

CHRONICLES BY CABLE.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, says: The conviction and sentence of Louis Riel is the all-absorbing topic. The Orangemen and English subjects generally consider it a righteous judgment, while among the French Canadians considerable excitement and indignation is manifested.

In Spain August 1st 3,820 new cases of cholera and 1,464 deaths were reported. The cholera is raging in the convict settlement of Carthegena, and continues to spread to new provinces. Three thousand three hundred and seventeen new cases and 1,364 deaths were reported throughout Spain on the 2nd. In Madrid 37 new cases and 23 deaths were reported.

Advices from Kusan via Teheran dated July 23 say: It is rumored that a conflict has taken place between Russians and Afghans near Mernchak. Whether true or false, these rumors are believed on the frontier. Numerous Afghan traders have been expelled from Askabad owing to the prevailing irritation.

A dispatch from Tashkend, Asiatic Russia, says that a great earthquake has visited that region. It damaged most of the houses in the town of Bishcezek, and ruined the cities of Sulla and Belvoods. In the latter place a church was shaken to fragments while it was crowded with worshippers, a large number of whom were killed. The earth opened in Belvoods and many people were swallowed up.

Mr. Chamberlain, late president of the board of trade, speaking at Hull, England, said in reply to the accusations that he was going in for, that he cared nothing for office, except so far as it might enable him to further the principals of the radical party. He would in office, or out of it, favor free education and free land. These declarations aroused the audience to enthusiasm.

Earl Carnarvon has ordered the withdrawal of the extra police stationed at Limerick by his predecessor. This is considered a concession by the Parnellites, who vigorously opposed the maintenance of an extra police force in the absence of agrarian troubles.

The article in the North German Gazette attacking France, has seriously affected the Berlin and Frankfurt bourses. The rector of the university, at a celebration in honor of the founder, Frederick William, toasted the emperor as follows: "Long live peace; should, however, the arrogance of our neighbors pass from daring words to daring deeds they will learn that the old adage still lives."

The Manchester ship canal bill passed the house of commons. The news of the final passage of the measure caused great rejoicing at Manchester, where an impromptu torch-light procession was gotten up, fireworks shot off, and speeches made to the crowd in the streets by prominent citizens.

Owing to rumors that the Afghans are massing at Penjeh, strong Russian reinforcements have been dispatched to that place.

The house of commons rejected Labouchere's motion that the house refuse to vote appropriations until the government should explain its Egyptian policy.

Thirty-three deaths from cholera were reported in Marseilles, France, on the 6th. The Sanitary Council of that city telegraphed to Legard, Minister of the Interior, a statement certifying that cholera in Marseilles was sporadic only. This action, however, is known to have been resorted to for the purpose of concealing the alarm felt by the council and to avoid being held responsible for neglect of sanitary measures, which has caused a recurrence of cholera in the city. The Municipal council of Marseilles are much perplexed from want of funds. They have no appropriation available for expenditure for cholera purposes, and dare not ask for funds for fear of creating alarm by an implied acknowledgment of the existence of cholera in an epidemic form.

The coal and iron miners of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, England, have been rioting, causing great damage to property. In one of their battles against the police the rioters were driven back several miles from town, contesting every foot of the way. During the engagement a great number of miners were disabled or injured, and nine dangerously wounded.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Matters of Interest Touched Upon by Press News Gatherers.

Father Andre waited on Riel in his cell and asked him to renounce his profession of protestantism. Riel stoutly refused, saying he could not go against his convictions. Riel has written U. S. Consul Taylor, stating his plan for peopling the northwest in seventh. He also urges that an internal commission be appointed to determine whether he is insane or not. He refused to be interviewed, as he proposes publishing the story of his life and the northwest trouble for the benefit of his family.

The twenty-four half-breeds that participated in the late rebellion were arraigned at Regina Aug. 30 on a charge of treason and felony. All pleaded guilty and were held for sentence, which will not be given till after the Indian trials in about ten days. It is said now that Riel has retracted his declaration against the church of Rome.

At New York City, July 31st, nine men got into a bucket to be hoisted to the top of a shaft connecting with the New Croton aqueduct, when sixty feet up the bucket caught on a projection and tipped. Four of the men were thrown out, two clung to the bucket and the other two, William Cunningham and Tim Harrington, were dashed to death. Of the men who clung to the bucket, John Carr had his left thigh broken and his scalp injured in several places, and Wm. Ryan suffered injuries about the head besides probable internal injuries.

