Cheyenne dispatch: Three of the government directors, Gen. E. P. Alexander, M. A. Hanna and James W. Savage, are at Rock Springs investigating the circumstances attending the late outbreak. They gave a hearing yesterday to the committee of citizens who had previously presented their case to Mr. Bromley. Nothing new appeared as to the alleged grievances against the Chinese, or against the employes of the mines. The same rules were observed with regard to the circumstances immediately connected with the outrages, all witnesses refusing to say anything whatever concerning the attacks upon the Chinamen and the burning of their quarters.

The examination was chiefly conducted by Judge Savage, who was materially assisted therein by Mr. Hanna, who is himself a mine owner and familiar with the subject of miners' grievances. Every opportunity has been furnished the citizens and miners to present their grievance.

The government directors decided upon the facts as shown, to send the following dispatch to Secretary Lamar:

The undersigned government directors of the Union Pacific railway, pursuant to law, report that we have made investigation upon the spot of the alleged outrages recently occurring at this place, and we find such a condition of affairs here as in our opinion endangers the property of the road, jeopardizes the interest of the government and calls for prompt interference.

We therefore deem it important that full authority should be given the properofficers to afford ample assistance to the man agers in their efforts to protect the property of the company and conduct the business of the road. E. P. ALEXANDER, M. A. HANNA,

JAS. W. SAVAGE. The Chinese consul at San Francisco, Col. Bee, and the Chinese consul at New York are here with a Chinese interpreter, to make a thorough investigation on behalf of the Chinese government of all the circumstances connected with the outbreak. They are ordered here by the Chinese legation at Washington. Col. Bee has already had the remains of some of the Chinamen who were killed exhumed, and it was found in two instances the skulls of the Chinamen were fractured, indicating that they were killed in a struggle at close quarters.

The consuls have offered a reward of \$15 each for additional bodies found in the vicinity. Accurate returns as to the number of Chinamen killed cannot yet be made. but so far as can be now learned there are fifteen missing, and the whole number killed is twenty-one.

Col. Bee has made up his mind from conversations with the citizens and officials that any attempt to bring the offenders to justice through the local authorities will fail. It is his intention to telegraph the state department through the legation calling for more vigorous measures for the prosecution of the criminals by the United States courts under the provisions of the treaty with China. He says that all of the proceedings that have been had in the matter so far are a bold farce, and unless the matter is taken in hand by the United States authorities there will be nothing

He finds eleven of the grand jury before whom the cases of the men already arrested will go are citizens of Rock Springs, many of them miners, all of them sympathizers with the rioters, while of the petit jury fourteen of the twenty-four are from Rock

Springs.
Col. Bee states as one of the remarkable results of the inquiries, that of the men engaged in the outbreak not one was an American born citizen. He deems it especially significant that the outcry against the Chinese which is depended upon to justify the outrages comes from men who are not chemselves natives, and many of them not citizens of the United States.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A monument is to be erected to Schuman at Zwickau, the place of his birth.

A Buffalo editor delicately says that Mary Anderson is a histrionic icicle rather than a dramatic cocktail.

A Cincinnati girl gave her best beau the mitten because he used a type-writer when he wrote love letters to her.

Andrew Jackson De Voe, the New Jersey

weather-wrestler, has heavenly blue eyes and a rope-colored mustache. A mean paragrapher says that there is enough leather in a St. Louis girl's ears to

make a Chicago girl two pairs of shoes. Walt Whitman is the chief curiosity in the town of Camden and every street car

driver loves to talk to strangers about Oscar Wilde has a successful competitor

in a Barnegat, N. J., citizen, who has three acres devoted to the cultivation of sun-George R. Sims, who wrote "The Cry of

the London Poor," is about to publish what seems a sequel to it, "Rogues and Vagabonds." Edgar Fawcett denies his right to a place

in the much circulated list of American authors who are not college men. He was graduated from Columbia in 1867.

Lord Tennyson's poem on the marriage of the Princess Beatrice is referred to as an epithalamium by one writer. When poetry gets awful bad it is hard to find a name for it.

Nevada, when she comes to this country next year to sing, will bring with her two American girls to appear in opera-Miss Johnston, of Washington, and Miss Nellie Everest, of Philadelphia. They are both pupils of Marchesi.

