

BULLER AGAIN BEATEN

MOLEN'S DRIFT IS TOO HOT FOR THE BRITISH.

They Retire to Their Former Position—Burglers Attack by the Light of a Grass Fire.

London, Feb. 11.—General Buller has abandoned his third attempt to reach Ladysmith and has retired behind the line of the Tugela. A dispatch from Bennett Burleigh to the Daily Telegraph, dated Springfield bridge, Thursday night, states that the Boer positions were too strong for General Buller's force and that the general decided not to persist in trying to advance by way of Vaal Krantz.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

London, Feb. 12.—General Buller's third attempt to reach Ladysmith appears to have failed like the two previous ones. The morning news includes a definite and apparently trustworthy dispatch from the Boer head-liner outside of Ladysmith to the effect that the British at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning abandoned the captured position (Vaal Krantz) after sustaining a heavy bombardment and retired across the Tugela river and Moles Spruit.

The war office has received no confirmation of this. In fact, it was explicitly and officially stated late last night that it had received no news at all relating to General Buller's movements. There is, however, apparently little reason to question the accuracy of the Boer dispatch or to doubt the general statement of facts.

The Boer telegrams have been generally correct hitherto. Mr. Balfour said this morning in the commons in answer to a question that the information received by the government indicated that Buller was not pressing his advances from the position which he still occupied on Wednesday. There are other statements from various sources which would seem to indicate that Buller has been fighting the Boers very strongly at this point of attack. Mr. Bennett Burleigh in his story of Tuesday's fighting said that the Boer guns were so placed as to command the high ridge called Vaal Krantz, and also the valley between that kopje and Laet Kloof.

BRITISH BETWEEN FIRES.

An agency telegram stated that at the close of Tuesday's fighting after General Buller's brigade had relieved Lyttelton's, the Boers were on both sides of the British and the position was a difficult one to hold.

The concentration of a heavy fire from the long range guns such as the Boers had mounted probably rendered the position absolutely untenable.

This is the story of the latest defeat. The second retirement across the Tugela seems to prove that Buller has a task beyond his power unless large reinforcements are sent to him, and it is not likely now that his army will be organized to invade the Free State.

There is little or no prospect of the relief of Ladysmith being effected by the Natal field force until the advance of Lord Roberts compels the Boers to weaken their strength on the Tugela. This may not be for some weeks, and in the meantime, as Ladysmith hold out against another attack which the Boers are likely to make immediately, the beleaguered town is likely then to have to surrender to the Boers.

This new repulse of the British will further raise the morale of the Boer army in Natal which has already numerous successes to its credit and will correspondingly depress the morale of the British soldiers. The Boers also realize the significance of Lord Roberts' preparations to advance on Bloemfontein, of which they are no doubt well informed.

Drove the British Back.

Head Quarters, Ladysmith, Wednesday, Feb. 7.—An armored train yesterday made a sortie from Ladysmith towards Colenso and ended 2,000 British troops on the right of the Boer position. The Boers immediately crossed the river and made an attack with rifles and artillery, forcing the withdrawal of both the train and the troops to Ladysmith. The fighting on the Tugela river lasted until 8:20 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) evening. Particulars are being ascertained.

Firing at Colenso and along the Upper Tugela has been proceeding since 5 o'clock this morning.

Boer Supplies at Boston.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12.—A hospital corps for the Boers has been organized in the United States, composed of skilled physicians, capable nurses and other attendants and forty tons of medical supplies, which have been secured with extreme care not to violate the neutrality of the United States. The work of organizing the new corps began the first of the year under the direction of the United Irish Society of Chicago.

Plague Now Under Control.

Honolulu, Feb. 12.—(Via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12.)—The situation at this time is very encouraging. There has not been a case of plague in a week. While it is not considered that the scourge has been stamped out entirely, yet it is believed the trouble is well in hand and barring a case now and then for the next two weeks, the city is clean and cannot be termed an infected port.

BOILED DOWN.

"Kid" Parker of Denver is matched to fight "Wilmington Jack" Daly before the Colorado Athletic Association February 23.