Supt. Bell of the foreign mail bureau, has directed the U. S. mail for Italy, which passes across France, to be forwarded in tarred sacks. This was done at the request of the Italian postmaster general to prevent the introduction of cholera from France into Italy.

The prominent leaders of the workmen of the United States have just perfected plans looking to the agitation for laws to be made to relieve the condition of the workmen of the country. It is anticipated that by the 1st of September a monster petition will be presented to the President, compelling him in answer to public opinion to call a special session immediately. It is claimed that congressmen cannot give the labor measures consideration at the regular session, and an extra session with the one object in view will produce good results.

IN THE GREAT CITY.

Where the Body of Gen. Grant Lies in State—A Great Throng Views the Remains.

New York dispatch of the 6th: People loitered in the city hall park all night. They were the first in the line which, soon after six this morning, began filing past the remains of General Grant. There were, however, no great throngs awaiting admission, there being at six o'clock about a thousand persons anxious to view the remains. Inspector Steers was in charge of two lines of policemen placed across the plaza from the city hall entrance to the fountain. These two lines formed a passageway through which four men might walk abreast, and along which the visitors to the remains should pass. Officers of the Twenty-second regiment, who had been on duty during the early morning were relieved by officers of the Twelfth regiment. Sergeant Rieley with thirty men picketed the corridors through the building; so as to form a channel through which the throng should move to the exit on the court-house side of the city hall. Grant's body had a mounted detail at 5 o'clock to serve until 8. These men were placed nearest the catafalque, and the two lines of visitors passed between them and the casket on either side. All within the gloomy corridors was in readiness. The clocks pointed 6:06 o'clock, and at the inspector's orders the iron gates were thrown open and the ten or twelve hundred people waiting outside began to flow past the casket and through the building. During the first minute only 84 passed the casket, but the number soon increased to 104 per minute. The procession was almost at lock step and the tramp was quick.

At 6:25 the pulse of public curiosity had sunk to 56 a minute, and at 6:28 the rate was 52. At 6:40 the average was 91 per minute. The number then fell and became about 2,800 with the channel full and no crowding. The hour from 6 to 7 o'clock was employed by working men, women, boys and girls in viewing the remains. All through that hour the formation of the line was near the fountain, and the time of waiting was no more than ten minutes. After 7 o'clock the personnel of the line changed. There were less women and girls and more men. At 8 o'clock persons were moving past the casket at the rate of 110 to 120 per minute, and the police were reinforced, and that time there 437 men in duty, and the line of policemen was extended beyond the fountain. Within the city hall, the guards at the casket were hastening the people, and 150 people per minute were viewing the remains and passing hurriedly through at 9 o'clock. By the remains the hour and a half had elapsed, and the detachment of thirteen men. Wheeler post, of Saratoga, and the military order of the Loyal Legion were likewise represented. Every car and train coming down town added its quota to those anxious to view the general's face, and the crowds were fast becoming a throng, and were hurried through the hall at the rate of 140 per minute, and at one time passed by the rate of 175 per minute.

At 11 o'clock about 31,000 persons had passed the casket and viewed the remains. A floral offering of the board of aldermen was set up during the morning, and the crowd around it, where the light streamed upon it. The central column rose ten feet and was flanked by stands of colors. The base is a bed of ferns and palms, among which are placed huge rows of white buds. Mayor Grace this morning, and the commission of public works the following: "In deference to the expressed wish of some of the friends of General Grant, you are hereby directed to remove from the front of the city hall the verses inscribed thereon."

The passage of people by the casket at 1 o'clock averaged about 100 a minute, and at that hour 42,000 persons had viewed the remains, seven hours having been occupied in so doing.

At midday and during the early lunch hours of the afternoon many letter carriers passed into the hall and viewed the remains. Col. Hedges, who has charge of the reception and transportation of guests, has nearly completed his arrangements. There will be about three hundred carriages in line. The carriage in which the President Cleveland will be drawn by six black horses. Immediately behind this carriage will follow six other open carriages, containing the vice president and members of the president's cabinet. Behind these will follow a carriage drawn by four horses in which will be seated ex-President Hayes and ex-President Arthur. Other civil guests will follow in the order named below: United States senators, ten carriages.