THE SCIENCE OF METAPHYSICS.

A Woman Who Expects to be of Untold Benefit to the Human Family.

Freeport (III.) dispatch: Mrs. Lathrop, widow of the late O. B. Lathrop, the attorney, left Freeport this week for Boston to enter the metaphysical college in that city as a student. She was for several years an invalid, being obliged to keep her room much of the time, but now she is a strong and healthy woman. Her recovery she attributes wholly to the science of metaphysics, and she has become a most sincere convert to that system. She calls herself a christian scientist, and claims to have accomplished several cures of considerable importance in Freeport. After spending a few months at the Boston college she expects to become of untold benefit to the human family. One of her patients, a young woman who was in very poor health for years, Miss Ella Long, of this city, was cured by Mrs. Lathrop, whom she now accompanies to the college at the "Hub," hoping to become herself a healer. Mrs. Lathrop is a highly respected woman, and the people of Freeport are anxious to see what miracles she may perform. She cures without medicine. without medicine.

CHRONICLES BY CABLE.

Mecellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries,

The Irish amateur athletics who are to comeste in the championship games in the United States, sailed in the Allen line steamer Saramation. Their names are Barry, Percell, Walsh, Hayes, Sprowlehart, Bulger, Chris-Man and Hassey. They have been in active raining for some months.

A Madrid telegram states that a military sprising had been attempted in the Spanish sapital and had been suppressed after two men had been killed. Advices from Madrid state that the military uprising in that city was limited to one of the largest barracks. The soldiers seized their arms shouting death to their chiefs. The authorities had feared an uprising, and prepared for it, and vigorously s4 pressed it before it assumed formidable proportions.

It is officially announced that there has been no personal correspondence between the Emperor William and King Alfonso regarding the Carolines affair.

■ The Spanish courier bearing se note requesting Germany to renounce her intention of establishing a sovereignty over the Caro line islands, has crossed the German frontier. The members of the foreign office will be summoned to meet the moment he reaches

The government of Spain has refused to secept the resignation of Admiral Topete, under secretary of marines. The French ambassador has telegraphed M. De Freycinet that he fears the dispute between Germany and Spain, respecting the Caroline Islands will be a protracted one. The German lega. tion in Madrid is still guarded by soldiers.

A few cases of cholera and deaths from the disease are daily reported from towns in South France.

Total number of cases of cholera for the whole of Spain since September 1st to the 12th, 23,644. Total number of deaths during the same period, 6,379. The disease has almost disappeared from the provinces of Val encia, Mercia, Saragossa and Granada.

Many German spies have recently invaded parious fortified places in eastern France. It stated that a German general and two offiters were arrested at Belfast, the capital of the frontier department of Hout, on the Rhine, while in the act of taking plans of fortified portions in that vicinity and escorted to the frontier.

The Earl of Carnarvon and Lady Carnarvon arrived at Londonderry, September 12th. An enthusiastic reception was accorded them-The city was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and crowds of people thronged the streets.

An official dispatch denies the report that several stations of the African International Association had been attacked by Congo cannibals and a number of while settlers roasted

Sixty-five hew cases of small-pox and twelve deaths were reported at Montreal on the 12th.

A Regina dispatch says that Big Bear has been given three years at Story Mountain for treason and felony.

It is reported in English political circles that Spain fears that England will compel that country to sign the new commercial treaty by threatening not to recognize the Spanish claim to the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands.

Cholera is spreading in the south of France At Mansoque there have been eighty deaths within three weeks. Aubagne 20 deaths occurred within a few days. The epidemic is

decreasing at Toulon. The Spanish government has cancelled its contract with Bremen ship builders for the

construction of a large iron clad war vessel. Forged notes to the amount of 200,000 kroner, about \$40,000, have been negotiated with Swedish banks.

The Japan mail says: There is no longer any doubt that the cholera has reappeared in Japan. The official Gazette of August 30th. announced 24 new cases at Nagasaki. It says the disease is very violent, death rapidly ensuing after seizure. The infected area spreads rapidly. Cholera is also reported at Osaka but it appears to be sporadic. The total number of cases from August 21st is only twenty

Official returns show that 93 per cent of the deaths from small pox at Montreal were French Canadians who were averse to vaccination. Of 128 deaths from small pox in that city last week 108 were French Canadians Fifty per cent of the death rate is among children from one to five years old.

