

The Evening Star

THE ROBINS HAVE COME.

The robins have come! the robins have come! In trees and on the hillside warm they sing, And soon will be heard the drowsy hum Of insect life in the genial spring.

The robin has come! and the pastels light Their soft, bright eyes to the golden light, While swallows, down by the meadow drift Unfold their petals of purest white.

The robin has come! and Farmer Lane Is thinking of grounds he soon will plow, And waving fields of grass and grain All gathered and safe on the high-plowed moor.

The robin has come, with his song and trill, And grandmothers' eyes are filled with tears As he utters along to the window-sill To gaze on the pet of her early years.

She's thinking of Philip, so noble and strong, And the day he made her his happy bride, And she looks across the sad, sweet wood The morning that little Rachel died.

They come to our doors and tenderly bring The sweet recollections of years that are gone, When their vesper were chanted at twilight in spring, And their matins made vocal the earliest dawn.

C. F. Gerry, in the Boston Transcript.

HAPPILY RUINED.

Arthur Morton sat in his room in his hotel. He was a young man, six and twenty, tall and slim frame, with a face of great intellectual beauty, dressed in costly garments, though his toilet was but indifferently performed.

He was an orphan, and for a time had lived at an hotel. It required but a single glance into his pale features to tell that he was an invalid. He sat with his face resting on his hands, and his whole frame would ever and anon tremble, as though with powerful emotion.

As the youth sat thus, his door was opened, and an elderly gentleman entered. "Oh, doctor, you are moving early this morning," said Morton, as he lazily rose from his seat and extended his hand.

"No, not early for me, Arthur," returned Weston, with a bright smile. "I am an early bird."

"Well, you have caught a worm this time," "I hope to prove a valuable one."

"I don't understand it," said the young man, sorrowfully. "That Matthew Croble could have been better. Why, had an eagle appeared to me two weeks ago, and told me that Croble was weak, I would not have paid his attention to it. But only think, when my father died, he selected for my guardian his best friend, and such I even now believe Matthew Croble was, and in his hands he placed his wealth, and for him to sell it for me, I was a fool."

"Nether do I," said the young man, sorrowfully. "That Matthew Croble could have been better. Why, had an eagle appeared to me two weeks ago, and told me that Croble was weak, I would not have paid his attention to it. But only think, when my father died, he selected for my guardian his best friend, and such I even now believe Matthew Croble was, and in his hands he placed his wealth, and for him to sell it for me, I was a fool."

"What do you mean to do with it?" "I don't know, but I shall do my best."

"You speak to him," said the young man, sorrowfully. "I shall do my best."

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where my poor heart must beat ever in anguish of fear and doubt as it follows you? "Because I cannot remain here. Hundreds of poor-fools have imagined that I should be the one to stay here. They do not know it was the tainted atmosphere of their moral life that I shunned. They gloat over my misfortune. Men call me foolish, but it would kill me to stay here."

"Alas, must it be?" "I must. You will wait? I will wait even to the gates of the tomb. Then heaven bless and preserve you!"

The ruined youth was upon the ocean—his voyage commenced—his duties as laborer for his own daily bread all fairly assumed.

At first he craved some of the many delicacies he had been long used to, but they were not to be had, and he very soon learned to do without them.

The result was that his appetite became natural in its wants, and his system began to find itself nourished by simple food taken in proper quantities.

For years he had looked upon breakfast as a meal which must be set out and partaken of from mere fashion. A cup of coffee, and perhaps a piece of dry toast, or a seasoned and highly spiced breakfast had constituted the morning meal of increasing power, and he approached it with a keen appetite, and felt as strong and healthy as at any other time of day.

By degrees the hollow cheeks became full, the dark eyes assumed new lustre, the color, rich and beautiful, came to the face, the breath sweetened with increasing power, the lungs expanded and grew strong, the muscles became more firm and true, the nerves grew strong, and the garments which he had worn when he came to the island had to be cast out some inches in order to make them fit.

His disposition became cheerful and bright, and by the time "the ship" had reached the island, he was a different man. The crew had all learned to love him.

Through storm and sunshine, through tempest and calm, through dark hours and bright, the young stranger made his way.

In one year from the day on which he left his native land, he placed his foot again on the soil of his home.

But he did not stop. The same ship, with the same officers, was going upon the same cruise, and he meant to go in her.

He saw Croble's mansion, and when he saw Croble, he was amazed. He saw Dr. Weston, and the kind old gentleman praised him for his manly independence.

Again Arthur Morton was upon the sea, and he assumed the duties of his office and even more. His even stood watch like his old self, and during seasons of storm he obtained a post of honor.

At the end of another year the young man returned to his home again. He was now eight and twenty, and few knew him but he was a different man.

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know that he is amply repaid by the sight of your noble, powerful frame, as he sees it tonight. And now, Arthur, are we forgiven?" It was a full hour before all the questions of the happy friends could be asked and answered; and when the doctor, and Croble had been forgiven and blessed for the twentieth time, Mr. Melbourne said—"Wait!"

He left the room and when he returned he led west Grace by the hand.

Let us return to the hearts of our friends. Arthur asked Grace whether he need wait any longer.

Grace asked her father and the answer may easily be guessed.

LABOR TROUBLES. Riots and Bloody Demonstrations in Chicago—More than Twenty Policemen Injured.

Over Fifty of the Riots Believed to be Wounded—Bombs and Pistols Freely Used.