Members of congress, sixteen carriages. Admiral Jostett, one carriage. Commodore Chandler, one. Foreign Ministers, ten. Cabinet of Gen. Grant, four. Retired army officers, ten. Gen. Grant's staff, two. Family and relations, seven. Clergy, four. Attending physicians, two. Pall bearers, six. Gen. Sheridan and staff, four. Chiefs of bureaus of war department, four. Gen. Schofield and staff, one. Judges of supreme court, six. Governor of Illinois and staff, eight. Governor of Michigan, three. Wisconsin, five. Massachusetts, ten. New Hampshire, three. Connecticut, four. Maine, two. Vermont, four. Pennsylvania, twelve. New Jersey, fifteen. Rhode Island, four. Iowa, two. Oregon, two. Virginia, three. Indiana, two. Legislature of New York, thirty. Gen. Franklin, president Soldiers' Homes, one. Messrs. Drexel & Childs, one. Board of Indian Commissioners, two. Mayor and representatives of the city of Brooklyn, fifteen. Mayor and representatives of New York city, thirty-five. Boston, six. St. Louis, ten. Hartford, four. New Haven, two. Jersey City, twelve. Elizabeth, two. Order of the Cincinnati, five. Wheeler and Grant posts G. A. R., four.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest at the National Capital.

VICE ADMIRAL ROWAN, compelled by ill health, asked to be excused from serving as pall bearer at Gen. Grant's funeral. The president designated Rear Admiral John L. Worden to act in his stead.

An official dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says extradition papers have been granted in the case of Gibbs, defaulting postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho, and ten thousand dollars, found on his person, will also be returned over.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND, to whom the secretary of the interior referred the question of the interior department to authorize Indians to lease their lands for grazing purposes, has transmitted his opinion in effect that no such power exists under law.

The debt statement shows the decrease in the public debt during the month of July to be \$8,622,789; cash in treasury, \$488,418,719; gold certificates outstanding, \$139,213,086; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$31,680,000; refunding certificates outstanding, \$223,500; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,701; fractional currency (not including estimated as lost or destroyed) \$15,337,126, net balance on hand, \$44,052,929.

The postoffice department has been informed that the postoffice at Turner, Ill., was robbed on the night of the 6th inst. The safe was opened and the entire contents of money and stamps were taken.

The Italian postmaster-general has notified the postoffice department that owing to the prevalence of cholera in that part of the French territory through which the mails from the United States destined for Italy must pass, all mail sacks of the ordinary kind will be fumigated. He suggests that to avoid detention for fumigation tarred mail sacks be used. The superintendent of foreign mails has issued an order carrying into effect this suggestion.

The board appointed to examine the plans and specifications for the proposed cruisers has adjourned subject to the call of Commodore Walker, president. The acceptable portions of the various plans examined were placed in the hands of Commodore Goodrich and Naval Contractors Bowles and Galewood, with instructions to embody them in one plan.

THE NATIONAL FUNERAL TRAIN.

It Leaves Mt. McGregor for Albany and from Thence Will Proceed to New York—Large Crowds View the Remains.

Mt. McGregor dispatch: Last night the family, in groups and alone, had taken a final farewell of the dead General and today gave up his body to the nation. At nine o'clock the members of the family, except Mrs. Grant, repaired to the hotel for breakfast and shortly afterwards entered the cottage and preparations began for the funeral journey. Even this morning when the family were at breakfast it was not known what the widow would determine to do. She had her trunk packed yesterday in the event of her deciding to go with the remains, but her decision had not been shared with the family.

At half-past eight the doors of the Grant cottage were thrown open and a stream of visitors poured in steadily for over an hour. Soon afterwards the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with wagons of every description containing farmers and their families, who had come to attend the funeral.

At 9:30 the train of two cars brought General Hancock and a number of distinguished visitors, among whom were Colonel Jones, Admiral Rowan, General Sherman, Senator Evarts, General Rufus Ingalls, Senator Miller, Joseph Drexel and General Hancock's staff. At 10 o'clock the services were held at the cottage in the presence of over a thousand persons. They opened with the reading of a psalm which was followed by prayer by Rev. Bishop Harris. The hymn, "My Faith Looks up to Thee," joined in by the whole assembly, was followed by the reading of his text the twenty-first verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