DESTRUCTION SWIFT AND SURE.

Additional Intelligence Regarding the Recen Ohio Cyclone.

John Little, congressman of the Eighth Ohio district, furnishes the following report of the recent cyclone at Washington Court House:

"Destruction here is not so generally sweeping as at Jamestown, but it is vastly greater. Thegeneral course of the tornado was from southwest to northeast through the long way and center of the city. Its general width was about 600 feet, with occasional breaks to right or left. In its course of a mile and a half in town, it is an exception that any square escaped injury. In most of them damages to property are marked, and in some fearful. The business portion suffered most. Injuries ranged from the shattering of windows to every stage of demolition. If a single house in this portion escaped harm, I have not noticed the exception. In two blocks alone, practical men have estimated the loss to buildings at \$60,300. The damages to goods in these will not fall under \$20,-

"No class of property escaped. Dwellings of all grades, public halls, churches, school houses, fell a prey to the storm's fury. The individual losses, as shown by estimates of committees, will exceed \$250,000. These are the total, as they are not covered by insurance. They fall most largely, but barbarous charivari to mar the pleasure of the devastation will be most seriously to of the occasion and to cause ill feeling of the occasion. by the poor, who have come in for the full share. I should say as many as fort mittee, which is a most excellent one, w have all it can do to provide shelter for sold would have been better.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES OF CARNAGE.

A Hand to Hand Conflict in Lima-Govern

ment Forces Disastrousky Defeated. Late advices from Lima give details of a battle at Canta on the 12th ult. On the morning of that day a detachment of government troops, occupying the town of Canta, sixty miles from Lima, in the valley running parallel to that of Rimac, was surprised by a division of Gen. Carcere's army, and after a sharp action of several hours was forced to fly in disorder. The government troops operating against Canta were 350 men of line with one gatling gun, fifty cavalrymen and fifty wounded gendarmes, the whole force being commanded by Col. Torres. Canta had been occupied for several days by the Monteneros, or irregular revolutionary forces, who retired

on the approach of this detachment. On Friday evening news arrived of the approach of a considerable division of the enemy, and upon Cel. Bustamente's advice it was decided to defend the town. On Saturday at 7 a. m. the hills enclosing Canta were occupied by the enemy, apparently 1,500 or 2,000 strong, and with about 200 cavalry. The latter were stationed at the outlets of the valley leading toward the coast and to the interior, so that from the first the government forces

were effectually corralled Col. Torres had placed his men in a barrack situated in the principal square of the town, having also small outlying squads behind some of the walls in the suburbs. Carceres' artillery, four small field pieces, opened fire from the hills at Huay-Chullum at 7:30 a. m., and in a few moments firing became general. The enemy descended the hills and attempted to enter the town, but were repeatedly driven back. For two hours the positions of the combatants were unaltered, firing all the time being very heavy. At midday the defenders began to slacken their fire, for their ammunition was rapidly becoming exhausted, and for an hour they received without reply the volleys of the attacking party. At 2 o'clock a desperate effort was made to drive the rebels from the town, which they had entered at the point of the bayonet. This failed, and their defeat was

accomplished. The fight was hand to hand in the streets, no quarter being given, and most dreadful scenes of carnage occurred. Houses, where some of the defeated soldiers had taken refuge, were broken open and all found within murdered, without distinction of age, sex or character, and then were burned. A few of the most determined of the government cavalry, headed by Col. Pachas, cut their way through their opponents and made good

their escape.
Col. Bustamente, to whose counsel the defeat was due, seeing all was lost, blew his brains out on the field of action. Col. Torres escaped early in the night and the government has named another officer to command the decimated "Cagamaric." Of the 500 or 600 men engaged on the government side probably 200 escaped by flying to the mountains following Pachas. They are still coming in by parties of two or three. Very few prisoners were taken, for, as has

been stated, no quarter was given.

