## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Senator Sabin Elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Which Decides Upon Chicago. June 3, as the Place and Date of the National Convention.

The Republican National Committee met at Washington on Wednesday. All the states and territories were represented.

First in the order of proceedings was the election of chairman to succeed the late Gov. Jewell, and this subject wes disposed of shortly after the committee was called together. It was shown that he was the only man whom it seemed possible to hit upon as absolutely free from old factional agreements, and the only committee who could be elected to the place without a contest, which it was desired to avoid. This having been settled, the programme was carried out by placing Chaffee in the chair temporarily, and then electing Sabin permanent chairman, he being named by Mr. Elkins. This was done unanimously, and Sabin pre-sided over the deliberations of the day, and will continue to manage the business of the committee and convention. On taking the chair, Mr. Sabin said:

White deeply sensible to the distinguished courtesy you have conterred, I am doubtless, as much surprised as the country at large will be at the announcement of your choice, but being pressed by all parties in the interest and claim of peace and harmo-ny I accept what is rather a distasteful posi-tion this time. I trust, however, the work of this committee will be characterized by the same unarimity with which I have been elected and at the next election a re-

publican president by a like unanimous vote of the whole country. [Applause.]

Gen. John C. New othered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that a committee of five should be appointed by the chairman to have complete charge of the convention of which countries to average. convention, of which committee the president and secretary should be members It was also decided to have the dist ict conventions within ninety days of the con-

vention the date of which was fixed as the place for holding the convention excited a good deal of interest. Gentlemen were heard in favor of Philadelphia, Indianapolis, New York, Chatuqua, etc. bu Chicago won on the first ballot as follows:

Republican convention.

The following was adopted:

A Republican national convention will meet in Chicago, Ill., Tues lay, June 3, 1884, mote friendly feeling and permanent har mony throughout the land by securing a national government pledge to these objects and pr neiples, are cordially invited to send for each state four delegates at large, for congressional district two delegates, and for each representative at large two del

The call is signed by all the members of the convention. Mr. Chandler offered the following, which was unanimously adopt-

Resolved, that th's committee views with regret and indignation the recent att-mpts to suppress human rights, destroy free su' trage and honest counting of ballots in various States, by methods foreign to humanity oas sixtes, by methods foregated manning and civin auton. Against the prevalence of such methods the Republican party stands irrevocably pledged, and we extend our sympathy to all sufferers from such inhumanities, and pledge our earnest unconditional support and right hand of fellowship to all men, all organizations; whatever may be in pact political section who ever may be in past political action, who now unreservedly commit themselves to an organized effort to secure free education free suffrage and protection of life and property of all citizens, without regard to race, color, political op nion or vote.

The committee at 11 o'clock adjourned to

meet at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, the 31st of May, 1884.

Mr. Frye of Maine then submitted his proposition for the new basis of representation in the next convention which was dis cussed at great length by various members Logan argued that the resolution proposed act upon. He was willing to defer it to the next national committee, for that was a body that had the right to consider it. Clayton opposed the plan, and Magee moved that the whole matter be referred to the next national convention. motion was finally agreed to-yeas 25, nays

The plan was finally referred to the convention by a decisive vote, so that the ratio of delegates and the size of the next convention remains as it was. Sonator Logan proposed a resolution, making it mandato-ry upon the districts to hold their conventions separately and within the several dis-By the action of the committee at the last meeting, it was left optional with the districts either to hold their conventions for the selection of delegates separately, or to separate at the State conventions and do their business at the same place. The Southern members of the committee objected to Senator Logan's resolutions to strike ed to Senator Logan's resolutions to strike out the optional feature, saying that in many districts they had no organizations and could not hold separate meetings. It being evident that the proposition could not pass, Senator Logan withdrew it.

Washington Special:—The election of

Senator Sabin as chairman gives universal satisfaction, owing to the confidence feit by all in his personal fairness and his business-like politics. He said that the honor was unexpected and unsought. He had de-clin d, thinking it wiser to take some older member; but his colleagues be ieve otherwise and he had yielded when it was known that he was the unanimous choice. He had been in tayor of Blaine in 1880, but had no candidate, as yet, for 1884. He was not insensible to the compliment to himself and to Minnesots, and should do all in his power to accomplish the most good for his party, with perfect fairness to all aspirants for the presidential nations to an appraisal for the presidential honor. Mr. Sabin is one of the youngest men in the senate, being but forty years of age, and is, in addition one of the new members of that body, but is already contents. sidered one of its most promising men. He has been a delegate to every national convention since he went to Minnesota, name-

Painting the Sky Red.