"Such, my brethren," said the speaker, "is the eulogy that God shall pronounce upon him for goodness and fidelity wherever found among the sons of men." He said some comrade in arms would speak of the splendor of the martial genius of the dead; statesmen would review the majesty of his place him on the pedestal of his renown, "but let me," said the speaker, "as a minister of religion, dwell upon the great character which will ever be his crown of glory, and the imperishable heritage of the country—the country he loved so well. The minute he died upon the pedestal of his renown, and he bestowed upon General Grant and the homage which was done his memory, and declared that the secret of his power on the thought of the world and the love of mankind was the loftiness of his character, grandeur of intellect, and the fact that he was more than himself. He was one of the few men in history who exceeded expectation, and by doing what all others had failed to do, he had no hatred in his heart. His only evad to the nation was, "Let us have peace." In his day he grasped the hand of him whose sword he had first won, and as an illustration of his broad spirit, sorrow was national to-day in its broadest sense. Duty to his conscience, his country and his God was his standard of successful manhood. He was the humblest of men and the lover of the most lowly. His love of wife, children and home was supreme.

Speaking of the deep and tender affection he bore his wife, the speaker said: "And such was the tenderness of his love and solicitude for her and hers which had them by letter thought after his death. He had written it secretly and carried the sacred mission day after day during the fourteen days knowing she would find it at last." He quoted from the letter as follows: "Look after our dear children and direct them in the paths of rectitude. It would distress me far more to think that one of them could depart from an honorable, upright and virtuous life than it would to know they were prostrated on a bed of sickness from which they never were to arise alive. They have never given us any cause for alarm on their account and I earnestly pray they never will. With these few injunctions and the knowledge I have of your love and affection and of the dutiful I bid you a final farewell, and we meet in the other world. You will find this on my person after my death."

This was dated Mt. McGregor June 9, 1885. Dr. Newman said principles of Christianity were deeply engraved on the spirit of General Grant. On the 18th of April last he had said "I believe in the holy scriptures, and whose lives by them will be benefited thereby. Men may differ as to interpretation, which is human, but the scriptures are man's best guide." He held broad religious views and believed in the kinship of all mankind. The closing portion of the address was devoted to allusions to the last hours of the general's life, his calm fortitude, unwavering patience and clear brain, knowing that his end was near and praying for its coming.

At the conclusion of the discourse the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," was rendered by the all-rejoicing congregation and the services ended with a benediction. After the conclusion of the ceremonies there was a movement of the people toward the cottage to take a last look at the general, but it was not deemed advisable to permit any one to enter as it was near time for the departure of the funeral train for Albany, where the body is to lie in state a few hours before departure for New York.

A Nice Girl Goes Wrong. Lulu Brownlee, a young school teacher in Youngstown, Ohio, and connected with one of the best families in that city, has been apprehended in a number of annoying cases of stealing. She was living with the family of Attorney W. E. Hawley, by whom she was highly respected. It is said that for several weeks the girl has been carrying on a system of pilfering in the house. Some days ago she came into Mrs. Hawley's presence crying bitterly, and saying that some one had carried away part of the week's washing. Succeeding this, article after article was missed and the family could make no reasonable explanation of the mystery. After some persuasion Mr. Hawley searched the girl's room. In the mattress and under the carpet were found many of the articles. A large amount of valuable lace had been ripped from Mrs. Hawley's wedding dress and made over into caps and fancy articles. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Important Orders from the Secretary of War. Secretary Endicott has prepared a surprise for army officers by amending certain army regulations so as to make them read as follows: An officer shall not fill any staff appointment or other situation the duties of which will detach him from his company, regiment or corps until he has served at least three years with his regiment or corps, nor shall an officer remain detached longer than four years unless assigned to special duty by the war department.

The secretary promulgates this change with the following order: "All officers below the grade of field officers who have been absent for a period of four years or longer, from their regiments or corps, will be relieved from their present duties as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order, and directed to report for duty with their respective regiments or corps. In the selection of aides-de-camp

to fill vacancies created by the operation of the last preceding paragraph, major and brigadier generals will confine their selections to the officers of regiments of the line of the army not prohibited in the regulations and prefer any to subalterns." This action on the part of Secretary Endicott is in pursuance of his policy to provide for a rotation of officers. Repeated efforts have been made in congress to secure legislation that would have the same effect as the above regulation, but each attempt has failed. The secretary of war accomplishes the change by amending the regulations, which he claims lie has authority to do.

ALASKA.

Interesting Extracts from the Report of the First Grand Jury.

