PROGRESS.

EDWARD S. CARTER,......EDITOR.

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TIMES AND TIMES.

The citizens are now thoroughy alive to the necessity of dealing with the question of the adoption of a standard of time for St. John, and they are a unit in the opinion that there should be uniform time. This is out of the question if local time is retained, because the railways must be run by standard, and the Eastern standard is the one they have choosen. There are, however, a number of advocates of the time of the sixtieth meridian, which is just an hour ahead of Eastern standard and only twenty-four minutes ahead of the present local time. The practical arin favor of this is that it is the time of the standard meridian nearest to St. John, and that with the adoption of it, supposing places of business to close at six o'clock, the hours of daylight in the evening would not be abridged as they would be were the hour of closing six o'clock E stern standard. Against this, however, is the fact that the adopted time would vary an hour from the railway and steamer time, already in use by many citizens, and that there would be no more uniformity than at present. As a matter of expediency, therefore, the Eastern standard seems to be the best suited to meet all requirements, even though the stores which now open at eight and close at six should have to open at half-past seven and close at half-past five.

So many varying ideas exist as to the localities which ought to be in Eistern time and those which should be in Atlantic time, that a summary of what was decided when the standards were adopted will be of value to the public. As the Globe has pointed ou', PROGRESS itself was in error in asserting that St. John was within the limit of the standard for the seventy-fifth meridian and it is quite certain that the same erroneous impression has been a very

Previous to 1883, there was a great confusion of times on the various railways of this continent, due to their being a difference of five hours in mean time in a journey from Newfoundland to the Pacific. Every road had its own standard, and on some roads there were two or three standards when the routes were long. The tot I number of times used as official was a out seventy-five. To remedy this the rail vays, at time conventions hell in New York and Chicago, in April, 1883, passed a series of resolutions for the adoption of standards of time for each fitteen degrees of longitude. The first of these resolutions was:

That all roads now using Boston, New York, Philadelpha, Baltimore, Toronto, Hamilton or Washington time as standard, based upon meridians east of those points, or adjucent thereto, shall be governed by the 75th meridian or eastern time.

Other resolutions provided for standards for each fifteen degrees west, until the 120th meridian was reached. It was also provided that all changes from one hour standard to another should be maie at the termini of roads or at the ends of divisions. It was agreed that the belt of country on either side of a standard meridian generally admit that a British court has made such a (with such exceptions as the peculiar relations of certain places may make it ex-

adopt the time of that meridian. No mention of any standard east of the tieth meridian. As a matter of fact, however | justly condemned. all the railways in these provinces adopted the eastern standard, and Halifax, and or rehearing, as presented by Mrs. MAYother places in Nova Scotia though BRICK's counsel are fitty-five in number, literally correct in adopting another stand- and cover a great many points in the case. ard are out of line with the routes of The woman, it will be remembered, was a travel. It is doubtful if the adoption of young and handsome American, while her the time of the sixtieth meridian would be husband, many years her senior, was a a wise step on the part of this city, in cranky invalid. The alleged motive in the view of the existing large amount of travel | case was to free herself from a disagreeable and the greater increase of it to come in partner and get possession of his wealth. the future. St. John would seem to have The prosecution was largely aided by the

the plan laid down by the convention.

The whole question of time having been | they were most needed. referred by the council to a general committee, there is now no doubt the matter may be fully discussed in all its bearings, especially in view of the fact that representative citizens are likely to be present to show cause for or against any of the charges proposed. The matter should be settled as soon as possible.

PLAGIARISM IN ART.

It would seem that painters, as well as poets, are plagiarists at times, and now there seems to be a question as to which ot two notable works of art is indebted to the other for the idea of its grouping. One of these paintings is MUNKACSY'S "CHRIST before PILATE" and the other is BROZIK's "COLUMBUS and ISABELLA."