Another surprising sunset spectacle was witnessed in St. Paul late yesterday afternoon, the phenomenon presenting all the characteristics of the bright red atmospheric picture of a week or ten days ago. Shortly before 5 o'clock a red glow began to light up the western horizon, gradually spreading until a huge area of sky was marked by spreading until a huge area of sky was marked by the blood-red coloring. The brightest and clearest tinge was just before 6 o clock, after the sun had disappeared from view, and the effect was marvelously pretty and brilliant. The reflection seemed to extend to everything in the range of one's vision, giving the atmosphere, the buildings, and the high bluffs across the river a reddish or dark pink tinge; while, looking toward the illuminated sky, it seemed as if there really was a tremendous fire raging at Minneapolis or away beyond. The red glow extended upward to a great height, and it was after 6 o'clock before the sky assumed its normal appearance. The brilliant spectacle attracted wide-spread attention and admiration. A similar display, occurring about sen days ago, was made the subject of extended comment by the scientists and newspapers throughout the civilized world. Last evening's phenomenon was much less striking, though brilliant enough to entitle it to mention as a most remarkable atmospheric spectacle. The display of ten days ago has puzzled astronomers and the scientific world generally, wide differences of opinion existing asto the causes leading to such a wonderful effect. At a meeting of the American Astronomical society in New York on the evening of the 3d, the curious problem was exhaustively discussed. One of the members said the first phenomenon appeared in San Francisco about Nov. 20 of the present year. It was then supposed that the appearance was caused by some fire burning in the West, although such a supposition placed the fire in the Pacific ocean. Subsequently the phenomenon awas observed in the Mississippi valley. It seemed as if it progressed from west to east across the continent. But on the 9th or 10th of November, nearly two weeks before it was observed at San Franc sco, similar phenomena were seen in England, So wide-spread was the red glow that the speaker soon formed the opinion that it was due to cosmical causes. He advances the theory that the cause of the phenomena might b the blood-red coloring. The brightest and clearest tinge was just before 6 o clock, after the sun had EASTERN INVESTIGATION.

New York Sun: A remarkable observation was made by Prof. Brooks, an industrious astronomer of Western New York on Wedn sday evening. While searching with his telescope for comets, he saw what he describes as a Chicago was declared the place of the next | shower of telescopic meteors "near the sun." This, of course, means that they were near the apparent place of the sun in the sky, and not literally near that body, for the sun had already set at the time, and if what Prof. Brooks saw was really a meteor swarm, the meteors must have sky for several evenings past, long after sun-set, may be caused by reflection from clouds of meteoric dust in the upper portion of the atmosphere is not unnatural. There are several reasons for thinking that the strange light is the result of some such cause as the pres-ence of meteoric dust rather than of differences once of meteoric dust rather than of differences of density in the atmosphere leading to extraordinary refraction. In the first place, the phenomenon has not only been visible over an immense extent of territory, but it has lasted several days, and has been seen in the cast before sunrise as well as in the west after sunset, so that any abnormal refraction in the atmostphere would have to be of almost incredible persistence in order to account for the observed appearances. Besides, during this time there have been considerable atmospheric changes, in respect to temperature. These changes, in respect to temperature. These remarkable sunset displays have also been

accompanied by a notably hazy appearance of the sky.