The initial report of the first grand jury of Alaska to Judge Wade McAllister, of the United States district court, which was submitted at the recent May term, contains the following paragraphs of interest: "The rapid development of our territory, the recent discoveries of so much rich mineral, and the numerous industries that are being brought to the attention of capitalists force us to the conclusion that the judicial system as now established is inadequate to the demands of our people and of such a limited character that in some of the most important sections of the territory the settlement of controversies by courts and juries is practically unattainable, and that by all means regular terms of court, with all the jurisdiction of your honorable court, should be established at Juneau, Kodiak and Unalaska, and that our governor should appoint justices of the peace and constables at all the principal fishing stations and elsewhere whenever he may think they are needed. Records are now being made involving the titles of mineral lands valued at several millions of dollars. Officers having the custody of these records should be provided with suitable vaults and receptacles to protect the same against loss by fire or otherwise. The Dominion parliament has already taken the preliminary steps by which the boundary between Alaska and the British possessions can be ascertained and determined, and we especially urge the necessity for the United States government to comply with the request made by the Dominion parliament that a commission be appointed to settle the question. Valuable mineral lands are being prospected, and our miners at this time have no means of knowing whether said mines should be located under the United States mining laws or those of British Columbia.

"In view of the fact that Alaska territory pays a greater revenue to the general government, in proportion to the population, than any other territory now or heretofore in existence in the United States, we deem it as a matter of justice to our citizens that appropriations should be made for the following purposes, to wit: For the repairs of wharves now belonging to the government; for the construction, erection and improvements of others at the principal points in Alaska waters, and for the erection and maintenance of light houses for the safety of life and property of our people.

"Our officers should be supplied with some convenient means of transportation, under the control of said officers, without which it is impossible for them to perform to their respective duties with such promptness and dispatch as officers in other territories of the United States are able to do. This we suggest for the reason that the only mode of conveyance is by boat. There are no roads, and the people are obliged to travel by water exclusively. We recommend the appropriation of sufficient money to survey and build a good trail from the head of Duryea inlet, Chitchat county, to the boundary line, a distance of about twenty-five miles, to insure the safe transit of miners, explorers, and supplies destined for the Yakon river and tributaries, thus furnishing an accessible route to the mineral fields of wealth and importance.

"The fishes found in the waters of Alaska territory are the principal food fishes of the world—viz., salmon, herring, codfish, and halibut. In consideration of the fact that the fishing industry stands next to the mining industry in this territory, and that Alaska will probably be called upon to supply the United States with cheap food fishes in the near future, it is important that an examination of the extent of the fisheries should be made, and to that end a liberal appropriation with the necessary transportation should be provided.

"We recognize the long-established policy of our government to encourage schools and educational facilities, and would say that our Russian citizens are, as a class, poor, and unacquainted with the rights and privileges of American citizens, and that non-secular schools by fair, honest, and upright persons, not prejudiced in favor of any sect or creed, should be established for the benefit of the white children of Alaska territory.

"While we are somewhat in doubt in regard to our duties in regard to Indians, nevertheless we have taken them with the broad meaning of our instructions, and as their future in this territory is so interwoven with settlers therein we take the responsibility, and present them as we know them. These Indians are enterprising and industrious, and fully understand and appreciate our system of government. They are not by any means the untutored savage of gushing travelers and romance-writers, but are independent, self-supporting, and willing laborers, and we should deem it most disastrous to the advancement and prosperity of this territory should they be confined on reservations.

"The distance of our territory from the central government and the length of time necessary to communicate with the heads of different departments render it necessary that either we have a representative in congress or that an agent familiar with this territory and our necessities be appointed to remain in Washington during the sessions of congress.

Rather Consoling.

"I would not worry myself to death over the conduct of that boy of yours," sympathizingly exclaimed a lady to the mother of a boy whose actions denoted that he was irreclaimable. "I have prayed for him night after night, and it seems to have no effect on him, said the mother, "and I am becoming discouraged." "Never mind, don't worry any more. It only proves that the Lord is just as much disgusted as you are." Pretzel's Weekly.

The Detroit Free Press observes:

"Beer is what I'd gladstone." We thought it was ale that tiered him.—Chicago Rambler.

The key to a good situation is not wish-very.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Suwanee River.

