TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN.

President Hayes to Talk to the Pacific Coast People.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—The Ledger's New York special correspondent says: There is a disposition at republican head-quarters to attribute important political consequences to the president's journey to California. No one supposes he will make a stump speech of a partisan character, but it is expected he will talk freely to Pacific coast people on the Chinese question, the importance of commercial treaties with Mexico and Central America, development of their manufacturing, ica, development of their manufacturing, mining and marine industries, and other matters pertaining to the business and industrial development of the country. In this way they think the president will be able incidentally to convince the people of both Oregon and California that the worst thing that could happen to their material interest just now would be a change of administration for the sake of change. I don't know what means the New York Republican politicians have for thus forecasting the president's mission—if it is a mission, but the circumstance that such of them as are vouching for these intentions on his part have but re-cently returned from Washington, would seem to imply that they are dealing in something more substantial than conjec-The Gallows Chested.

PALESTINE, Tex., Aug. 27.—Great excitement has been caused by the announcement that Roland Ruker, who was to have been hanged here for the murder of R. P. Grayson and wife, had committed suicide. When the prison authorities visited the cell at 5 this morning they found him in the last agonies of death. Near him was a targe pool of blood, and blood was issuing from a wound in his left wrist, which he had made with a pen-

Railway Freight Reduction. CRICAGO, Aug. 27 .- The Chicago and Alton railway company has given notice of a large reduction of rates on freight destined to points in New Mexico. The reduction is equal to twenty cents on first class, fifteen on second, fifteen on third and ten on fourth, and five on special less than tariff rates per hundred pounds. This has been necessitated by reason of the reduction made by the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company. St. Julien Lowers the Record.

Harrond, Aug. 27.—St. Julien trotted against time to-day at Chester Oak Park, and on the second trial made a mile in

Desertions from Sitting Butl.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Tribune says Sitting Bull is being deserted by his warriors, at what must be to him an alarming rate. About 1000 Sioux have already surrendered at Fort Keogh and are being sent to the Cheyenne river agency. A report comes from Fort Peck that about 1000 others are coming into that post, and now the doughty Indian warrior has only about 150 fighting men. Attempted Assassination,

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- A dispatch for Thay etmayor says: Reports are received from Manualay of an attempt to assassinate King Theobald. A Poughee went to the King's apartment where he was stopped Questioned, his replies were unsatisfactory, and he was seized, when a dagger dropped from his garments. He had twelve associates. The Poughee and one of his associates were put to death.

A Notable Native Californian. New York, Aug. 27.—Gen. Manuel Castro, a native of California, who commanded the California forces opposed to Commodore Stockton and Gen. (then Capt.) Fremont in the Mexican war in 1846 and 1847, arrived in this city last night, it being his first visit to the east. He is en route to Mexico to lend his services to the government there to aid in quieting the agitation in Sonora. It is understood the general desires to plant a colony of Americans and native Californians in Sonora to settle under the laws of the Mexican republic.

Steamer Burned Near Detroit--Several Persons Missing.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—The steamer Marine City, running below Mackinac, this port and Cleveland, took fire at 2 o'clock this afternoon two miles off Alcona and thirty miles from Alpens, and burned to the water's edge. She had a large load of passengers; 130 are reported saved. Some are known to be lost.

Death of Ourny .- Trouble Expected. Washington, Aug. 29.-The announcement of the death of the Ute chief, Ourny, removes all hopes of the treaty being signed. Officials of interior department fear that settlers who have been waiting for the signing of the treaty to enter the reservation will conclude to go in any way now that Ouray is dead, not believing that the treaty will be signed at all. This it is believed the Indians will resist

and another war is not improbable. It is considered fortunate that Gen. Sheridan is there and can give personal attention to the matter.

Convention of Infidels

Marshall rown, Iowa, Aug. 28.—A state mass convention of infidels closes to-day after a three days' session. It was presided over by Matthew Farmington of Brenner county as president and Dr. Shortland Harris of the Chicogo Times as secretary. A numbes of addresses were delivered, among the most noted being by Herron C. Land of New York city, Mrs. Lake of California, and W. A. Jame-son of Chicago. Gen. A. O. Phelps of Kansas speaks to-knight, subject "the garden of Eden." What the convention lacked in numbers it made up in enthuslasm. All the day and night meetings were held in the largest opera house in

DETROIT, Aug. 28 .- The authorities of this city have just refused license to Lyon's company of bare legged blondes who sought to exhibit their passe charms

here. Bonner Wants to Buy St. Julien. Chicago, Aug. 28.—It is rumored that Bonner made a bid for St. Julien after he had made his record. No particulars. Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Following are postal changes for the week ending Sat-urday: Established—Wilkensheim, Klick-itat county, W. T. Martin Thompson, postmaster. Postmasters appointed-Jam. P. Faull, Connor Creek, Baker county, Ogn; John W. Belknap, Summer Lake, Lake county, Ogn.