The Cacerists were commanded by Col. Morales Bermudas, and it is stated Caceres with his staff arrived at Canta the day

after the battle. The losses of the revolutionary forces are not known. From the fact that the Cagamarica batallion was decidedly the finest in the government service, partisans of Caceres are jubilant over his success, and the 5,000 soldiers in garrison at Lima are not at all affected by the reverse. The officers are confident of their loyalty in case an attack is made on the city. Energetic precautionary measures are being taken, church towers are occupied at night by strong detachments of riflemen, and the prefect has issued a notice offering from 50 to 1,000 silver soles to any who may denounce the existence of the conspirators or aid the police in their efforts. The government force has been withdrawn from Chosica, and is now stationed at Santa Clara, fifteen miles from Lima. Nothing positive is known of the whereabouts of Carceres.

THE SHORTAGE IN WHEAT.

Estimates of the Crop from Various Sources-As to Future Prices.

The Chicago Farmers' Review says Nearly all statisticians upon the wheat erop this year-the department of agriculture alone excepted-have come down in their estimates of the crop to or below the estimates of the Farmers' Review in its issue of June 4, viz: a possible, but not to exceed 330,000,000 bushels. The depart ment of agriculture, having made an estimate of 357,000,000 bushels, is loth to materially reduce that estimate, but it will do so. It has already thrown off 6,000,-000 bushels, and in its September report we look to see still further reductions. As reports from threshing come in from both the winter and spring wheat crop, we now greatly doubt if we have raised more than 320,000,000 bushels of both of this year's crops. We have of grain in sight in farmers' hands and in flour, an equivalent probably of 80,00,000 bushels, making with this year's crop—if it is only 320,000,000 bushels—a total of 4,000,000,000 bushels. Of this amount we require for home con-sumption and seed 350,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of barely 50,000,000 bushels for export or to be carried over into the next crop year. Of foreign producers both France and England have greatly reduced their acreage, and the de-crease from this cause in France is estimated at 35,000,000.

In view of these facts of a shortage of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye in the crops of America and Europe, we believe that the prices of wheat cannot long be kept down to where they are, English wheat only bringing a fraction over \$1.00 per bushel in English markets. The man who has a crop of wheat on hand safely stored has a valuable commodity that is pretty sure to be needed before the next harvest comes around, and at a price above what it will now bring. It is only needed for farmers to hold back their wheat as far as practicable till the 40,000,000 bushels now in sight, and which hangs like a millstone upon the neck of the market, disappears, to bring about a material advance in the price, as we confidently be-lieve; and this holding back we believe to be the true policy for every wheat raiser whose necessities do not actually compel him to part with his wheat.

and loss or damage to property. Those full share. I should say as many as fort houses occupied by poor families were u who were engaged in the questionable terly demolished. The relief committee celebration were repeatedly assured that estimate for all—sub committees have not the newly married couple were elsesistance because of losses incurred. Son where, but they nevertheless continued of them, as I know from personal observ their outrageous noise and clamor until tion, are rendered destitute. Numbers they caused the team of Mr. Kern, a

THE oldest inhabitant of Gadsden wearly there, like a soul that is dying.

Wearly there, like a soul that is dying.

Is all the earth sadder? my tired heart is crying,

Badder and drearer as youth slipe away?

Schell City, Mo.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. sous Matters of Interest at the N

tional Capital. THE secretary of the interior has made decision in what are known as the Ontonogon land cases, reversing the decision of the commissioner of the land office. The parto the case, which is said to involve the possession of several million dollars worth of land in the Marquette district, Mich., are Picard vs. Camens. Wakefield vs. Longon. and Spies vs Mohring, and the question at issue was the right of pre-emptors to locate "pon lands covered by private entries.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL KNOTT has returned from a tour of inspection over the railway postal system west. Mr. Knott was abset four weeks and went as far west as Bismarck on the Northern Pacific and Gunnison on the Denver & Rio Grande. His object was to study the system thoroughly and ascertain the wants of the western country in the matter of mail transportation. Mr. Knott expressed himself as well satisfied with the present railway mail service and commended the fast mail particularly, pointing to great speed of trains, rapidity of the transfer service at Chicago for points west, and the smoothness and accuracy of the whole service. Mr. Knott says that no radical changes in railway transportation are contemplated, he received a number of suggestions during his trip, and he himself noted several instances where he believed the service might be improved, but these ideas were as yet crude and would only be carried out after consultation with the postmaster-general and officers of the department.

