, as he under-ped from the burning building to the stood it, the South Carolina and W. I. Johnson, a Georgia road would absorb the railroad baggage master, came down lina Midland, issuing new securities on from the fifth story hand over hand the property and guaranteeing them. on the water pipes before the engines No direct confirmation of this could arrived. Only one of the guests saved be obtained yesterdy, but is based upany of his effects. The list of dead on authority which is deemed worthy

Poor Sarah Ulrich Kelly and Her Quest For the Laureateship. In a pouring rain and with the impressive ritualistic ceremonies of the Grand

Army of the Republic Circle, the body of in the history of Knoxville has the what he was talking about told a re- the woman who was known for years as city suffered such a loss by fire as it porter of the Augusta Chronicle that the Pard of Shanty Hill was laid away a tery near Honesdale.

The woman's name was Sarah Ulrich before she married Horace J. Kelly, and her petition to congress for the place of poet laureate made her the subject of discussion in January, 1886, and for a long time after that. She based her claims to the position of poet laureate upon the facts that she was endowed with the requisite poetic knowledge and inspiration, and that she was the widow of a soldier who lost not only his life, but a fortune, in the defense of his country. Besides her husband. she had lost her father, brothers, a brother in-law, cousins and uncles, and in her petition she said that she regretted that she had not been born a man, so that she might have taken active part in the cause

of the Union. Her husband had been a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, but his enlistment was not a voluntary act, as he had been drafted into the service shortly after hav teacher at that time. He died in 1876, for several years. Then the widow began writings and to haunt their offices, where she asked support and encouragement in her scheme which had the position of American laureate as its object. She was persistent and had an unbounded confidence in her ability some day to reach the goal of her ambition, and only recently she promised rewards to people who befriended her and said that she would do this or that when President McKinley had appointed her to a cabinet place or when she became

She was fond of telling to those who would listen to her that newspaper men always treated her well, and that only one editor had ever acted coldly toward her, and that he had been punished by being defeated through her influence on two occasions when he had been a candidate for congress. For a long time she remained in Washington, where she wrote verses and endeavored to advance her claims for the laureateship. Then she returned to Pennsylvania, where she spent most of her time selling her photographs and verses. For the last year she had made a scanty living by traveling over the country on foot selling medicines which she compounded. While on one of these tours recently she was allowed to ride on a farm wagon. The horses became frightened and ran away, throwing her to the ground and inflicting injuries from which she died.

Mrs. Kelly was comely in appearance and always dressed neatly. Her character was above reproach. Her memory was remarkably good and she had a good knowl edge of the Scriptures. She frequently spoke at public meetings and was rational on all subjects except the two toward which she devoted the greatest efforts of her life-political office and literary recognition-neither of which she ever had the slightest chance of gaining.

Her original plea for appointment is embodied in the following verses, which were written some years before she succeeded in persuading a member of congress to pre sent her case to that body:

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN POETS' COM-PANION.

A European Poet in his time Did suffer much composing rhyme So hard for him 'twas to compose For several days with Blinds aclose And then wrote but a line or two Ere to seclusion bad adien.

His neighbor seeing blinds open wide, Inquired what sickness did betide The Master of the House, while it was dark. His servant answered like a Lark, The Master did Delivered be. Of a Couplet he has read to me.

thank the Lord that I can write

LINCOLN REMEMBERED.

And the Confederate Captain Riddle Was Released From Prison.

A Kentucky contributor sends to The Youth's Commanion a pleasing anecdote of Abraham Lincoln. It has never before been published, he says, and was received by him from the other party to the story, who is still living in Kentucky. It illus-trates once more the genial, friendly temper of the great war president. During the presidential campaign of 1840, when General William Henry Harrison was the Whig candidate; Lincola, then a young man just rising into prominence, accepted an invitation to address an audience in Union county, Ky., at a Whig barbecue.