It is well known that the earth is daily and nightly pelted with millions of meteors, the vast majority of which are a most instantly consumed by the intense heat developed as they dash into our atmosphere. The products of the combustion of these meleors filter slowly the shape of metallic dust on the snow fields in the arctic regions, on mountain peaks in Europe, and in other similar localities, being recognizable by their peculiar chemical composition. It is also known that the solar system abounds with swarms of meteors revolv-ing around the sun, and that the earth crosses the paths of a number of these, occasionally encountering the swarms themselves. The wast majority of these meteors are very small, those that are seen weighing on an average probably only a few grains; and since the tele-scope reveals millions which escape the naked eye, it is reasonable to conclude that millions eye, it is reasonable to cone ude that millions more are too small to be seen, even with telescopes—mere meteoric dust. There are historic instances of supposed falls of meteoric dust, the most remarkable, perhaps, being that of 1783, when Europe, part of Asia, and part of North America were covored for months with a dry fog, or haze, which excited the greatest alarm. Prof. Brooks' suggestion that the earth has encountered a cloud of meteoric dust is not, therefore, without foundation in probability. If the recent blazing sunsets have really resulted from such a cause they are really resulted from such a cause, they are likely to continue, in a modified form, for some time, gradually disappearing as the dust sinks slice family was held at Philadelphia to time, gradually disappearing as the dust sinks lower in the atmosphere. But, although so many reasons can be advanced which give probability to the theory that meteoric dust is concerned in the production of these strange sunset effects, ye' it cannot be considered as proved, and some better explanation may be offered. Whatever the true explanation may jurn out to be, however, everybody seems to agree in the opinion that the red giars in the west during the last three or four evenings has been one of the most singular speciacies bebeau one of the most singular speciacles be-

## held in the sky for many years. Frank James Not Yet Clear.

Kansas City Special: There was a gathering here recently of old time confederates and companions of Quantreli and other rough riders of the "Lost Cause," in order to assist Frank James, the noted outlaw, in obtaining bail for his many crimes. It has been known for some time that the step was to be taken, and in consequence officers from various localities were on band to secure the prisoner, if perchance he was sive his liberty. His bail in the sum of \$5,000 for the Blue Cut robbery was finished, but he was immediately restrested by the sheriff of Gallatin county upon the charge of having murdered Cashier Sheets at Gallatin, Dec. 7, 1809, and will be taken to that point the 14th. United States marshals were on hand with writs for James' arrest for the Mussel Shoals (Ala) robbery, and for stopping United States mails. A so an officer from Northvention since he went to Minnesota, name-ly those of 1872, 1876 and 1880, having gone to the state in 1871. In 1872 he was in favor ot Grant's nomination, and in 1876 and in by the officers in returning the outlaw to

1830 favored Blaine, although obliged to cast the Minnesota vote at Chicago for whether he will be allowed bail in that

A Sad Tale of City Life.

C. P. Pease forged checks in New York for \$43, being driven to it by hunger. When c ught he was so weak that it was with difficulty that he was led to a restaurant, where a hearty meal enable ! him to tell his story. About two weeks ago he came to New York with his young wife. The couple endured a great many hardships through the inability of Pease to obtain work, and after daily wandering about the streets they were obliged to stop at nights in the parks. At last the won an's strength gave out and she went to the home for the friendless Pesse, while warming himself in the Vetropolitan hotel, found the check on the floor
where it had been dropped by Lesh &
Hecht's bookkeeper, and was in so destitute a condition that it induced him to commit the crime of lorgery. The prisoner was dressed in a summer suit, and had a number of newspapers wrapped around his body to keep him warm. He had no stock-ings. The complaining parties refused to prosecute the unfortunate man. He was discharged.

Pine Land Classification and Sale,

Mr. Strait also introduced a bill to provide for the classification and disposition of the pine timber ladds belonging to the public domain. It wi hdraws these lands from sale or other disposal and provides that:

other disposal ond provides that:

They shall not be subject to pre-emption or homestead entry. It directs the secretary of the interior to classify the lands which are chiefly valuable or salable for pine timber and cause an appraisal of the pine thereon, so far as surveys have been made, and at the value of such lands by legal subdivision of forty and eighty acre tracts or fractionals thereof, and all pre-emption or homestead entries, or diffurs thereof, made after the date of the approval of this act, shall be canceled and the money paid therefor returned in the manner provided by law in care of erroneous sales. It further provides that the president may from time to time, at his discretion, by proclamation, authorize the sale of such pine tumber lands in such districts, quartities and tracts as he deems for the interests of the government. Registers and receivers of the land districts in which any such lands so authorized and districts in which any such lands so authorize to sold are situated, shall, upon the issue ach proclamation, advertise the lands for sole our respective districts in the manner now proceed by law and the regulations of the generated of the districts. d by law and the regulations of the general office, describing in such notices the tracts office, describing in such notices the tracts orized to be sold. The public sales of man's shall be kept open for rour is, and no longer. The bids shall be for or eighty are tracts, or fractionals thereof, each tit shall be in writing and scaled, and no shall be opened or accepted until the expiration is time of public sale, and the notice or acceptance of sale shall specify the time and piace or ring such bids. The commissioner of the gendand office shall prescribe such these and rations for making, receiving, opening entering such bids as he may deen essary, and no bids shall be considered for a less than two-thirds the appropsed vains thereof, sales shall be to the highest bedder for each, to add more the acceptance of the bid, and the sale nd upon the accentance of the b be subject to the approval of t the interior, and shall be canceled it it appears that by collision of bildors, or other cause or means, a fair sale has been prevented. All mineral lands shall be exempt from the operations of the act