SECRETARY LAMAR has directed the commissioner of railroads, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, to send a letter to Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific and to C. P. Huntington, president of the Central Pacific, stating that the department had been informed that their compa nies had been for years paying a subsidy of nearly \$1,000,000 per annum to the Pacific Mail Steamship company and instructing them to forward to the commissioner a copy of the contract between their compa nies and the Pacific Mail, and also to cease payment of the money to the Pacific Mail until the matter could be thoroughly investigated by the department.

THE following rules have been issued for guidance of postmasters and postal clerks in preparing for dispatch letters' bearing special delivery stamp. When dispatched in direct or express pouch from one post office to another postoffice, or from rail. way postoffice to postoffice, a separate package should be made when there are five or more letters. When there are less than five letters they should be placed together upon the outside of the letter package so as to be readily discovered by the person opening the pouch. When dispatched from one postoffice to the railway postoffice, or from one railway postoffice to another, a separate package should be made when there are five or more of these letters addressed to the same postoffice. When there are less than five letters they should be placed upon the outside of the direct package or immediately under the label slip of a route or state package.

ROBBERS ON HORSEBACK.

Road Agents in the Big Horn Mountains

Rifle a Stage Coach. Miles City (Mont.) dispatch: Almeric Paget, son of Sir Henry Paget, of London, returned this morning from the Big Horn mountains. He states that three road agents held up the stage going from Fort Custer to Fort McKinney, Friday night, on the bridge over a creek near Forty-Mile ranch, and secured the Wells-Fargo treasure box, robbed the stage driver and the Wells-Fargo agent, and made off with their

booty.

The driver and agent were the only persons on the plundered stage at the time of the robbery. The loss is variously esti-mated at from \$50 to \$600. Mr. Paget was a passenger on the stage moving in the opposite direction, northward. The stages met about three miles south of the scene of the robbery. The valuables and the Wells-Fargo treasure from the second stage were transferred to the one going south, and preparations made by the Paget party to meet the attack. On reaching the bridge

the robbers had decamped. Three days previously \$12,000 in army funds for troops south of Fort Custer had been sent through quietly, and it is generally believed that the robbers had calculated on securing the treasure box of the army paymaster, but failed to strike the

A Banner with a Strange Device.

Upon the declaration of war in 1812, the town military companies reorganized by the election of new officers and a general brushing up of accouterments. Just before the battle of Plattsburg a town company in that vicinity elected a stalwart but rather illiterate fellow by the name of Jonathan Pilsbury, Captain. He felt that the eyes of the whole State of New York were upon him. He encouraged his company to be brave in the coming battle. He assured them that he would "behead them as long as there was a man of them left, and that his own name should go down to posterity." The banner of the company had emblazoned upon its folds, in addition to the stars and stripes, the emblematic eagle, holding in his talons the legendary scroll, "E Pluribus Unum." The Captain eyed the eagle with admiration, but was puzzled as to the significance of the motto. Seeking light upon the subject, he was informed by a wag that it was the name of the first Captain of the company. A bright thought dawned upon the uncultivated mind of Capt. Pilsbury. He quietly took the flag to a sign-painter and had the name of the "first Captain" obliterated, and his own substituted, and that company rushed bravely into the fight, bearing the banner with that strange device, "E. Jonathan Pilsbury."

> BACK. BY CARRIE V. SHAW.

Back, back again, where the cedars are growing, Where, 'mid the green moss, the red berries are glowing;
Back through the shadowy years I am going;
Far away back I am going to-day.

Oh! the cedars are sobbing and moaning and sigh-

A Noted "Revival" in Kentucky. In the second volume of McMasters'

History of the United States, just published, thus begins the story of a noted Kentucky "revival" meeting: "Two tle in Paradise Hall." young men began the great work in the summer of 1799. They were brother preachers, and on their way across the pine barrens to Ohio, but turned aside to be present at a sacramental solemnity on Red River. The people were accustomed to gather at such times on a Friday, and by prayand singing and hearing sermons prepare themselves for the reception of the sacrament Sunday. At the Red River meeting the brothers were asked to preach, and one did so with astonishing fervor. As he spoke the people were deeply moved, tears ran streaming down their faces, and one, a woman far in the rear of the house, broke through order and began to shout. For two hours after the regular preachers had gone the crowd lingered and were loath to depart. While they tarried one of the brothers was irresistibly impelled to speak. Herose and told them that he felt called to preach; that he could not be silent. The words which then fell from his lips roused the people before him 'to a pungent sense of sin.' Again and again the woman shouted, and would not be silent. He started to go to her. The crowd begged him to turn back. Something within him urged him on, and he went through the house shouting, and exhorting, and praising God. In a moment the floor, to use his own words, 'was covered with the slain.' Their cries for mercy were terrible to hear. Some found forgiveness, but many went away 'spiritnally wounded' and suffering unutterable agony of soul. Nothing could alay the excitement. Every settlement along the Green River and the Cumberland was full of religious fervor. Men fitted their wagons with beds and provisions, and traveled fifty miles, to camp upon the ground and hear him preach. The idea was new; hundreds adopted it, and 'camp-m-etings began.' At the Cane Ridge meeting 20,000 were encamped.