About three years ago a cheap colored copy of each of these pictures adorned the editorial room of Progress, and one day a visitor pointed out the great similarity of idea in the two. The grouping seemed to be on the same general plan, and the relative positions of the principal figures differed very little. The characters in one scene seemed to have their types in the other, but no attempt was made to trace out the minutiae of the coincidence. Taat this apparent accident is really a plagiarism is now asserted by LORADO TAFT, the well known art writer, in a recently published letter from Paris. Speaking of Munkacsy's picture, he says:

I made an interesting discovery one day as I chanced to hold in my hands two lantern slides, the one of this picture and the other BROZIK's "COLUM-BUS and ISABELLA." The resemblance of the compositions struck me, and putting one slide over the other I was astonished to find them identical in mass and position of most of the important figures. Ever the architecture of the room is precisely the same in its arrangement, though differing to some degree in detail. I have never gratified my curiosity by looking up their dates to find which painter was the adroit plagiarist.

Judging by TAFT's general estimate of MUNKACSY he is the more likely copyist, but the question can be easily settled by a comparison of the dates of the two pictures. There seems more than an accident in the close resemblance, though it may be an unconscious plagiarism such as has happened with undoubtedly honest poets and musicians whose minds have repeated ideas from memory under the belief that they were original. MENDELSSOHN, for instance, had no idea he was taking anything from "Auld Robin Gray" when he composed "Oh, Rest in the Lord," in the oratario of "Elijah." Such, possibly, is the solution of the plagiarism in the work of one or the other of these noted modern

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

It seems more than likely that Mrs. MAYBRICK, now under life sentence in an English prison, will ere long be a free woman. For several years she has been kept in custody, the result of a verdict that she | competent to deal with such an intricate caused the death of her husban 1 by arsenic poisoning, and in all that time there has been a constant growth of sentiment that she is not guilty. This feeling is not a new one. It was strong during the course of the trial, and the excited populace wanted to mob the court officials when the verdict was given. The leading English newspapers, always most conservative in their comments on judicial proceedings, declared their opinion that the case was not proven, and such too is the recorded belief of such eminent jurists as Sir CHARLES RUSSELL and others. These in a joint opinion on the case have said "there are many matters state I in the case, not merely with reference to the evidence at and the incidents of the trial, but suggesting new facts which would be matters proper for the grave consideration of a court of criminal appeal, if such a tribunal existed in this

Unfortunately for the prisoner, there is no such court of appeal in England, and though the Home Secretary commuted the sentence of death to one of imprisonment for life, all attempts to se ure a rehearing of the case have tailed in the past. The verdict couldnot be disturbed, for to do such a thing would be to admit the fallibilty of courts and judges under the English system, which would be a very dreadful thing indeed. Very recently, however, the House of Commons, on motion of T. P. O'CONNOR passed a resolution that there should be a reconsideration of the case. It is likely that this will eventually result in a pardon, unpleasant as it may be to blunder by which an innocent person has been made to suff r. It must be remempedient to recognize) was expected to bered, however, that this has happened in the past with other courts, and sometimes seventy-fifth meridian appears in the and when no reparation could be made. authority quoted, but in a colored chart all If Mrs. MAYBRICK is not guility, there is of New Brunswick and Nova Scotis are no reason why she should continue a prisshown as located in what was styled "In- oner merely to prevent injury to the reputter olonial" time, being that of the six- ation of the court by which she was un-

The reasons given for asking a pardon the peculiar relations referred to as war- efforts of MAYBRICK's relatives in Liver- father was a bookbinder.

ranting exceptions from the strict letter of | pool, while the prisoner, being a stranger had few friends to aid her at a time when

> The charge which the prosecution sought to prove was that she murdered her husband by giving him repeated doses of arsenic in his food and medicine, and it was shown that she had bought a quantity of fly-paper containing that poison. A small quantity of arsenic was found in the intestines of the dead man. Mrs. MAY-BRICK's explanation was that she had purchased the fly-paper to make a face wash The secret lair wherein the wild wind lives. for herself, and that MAYBRICK had long been an habitual arsenic eater. The latter fact was clearly established at the trial, and it is now known that he purchased one hundred and fifty grains of arsenic for his own use, three months before his death.