The Prairie has sailed from Baltimore for Newcastle, England, with the crew for the Albany and government exhibits for the Paris exposition.

Herr Sternberg, a Berlin banker, has been arrested on a charge of fraudulent practices. He furnished bail to the amount of 1,000,000 marks, and the American hospital ship Maine executive committee, has issued an appeal for aid from London to the American women.

President and Mrs. McKinley were the dinner guests Friday night of Senator and Mrs. Hanna, at their new home on Lafayette square, Washington, D. C.

Will Golson, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of Chief Deputy Sheriff Robert Warnock on November 23, 1893. Golson met death fearlessly.

An application was made to Attorney General Davis to commence an action in the New York supreme court to dissolve the George W. Lederer company of New York city, which is the corporation that has produced the "Belle of New York" and other plays known as casino operas.

TAYLOR SEEKS TO DELAY.

Declines to Sanction the Louisville Peace Agreement.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—Governor Taylor did not Friday afternoon sign the Louisville peace agreement. He announced, moreover, that he had no intention of doing so for some time, and did not know whether he would sign it at all. On the other hand, the democrats were confident he would affix his signature to the document.

DEMOCRATS MEET IN LOUISVILLE.

Legislators Will Be Protected From Arrest by Beckham.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11.—The democratic legislature met here Friday, having present from each house a quorum of total membership. Governor Beckham made the announcement that afternoon that he is prepared to protect the legislators from arrest and that he will do so.

These developments mark the first steps toward carrying out the plans announced Sunday last by the democrats to set up a state government here that have been taken since those plans were interrupted by the peace negotiations.

Some commotion was caused among the legislators by reports from London and Frankfort that warrants were about to be sworn out for the arrest of enough democratic members to make a quorum of the republican legislature now meeting at London. When told of this, Governor Beckham said:

"No member of the legislature who comes to Louisville need fear arrest. I shall not allow any member of the general assembly to be arrested."

When asked what measures would be adopted to prevent such arrests should they be attempted, Governor Beckham replied that he was fully prepared to protect the legislature and to arrest any persons who interfered with its members. Further than this he would make no statement. It is known, however, that since the appointment of General Castleman as adjutant general arrangements have been made to provide a defensive force ample for the safety of the democratic state officers.

The legislative sessions were held in the court house, the senate meeting in the chancery court room and the house in the county court room. Resolutions from the general assembly of Texas in memory of Governor Goebel were read and an appropriate response was made. Resolutions on the death of Governor Goebel were adopted and in respect to his memory adjournment was taken by both houses until Saturday.

The events of the last ten days have served to solidify the democratic forces in the legislature and to strengthen the party's position here. Among the members who answered to their names were a number who have been classed as anti-Goebel men and who on several political issues have voted with the republicans.

Mass Meeting of Republicans.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—For the last week Governor Taylor has been receiving telegrams by the hundred from all parts of the state, urging him to stand firm and not to surrender anything. The impression has become general among the republicans who are not parties to the agreement that the contract was a complete surrender to the democrats. The gentlemen who signed the agreement for the republicans do not so consider it, and have said all the time that when the text of the agreement was published in full that it would be understood by the balance of the party that they had not delivered the party over to the enemy.

Governor Taylor has been in a very difficult position owing to the pressure that has been put upon him from those outside sources, and he has not thought it wise to make any statement regarding his intention until he could convince the party that anything he might do would be for the good of the state.

He has therefore sent a large number of telegrams to all the gentlemen who have for the last five days shivered him with advice, to be in Frankfort by Monday morning. His intention is unknown and he will say nothing regarding them. It is learned, however, from a source a little less authoritative than the governor himself, that he desires to hear the objections they have to the agreement.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. SISSON.

The Gallant Young Officer is Laid To Rest.