He was met at a landing on the Ohio river about ten miles from the place of the barbecue by a committee headed by Captain George W. Riddle and was escorted to the meeting seated in a spring wagon by the side of Cartain Riddle, the driver. On the road Mr. Lincoln entertained the

committee with several amusing ancedotes and on arriving at his destination delivered an able and eloquent addressprobably the only address that he ever delivered in his native state.

After the speaking Captain Riddle, who ommanded a military company, fired a salute in honor of the orator of the day, but the cannon, an old six pounder, was overcharged and exploded, though without any serious results. Captain Riddle raised a subscription to pay Mr. Lincoln's expenses, contributing liberally himself, and then escorted him back to the river. The future president was much pleased with his visit and so expressed himself.

Many years passed. Mr. Lincoln was clected chief magistrate of the nation, and the civil war broke out. Captain Riddle took sides with the south and having expressed his opinions rather boldly was arrested for treason and sent to Camp Chase, military prison.

"It was a dull and gloomy place for me," said the old gentleman in relating the story, "and after I had remained there about ten days I got homesick and concluded I would remind my friend Lincoln of bygone hours. So I wrote to him as follows:

"My DEAR MR. PRESIDENT-After present ing my compliments to you I wish to remind you that a good many years ago I had you in you that a good many years ago 1 had you in tow at a Whig harbeeue, near Morganfield, in Union county, Ky. On that occasion I tried to treat you kindly, and even burst my cannon in firing a salute in your honor. I hope you have not forgotten it. Now, sir, you have me in tow, and I am your prisoner here in Camp Chase. I am lonesome and homesick and want to get back to my old wife. Piease let me go. Yours truly, GEORGE W. RIDDLE." Yours truly, When Mr. Lincoln received this letter,

he laughed heartily and at once wrote up on the back of it: "Please let Captain George W. Riddle go home. A. Lincoln.

KEEN ENJOYMENT.

It Was Only an Impression, but It Gave Him Pleasure.

The policeman's beat led him past a fence which was formerly in demand for the display of theatrical posters, but which had been abandoned. It is eloquent with descriptions of glories that have dazzled and departed. A shy looking man stopped to look at the old posters, and he lingered so long that the policeman grew suspicious and walked up and down the block several times in order to make sure that he was not waiting to signal to a confederate to plan some nefarious excursion.

"I-I hope I do not annoy you," the shy looking man said deferentially. "I ought not to be doing this. It's not generous or kind of me. But I can't help it." "I don't see that you are doing any

harm at present." "Of course you don't. You're not a

mind reader. It was my guilty conscience that spoke. I have a vindictive nature, and I can't master it. I'm one of these people who dislike Great Britain on general principles. I can't get rid of the feeling that the stamp act was a personal insult, and every once in awhile I forget myself and want to enlist in George Washington's army. Every time anybody suggests some means of twisting the lion's tail it is all I can do to keep from getting up and howl-

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

A Remarkable Structure-Origin of Its Name.

Seven miles from West Washington, upon what is called the Conduit road, which carries the water supply of the capital from the Great falls of the Potomac to Washington, is one of the most noted structures of modern times. This structure is a bridge of a single span, called the Cabin John bridge, built by the United States government for the purpose of carrying the water main across a ravine. Flowing through this ravine, in its rocky bed, is a small stream called Cabin John creek, from which the bridge takes its name. The stream has its origin in Rockville, Md., and its outlet at the Potomac, not far away. In constructing the Washington aque-

duct the first serious difficulty was encoun-tered at Cabin John creek. Here a deep ravine obstructed the way. The genius of man surmounted this obstruction, and the result was a model of engineering skill.

A fine stone arch, 220 feet in width and 110 feet in height, spans the ravine and the creek and has the distinction of being the largest single arch in the world. It is built of brown sandstone brought from the quarries of Seneca, about 15 miles above this point, and is of solid masonry. Its con-struction was begun in 1853, under the supervision of the war department, during the official term of Jefferson Davis, by its architect and engineer, General M. C. Meigs.