In the list of reasons for a rehearing, stress is laid on the fact that though the judge charged that death from arsenic must be established, nothing of the kind was shown. From all that was shown to the contrary, death might have resulted from natural causes. If this were so, and were it shown that his wife gave him arsenic, she would only be guilty of an attempt to murder, but she was really convicted and sentenced for actual murder. The defence also claim; to have new evidence which will account for everything in such a way as to exonerate the accused. Apart from this there is and has been such a strong reasonable doubt that she should have the

Among other matters of detail is the fact of MAYBRICK having been an habitual arsenic eater, in regard to which additional and convincing evidence has come to light. No more arsenic was found in his body than would be expected in the case of a man with such habits, and the quantity found was small. At the stage of the trial when some of the medical testimony was given, the fact of the man having been an arsenic eater, was unknown, and the witnesses were consequently misled in their diagnosis. Had arrenic made from fly-paper been given, it would have been detected by the fibre of the paper, but

nothing of the kind was discovered. It is also asserted that the first serious phase of the man's illness resulted from his taking an overdose from a bottle which did not pass through his wite's hands, and that the day on which he became worse at his office was the particular day on which he forgot to take with him a luncheon prepared by his wife. That he progressed tavorably so long as he was nursed by her, and only began to sink after trained nurses had taken charge of him. It is also asserted that opportunities for putting poison into food and medicine were open to persons who were her bitter enemies and sub-

sequently proved themselves hostile to her. The claim is made that the jury were prejudiced by reports adverse to the prisoner and were not, in any event of a class case, while the judge was of failing mind and made serious mistakes both as to law and fact in his charge to the jury. Finally, covering all the points urged, is the declaration that the evidence was wholly circumstantial, and that all the circumstances admit of an explanation which will prove the woman's innocence.

One point laid down in the document, outside of the matters of detail, is that the conviction is really opposed to the incrests of society in a general sense. It is argued that punishmeut can never benefit society unless public opinion goes with it, and that the public can never rest satisfied unless Mrs. MAYBRICK is either proven guilty or pardoned. This is the true state of the case, and it is to be hoped that the matter will soon be set definitely

The old-fashioned woman scored one over the new woman in New Jersey, the other night. She was a farmer's wife. driving on a lonely road after dark, when a masked man appeared and seized the horse by the head, while a second masked man attempted to climb into the wagon. The old-fashioned woman did not scream or attempt to jump out, but she reached under the seat and pulled out a common tin candlestick. This she pointed at the head of the highwayman, snapping the adjuster to make it sound like a revolver. and ordered the men to run for their lives. They did so, and the old-fashioned woman quietly drove home with the candlestick and all the rest of her valuables sate.

People who persist in miscalling the river St. John "the Rhine of America," may be interested in the statement that the real Rhine is now so low that steamers bave stopped running. The river indeed, has almost dried up, and the depth of water at Cologne, near the sea, is only two feet. The St. John is no such shallow brook as that at its outlet, and the people who liken it to the Rhine have probably never seen the latter.

An expurgated edition of "Midshipman Easy," has been issued by a leading New York publishing house. The works of MARRYATT with all the impropriety winnowed out must take up considerable less room than the original edition.

In his life of Henry M. Stanley, Mr. Thomas George says that the explorer's real name is Howell Jones, and that he was born at Isgar, in Wales, in 1840. His

VERSES OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The End of Summer.

The earth is weary of the summer sun, Weary of the moon's pale, soft caress, And of her silken beams that slumbering dress The dusky wood, as though it strove to shun All grace but Luna's smile, where moonbeams run In silver streams, alone is felt the stress Of tender light, that makes a sorrowing bliss Within the haven of a day that's gone. The earth is weary of such gentle joy, She fain would wave the wilful wind's away, And all the pinches that grey winter gives, And see the stars peep frightened thro' the cloud O mist, that veils, like a stupendous shroud,

BLANCHE GARBETTE. Leipsic, Germany.

> Love's Sacrifice. Ever knocking ever waiting, Still alas outside the door; Closed and ever barred against thee Day and night on this wild shore. Oh my royal Lord and Master, Here with n can mercy rest? How can I provide thee bounty. For so glorious a guest? But enter thou though small the cost, Of what I have or I am lost.