St. Edward, Neb., Feb. 12.—The body of Lieutenant Lester E. Sisson of company K, First Nebraska volunteer infantry, killed in action at Quiang, Philippine islands, April 23, last, arrived here Thursday for burial. The remains repose in state at the Presbyterian church from the time of arrival until 1:30 p. m. Friday, the time of the funeral.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. H. T. Resona, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church here, of which the parents of Lieutenant Sisson are members. After services at the church the ceremonies were concluded by a squad of his comrades of the Philippine campaign, mostly of company K, led by Major Killian of Columbus, assisted by part of company M, Nebraska national guard, of Albion, Neb., commanded by Sidney Eastman, also a veteran of the fighting First.

All of the business houses of St. Edward were closed for the forenoon. The schools also were closed.

Smallpox in the State.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12.—Three of the secretaries of the state board of health held a meeting, at which fifteen cases of smallpox were reported from various portions of the state. The latest case was reported from Guide Rock. Twelve cases exist near Liberty, all properly quarantined, and the condition of the patients being favorable for recovery. Two cases were reported from DaBois, one of the patients having died; the other is slowly recovering. The board of health will adopt stringent measures in an effort to prevent in Nebraska a spread of the epidemic.

A committee representing the Grand Army of the Republic called on the various members of the state board of transportation, requesting them to vote to accept the offer of Xavier Stadler to cut out a statue of Abraham Lincoln from the marble donated by the state of Tennessee three years ago. Stadler agrees to do the work without remuneration, or guarantee of pay on the part of the state or of the board. He is willing to take what the legislature will appropriate for his benefit, and ask nothing until the statue is completed. The board will consider his proposition at its next meeting.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Bible is being translated into the Filipino dialect.

In three states in the union pay their usual annual salary of \$10,000. They are New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

China's new railroad from Canton to Hankow, which, with its branches, will be 1,000 miles long, is to be built entirely by American capital.

A test made recently at Binghamton, N. Y., showed that the cost of heating street cars by electricity is double that of heating with coal.

There are 2,300 chest-nut-bells ringers in the diocese of Oxford. This is the largest number in any English diocese. Exeter comes second and Devon third.

Four hundred and seventy-two miles of new railroad lines were opened in Japan during the year ending March 31, 1898. There are now 2,655 miles in operation.

The ancient frigate Franklin, a relic of the old wooden navy, which has been used for many years as a receiving ship at the Norfolk navy yards, is soon to be a deserted hulk.

If a fire requires blowing to give it a good start it will be found that blowing more brightly and quickly than it blows up from underneath.

More than 2,200 German teachers have been taught to become instructors in manual training. Of these, 950 were taught in Leipzig and 1,250 acquired training in twenty-three places in other parts of Germany.

The finest blankets made in the country are now manufactured in North Carolina. The finest grade of wool can be grown in the south almost as cheaply as cotton.

A blind man was found in New York the other day who carried an alarm clock and told the time. He set it to strike every hour and between the hours he felt the position of the hands to determine the time.

The total amount of ore shipped out of Lake Superior during the month of January was valued at \$1,000,000.

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INGRATITUDE OF THE RESCUED.

A Peculiar Psychological Phenomenon is the Feeling of the Rescued.

It is common belief that persons saved from drowning are forever grateful to their rescuers. There is little if any foundation or justification for this belief, for persons rescued from water graves invariably detest and ignore those who have risked life or limb for them.

The same may be said of those who have been saved from accidental death of any kind, but the ingratitude of the ones rescued from drowning seems to be the most pronounced. Everyone who has saved life in the water has had some experience with this seemingly unnatural phase of human nature.

It is true that there have been instances when the rescuer has been rewarded, but among 10,000 persons saved it is barely possible to pick out five who proved that they were grateful.

Psychologists and others who have made a study of this ingratitude account for it from the fact that persons saved from a violent death have such a horror for the incident that they hate everything identified with it.

Another reason and a logical one, too, is that the rescued one feels he owes, not only his being, but all he possesses to his rescuer and it can reward him only by offering him all, even though he possesses millions. The selfishness of nature then asserts itself and he concludes to offer nothing.

As with the man who borrows \$10 and promises to pay it back and does not even after an extension of time, he begins to think ill, then speak ill of you, and finally cordially hates you.

In proof of this there are a few notable instances of this base human quality.