Milledgeville (Ga ) Special: Twelve years ago Robert Humphreys of Bartow county grew jealous of the attentions paid his wife by other men. He watched for criminating evidence without avail. One night, while peering through the bedroom window, he thought he detected a man in bed, and, firing at him, ran off, no knowing that it was his own child he had killed. The mother, knowing that her husband was not coming back, had taken her daughter to bed with her. Humphreys was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Before the day of execution arrived he made his e-cape. Twe-ve years clapsed and nothing was heard of him, during which time his wife, believing him dead, had remarried. Three months ago several Barlow cannty men. prespecting turning the neighcounty men, prospecting through the neigh-boring county of Catoosa, came across the almost forgotten murderer, who, under another came, had went to work, carned a small farm and was thriving within a day's walk of the scene of his crime. They promptly took him in charge. Since then he has been in Bartow in charge. Since the he has been in Dariow jail awaiting resentence. The governor, on being appeated to, ordered a commission of tunney, which decided that the mrn was hope lessly demented. To-day he was placed in the S ate sayium for insane. To-day he was placed in the

Gen. Longstreet made a speech at Woodstock, Ill., last summer, and was visibly overc me, according to the papers, by his feelings on the new friendship of north and south. He now explains that it was simply pain caused by a bullet in his threat which he got at the battle of the Wilderness.

Mrs. Mary Penfield of Rockford, Ill., and her daughter, were arrested in Berlin, Germany, recently on suspicion of being nihilists. They were simply going about shopping in the unattended American way.

The postmaster general has called on the attorney general for an interpretation of the act of Murch 3, 1883, providing a readjustment of salaries of postmasters in accordance with the act of June 12, 1866. A very large number of claims have been made by postmasters for back pay under this act, and the amount involved is variously estimated at \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

prosecute their claim to the property of Jacob Vanderslice, who died in Dort, Holland, in 1820, leaving an estate now valued at \$50,000,000. Jacob had no onliden and claimants are descendants of his five brothers.

The wife of John Horrie of Homerville, New Brunswick, gave birth to four boys on the afternoon of the 13th inst. One die ? two hours afterward. The others are doing

One of the largest cattle sales on record was consummated at Denver, D. H. and J. W. Snyder & Co., of Denver bought of Snyder Bros., of Georgetown, Tex., over 29 000 head of cattle and 400 horses; consideration, \$700,000 cash.

At Indianapolis Dr. Edward Griffiths. whose daughter, Mrs. E. T. Johnson, died recently from the effects of a pistol shot wound, supposed to have been inflicted by herself, has brought suit to set "side a deed executed by | er the night before the tradgedy. He alleges that her hus' and obtained the property by fraud and deception, sided by Rev. Dr. Wakefield or Richmond, Ind., who was misled and countenanced the scheme. The plaintiff cleages that John-son!lalsely represented his wife to have been seduced by Col. Henry of Knoxville, Tenn. He says she was shot and killed in bed. intimating foul play.

Tyler & Frost, shoe manufacturers, of Lynn, Mass, and Joseph Mullet of East Brookfield, have failed. Liabilities not

## A CLOSE CALL.

A Storm of Bullets-An Incident of the Battle of Fredericksburg.

"Did you ever have a very 'close call' during the war? "asked a Star reporter of a prominent clerk in the Postoflice department, who served in Hancock's old division of the 2d corps.

"Close call? —yes, several. We had them nearly every day from '61 to '65; but the closest call I ever had was at Fredericksburg, when Gen. Burnside ordered the attack on Marye's Heights. Our division was in the advance, and lost more men that day than the balance of the troops engaged on the right wing. When my regiments filed out of the streets of the town we mustered 218, and that night only twenty-seven answered roll call. All were not killed but every man left alive outside of the twenty-seven could show a wound. I was one of the number who responded at muster after the fight. Our adjutant was also present, yet during the engagement he received an in-

jury that prevented him from lying on his back or taking a comfortable seat for two weeks. We noticed something peculiar in his gait, but, he being a proud man, no one dared to ask what was the cause, and it was months before we found out.