Ever knocking ever calling, Soul beloved, let me in; Thine the glory thine the splendor Mine the fruitfulness of sin. Take my robe all torn and worth'ess, Take it stained and soiled full sore; Give to me the wedding garment. Of the King's most costly store; And enter thou, though darkness here, And sorrow fill my heart with fear.

Ever knocking ever seeking, For the coming morning light; When a voice inside shall greet thee, After all the deep black night. After years my sins have kept thee, In the long cold gusts of rain; Time indeed the latch was lifted, By thy patience and thy pain. Enter qu'ckly ere the past-Rush back and bar the portals fast. Ever knocking ever asking,

O the poor and naked many, Who implore one kindly deed. O the bare feet ever bleeding, White hands tender torn and cold; O the voices ever crying To the lambs within the fold; O enter now my Lord and see, I know in them I find but thee.

Crying give me I have need;

Ever knocking ever p'eading, Not a moment there I keep thee, With thy wounded feet and hands, There is mercy there is pardon, There is sadness in my soul; Oh I know thee in thy beauty, Thou indeed canst make me whole. O enter by thy love and tears,

And take away the night of years. vlvan Shore, Oct. 1895.

After "Jay Bee."

All the world's a stage" wrote one Shakspere, a

Win long, long has been dust, But whose life work thro' time will survive; And right wrote the sage, Earth's a swift rolling Which the wicked and just

Seem most anxlous to manage and drive.

t. John, October 1895. In An Apple Orchard. Red, and russet, and yellow, Lying here in a heap— Pippins, rounded and mellow; Greenings, for winter keep; Seek-no-turt er, whose blushing The soul of a saint would try, Till his face showed the crimson flushing,

The cheek of a northern spy. Hid from the winter weather, Safe from the wind and sleet, Here in a pile together, Russet and pippin meet: Old cellar they fondly hold A breath, like the grapes made musty

By the summer's radiant gold. Each seems to hold a vagrant Sunbeam, lost from the sky, When lily blooms were fragrant Walls for the butterfly; And when the snow is flying, What feast in the hoarded store Of crimson and yellow lying Heaped Ligh on the sandy floor. Fruitage of bright spring splendor,

That no tropic land can mend, or Take from this frosty clime-Fruit for the hearth-stone meeting, Whose flavor naught can destroy, How you make my heart's swif beating Throb with the pulse of a boy! Apples, scarlet and golden, Apples, juicy and fart, Bringing again the olden Joy to the weary heart.

You send the swift thoughts sweeping, Throug wreckage of time and tears,
To that hidden chamber, keeping
The gladless of youth's bright years.
—Thomas S. Collier.

October.

From falling leaf to falling leaf, How strange it was through all the year, In all its joy and all its grief, You did not know I loved you, dear; Through all the winter-time and spring, You smiled and watched me come and go, Through all the Summer blossoming, How strange it was you did not know!

Your face shone from my earth and sky, Your voice was in my heart always, Days were as dreams when you were by, And nights of dreaming linked the days; In my great joy I craved so much My life lay trembling at your hand, I prayed you for one magic touch, Hew strange you did not understand! From leaf to leaf the trees are bare,

The autumn wind is cold and stern, And outlined in the clear, sharp air, Lies a new world for me to learn; Stranger than all, dear friend, today, You take my hand and do not know A thousand years have passed away
Since last year—when I loved you so.
—Dolly Radford. October.

O'er the distant landscape Hangs a deep blue haze, Heralding the presence Of October days; Wnile in field and meadow, Asters, rich in hue, Vie with modest gentian In soft tints of blue. Gilding all with beauty, Golden sunbeams fail; Vault of purest azure

Arches over all.
Gold and blue are mingled,
Turn me where I may; All the world, a symphony
In blue and gold today.

—Isabel H. Fitz.

The Typewriter In India.

A quaint tale of a typewriter is told by an Anglo-Indian who has just come home. One of the English judges in India was an expert on the machine, and it occurred to him to use it for the taking of judicial notes. The machine was conveyed into

and the tinkle of the bell which indicated than the two others, which will diminish that a line had been completed. The pris- | the working expenses. It is expected that oner was found guilty and sentenced. the work will be completed in five years Promptly he appealed on the ground that and a half, three years less time, that is, instead of listening to the evidence the than was required for the St. Gothard judge had whiled away his time by playing | The estimated cost is \$11,000000. on a musical instrument.