The Rev. John Morse, a clergyman of Dexter, Me., has been suspended by a church council because of his "freaky and mulish spirit of perversity." This is supposed to correspond to murder in the second degree.

THE RECORD BEATEN.

St. Julien Trots a Mile in Stil 1-4 at Char-

The Greatest Event in the History of the Turf-fiplendid Ovarion to Horse and Driver. Harrorad, Aug. 27.—The event of the day at Charter Oak park was the successful effort of Rt. Julien to beat his record of hilly. The day and track were favorable, and while there were productions that the horse would accomplish the feet, the general impression was that the record would not be lowered. When St. Julien came on the track appearing in fine condition, he and his owners and criver. Hickok, were litorally applauded by large crowds of spectators, the harse logged swhile and then trotted a mile in 21% to warm him for a great effort. A few min utes later he came on again for the trial. Getting under a higher speed. Hickok noded for the word as he came to the wire, and the horse went down the stretch and around the furn at his magnificent and even get, wording like a piece of machinery. Hundreds of watches were in hand and every eye followed the horse with intense interest. Watches gave the first quarter at 25%, or a 211 gait, and many of the euthusiastic craw-d began to exclaim "He will do it." He action was ceautiust down the back stretch, and an owner to the half-mile pole in 156, or at a 210 gait. The excitement increased, as did the confi tance of the drowd in the success of the attempt. The third quarter was made in 133%, and at Julien came home at a magnificent speed around the curve and upon the the homestretch. As he approached the turn there was a trill of apprehension to the craw of on discovering that the driver of the drag which had been smoothing the track to make it perfect for the horse was attributed to the contract of the case of the attributed to the contract of the case of the attributed that had been smoothing the track to make it perfect for the horse was alkeening it was easy momentary for at Julien went to the wir. With a tremedous burst of speed, and in an instant watches were consulted and there were chouse of "won," and cheer upon cheer went up from the grand stand and from the crowded section of the judges' stand, where many prominent clience and you have a part to the free the

St. Julien for Sale.

San Francisco, Aug 28—E-bert Morrow, owner of st Julien, denies a report telegraphed from the cast that the horse had been soid to W. H. Vander bilt: but expresses a willinguess to seil for seventy five thousand dollars. This was before receiving the news of his yesterday's performance.

CALIFORNIA.

No Tidings.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—The British steam yacht Lancathire Witch, which was dispatched several weeks ago to Socorreisland, in search of the crew of the ill-fated Matilda, returned to-day. No tidings of the los'. Progress of the Southern Pacific. San Francisco, Ang. 28 -The end of the track of the Southern Pacific railway is now

within 196 miles of El Paso, and it is the in tertion to reach that point on or before Jan-uary 26, 1881. On the 23d inst, a party at the front had surmounted all oberacles encountered in the Dragoon mountains. The boundary line between New Mexico and Ari-zons, will be reached in twelve days.

Another Bonanza Sutt. Squire P. Dewey has filed a voluminous

plaint in the superior court against John w. Mackey, James G. Fair, James C. Flood and James W. Coleman, executors of Wil-liam S. O'Brien, the Pacific lumber and flume company, the Nevada bank, the Pacific refinery and buillon exchange and the Cali-fornia mining company demanding an accounting to the California mining company and its stockholders for alleged wrongs, frauds and breaches of trust; and on such accounting, to re-pay said company for the ty to the company obtained by defendants by means of transactions set forth in the complaint, which contains simil or allegations as are made in the famous Burke suits against the bonanza firm. The sum involved is represented to be in the region of ten million

Arrangements for the Entertainment of Hayes at Sacramente

President Hayes and party during their stay at Sacramento will be the guests of ex-Gov. Leland Stanford. The mayor of Sacra-mento has called a meeting of citizens to prepare for the president's reception.

"Cause, Stocks."