The other day two or three of us, boon companions—well, there were some thirty or forty in the excursion—went to that spot famous in song and story—the Suwanee river. The ride to the gulf has already been described; suffice it to say that the trip was swift and agreeable. The jungles had lost none of their beauty, the splendid magnolias were in bloom, the grand oaks were garlanded with gigantic grapevines, and the moss was as gray, silken, and fantastic as ever. One takes a small steamer going for some distance along the gulf, and, after a night's rest, looks from the sheltered deck upon the lovely Suwanee. The river is quite as large as the upper St. John's, bending in and out in innumerable curves for over one hundred miles. In its clear waters you can see the fish leaping and swimming. Every bend throughout its entire course seems more graceful than the last; every stretch more romantic and beautiful. Nowhere is the verdure more tropical, and as far as the eye can reach one sees an unbroken line of symmetry. If some gardener had the care of the trees on either side his work would call for hearty admiration, but it is all the handiwork of nature, that magnificent wall of green—not a shrub seems to be broken, not a faded leaf can be seen, on a long, vast, unbroken field of emerald, and underneath a greensward like a carpet, interlaced with lines of gold and bars of silver, where the sun throws vivid or fainter beams down athwart the cool, deep shadows.

"Dar's whar de old folks lib," says a swarthy deckhand, as the dolls his rimless hat, showing broad white ivories and laughing back to laughing faces ashore. Sure enough, in yonder tiny bend is a little hut built of logs, and two or three colored children stand on the greensward to see "de boat ride." As if to add pathos and reality to the poet's vision, there comes out an old, old man, his head whitened with the frost of age, and stands leaning on a stick to watch us out of sight.

And later on comes the moon to add to the witchery of the surroundings. Over yonder the river has washed in under the live oaks, the tall cypress and the pines. Years ago the Indian and his wigwag dotted these shores. I have no doubt they were as wild, and perhaps as wayward, as their brothers of the west—rejoicing in scalps, brandishing the war-knife with savage satisfaction, and setting fire to the peaceful habitations of the white settlers along the borders. In all probability the poetry of the splendid river was much of it lost upon their uncivilized natures, though it may have kept them cleaner than the majority of their race. They did have some music in them, however, for notice the names of their towns and rivers. By and by we reach a plantation, but it is in ruins. Yet it blends well with the soft and sad beauty of the night. Whether or not it is "de ole plantation," who can tell. We know that once it was peopled with happy family groups, massa's children and massa's slaves. The tinkling notes of "de banjo" were heard under the eaves, the negroes sang their plaintive melodies, while "de white folks" took their ease on the now deserted lawn that slopes so gently down to the water's edge. We stop at several landings, at one of which are the famous iron springs, and, wherever we go, the wonders of foliage, of color, of water and sky, challenge our admiration. It is the paradise of the south—the wonder-wilds of Florida—and tourists who do not investigate its beauties have lost much that would make memory a pleasure.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Forgot the Teeth.

It was at a local restaurant. He had ordered a breakfast. He waited. The waiter did not wait. He came and went and came and went, but the breakfast did not arrive. The guest called the meteoric individual. "Have the cows come home yet?" he asked. The waiter gave a feeble smile—waiters are very hard to reach with sarcasm. "It'll be here in a minute, sir, all right."

"The clock kept going all the same. He stopped him again. "Tell the cook I'll take that part of it that is done. I am not in any hurry, but my wife will never believe this as an excuse for me staying out all night." At length the breakfast was brought. He began on it. It was like leather. Once again he gently called the waiter. "I say, are you sure you have forgotten nothing?" "No, sir; I've brought you everything—a knife, a fork, two spoons, a plate—no sir."

"Don't you provide a set of teeth with this breakfast?"—San Francisco Chronicle.

Where Religion is Needed.

There has always been an indifference to church-going in this community, says The San Francisco Chronicle, that began in '49 and has lasted with great vigor up till the present time. Consequently a good many most estimable men are apt to confuse at funerals for similar ebullitions on Fourth of July and other kindred occasions. It is hard for a man who has not been in church for a thousand years to distinguish between the various exercises, and the proportion of people who can find the place in the prayer-book is so small that it would be worth the church's while to get out a guide to it. But I don't think anything more reprehensible ever occurred than an incident at the funeral of one of California's pioneers, whose redeeming merit was that he died rich. The body of the pavilion was filled with all the early settlers of California, and all went well for some time. But when the officiating clergyman finished a long and beautiful prayer, I can fancy his astonishment when the pioneers burst into loud applause. It went on for a minute before the occasion was recognized and the plaudits were silenced.