CHICAGO, May 4.—About 100 men employed in the Union Steel Company's works at Bridgeport as laborers yesterday demanded 10 hours' pay for eight hours' work. At 11 o'clock the men were ordered to return to work by the manager offered to raise the pay of the men from \$1.25 to \$1.40 for 10 hours. This offer was refused and the men at once walked out of the works.

THE NORTH SIDE ROLLING MILLS. The North Side rolling mills shut down yesterday for an indefinite period and about 1,000 men are out of employment. The superintendent said that in all probability they will not start up again until the labor troubles were at an end. The company could not give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work and to shut down was the only course open.

THE SWITCHMEN JOIN THE STRIKE. The Switchmen's Union, after a protracted session lasting until an early hour this morning, resolved to go on a strike for eight hours' pay for ten hours' work, and the freight handlers. The switchmen on both divisions of the St. Paul road and the men on the Michigan Central and Northwestern were at once ordered to return to work. They will probably be joined by the day laborers of the St. Paul men of every other road entering the city.

THE PACKING HOUSES. A monster meeting of packing house laborers was held last night. The result of the meeting was to demand that the firms will hereafter allow ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, one firm will allow nine hours' pay for eight hours' work for skilled labor, but wanted to reduce unskilled workmen.

THE FISHERMEN. The fishermen of the Gloucester Board of Trade, held in this city today, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in the matter of the proposed joint commission to make a new fishery treaty after the plan of the Treaty of Washington on the basis of opening the ports of the United States free of duty to fish, foreign caught and bounty fostered, while the American competitors are forced to endure the burden of a protective tariff as the condition of fishing under the American flag for this market, the action of the Senate of the United States in declaring such commission independent meets our heartiest approbation.

Second, We tender our thanks to the committee on foreign relations of the senate and to the honorable members of the senate whose votes declared their patriotic sympathy with the rights of the fishermen of the United States on the ocean and lakes, and to the honorable members of the senate to be made a wearisome burden to those who carry it on our vessels in commercial pursuits.

Third, We offer our hearty congratulations to Senators Frye of Maine, Morgan of Alabama, and Evans of New York, for their able and convincing exposition of our rights under the treaty of 1852, and to the honorable members of the senate who have declared their patriotic sympathy with the rights of the fishermen of the United States on the ocean and lakes, and to the honorable members of the senate to be made a wearisome burden to those who carry it on our vessels in commercial pursuits.

THE GODFISH CATCH. AN ENORMOUS INCREASE IN THE TAKE IN NEW-YORK. OTTAWA, April 20.—Hon. Dr. Fortin has obtained from Karl Krohn of Bergen, Norway, under date of March 30th, 1886, the following information in relation to the cod fishery:

At Lofoten, 25,000,000 2,500,000 20,000 At other places of Lofoten and on the coast west to the west coast of Norway, 15,000,000 1,500,000 12,000 Total, 40,000,000 4,000,000 32,000 Last year the catch at the date had yielded:

At Lofoten, 15,000,000 1,500,000 12,000 At other places of Lofoten and on the coast west to the west coast of Norway, 5,000,000 500,000 4,000 Total, 20,000,000 2,000,000 16,000

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The Huguenots in England. Endeavors are being made to raise a sum for the endowment of the French Huguenot church at Canterbury Cathedral, and the announcement is made that if one-half the amount is obtained in Kent, the remainder has been promised by Huguenot descendants in the north of Ireland and other places. At Canterbury it has been urged, on the other hand, that there are no actual French-speaking Protestant refugees, and the few families descended from those of a century, and the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in support of this contention reference is made to the report of an official of the Charity Commissioners, fifteen years since, stating: "This church should be closed, the necessity for it has ceased. The last of the refugees have died nearly a century ago, and the fund (about £150 per annum) is now in the hands of one family. It should be applied to some useful purpose in the city of Canterbury." This was, however, presented by the intervention of Archbishop Tait, and the pastor (the Rev. J. A. Martin) points out that were it a fact that the church is past interest and usefulness, the late Archbishop of Canterbury would not have exhibited so little common sense as to express their warm approval of the continuity of the French church in the city.

A BLOODY CONFLICT. A meeting of socialists and anarchists was held near the Haymarket this evening. At first the crowd was large, but dwindled to about 1,000. The utterances of the speakers were still of the most inflammatory character, and the crowd, who were all well known to the police, were all well known to the police, and the police concluded to put an end to the disturbances and ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the socialists fell back slowly, one of the speakers still urging them to stand firmly. Suddenly bombs were thrown.

The police retreated instantly with a volley from their revolvers. The rioters answered with theirs. The mob appeared crazed with a frantic desire for blood, and the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in support of this contention reference is made to the report of an official of the Charity Commissioners, fifteen years since, stating: "This church should be closed, the necessity for it has ceased. The last of the refugees have died nearly a century ago, and the fund (about £150 per annum) is now in the hands of one family. It should be applied to some useful purpose in the city of Canterbury." This was, however, presented by the intervention of Archbishop Tait, and the pastor (the Rev. J. A. Martin) points out that were it a fact that the church is past interest and usefulness, the late Archbishop of Canterbury would not have exhibited so little common sense as to express their warm approval of the continuity of the French church in the city.

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The Huguenots in England. Endeavors are being made to raise a sum for the endowment of the French Huguenot church at Canterbury Cathedral, and the announcement is made that if one-half the amount is obtained in Kent, the