Solomon Jacobs left his home, 1450 Mission street, yesterday and to-day his body was found at the corner of Clay street and Central avenue with a builet wound in the mouth. A slip of paper on a twig near the body gave his name and residence; cause,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Broken Cable -- A Hazardous Project -- Enterprise at Vale -- Etc. A steam ferry boat has been established by the government across the cable break, and communication will be more frequent. The new cable, twenty-six miles in length, is expected from England in December, and

will be laid as soon as received It is authoritatively reported that the finan-cial scheme for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad has been floated in

VICTORIA, Aug. 27 -An attempt is being made to run a steamboat through the Frase. river canyons to the smooth water above The enterprise is deemed exceedingly haz-ardons by steamboat men.

Sub-contracts have been given out for the Esquimalt dry dock, and work will begin in March. Yale has been rebuilt since the fire, and is

better than before. Wreck of the H. B. Co.'s Steamer "Otter." Victoria, Aug. 28.-Indians who arrived at Nanaimo to-day announce the wreck of the Hudson Bay Co.'s steamer Otter, near Belia Bella, about 600 miles north of this port, on Saturday last. The steamer was filled with the season's catch of the fisheries on Skeena river, which was very heavy according to the Indians' report, which may be exaggerated.

Assistance will be sent.
The strip Antioch sailed from Nanaimo with Weilington coal for San Francisco yesterday.

Visit to Sait Lake of California Knights Templar,

Salv Lake, Utah, Aug 27—Last evening a number of California knights templar accompanied by the second regimental band, arrived in this city from Chicag. They are guests of the Utah commandery. Everything is being done to make their visit to Salt Lake extremely pleasant. This morning they were conducted around the city in carriages, thence to Fort Douglass, where they were hand-somely entertained by the officers. In the afternoon they were taken to Great Salt Lake on a special train, where they enjoyed a pleasant bath in its buoyant waters. In the evening at the hall of the commandery they were banque ed. This afternoon they leave for home.

What kind of fur did Eve wear th first winter? Bare skin, of course.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SEATTLE, Aug. 26.—Articles tion of the Puget Sound Salmon Packing and Canning Company were filed to-day in the auditor's office. The incorporators are G. W. Wilson and John Lesry, Eq. of this city, and Geo. T. Myers of Portland, Oregon. A Minor Boom from the Northern Coun

PORT TOWNERSD, Aug. 27 -The Jefferson county republican convention yesterday elec-ed Dr. T. T. Minor, R. D. Altridge and C. M. ed Dr. T. T. Minor, R. D. Allridge and C. M. Bradshaw delegates to the territorial convention at Vancouver. The convention adjourned to September 18th, to nominate county officers. Whatcom county delegates are Conner. Engle, White, Breckenridge and Calhonn. K tap delegates, George Leveny, S. W. Hovey, N. McCallum and C. A. Stevens, Jefferson, Island Clallam. San Juan, Kitsap and a majority of Whatcom county delegates favor Dr. Minor for delegates to congress. favor Dr. Minor for delegate to congress.

The bark Martha Rideout, 26 days from Honolulu, arrived last night, and reports that on Saturday, the 21st inst, while in latitude 46 north, Ion to le 132 west, Andrew Neilsen, a sesman, fell over the vessel's bow and Every effort was made cover his body, but without avail, as he dis-sopeared almost instantly. Deceased was a native of Denmark, aged 35 years.

Pierce ! ounty for Brents. NEW TACOMA. Aug. 28 - The county convenion elected to the territorial convention as delegates, General J. W. Sprague, Prof. John H. Hall, George E. Atkinson, William Lyle and John Saltar. The last named four are outspoken for the renomination of Hon. Thomas H. Brents as delegate to congress.

The Village Post Office.

Half an hour before the arrival of the daily mail they begin to come in-the merchant who expects a letter-the blacksmith who thinks he may possibly one-the carpenter who has not had one for a year, but who still lives in hopesthe laborer who hasn't the slightest idea that he will ever get anything more in-teresting than a circular advising him to insure his life before it is infernally too late-the farmer who has friends out West or down East, and who can confidently count on his weekly paper, anyhow. As the mail-boy arrives at the door there is a ripple of excitement which extends even to the barefooted boy who has been sent down with three big coppers to mail a letter directed in a cramped, old-fashioned hand. One can see from the way he looks from the letter to the jars of candy in front of the store that he is speculating on the risk of dropping the missive into the river and investing the money where it will do Uncle Sam no good.