"I will tell you the story of my experience that day," continued the vet-eran. "Directly after we leat the streets eran. to make the attack, I felt a tug at the haversack by my side, but, was too busy, looking ahead, to investigate the cause. Next came a decided jerk under the left arm, and upon examination a note was found through both my coats—for it was winter, December 13th 1862. The Johnnie's bullets did not touch my john in the coat of the state o clothes again until we got to within 50 feet of the stone wall, at the base of the hill, under the Marye's mansion. The fire from the three lines of battle of the enemy,—one at the top, one on the side, and one at the foot of the ridge,—had been steady all the way up the slope from the town; but when we reached the vicinity of the wall, and it appeared we were carrying every thing before us, the jaws of hell seemed to open on both sides. I never was in such a fire, from Bull Run to Appomattox, as we experienced that moment. Bullets or pieces of shell seemed to be striking everything above ground, near where we stood in line, and one by one our men fell dead or wounded. A small board fence in our front disappeared in less than half a hour. A splinter from this tence struck me across the bridge of the nose and eyelids, and made the blood fly for a second or two. It was only a scratch, but I thought at the time that half my head was gone and concluded to lie down and calmly await the approach of death. Just then a piece of a shell took off my right coat-tail. This hastened the movement into a horizontal position on the ground, from which I did not stir, until dark-ness put a stop to the slaughter, except to crawl up a few feet closer to the hub of an old wagon-wheel, that had been stuck in the ground probably for years. The rains of many seasons had washed the earth down hill against the hub, and it afforded an excellent protection for my wounded (?) head. Once, and only once, did I venture to look out

alive, and towards the last all their energies were apparently devoted to keeping under cover of the house. "Just at this time a new danger ap peared in our rear. A green regiment, over whose backs we marched into the fight that morning, opened fire on the enemy, as they thought, but their range was too low, and the bullets from their guns were striking along our position and finishing the work of destruc tion. My place of shelter and that be hind the house was open and exposed to this fucilade. One of the first bullets, fired by this regiment caught in the hollow of my right shoe and tore off the heel. This was the only danger done me by these blundering volleys, but many of our men were killed by the shots from behind. The knowlfrom edge that a rellow is between two fires is not pleasant, and for nearly three long miserable hours we waited for night to re ieve us from our awkward position. It was by this fire from the rear that our

from this haven of rest, and then a southern gentleman behind that mem-orable stone wall took the cap off my

head with a bullet from his rifle. God only knows where that cap went, for I

never looked for it again. After this a

bullet lodged in my knapsack, which

was exposed above the wheel hub. The

old spokes of the wheel were all knocked out. In fact the members of the oppo-

sition behind the wall shot off their guns

at everything within range until they got rired, and the line of blue coats was

so still that there seemed to be no life in it. Some few were crowded behind a brick house a short distance off. These

were the only men who appeared to be

gallant adjutant was damaged in the way I have mentioned. "When darkness came on the few who had strength enough to move crawled down to the city. A tall old veteran, who had followed Gen. Scott through Mexico and who was then a member of my company, was the only man in my immediate neighborhood whom I could recognize as belonging to the regiment of 218 men who faced the heights that morning. We brought out the colors and by rolling and creeping succeeded in reaching shelter under the brick walls of the town. Nearly two and a half vears after, when Lee's army stacked arms for the last time, I asked what was the hottest place he was ever in, and he replied, without a moment's; hesita tion, 'Fredricksburg.' That night while old Mike and I were preparing to have some supper, near the corner of Prin-cess and Caroline streets, I put my right hand in my haversack to get some crackers and upon examining the handful brought out we found the bullet, which had caused the first tug at my side that morning. This discovery led Mike to remark: "Better have it in your hand than where you are putting that hard

"That is the story of one day's life in the army of the Potomae," added the veteran. "The experience is not exclusively mine. Hundreds can tell a veteran. similar story; and for that reason you are not to use my name. All you want is some more light on the events of a

tack and coffee.'

day that will never be effected from my memory if I live to the age of Methuse-

Miscellany.