MADE A HUMAN HARP.

How the King of a Madagascar Tribe Made Music of His Prisoners.

The most cheerful liar in the world lives in Madagascar. The latest story that comes there tells about Pip, the king of the Lotolies, one of the local tribes which is not busy fighting the French, says an ex-

This king, the story goes, devised some time ago a human harp. He had been visiting the place of punishment in his village and witnessing the bastinadoing of his captives he was struck by the tonal difference of their groans. At once he commissioned the royal carpenter to construct a series of stocks in which he placed eight captives, whose howls of pain when the soles of their feet were struck by the rod were so carefully arranged that they made a perfect octave.

This seemed such a success that he had eight more wretche whose average groans ranged a full octave higher. The harp was now complete. On it le proposed to play melodies and started in to practice the | rescue. national air.

His project was to regulate the length of the note by the violence of the blow. At first the scheme did not succeed at all, for the reas n that the captives, hitherto used to hard hits alone, howled loudly each time and with little difference in force. At last he arranged it, however, so that the

But the instrument never got quite in tune. Incessant was the cry of some of the animated notes, others would not sound at all at the right time. The heathen king had to give it up. The discord was he tried tresh sets of prisoners the human notes would never work just right.

Shoes of Different Nations.

Straw sandals are still in use in China Egyptians shoes were made of palm and

papyrus interlaced. The ancient Persians wore close-fitting

boots reaching to the knees. The 'brogan' of to-day gets its name

from the rawhide 'brog' of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics show the cobbler

to have been known in the time of the Removing the shoes is still a mark of

respect in the East, as it has been for thousands of years. The Roman women wore house slippers with cork soles, and increased their height

by building up these soles to a great thick-The Greeks of two thousand yeare ago wore shoes closely corresponding to those

of the present. Those of the women were frequently green in color, while the 'dudes' The turned-up toes fashionable in England during the three hundred years of the Plantagent dynasty were sometimes two feet in length, and were fastened to the

kneee by gold or silver chains .-

The Heart Does not Grow Old. It appears that the brain and the heart are two parts of the human organism that, if rightly used, may largely escape growing old. The unimpaired activity of great statesmen and other brain workers at a time, when most of the bodily organs and functions are in advanced senile decay is a matter of frequent comment, but one for which a physiological explanation is given in a recent work by Dr. Balfour. The normal brain retains its vigor to the last, because there is especial provision for its nutrition. Near middle life the general arteries of the body begin to lose their elasticity and slowly dilate, becoming mu h less efficient carriers of nutrient blood to the capilliary area, but the internal carotids -which feed the capilliary areas of the brain-are not affected by this impairmen and retain their youthful elasticity, thus keeping up the blood pressure in the brain and giving better nourishment to the brain

It has Been Much Noticed.

tissues of the body.

How many more children attend to their teeth now than formerly, but the cause is not far to seek. It is this. "Odoroma, is so pleasant to use, that they regularly attend to their teeth night and morning: then the parents in getting "Odoroma," are educating them in that, which ensures them good sound teeth the rest of their lives. Expert Analysis not only shows that there is nothing injurious, but everything, in "Odoroma" that is good for teeth, gums and

Mushrooms in Russia.

Mushrooms grow in immense quantities in Russian forests, the inhabitants in some places existing entirely by selling them. Kargopol, in Olonetz, sends yearly 5,000 poods (180,000 pounds) of mushrooms to St. Petersburg. The varieties are many. With one form, the mukhomor, the native tribes of Siberia intoxicate themselves; an intusion from it has a stupefying effect like that of opium or hasheesh.

Simplon Tunnels.

Tunceling through the Simplon will begin early next year. There will be two parallel tunnels, each 66,000 feet, or about 12½ miles long, 57 feet apart, and connected at intervals of 225 feet. They will be 15,000 feet longer than the St. Gothard, court, when a certain novelty was imparted and 21,000 feet longer than the Mount to the presedings by the click of the keys | Cenis tunnels, but will be 1,500 feet lower | Cor: 7: 10r

Potatoes for the Million.

