EUGENE CITY GUARD

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE.

Ex-Senator J. F. Starbuck of New York died on last Saturday.

Dash & Co of New York coffee dealers have failed with liabilities of \$1,400,000. Capt. Dacy, a noted Fenian leader, died at Lawrence, Mass., on the 10th inst.

The street car companies of Chicago have been taxed \$50 on each car and the courts say they shall pay it.

The county assessor and eight other of-ficials of Decauter county Indiana have been indicted for taking illegal fees.

By a fire in Philadelphia on the night of the 11th Ann Higgins aged 73 and John Lyons aged 23 were burned to death.

The family of Harry Williams at Bryan, Texas, was poisoned a week ago by eat-ing canned beef. two have died and four others are sick.

Ford (republican greenbacker) received a certificate of election to congress from Missouri. The final canvass gave Ford two majority in over 43,000 votes.

Charles Marshall, a desperado, was hanged by a mob at Bellville Nevada on last Friday. He had brutally murdered an inoffensive old man a few days before.

Wade Hampton writes that he will not be in Washington until after the holidays. On account of the absence of 15 unpaired democrats the party cannot elect their house officers at present.

Delegate Cannon of Utah pronounces the position taken by the president in his message on Utah affairs as false, and maintains that the laws are enforced in that territory as faithfully as in other parts of the country.

There is an active movement to make the coming Yorktown celebration a success, and commissioners have been appointed in each state of the union, including Hon. Irving W. Stanton of Colorado, and Hon. Jas. W. Farley of California.

A letter dated at Bloomington, Putnam county ,Tennessee, to the American, says: In a fight 12 miles east of Crooksville, between the Weisheg and Capt. James Davis, U. S. deputy marshal, and U. S. commis-sioner G. W. Campbell, Davis was killed and Campbell beaten nearly to death.

A number of changes will soon occur in the supreme court of the United States. Judge Woods of Alabama will succeed Justice Strong. Justices Swayne and Clifford will also retire soon, the former immediately after the holidays: Atty. Genl. Devens will probably be his successor.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lawrence Mass., was shot and instantly killed on the 11th by her paramour, Mr. Wardman, a married man with a family and until recently overseer of the Washington mills. Wardman subsequently shot himself, and is not likely to recover. Jealousy was the cause.

The quarantine convention in session at New York last week unanimously resolved that it is the duty of the general government to defray all quarantine ad-ministration which extends beyond the boundaries of a single state, and they ask for an appropriation from congress. Ad-journed to meet at Savannah next Decem-

The commissioner of internal revenue has received advices from Huntsville, that illicit. rs who were

Toiman Webster, a saloon keeper, killed Wm. Stewart, a farmer, at California, Kenucky, on the 10th inst. Secretary Thompson of the navy will

soon retire to accept the presidency of the Panama Canal Co. It is rumored that chief clerk Hogg will succeed him.

On the 10th Mayor Cooper of New York sent to the Board of Aidermen for con-firmation the name of Allen Campbell as city comptroller, to succeed John Kelly the scahem of the Tammany Hall demo cracy. Campbell's nomination was con-firmed by a vote of 13 to 9, amid much excitement.

A large number of people from Kansas have assembled on the borders of Indian Territory and express a determination to push shead into the Indian Territory. Many have already crossed the line. A regiment of U. S. troops are near them to prevent their going any further and a collision seems imminent.

Members of the senate foreign affairs committee say that there will be no interference what ever on the part of congress in the construction of the Panama canal, in the manner now proposed, and that no inter ference was ever contemplated except in the event of a foreign power attempting building or to control the canal.

Congressional representatives of the mining states and territories last session being strongly opposed to numerous land bills framed by the public land commission agreed upon a short measure as a substitute for them. The substitute will not be pressed during this session except as a means of killing off the land commission bills. As representatives of the mining states are opposed to any legisla-tion at present and as no bill can well be passed without their cooperation it is thought to be doubtful if any further action upon the subject is taken this session.

No local political event in the country for several years has created so much excitement as the deposition of John Kelly from the comptrollership of New York city. Republicans and Anti Tammany democrats rejoice over it while Tammany is very indignant. The Tammany committee held a meeting and enthusiasti-cally endorsed Kelly and denounced Tilden and his party as democratic traitors who sold out Hancock. Kelly spoke saying that Tammany's record at the last election was clear and bright, and charged Cooper and Irving Hall with betraying the democracy. "Would to God." he said, "These men had been faithful to Gen. Hancock. Would to God they had buried animosities in oblivion, then there would be a different story to tell and Gen. Hancock would be president-elect of the United States." The office was of no consequence to him (Kelly) nor was he ambitious to be looked upon as a leader, but as they made him so, and expressed confidence in him, they could command his services at any time and he would not be coerced by the press. He said that pub-lic men truckling to the press could receive their support; but he never truckled to the press unless it was right.