In 1862, owing to pressure of work in this department, the work of construction was transferred to the interior department -Caleb B. Smith, secretary-and remained there until 1867, about the time of its completion. During the process of build-ing the names of Presidents Franklin Pierce and Abraham Lincoln and of Secretaries of War Jefferson Davis and Edwin M. Stanton were inscribed on one of the large stones on the west end of the bridge. After the secession of the south the name of Jefferson Davis was cut out, and only a blank space remains to tell of the obliteration.

This celebrated bridge and the stream that it spans derive their names from a solitary settler, who, tradition says, appeared on this spot some time before the war of the Revolution and built near the banks of the beautiful Potomac a rude log cabin. For a number of years he occupied these quarters and was known only by the name of John, or Cabin John. His only companions were three flerce hunting dogs, which were sheltered among the rocks near their master's abode.

These dogs always accompanied John on his excursions about the country and served to protect him from the too curious intrusion of visitors and also from suspicious strangers who might appear in that sec-tion. The settler spent most of his time hunting and fishing, which were his chief means of support. His garments were made from the skins of wild animals, and his general appearance was not attractive. He seemed to avoid companionship with man, although possessing qualities fitting him for such associations.

Those who visited his cabin said that he was a musician and that he played skillfully upon a violin, singing songs the words of which seemed to recall memories and friends of other days. Tradition. throws no other light upon this strange being, whence he came or whither he went. He disappeared suddenly one day as mysteriously as he had appeared. A search was made for him, but no trace could be found. His dogs deserted their rock bound kennel, and his cabin crumbled to the ground. Little did John of the cabin think that a wonderful work of man would one day bear his humble name and hand it down to future generations .- Washington

New Uses For the Kite.

Some very notable advances have been made in the science of kite flying during the past year. The great utility of the kite for military purposes has been conclusively proved. In the line of signaling especially tax from 90 cents to \$1.10 has had any the kite has shown its adaptability even influence in reducing the consumpmore than the captive balloon. The re feat af Bayonne, N. J., of carrying a telephone wire through the air on a kite string show that our 71,263,000 people in and dropping it to the earth 1,000 feet away from where the kite was anchored, so that primite or no more than 50 500 cm signals could be transmitted back and forth, is another distinct advance in the science. Its practical utility is great, and could a man have been in the rear of General Grant at Vicksburg, for instance, with such a device, he would have been able to exchange messages with the Confederates pent up in the city. It could be accomplished at any siege, in fact, and in the nighttime, when its presence would not be known to an enemy. However, the advances of the past year have been in a measure conclusive, and the next development will be in the line of midnight air photography. By this is meant the taking of pictures in cameras suspended from the kite string at night. Large city districts have been accurately photographed by means of kites during the daytime, but no midair kite photographs have been taken at night. Experiments are making in this direction, and very satisfactory and useful results will ultimately be reached. With a highly sensitive plate manipulated in midair objects on the earth below may perhaps be photographed which could not be distinguished by the human eye. If this condition actually exists, midnight photography will have a wide military application. Fortifications and hostile camps could be accurately pictured and the condition of an enemy become known to a general whose foe need not know he was in the neighborhood. The idea would be useful also in time of peace in photographing large assemblages, celebrations, multitudes of people or exhibitions .- New York Sun.

THE TARHEEL WAR TALK.

Gov. Russeli Intimates' That He Weald Besist the Court's Injunction.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 7 -- The injunction case of the Southern railway against Governor Russell, Attorney General Walser and the North Carolina railroad, was continued to June 8th, at Asheville.

The case is to decide who are the directors of the road, those appointed by Governor Carr before he went out, or those appointed by Governor Russell since he came in.

The trial was continued in order to allow the new directors to organize and become a party to the suit. Hon, John G. Carlisle, ex Secretary

of the treasury, is one of the attorneys for the Southern Railway Company. Ex-Judge A. C. Avery and McRae & Day are counsels for the State.