Potatoes are so plentiful and so unprofita-ble at ruling prices in North Dakota that a farmer of Grand Forks has announced that he will not dig the large quantities he has, and has invited his neighbors to help themselves and take all they care to for the trouble of digging and carrying them away What they don't take, he says, will be le to rot in the ground.

Poisoning by finned Food.

The London Lancet suggested as a safeguard against poisoning by the use of tinned food that canners be compelled to label the tins with a notice that the contents are perfectly wholesome when eaten resh from the tn, and afford good food; but the public is advised not to expose the contents for any length of time to the inarious influences of the atmosphere.

Automatic Resurrection.

A Californian, who believes that many persons are annually buried alive while in a cataleptic state, has invented what he calls "a grave signal." If a dead man a second frame constructed for the feet of revives in the grave, a little red ball pops up on top of a rod connecting with the outside world and a lot of fresh air goes in. He cannot die, and all he does is to wai patiently for his friends to come to his

The House was all Right.

Tenant-You said the house was not cold and we have been nearly frozen to death ever since we have moved into it.

Real Estate Agent-I had every reason to think I was telling the truth. I had never heard the house complain of feeling chilly. As to the people in it, of course, groans became proportioned to the blows. I knew nothing. That is quite another matter, you know.

Chinese Penal Ideas.

According to Chinese penal ideas some one has got to suffer, so when three welltoo painful for his musical ear, for although known wharf thieves escaped from the S langhai prison recently the jailers were treated to a daily dose of 200 blows each until they should succeed in producing, dead or alive, at least one of the prison-

Where He Drew the Line.

"I'm going to give up my place at this here restaurant," said a Broadway waiter with a look of disgust on his face.

"Why? Why, they insist on my eating mushrooms before customers to show them they are not toadstools."

Given Him a Chance.

Mother-Well, my dear, I see you are engaged to Mr. Bashful at last.

Daughter-No, he hasn't proposed yet. "What? Not engaged? I saw you hugging and kissing him last night." "Y-e-s, I was trying to encourage him a little."—New York Weekly.

The Usual Prediction.

The Indians in the Northwest are predicting an early and unusually severe winter this year. One thing that seems to back them up so far is the fact that many of the mountain peaks in that region are already white with the earliest snows known in the history of the country.

Water That Doesn's Wet. By spreading a layer of lycopodium powder upon the surface ot a basin of water it is possible to plunge the hand into the water without wetting it, as the lycopodium powder prevents all contact

of the water with the hand. Never in Doubt. Husband (admiringly)—There's no use trying to disguise the fact; you are smarter

has never been in disguise among those who know us .- Detroit Free Press.

than I am, my dear.

Cricket In Samon. Prizes of pigs and kegs of salt beef are the objects for which the Samoans play cricket. The game, which is enlivened by the music of a native band, takes a large number of players, sometimes thirty or forty being entered on a side.

Wife (complacently)—The fact, my love

First English Provincial Paper.

The first provincial newspaper in Engand is said to have been the Norwich Postman. It was published abour 1705 at the price of 1 penny, but "a halfpenny not refused." It was about the size of a sheet of note paper.

Had No Weeks.

ToeGreeks and Romens had no weeks until they borrowed this division of time from the East. The Greeks divided the month into three equal periods; the Romans into three very unequal, the Kalends, Ides, and Nones.

The Way to get There.

An eccentric citizen of Philadelphia was once met by a man who asked him the way to the sheriff's office. He responded: Every time you earn \$5 spend \$10."-Christian Advocate.

In the Letter of the Law.

Magistrate-You will be bound over to keep the peace toward all her Majesty's subjects for six months Bill Sykes-Well' 'evin 'elp the first furriner I comes across.

Just as Good as New.

"So Maud has a title at last,' said the dear girl in pink. 'Yes, but it's a secondhand one,' replied the dear girl in blue. 'How so?' 'The nobleman she married was a widower,'

Honors Were Even.

Young wife-Betore we were married, George, you never smoked in my presence. Young husband-I know it, my dear; and you never wore curl papers in mine.

A Message From God.

"Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death" 2nd