For many years Nathaniel Story has been in charge of the drawbridge at Prison Point, Charlestown, Mass., and has saved upwards of forty persons from drowning. He has never been rewarded by any one of them, and several for whom he risked his life have deliberately tried to injure him in various ways.

One blither cold night in the latter '70s he plunged overboard from the Eastern railroad bridge after an old man who had accidentally walked off the bridge. After considerable hard work and intense suffering he managed to get him ashore. He carried the unconscious man into his house and did everything to save his life, but the man died. His name was Litchfield, and he was proved to be a Swedeborgian and was greatly esteemed by his flock. A sermon which he was to have delivered on the following Sunday was found in his pocket, and Mr. Story was rewarded for his good work with an invitation to come over to the church and hear it read. Mr. Story was not a good church member at that time.

The following winter he rescued a woman at the drawbridge. She was carried into his house; she became very ill, and for several days was threatened with pneumonia. She was nursed by Mr. Story's wife and his family physician was called in to attend her. After three weeks' care she was able to start for her home in Newburyport. Mrs. Story loaned her a dress, the dress she had worn having been ruined by the salt water; Mr. Story provided her with a railroad pass to her home, and since then she has never recognized the services, even sent a postal card of thanks.

A man for whom he risked his life in the icy waters on a bleak winter's night had a petition in circulation in Cambridge for his job as draw tender less than a fortnight afterwards. The captain of the boat, William H. Daily, of Boston, a best savior of national reputation, best known on the Pacific slope, saved upward of fifty persons from drowning and experienced the ingratitude of the rescued on several occasions.

Once when in a tight place he wanted to borrow \$50 from a millionaire, Mr. M., whom he had saved from drowning in 1881 at great peril, but Mr. M. told him that his money was all locked up in real estate and he could not oblige him.

Another rich man who was assessed for real estate in San Francisco for \$70,000 was rescued by Capt. Daily after a hard struggle and didn't even return thanks.

A resident of Vine Hill, Cal., a wealthy man saved from drowning by the brave Daily, would not sign the certificate proving the rescue which was to be forwarded to Washington and through which he was to obtain the national medal for bravery in saving life.

A railroad lawyer, who was rated a millionaire, would have lost three members of his family but for the prompt and daring action of the heroic Daily, but when it was suggested to him to reward the self-sacrificing Daily he shrugged his shoulders and remarked, "He only did that which any brave man would do." He was a coward and a cur himself, according to his own statement, for he was a good swimmer, yet dared not take a risk, even for his own children. Later when Daily went to him, as he was a notary public, to have four affidavits sworn to which would accompany the certificate aforementioned, he charged Daily 50c on each, the notary fees amounting to \$2, although Daily needed the money at the time for room rent. When chided for his meanness he said: "It was a matter of business with me."

Shakespeare probably had the ingratitude of the rescued in mind when he wrote: "I'm rapt and can not cover / The monstrous bulk of this ingratitude / With any size of words."

Mrs. Snow—My husband has grown very fussy of late years, but he was easily pleased when we were married.

Mrs. Coldey—He must have been—San Francisco Examiner.

A RUSSIAN ANECDOTE.

The czar Ivan, who reigned over Russia about the middle of the sixteenth century, frequently went out disguised, in order to discover the opinion which the people entertained of his administration. One day, in a solitary walk, near Moscow, he entered a small village, and pretending to be overcome by fatigue, implored relief from several of the inhabitants. His dress was ragged; his appearance mean; and what ought to have excited the compassion of the villagers, was his profuse refusal. Full of indignation at such inhuman treatment, he was just going to leave the place when he perceived another habitation, to which he had not applied for assistance. It was the poorest cottage in the village. The emperor hastened to this, and knocked at the door; a peasant opened it, and asked him what he wanted. "I am almost dying with fatigue and hunger," answered the czar; "can you give me a lodging for one night?" "Alas," said the peasant, taking him by the hand, "you will have but poor fare; you are at an unlucky time. My wife is in labor; her cries will not let you sleep; but come in, come in, you will at least be sheltered from the cold; and such as we have you shall be welcome to." The peasant then made the czar enter a little room full of children; in a cradle were two infants sleeping soundly; a girl three years old was sleeping on a rug near the cradle; while her two sisters, the one five years old, the other seven, were on their knees, crying, and praying to God for their mother, who was in a room adjoining, and whose piteous plaints and groans were distinctly heard. "Stay here," said the peasant to the emperor, "I will go and get something for your supper."