Judge Simonton granted the tempo rary injunction. Governor Bussell has intimated that he would not pay any attention to the court's injunction if it did not please him to do so. In their brief, the Governor and Attorney General, answering the Southern railway, say: "If it is true, as con-tented for the resplendents, that the effect of the restraining order it so prohibit the Governor and Attorney General of North Carolina from bringing, or threatening to bring suits that the law either vests them with discretion to bring, or aid in bringing, or make it imperative duty to bring, will the court enforce its mandate? If not, the order is mere fruten fulmen. Suppose these officers disobey the order, where will the court get its dosse comitatus to compel obedience? If neither the Governor nor the legislature should call for troops, can the court declare the State to be in rebellion and call for the army to enforce its decrees? Will it imprison and depose the Governor without a trial? If the court proposes to yield in case of refusal to obey, on the ground that it has exhausted its power, why drive matters to such an

extremity. "If it is proposed to use the federal army to force a Governor to abdicate, then the government will be revolationized to prevent the depreciation of a block of bonds."

Hard Times and Temperance.

One of the notable effects of the hard times which we have been going through for several years past is to be found in the reduced consumption of intoxicatants. It is claimed by the bicycle enthusiasts that the increas ing use of bicycles has conducted largely to this result but the American Grocer says the "hard times have contributed to a notable diminution in the use of all kinds of beveragesparticularly spirits." The Grocer shows by figures that "the consumption of alcoholic stimulants has not incressed, while the use of the milder beverages has barely been steady." The facts which lead up to this conclusion are interesting. In 1892 and 1893 the consumption of spirits per citizen was 11 gallons, of wine nearly half a gallon, of beer 15 gallons, while in 1896 the average consumption of spirits was but one gallon, of wines one quart and of beer 15 gallors.

The American Grocer does not consider that the increase of the whishey tax from 90 cents to \$1.10 has had any tion of spirits. The official reports spirits, or no more than 58,680,000 people consumed in 1887. As about 11.000,000 gallons of spirits are annually used in manufactures, according to The Grocer, the quantity actually used as a beverage is about 60,000,000 gallons. Barrooms make sixty drinks out of a gallon, and get at the lowest calculation about \$4.50 for it. The nation's whiskey bill in 1896 was, therefore, \$270,000,000, as against \$400,000,000 in 1893 when the consumption was 101,000,000 gallons. The government lost \$14 000 of revenue by the decreased consumption. The drinking of beer has increased very largely in this country during the past 20 years. The consumption per cilizen 20 years ago was but six and a half gallons, as against fifteen gallons in 1896. The total consumption of beer in 1896 was 1,080,626,165 gallons, on which the government received a revenue of \$33,139 141 The sggregate amount of the national beer bill is estimated at \$541 963.348. Wine is little used by our people. In 1887 we produced 27 706,000 gallons and imported 4,618,000 gallons, where as in 1896 we produced but 14,599,000 gallons and import d 4, 101,000 gallons -a large decrease. The nation's bill for wi. e in 1896 was \$49,730,000. The total cost of our alcoholic beverages in that year the Grocer places at \$861,-693,832, some 140,000,000 less than in 1892. There has been a marked falling off in the per capita consumption of coffee. In 1896 the people it is estimated, drank 962,088,692 gallons of coffee, made from 481,044,346 pounds of the berries and costing \$120,261,086. The average consumption was 9.61 pounds in 1892 and 8.04 pounds in 1896. Of tea the consumption in the latter year is placed at 466,701,000 gallons, made from 93,340,000 pounds of tea import. ed at a retail cost of \$31,171,482. Cocoa was imported to the extent of \$2,630,900 worth, much of which was used for confectionery. The aggre-gate drink bill of the nation, a coholic and non-alcoholic, is figured at \$1.-016,126,000, or \$1431 per citizen. The American Grocer is convinced that prosperity increases the use of stimu-lating and intoxicating drings as it does of all other luxuries.

Post.

bank building. and injured so far as reported is as of credit.

follows. The dead : A. E. Weeks, Locke, N. Y.

R. W. Hopkins, St. Louis, Mo. Robinson, Pulaski, Tenn.

S. E. Williams, Springfield, Mass. The injured:

J. C. M. Bogle, of Tennesse, burned, and will die.

D. M. Dean, Indianapolis, Ind., ankle sprained.

Thomas S. Peck, Morristown, Tenn., ankle sprained.