Some San Francisco fishermen recently caught a singular marine monster, which they call an elephant fish, in their net, after a struggle or several hours, during which the creature drag-ged the smack a long distance. It neas-ures nine feet eight inches in length, tour feet wide, and seven feet in cir-cumference, and has a mouth eighteen inches wide. It appears to belong to the shark species, and part of a human body was found in its maw.

The value of the willow crop of Wyoming county, N. Y., is estimated at \$12,000. The heaviest crops are found in the towns of Perry, Gainsville and Warsaw, and the willows are shipped to Syracuse, Buffalo and New York to German basket-makers, where they com-mand fr. m \$4 to \$24 per ton. Before 1869 the willows had to be stripped of their bark where they were raised, which was accomplished by standing the bunches in a stream of water. Since 1860 the buyers take them bark and all, and strip the stalk by steam power, which makes it more profitable for the producers.

Among the Oriental rugs on exhibition at the Boston Fair there are two which are so fine that photographs have been made of them for exhibition, and they are some of the finest ever seen in this country. One of them is 21 feet, 10 inches by 7 feet in size. One scarcely recognizes the fact that such specimens as these find ready sale among connoisseurs at \$1,000 each. Another good ruz, smaller in size, fine and thin, woven in dark, rich colors, is the Senoh. In many respects it resembles the Afghanistan. These rugs are valued at about \$200. There is not one factory in the world that makes Mecca rugs. They are made that makes Mecca rugs. They are made entirely by families, and it is only poss.ble to get three or four at a time.

Some views on cholera, based on a successful practical experience with the disease in Madrid and the Phillippines. have been expressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Mons. Ramon de Luna. He believes that the cause of cholera is always to be found in the atmosphere; that it exerts its action exclusively through the respiratory organs; that its incubation is most likely to take place during a passive condition of the individual, particularly during sleep; that the microbe or ferment acts chiefly on the blood-corpuscles, preventing proper oxidation, and so leading to gradual suffocation; that the only safe remedy is the inhalation of nitrous acid mixed with air; and that the best means of prevention is the nitrous famigation of rooms, utensils, etc., twice a day.

The Dashaway Society, a noted temperance organization of San Francisco, had a peculiar origin. One night in the early history of the city a party of men were winding up a spree in a saloon, when one of the members dashed the liquor from the glass, and said: "I dash it away forever!" From his incident the society was formed.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat claims that, according to the census report, although the southern states possess only one-eighteenth of the wealth of the country, they contribute one-sixth of all the money expended for school purposes
—contributing to their schools three
times as liberally as the north or west. while they turnish one-fourth of all the scholars in the public schools. In the south, too, there is no distinction in the pay of male and female teachers—both are paid alike. The census also shows that children are much more numerous in the south than in the north and west, in proportion to the population, the birth rate being decidedly higher, and the number of children to the family greater.

One of the best stories of the season comes from Wrightsville, S. C., and is thus told by the Recorder: "A lady while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties, encountered a mouse in the flour barrel. Now most ladies, under such circumstances, would have uttered a genuine shriek and then sought safety n the garret; but this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of genuine courage. She summoned the man servant and told him to get the gun, cail the dog and stationed herself at a convenient distance, then she clambered up-stairs and commenced to punch the flour barrel with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance and started across the floor. The dog started at once in pursuit. The man fired and the dog dropped dead. The lady is inted, fell down the stairs, and the man, thinkiug sne was killed, and fearing that he would be arrested for murder, disappeared, and has not been seen since. The mouse escaped."

New York spent for education last year, \$3,626,328.

## How "The Scarlet Letter" Was Written.

An intimate friend of Hawthorne's has related the following charming little anecdote, showing the circumstances under which one of his best novels was written: One wintry day Hawthorne received at the office notification that his service would no longer be required. With heaviness of heart he repaired to his humble home. His young wife recognized the change and stood watching for the silence to be broken. At length he faltered: 'I am removed from office. She left the room; soon returned with fuel and kindled a bright fire with her own hands; next she brought pen, paper, ink, and setthem before him. Then the touched the sad man on the shoulas he turned to the beaming ler, and, fice, said: "Now you can write your book." The cloud cleared away. The ost office looked like a cage from which he had escaped. "The Scarlet Letter" ras written, and a marvelous success re-\*arded the author and his stout-heart-d wife.-N. Y. Home Journal.