There is a hush while the mail is being distributed. The pampered aristocrat who can afford to pay box-rent at the rate of 40 cents per year keeps his eye on his particular box, while the down-trodden citizen, who is compelled to go into the "general delivery," silently argues that the heavier the mail bag the more chance he has of being favored. Just at this moment the postmaster is "a bigger man than old Grant," or old anybody else and if he does not feel at least 99 per cent. of his official importance it is be cause he has to stop now and then to de

cipher the superscription of a letter. After what seems an interminable de lay, the window is opened and a general rush is made, and in ten minutes the only person left cautiously approaches the window and inquires:

"Anything for any of us?" "Nothing," is the reply, as the letters are rapidly overrun.

'Anything for Brother Jim's folks?' "Nothing." "Walker wanted me to inquire for

him.

"Nothing for any of the Walkers." "Old Mrs. Lee hailed me as I driv by and said she was looking for a litter from her son Bill in Leadville. I 'spose it ain't any use to inquire, for Bill couldn't

write a letter in three weeks." The man started to go, but suddenly recollected himself he turned and said: "Come to think of it, McArthur's hired man has sent off for a lottery ticket. He won't draw nothin', of course, for them lotteries are a dead swindle, but it's about time he got it, and he hollored at me from the barn this morning and asked me to inquire. His name is Sam White,

"Nothing for him," was the monoton-

ous reply. "Well, that's all, I guess. Purty bad weather on wheat, ain't it? Looks like rain, but maybe it'll send around."-De

troit Free Press. A HANDSOME PULPIT.-A brass pulpit has recently been completed in Philadelphia for St. John's Épiscopal church, Troy, N. Y. It will be erected as a memorial by William Stone Smith, a very wealthy gentleman of that city, to his deceased wife. The pulpit is about seven feet high to three feet square, and is made entirely of polished brass, except the floor, treads and bandrail, which are of solid mahogany. The ornamentation consists of rosettes, intersected with twisted rods, after the style of 1850. The eight posts or columns are intersected at given spaces with square grooved blocks, and the balustrades are round and twisted in the center. There is a scalloped apron below the handsomely ornamented, which greatly adds to the appearance of the pulpit. The whole is heavily braced and counterbraced, and is exceedingly strong and massive, though it has a light and graceful appearance. The reading desk is of brass, and will be covered inside with scarlet velvet. There are four small gas jets, and the light will be hidden by a nickel plated reflector from the audience and the speaker. This not the least ingenious part of this beautiful piece of art. It is inscribed in old English letters, cathedral style, in colors: "In memo-riam. Fannie Burdett Smith. From Faith unto Fruition. March 2, 1880." The cost of the memorial to Mr. Smith, which includes handsome steps, alcoves, etc., will be \$10,000.

trian savant, M. Winter of Vienna, has just discovered and patented a very curious process by which pictures may be produced on artists' canvas by the aid of photography. He has named the process Linography, and it is just now attracting considerable attention in Parisian art circles. By the aid of a stereotype plate, M. Winter has succeeded in fixing upon canvas whatever image he desired to reproduce. The results are striking, and the pictures closely resemble such as are produced by the brush. It is expected that the discovery will effect quite a revolution in the photograph.

A ROMANCE.

"Can't you tell me something new?" asked a Commercial reporter yesterday afternoon of a venerable acquaintance with whom he was shaking hands on Fourth street.

"Something new," mused the old gentleman. "Ah, my son, I might tell you something new, and yet it would be almost a half century old. You know," he added, with a mild attempt at wit, "that the Dutch have taken Holland?" "Yes, yes," replied the newspaper man; "and it is hinted that the Irish are

loose in the streets of Dublin; but tell me this item of yours—the item that you say is both new and old." "So I will. Let us take a seat," and the sage led the way into a neighboring business establishment, where chairs and

a couple of cigars were furnished. "Now, to begin," said he, "do you see that house?" and the narrator pointed his