Lieut. Hood, Knoxville, cut on face

and head by glass. Claude Harris, Knoxville, cut in dozen places.

Policeman Asquith, burned and cut

by flying glass. Policeman Duncan, badly burned and was carried home.

Fire Chief McIntosh, bruised from

fall. W. H. Kephart, Knoxville, internaily hurt.

A cabinet maker named P. C. Dyer fell dead on the street from fright. A man named Robinson, from Pulaski, Tenn., is supposed to be another victim. He was registered in the hotel and has not shown up.

The Idolatry of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 6.-Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, in a recentaermon, said : "Sympathizing men and women look with consternation and dismay on the coercion of a Christian people in the interest of the Turk by the Christian powers of Europe. What is the ex-planation of this. It exemplifies the unspeakable selfishness and greed of the world. . The powers have Turkish bonds which must be paid. But this tendency does not flourish with Eastern civilization alone. It stalks among us, the sin of our day, the great overwhelming threat against our civilization. This mad idolatry of gold transforms, not only our social, but our moral and political life. In former times the merchant sold his goods and was content with the profits made in the simple process of exchange. Now he knocks at the doors of Congress and demands special leg-

A Little Fiend.

CHICAGO, April 6.-Russell Freer, the two and a half year old son of poor parents living at 2496 Thirty Ninth Place burned out the eyes of his ten months old brother this morning with a red hot poker and the doctors cannot tell if the child will live. The eye balls and eye lids of the baby were destroyed, the cheeks and fore head badly scarred and the iron almost penetrated the brain, The strange deed was committed during the absence of the mother who heard the in. fant's screams of agony as she was returning home, and running into the room saw the boy sitting astride his brother's body with the heated iron in his hands and laughing in a fiendish delight. He does not realize what he has done.

Then Leave It to the Needy.

FARGO, N. D., April 8.-There being a diversity of opinion as to the matter of receiving aid from congress for sufferers by the flood, Mayor Johnson of this city called a meeting of citizens this evening to discuss the question. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and great indignation was felt among those present regarding the exagger. ated reports sent out regarding the floods. Secretary of War Alger was floods. wired that Fargo was very grateful for the profered aid, but none was needed. Senator Hansbrough, Congressman Johnson and Senator Rocah were also wired to the same effect.

Two Killed on an Engine.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 7.-The engine of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, which left Mount Airy today at 2:30 p. m., was derailed near Pilot Mountain and Fireman Walter Chaffin and Conductor Fred Fouschee, the latter riding on the engine at the time, were caught under it and killed. Engineer Powers was badly injured.

To Open His Skull.

CLEVELAND, O., April 9 .-- C. N. Cunningham, an alleged forger, will islation." Dr. Rainsford added that the idea of politics is used for city hospital, where portions of his money making, and that good men skull will be removed to permit an keep out of politics. This is not as it examination of the brain, to decide go into politics, he is too good to serve There is a difference among the ex-God.

Without sev'ral Days' seclusion quite, Ten to Thirty Minutes is all I ask To write from Three to Seven Verse Task.

Another Cloudy Morning hath brought Cloudy Day.

Another Bard's reposing at the close of Life's Short Stay. Ere I ascend into the Heavens

I hope this Congress surely will Declare the National Post is The Bard of Shanty Hill. In another of her effusions she says:

I am thinking, I am thinking, Of the days when I was young. I was the very best of teachers,

At least my praises were so sung. By A. N. Bullard, superintendent

Of Susquehanna county at that time, I was educated most resplendent.

She indicated her preference as to he burial place in the following lines: Bury me in Jackson cemetery, a very beauti

ful place. Let the officiating minister be the rector of

Grace Catholic Protestant Episcopal church of Hones

dale, Pa., Bard of Shanty Hill whose Fame shall The Bard of Same never fade away. -New York Tribune,

The Reason of Her Silence.

The parting between Thomas Wilson and Esmeralda Kilduff one night last week was an unusually prolonged one. She had accompanied him as far as the front gate, and that is where the piolongation occurred. It was a fine night, and they stood together in silence, neither wishing to break the spell that hung over them.