He went out and soon returned with some black bread, eggs and honey. "You see all I can give you," said the peasant; "partake of it with my children; I must go and assist my wife." "Your charity, your hospitality," said the czar, "must bring down blessings upon your house; I am sure God will reward your goodness." "Pray to God, my good friend," replied the peasant, "pray to God Almighty that you may have safe delivery; that is all I wish for." "And is that all you wish to make you happy?" "Happy judge for yourself; I have five fine children; a dear wife that loves me; a father and mother both in fine health; and my labor is sufficient to support them all." "Do your father and mother live with you?" "Yes, they are in the next room with my wife." "But your cottage here is so very small!" "It is large enough; it can hold us all." The peasant then went to his wife, who an hour afterward was happily delivered. Her husband in a transport of joy, brought the child to the czar. "Look," said he, "this is the sixth she has brought me! What a fine hearty child he is! May God preserve him as he hath my others!" The czar, sensibly affected by the scene, took the infant in his arms. "I know," said he, "from the physiognomy of the child, that he will be quite fortunate; he will arrive, I am certain, at great preferment." The peasant smiled at his prediction, and that instant the two eldest girls came to their new-born brother, and their grandmother came also to take him back. The little ones followed her. And the peasant, laying himself down upon the bed of straw, invited the stranger to do the same. In a moment the peasant was in a sound and peaceful sleep; but the czar sitting up, looked around and contemplated everything with an eye of tenderness and emotion—the sleeping children and their sleeping father. An undisturbed silence reigned in the cottage. "What a happy calm! What delightful tranquility!" said the emperor. "Avarice and ambition, suspicion and remorse never enter here. How sweet is the sleep of innocence!"

Such reflections and on such a bed, did the mighty Emperor of all the Russias spend the night! The peasant awoke at break of day, and his guest taking leave of him, said, "I must go to Moscow, my friend. I am acquainted there with a very beneficent man, to whom I shall take care to mention your kind treatment to me. I can prevail upon him to stand godfather to your child—Promise me, therefore, that you will wait for me, that I may be present at the christening. I will be back in three hours at farthest. The peasant did not think much of this mighty promise; but in the good nature of his heart he consented, however, to the stranger's request.

The czar immediately took his leave; and the three hours were soon gone; and the peasant appeared. The peasant, therefore, followed by his family was preparing to carry his child to church, but as he was leaving his cottage he heard on a sudden the trampling of horses, and the rattling of many coaches. He looked out, and presently saw a multitude of horses, and a train of splendid carriages. He knew the imperial guards, and instantly called his family to come and see the Emperor go by. They all ran out in a hurry, and stood before the door. The horsemen and carriages soon formed a circular line; and at last the stately Emperor of the czar stopped opposite the good peasant's door. The guards kept back the crowd, which the hopes of seeing their sovereign had collected together. The coach door was opened; the czar alighted, and advancing to his host, thus addressed him: "I promised you a godfather; I am come to fulfill my promise; give me your child, and follow me to church." The peasant stood like a statue; now looked at the Emperor with the mingled emotions of astonishment and joy; now observing his magnificent robes, and the costly jewels, with which they were adorned; and now turned to the crowd of nobles that surrounded him. In this profusion of pomp he could not discover the poor stranger who had laid all night with him upon the straw. The Emperor for some moments, silently enjoyed his perplexity, and then addressed him thus: "Yes