eane towards a large jewelry establish-ment that stands immediately opposite the New York store, on Fourth avenue. The scribe gave an affirmative nod, and the old gentleman continued; "Well, forty years ago there stood the most fashionable dress-making establishment in Louisville. At that time, you know, newspaper reporters were not active like they are now, and the romance I am about to relate was never put in print. I said forty years ago, didn't I? Well, I guess that's about right. One pretty day in June, forty years ago, a hack drove up to the door of the establishment I have mentioned, and therefrom a well-dressed young gentleman and a beautiful girl. The couple walked immediately back into the private room of the lady who owned the place and called for an interview with that personage. The young gentleman stated that the girl was his sister, and that he wanted her to learn the trade of dressmaker. The lady was perfectly willing to take the girl as an apprentice, and, after a short conversation relative alone to the contract, the young gentlemen went away and left his sister at the dressmaker's. I remember her well. She was a beautiful girl, if there ever was one. A brunette of the strongest southern type, with sparkling black eyes, and the loveliest complexion I ever saw. She proved to be as amiable and intelligent as she was handsome, and soon became a great favorite with her associates. The next prettiest girl about the place was the daughter of an old gentleman who at that time kept the toll-gate just outside the city limits, on the Bardstown pike. This girl I shall call Amelia. Amelia presented a striking contrast to her southern friend. She was a blonde, sweet-tempered and bonnie. Those two girls became fast friends, and every Saturday evening Clara (Clara was the brunette's name, I think) would go out into the country with her friend and remain until Monday. I lived in that neighborhood then myself, and I have of revealed religion, but as a fact seen the two together a thousand times. susceptible of the same kind of rational

seen the two together a thousand times. They were the prettiest blithest couple in the country, and there wasn't a beau in the neighborhood who wouldn't have are many hundreds of persons of unim-walked a mile to catch a glimpse of peachable character who claim to have walked a mile to catch a glimpse of either of them. Well, after two years had occular proof that the spirits of the had passed by, Amelia was wedded to a dead survive and have the power, under worthy young man whom she had known | certain conditions, of returning from the from childhood, and Clara was deprived | land of shades and communicating with of a portion of her dearest friend's love. the living. A multitude of witnesses Their intimacy, however, was kept up, solemnly declare that they have again and during one of Clara's visits to her | heard the sound of remembered voices friend's house she met a wealthy and respectable old bachelor who lived in the neighborhood. The gentleman was immediately struck by the Southern and gazed face to face into eyes girl's beauty, and after a short acquaintance he became her most devoted admirer. To make a long story short he

offered her his hand, his heart and a good home. Clara accepted. She gave him in return her undivided love-alas, poor girl, she had nothing else to give—and promised to make him a good wife. About two months after this time they were married, and Clara went to live with her husband in the country. Ithink I have never seen a happier home than theirs. The disparity in their ages amounted to nothing. He was honest,

but I never asked him how he spelled

brave and noble; she, confiding and "At the end of a year a child was born to them, and I think on the day of that interesting event, the husband and father received the startling intelligence that his wife was a slave, an octoroon, and the illegitimate daughter of a wealthy planter, who lived in the neighborhood of Nashville, Tenn. It seems that the young man who had left her at the dressmaker's was unfortunate enough to be the son of the same father, and consequently her half brother. In apprenticing and deserting her he had only obeyed his father's bidding, though I presume he was base enough himself for that matter to have acted from impulse.

"But to return to the home of this unfortunate girl. As soon as her husband became convinced of the facts I have stated, he decided upon a separation, and, although I know it almost broke his heart to send his wife and child from him, he took them over to Jeffersonville and left them in charge of the minister who married them. I forgot to state that after the girl's father and master found out that she had married claimed her as his property, his slave, and compelled her husband to pay \$1200 for her.

"The good old minister took the discarded wife and child into his own family and kept them until they both died, two years later. I met him at Woodville. Mississippi, a good many years ago, and he told me of the girl's last illness. Her greatest desire during that time was that her child should die first, and it didn't live but a few months after her death. She remained true to her husband, and died without a word of reproach for what some might consider his cruelty in discarding her."

Here the old gentleman ended his story with the declaration that every word of it was true to the letter, and could be easily proven if necessary. "What became of the planter-the

girl's father, I mean?" asked the interested reporter. "Oh, yes, I neglected to tell you that part of it. His home was wrecked more completely than was the happiness of his beautiful octoroon daughter and her

miserable husband. "Fifteen years after her death the brother, who had apprenticed his sister to the dressmaker, was killed on the streets of Nashville.

"One of the daughters of the planter eloped with her father's overseer. sequently left him, and when I last

"The father himself lived only long enough to suffer for his own and repent his childrens' sins. He was blown to eternity not long after his daughter's elopement, while standing by the boiler of a saw mill on his plantation. There are others of the family still living, but don't think they amount to much.

"This ends my story, and if you find anybody who doubts its truth or accuracy, send them to me, and I will convince them in very short order."—Louisville Commercial.