I don't know how long they would have stood thus had not a clock in a church tower not far away announced the hour of midnight, and then Esmeralda said she had better go in.

Thomas offered no objection to this, but proceeded to say something which he had been trying to get courage enough to say for several months. When he had said it, he felt startled at his boldness, and yet it was but natural that such a question should follow the intimacy which had existed between the two for more than a year. What he said was this.

"Esmeralda, dear, will you marry me?" He waited for an answer-and he waited in vain. Esmeralda said not a word. He could not see her face, and was therefore unable to judge from her expression what was passing in her mind. As the seconds dragged on he grew intensely anxions. He ought to have regarded his case as won, because silence gives consent, but this did not occur to him. The silence grew op-pressive, and he felt that she must answer him or he must die.

"Esmeralda," he said hurriedly, "I am waiting for your answer."

"Oh, forgive me, Tom; I was thinking." "What were you thinking of?"

"I was thinking how I would have my wedding dress made, dear."-Pearson's Weekly.

ing with glee. "I don't see what that has to do with the case."

"Do you observe the names of English ctors that appear there?

"Yes." "Every one of them was a shining light at home. They had to be coaxed and pleaded with before they would consent to leave the public whose idols they were. The way their managers have talked about it in their interviews almost brought tears to my eyes. But once here they very rarely go away except on short vacations. Scason after season they are with us to tell how they are missed at home. And whenever I think of the manner in which the English public is deprived of all this flow er of its dramatic talent, yearning in vain for it year after year, it makes my bosom fairly thrill with fiendish joy."-Washington Star.

The Inner Man.

In one of his recent addresses Bishor Potter was speaking of the height to which a man may rise in his profession or art. He was talking to organists and said that in order for the musician to play great music his own life or ideal of life must be high. The man at the keys, he said, cannot get from the instrument better music than he has in his own soul. "Some time ago," said he, "I stood, in company with an artistic friend, before the portrait of a well known man. The execution of the picture was excellent, but we both agreed that something was wanting in the expression of the face. The artist had not put into the face on the canvas the soul of the man he was portraying. My friend remarked, 'The artist can put upon the canvas only what he has in himself.' " Germans have made a proverb of Goethe's famous line in "Hermann and Dorothea," What is not in man cannot be got out of

Peasant and Painter.

Toby Rosenthal, the California artist. on the occasion of a walking tour in Germany once asked permission of a peasant to paint his picturesque stables. To the painter's surprise, the request was curtly refused. He persisted and was still denied until the owner at last broke out: "When I want my barn painted, I shan't give the job to a stranger. I know a man who would do it very cheap." Then Mr. Rosenthal understood the mistake and humbly explained that he was not exactly a house painter himself .- New York Advertiser.

Earthworks.

Military engineers are practically agreed that no material for fortifications is superior to earth. When clay is not obtainable, as on the senshore, sand is collected inte bags, and these are laid in regular hears along the line of the proposed fortification. In such a fortification the balls from the enemy's cannon sink without doing dam they and shelps explade harmlessly.

Steel Frame Construction In Churches.

In comparison with the number of new buildings erected for various other uses the number built for church purposes is extremely small, but among these a considerable number are now built with the steel frame construction so commonly used in the business buildings, and the proportion of churches so constructed is increas-ing. In crowded cities on lots in which the space is limited it saves room, as it does in any building, on account of the less thickness of wall required, and in large interiors, where bulky stone columns might otherwise be used to support arches or domes or roof trusses, it permits the use of much smaller columns, with a lessened obstruc-tion to the view.—New York Sun.

A Flower Holder.

For palms, oleanders or rubber plants a holder is to be bought that lends itself to the scheme, as the stout green tub familiar to us all never seemed to do. This is an imitation in pottery of a tree stump, realistically colored as to bark and to wood so that it looks as if the plant were growing out of the wreck of a bit of the forest and had just been brought in from out of doors.

him."-New York Times.