terday you performed the duties of humanity—today I am come to discharge the most faithful duty of a sovereign, of recompensing a virtue. I shall not remove you from a situation to which you do so much honor, and the innocence and tranquility of which I envy. But I will bestow upon you such things as may be useful to you. You shall have numerous flocks, rich pastures, and a house that will enable you to exercise the duties of hospitality with pleasure. Your new-born child shall be my ward; for you remember," continued the Emperor, smiling, "that I prophesied he would be fortunate." The good peasant could not speak; but with tears of grateful sensibility in his eyes, he ran instantly to fetch the child, and laid him respectfully at his feet. This excellent sovereign was quite affected. He took the child in his arms and carried him to church, and after remembering that he should not deprive him of his mother's milk, he took him to the cottage and ordered that he should be sent to him as soon as he could be weaned. The czar faithfully observed his engagement, caused the boy to be educated in his palace, provided amply for his future settlement in life, and continued ever after to heap favors upon the virtuous peasant and his family.

THE GALLANT ARMSTRONG.

A Little Naval Engagement Which Was a Very Important One.

It is more than interesting to recall the fact that America owes its success in the battle of New Orleans not alone to General Jackson's bravery, behind the cotton bales at the Crescent City, but to a little insignificant naval engagement which took place in the very waters near which America's squadron is now hovering. Early in 1812 Lord Castlereagh, then Premier, conceived the brilliant scheme of making a conquest of Louisiana, and by so doing grab all the territory west of the Mississippi river. His plan was to make a feint at Washington and Baltimore with the fleet under Admiral Cochrán, thus drawing the attention of the government, and then to withdraw that fleet and have it combine with the transports and fleet under Commodore Lloyd, both of which had been directed to rendezvous at Negri Bay, Jamaica. The demonstration against Washington and Baltimore was a success, as was shown by the burning of the capitol and the hurried moving, between two days, of the government headquarters to York, Pa. After this Admiral Cochrán withdrew his ships in good order to the West Indies. Arriving there with his fleet, he found the private armed brig General Armstrong, of which twenty-four guns, and 140 wounded, while the Armstrong, which was practically destroyed, had but two killed and seven wounded. Such great damage, however, had the Armstrong's guns inflicted on the British fleet that sixteen days were required to put the fleet in readiness to sail. This gave General Jackson time enough to reach New Orleans, and he arrived only four days before the famous engagement, to throw up the hasty embankments and to drive Lord Pakenham and his army forever from United States soil. One brig against a fleet, but it was enough.

Church-Going Fifty Years Ago.

Sir Walter Besant writes whimsically, giving a glimpse of church-going a couple of hundred years ago. He says: "Did you ever go to church in the year 1700? I have just come from a service at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, a Sunday morning service in that year. The congregation began to arrive a quarter of an hour or so before service commenced. The ladies were dressed finely. A footman or a page or an apprentice walked behind them carrying their prayer books; he preceded them up the aisle, opened the door of their pew, and placed the books on the desk before the seats. This done, he retired to a place under the gallery where the sermons sat. "The women in the pew stood up and exchanged smiles of greeting with their acquaintances; with those in the pews before and behind they conversed openly; the church was filled with the buzz of conversation. When the service began a great many, to show their devoutness, repeated everything out loud, even the absolution and the verses assigned to the clergyman. They even read out loud the lessons of the day and the gospel and epistle. Some of the people continued to talk to each other from one pew to the other. A psalm, no a hymn, was sung, and only one of the people sat down. After the service was over the congregation resumed their civilities toward each other, and their conversation on things of the most worldly kind. My companion lamented the ill-timed talk of the people and the foggy habit of repeating the whole service out loud; as for sitting while the psalm was sung, he said it was to be excused on the ground that the version was so miserable. Besides, it was a 'custom so inveterate' that there was no hope of getting it altered. "Yes when I went to church with Hogarth thirty years later the people all stood up for the singing. How and when was the custom changed? How long did the people continue reading the service aloud? And when was he practice of conversation and the exchange of civilities before the service discontinued?"

Lucky is the invalid who survive the cure.

Good advice very often turns out to be impracticable.

A miser is one of the things that will keep in any climate.

By taking up a collection the miser gets the cents of the meeting.

Verdict of a rural jury: "We find the man who stole the horse not guilty."

A man wouldn't be able to recognize himself if he were what a woman thinks he is.