Modern Spiritism.

Notwithstanding the decay of religious faith which has been so perceptible since since the beginning of our century, two great beliefs have survived the general theological wreck. Though the timebonored creeds and catechisms, "Confessions of Faith" and "Bodies of Divinity. so revered in the days of our grandfathers, are covered with the dust of oblivion, and are regarded as belonging to the curiosities of a past era of thought that has vanished forever, these two great doctrines of an overruling Providence, and of man's personal immortality, still retain a powerful hold upon the human mind. Physical science, though in its general spirit and ten-dency unfriendly to these ideas, is powerless to destroy them, since it can never demonstrate their negatives, whatever may be the force of its analogies or the improbabilities it may suggest. The order of the material universe, with its vast systems of worlds, the great harmonies of nature, the wonderful phenomena of life in all its gradations from plant to man, irresistibly suggest the idea of an underlying design and intelligence. The consistent and uniform operation of inflexible laws in the world of moral action, the certainty with which retribution follows wrong in the affairs of individuals, families, communities and nations, as inevitably suggest the idea of a moral governor. The other belief, the hope of mode of individual existence after physical dissolution, is less easy to hold with-out disturbing doubts. When we strew with flowers the corpses of our dead, and adorn their tombs with garlands, we seem to be practicing an illusion upon ourselves, and striving to disguise the forbidding features of a repulsive reality in an alien atmosphere of beauty and hope. The earthy brow and rigid lineaments seem like a solemn mockery of the freshness and bloom and perfume of flowers. It is hard indeed for the fondest or the firmest faith to contemplate the cold clay once instinct with life and intellect without faltering in the belief that any spark of vitality survives.

Yet there are probably a million of intelligent and cultivated people in England and the United States who hold firmly to the belief that death is but the portal to a higher and ampler mode of existence, and who hold this, not upon theological grounds, or as a doctrine proof that can be adduced in support of any accepted truth. In this city there after they were supposed to have been forever hushed: that they have actually known "the touch of the vanished hand" long sealed in death. The belief in existence beyond the grave, when it rests upon a religious basis, is often rudely shaken when the mourner finds his intense yearnings for "a sign" from the beloved one denied. Wordsworth, in his exquisite poem, "The Affliction of Margaret," has described the skepticism sometimes engendered even in pious breasts when the earnest cry, "give me a sign," meets with no response:

Tis falsely said
That there was ever intercourse
Retwixt the living and the dead,
For surely then I should have sight
Of him I walt for day and night
With love and longing influite.

But how can he doubt who is persuaded that he has seen the well-known form and held familiar converse with the departed on subjects of which few others had any knowledge? And those who are thus persuaded, who claim this kind of personal experience, are numbered in even so materialistic a community as this by the thousands. There are among them men and women of more than ordinary intelligence and acquirements, many of them as sincere as the main character in Mr. Howells' recent remarkable story, "The Undiscovered Country." With the professional impostors who figure before the public as 'mediums" the community is tolerably familiar. The genuine enthusiast, who is bewildered by the "phenomena" he has witnessed, or supposed he has witnesssed, does not often appear in the role of a professional who offers his or her services for money, as a medium of communication between the living and the dead. Yet it would be a barsh and wholesale judgment to denounce the entire class of professional mediums as conscious impostors. Meantime modern spiritism would seem to have passed its culminating point and to be now on the decline, both in Great Britain and the United States. -S. F. Chronicle.

"GOOD OLD TIME."-Almost everybody thus expresses himself; but the Denver Republican records our sentiments when it says: "We don't believe in them. 'The happiest time is now. The best times are those we live in. The poor man has more of the comforts of life, and more of its enjoyment than the rich man had fifty years ago. When a man grumbles about the present affairs, and talks about the good old times, when men were happy and prosperous, we wish we could turn back the pages of life's book, and read the history of those old times. Recently, we were reading the life of Salmon P. Chase. His uncle was an Episcopalian bishop, of the Diocese of Ohio, and in 1825, young Chase visited him to finish his education. Wheat that year brought 25 cents a bu hel, and corn 15 cents, while it cost 25 cents to pay the postage on a letter, if carried over 160 miles. The income of Bishop Chase, as a bishop, did not quite pay his official postage. That gives one an idea of what good old times were in Ohio, among the best class of heard of her she was leading the life of a people fifty years ago. How many of our courtesan in New Orleans. Watching One's Blood.