"The excitement surpassed anything that had been known. Men who came to scoff remained to preach. All day and all night the crowd swarmed to and fro from preacher to preacher, singing, shouting, laughing, now rushing off to listen to some new exhorter who had climbed upon a stump, now gathering around some unfortunate who, in their peculiar language, was 'spiritually slain." Soon men and women fell in such numbers that it became impossible for the multitude to move about without trampling them, and they were hurried to the meetinghouse. At no time was the floor less than half covered. Some lay quiet, anable to move or speak. Some over for hours at a time. Others trust an responsibility." rushed wildly over the stumps and benches, and then plunged, shouting 'Lost! lost!' into the forest.'

Chauncy M. Depew's Eating and Drinking.

From the Cook. It takes a certain degree of self-denialfor a person to go night after night to sumptuous repasts and not gorge himself into torpidity on viands made tempting to the eye and seductive to the palate by the art of the chief. The king of the after-dinner speakers, the Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, enjoys health that one cannot reconcile with his constant attendance at banquets. Selfdenial is his explanation of it. His own way of putting it is: "If a man cannot deny himself at entertainments, he has no business to go to

them.' Mr. Depew looks over his menu the first thing on taking his seat at the table, and selects what he shall eat. His selections make up a plain, simple dinner, such as he would have served at home. The entire dinner, in all its elaborate details, is served to him, but he partakes of only the dinner that he has fixed upon. He does not indulge pastries and ices, and does not drink coffee at night, although he does at other times. "All vegetables," using his words, "I eat in season-or out of it as for that matter, in these days of cans." Fruit he likes at all times, and he does not believe in the old tropical adage, that it is leaden at night. Fruit at dinner in the evening, he thinks, is sometimes pleasant, and not harmful

As in eating, so in drinking. Some persons can partake of what others cannot. Only one kind of wine, Mr. Depew thinks, should be drunk. Champagne he regards as the safest, because t is the purest. But if a person has a speech to make, he is a fool to drink over half a bottle. Mr. Depew's axiom is: "Touch only one wine, but for the sake of peace permit all the glasses to be filled, and let them stand around the plate like sentinels in all the colors of the rainbow."

Big Bear, the Indian, who, take him all in all, seems to be something of a philosopher and a much better man female pupils of Kirkwood Seminary than Riel, said, in reply to the demand has been fined \$20 and costs, notwithfor his surrender: "We are doomed, and will be killed one after another by the whites, but before we die or disappear altogether, we must enjoy our- seeing him dressed in a swallow-tail selves as much as we can. Therefore, we must plunder the stores and kill many white people."

A priest, the other day, who was examing a cenfirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question: "What is the sacrament of matrimo- been attending school at Aldenburg, ny?" A little girl at the head of the and the sisters of that institution, as class answered: "Tis a state of tor- well as the young lady herself, claim ment into which souls enter to pre- that she has been cured by prayer of pare them for another and better spinal meningitis. She was removed world." "Good," said the priest, "the from Aldenburg to the convent at answer for purgatory." "Put her Indianapolis to be treated by Indiandown," says the curate, "put her down apolis physicians, but on the night of to the fut of the class." "Lave her her arrival there she spert some hours alone," said the priest; "for anything in devotions, and rose a well person, you or I know to the contrary, she the physicians not even having seen may be perfectly right.

Brother Gardner on Matrimony.