An ingenious method has just been devised for actually observing the circulation of the blood of man. Hitherto, except in the case of Purkinje's experiment, in which an observer can see the circulation of his own retinal blood vessels, the evidence of circulation in the human subject has been entirely circumstantial, derived from facts of structure of circulatory organs, and from the manner in which the blood flows from severed arteries and veins. But by means of a simple arrangement, invented by Dr. C. Huter, of Griefswald, it is now possible to witness the actual flow of blood in the blood vessel of another person, and that with sufficient accuracy to detect ary abnormality in the circulation, and so to obtain invaluable assistance in the diagnosis of disease.

In Dr. Huter's arrangement the patient's head is fixed in a frame something like that used by photographers, on which is a contrivance for supporting a microscope and lamp. The lower lip is drawn out and fixed by means of clips on the stage of the microscope, with its inner surface upward, a strong light is thrown on this surface by a condenser, and the microscope, provided with a low power objective, is brought to bear upon the delicate network of vessels, which can be seen in the position indicated, even with the naked eye.

The appearance presented is, at first, as if the vessels were filled with red injection. But by focusing a small superficial vessel the observer is soon able to distinguish the movement of the blood stream, rendered evident by the speck like red corpuscles, the flow of which, in the corkscrew-like capillaries, is said by Huter to be especially beautiful. The colorless corpuscles are distinguishable as minute white specks, occurring now and again in the course of the red stream. Besides the phenomena of the circulation. the cells of pavement epithelium lining the lip, and their neuclei, can readily be distinguished as well as the apertures of mucous glands.

Besides the normal circulation, various pathological conditions can be observed. By a pressure quite insufficient to cause pain, the phenomena of blood stagnation-the stoppage of the flow, and the grace. ful change in color of the blood from oright red to purple-are seen. A momentary stopping is also produced by touching the lip with ice, a more enduring stasis-by certain reagents,

such as glycerine or ammonia. Huter states that he has already proved the great use of "cheiloangioscopy," as he calls the new process, in his medical practice. The variation of the blood flow and in the diameter of the vessels the crowding together of the red corpuscles, the increase of the white corpuscles, occurring in certain diseases, all these may be observed readily and exactly. It will, indeed, be at once obvious how great is the importance of a method like this, by which an actual observation of the circulation is made possible, especially when it is borne in mind trat even the rough and ready method of feeling the pulse affords a valuable indication of the state of health .- Nineteenth Century.

How to be Weatherwise.

John H. Tice, the weather prophet of St. Louis, gives the following directions to those who aspire to be weatherwise: As everybody is interested in the weather so each one should qualify himself or herself to read the sky, and to interpret the meaning of the winds, sky and clouds.

An intensely blue and serene sky indicates heavy rains and severe storms in from twelve to forty-eight hours. A gray, hazy sky indicates a continuous dry and generally hot weather.

A southeast wind indicates the existence of a low barometer, if not a storm The aspects of center in the northwest. the sky and clouds will tell whether it means mischief or not. An almost immediate cessation of rain may be expected as soon as the northwest wind sets in. It matters not what the aspects of the sky are when the west wind sets in, fair weather will ensue it, and continue from three to four days. The passage of

a storm center from the gulf and south-

ward of our locality is a partial excep-

tion only so far that it clears off more tardily. There are really but two primary kinds of clouds, namely (1) those that float at a great height above the earth's surface, and (2) those that float low. Those that float high, say from six to to nine miles, are of a fibrous and gauzy structure; they are hence called cirrus, that is hair or tuft clouds. The clouds that form in the lower strata of the atmosphere, say from one to three miles above the earth, are irregular in struc-

ture, and of a more or less nodular form. They are called the cumulus, that is the heap or pile cloud.

While the cirrus remains nebular in structure and indistinctly defined against the sky no rain need be expected. Under the low barometer, however, they

develop by accretion, become smooth and compact in structure and much enlarged in volume. They now sink lower and become sharply defined against the blue sky. Rain may now be expected, especially if they unite with the cumulus forming the nimbus or rain cloud. If the cirrus, instead of forming the nimbus, reascends, it dissipates, and no rain need be expected until it lowers again, which generally is in twenty-four

hours. The following mixture is recom-mended for the destruction of parasites on plants: Boracic acid, 10 parts; salicylic acid, 5 parts; rectified spirits, 20 parts, and water 200 parts. The liquid is applied by means of a spray-