"I should like to spoke a few remarks to Brudder Skinner," observed the President, as the dust began to set-

Brother Skinner, a young man of 23, with a mild eye and a lilac necktie, advanced to the front, and the President

continued: "Brudder Skinner, de news has reached my ears dat you am about to mar'd. I trus' dat de report am true, bekase I believe it am dedooty of ebery young man who kin support a wife to take one."

"It am true, sah." "Den let me compliment you wid one hand, an' spoke a few remarks to you wid de odder. Gittin' mar'd has its werry serious side. Fur instance, am de gal gwine to marry you bekase she loves you, or to spite her folks bekase dey kept her away from deskatin' rink? Am you gwine to marry degal fur love, or bekase her father has some wealth which you hope he'll shell out for your benefit?

"Love am a powerful emoshun, Brudder Skinner, but love widout pork and 'tatars to keep it goin' am ike de froth on top of sodawater.

"Doan' marry a gal hopm' dat her father will set you up in de barber bizness. Most fander-in-laws not only want all dey has got, but am willin' to struggle fur another \$20,000.

"Doan' sot down an' figger dat fo' taters, a loat of bread, half a pound of meat, an' a quart of applesas am goin' to run you for a week. You will want all the salary you kin airn, an' you had better look aroun' an' find somebody who will lend you a

dollar now an' then. "Doan' flatter verselves dat all you hev got to do am to hug in de house an' kiss ober de gate. You'll be hungry fur co'n beefan' baked beans; your cloze will w'ar out: your flour an' butter will waste away, an' a bill fur two months' rent will send a chill down ver back. De man or woman who spects dat mar'd life am a green an' shady lane, lined wid orange blossoms on one side an' \$10 bills en de odder am gwine to wake up some day an'

find de rats leavin' de place in disgust. "Think of dese things, Brudder Skinner. You kin get a wife in about five minutes, but it takes five y'ars to git shed of some of 'em. Expeck about one day's sunshine fur a week of cloudy weather. Reckon on house rent comin' due de fust of ebery month an' de grocer an' butcher keepin' an eye out fur you each Saturday night. It will amaze you how de woodpile decedes an' how de flour gifts outen de bar'lso soon. Doan' walk into matrimony like a lobster into a box, but figger on whether de bait am wuth de risks. If you conclude to mar'y you kindepend on dis club attendin' de obsequies in a talked, but could not move. Some, body, bringin' along a bounteous supshrieking in agony, bounded about, it | ply of ham sandwiches. If you decide s said, like a live fish out of water. not to, it am probable dat you will Many lay down and rolled over and soon be promoted to some posishun of

The Plague of '93.

The terrors of the yellow fever plague at Philadelphia, in 1793 are thus graphically described in the second volume of Prof. McMaster's History of the United States:

"The patients died by scores. Their medicines was rarely administered, their food was scanty and ill-prepared, their persons were never washed, their filth was suffered to stand for days in the very rooms where they lay. Such was the popular horror of the pesthouse that, rather than go into it, the afflicted hid the first symptoms of their malady as long as they could, and, when unable longer to do so, locked themselves in their rooms or rushed out of the city, and perished under haystacks and in ditches. Nor did those who quitted the city in perfect health fare much better. For, once out, it was almost impossible to go on. At every seaport along the whole coast a quarantine was laid on packets and sloops from Philadelphia. Some towns forbade the stages to pass through them. The inhabitants of one burned a wagon, loaded with furniture, on the high-way. Those of another fired on a stage-coach. Others put up rude huts on the outskirts, where each stranger was carefully examined before he was suffered to go on. At every ferry stood an armed guard to keep back suspected persons. If a hungry fugitive begged for food at a farmer's door, he was given a crust on the end of a pitchfork and bidden to hurry away. Postmasters would handle no letters till they had been seized with a tongs and steeped in vinegar. Inkeepers would admit no traveler till he had shown beyond a doubt that he did not come from the infected city. But the saddest of all sights were the little children who, hungry, orphaned, and homeless, wandered through the streets. No one would feed them. None would go near them. One, halfdead from starvation, was found in a deserted blacksmith

St. Louis is getting the love-making business down pretty fine. A young man who was caught flirting with the standing some of the young ladies appeared as voluntary witnesses in his behalf and testified that the fun of coat and crawling through a hole in the back fence afforded them so much merriment that it lightened the labors of the school-room for a full month.

Miss Rosa Warren, the sixteen-yearold daughter of Noble Warren, has her.