The Evening Express (Tammany) thus speaks of the Tammany aldermen who voted with the republicans and anti-Tammany aldermen and made sure a revolution: To Bernard Goodwin, Robert Fos-ter, Frederick Helbig and Henry Hoffan, Sirs:-You were elected aldermen by the votes of honest democrats who believed your professions and trusted in your honor. You were elected as members of the Tammany democracy of this city in the belief that you would carry out your ledges before your nominations in good faith. You have betraved your trust, repudiated your professions, turned traltor to the people who elected you and branded yourselves as utterly without private honor or manilness. You have sold yourselves cheap, very cheap, for the disgrace and infamy of your conduct will stick to your names while you live, and will attach to your children after the grave is dug for you and you lay down iu it. There is no resurrection for men who have damned themselves. The parties whose abject tools you willingly became will not trust you and have no further nse for you. Judas went out and hung himself after he got his thirty pieces of silver. You need not hang yourself; you are already worse than gibbeted. The brand set on Cain is harder to carry than death. Live and enjoy the price of your treason if you can, but if you live to the age of Methusaleh you will never outlive the crime of which you yesterday con victed yourself. Go! The Star, Kelly's organ says: "With the events of yesterday, the profound conviction must impress itself on the minds of democrats everywing that New York is no longer a democtate city. It has been traded off, handed over to republicans body and soul. It will no longer roll up those magnificent majorities which redeemed the state and placed it in the van of the democratic phalanx." The Star brands the four fammany aldermen who voted for Camp bell with Cain like ineffaceable marks as objects with downcast eyes and burning cheeks, writhing under the contempt of their indignant associates whose recorded action yesterday will haunt them during their lives as a hissing reproach.' A Charleston S. C., dispatch of Dec. 12th ays: Joe. Barnes, Vance Brandt and Julia Brandt, aged respectively 16, 18 and 15 years, and all colored, entered into a conspiracy to rob the house of Mr. Kennedy in Salem, Clarendon county. In the absence of her husband, Mrs. Kenthe absence of her husband, Mrs. nedy, a young white woman tried to balk them, but finding her efforts unavailing ran out of a back door and attempted to escape to a neighbor's, when Vance overtook her and with a stick of wood knocked her down, and although she begged for mercy and promised to give him all the money in the house he dealt her two more crushing blows, and his sister coming up just then, severed the head from the body with a hoe-When Mr. Kennedy returned some three hours afterwards he found his wife lying ontside the front gate, mutilated, cold and stiff, her head almost severed in twain. The entire cranium was cut off from ear to ear, leaving the brains scattered around on the ground. Several col-ored persons were arrested Monday, but no clue to their guild being obtained they were promptly released. On Tuesday a colored boy named Joe Barnes was ar-rested. He showed so much confusion on being questioned as to his whereabouts Sunday that only a few questions served to bring out his full confession from which the above account is taken. Vance and Julia denied having anything to do with it, but the cloths which they wore Sunday it, but the cloths which they wore Sunday were bloody, with small particles of brain upon them. The money and pistol of Kennedy found in their possession were blood upon their clothes the woman said they had killed a chicken, and the man said he had killed some partridges. On examination, bloody finger prints on the hoe handle corresponded precisely with those on a shawl worm by the woman on

the day of the murder, which circumstance had as great weight to convict her as the testimony of the boys. The hor-rible character of the murder awakened intense Indignation in the neighborhood and a crowd of 150 white men and 50 colderers. A further examination estab-lished the truth of the confession of Barnes. Negroes begged the whites to permit them to take the prisoners and burn them alive. This was refused, but a vote was taken whether they should be jailed and await the court or be lynched. Only 24 voted to wait on the law, and it was determined to hang them to trees nearest the scene of the crime. Halters were obtained and fastened to a limb of a tree. A cart was placed under the limb and the prisoners ordered to mount. Just then, Joe Barnes begged to be allowed to pray, and commenced by saying that he had never prayed before and never ex-pected to again. Nothing was said by either of the others except groans and "Lord have mercy," from Vance. Hand-kerchiefs being tied over their faces, the cart was pushed away and the trio were soon danging in the air.

Boston Exclusiveness.

One of our leading divines preached yesterday afternoon on a subject which gave him occasion to refer to that form of self-love which evidences itself socially in "exclvsiveness." No defect in Boston's character could be selected driven out of my wife." concerning which reproof is more sorely needed. It is a prevalent vice running through nearly all the relations of men and women in our society, and the at-tached penalty-for every vice has its penalty-is that Boston is coming to bear more strongly than necessary the marks of provincialism among her sister cities. It is only a small and comparatively insignificant conter that can be dominated by a single circle or set, and be made homogeneous and submissive to a few established authorities as to politics, religion, respectability, fashion and taste in art. Where such a regiment can be established it is proof positive that the place has seen its best days, and that its "I was no age of growth and progress is over. Otherwise the oracles of the past would be continually overthrown by the new forces continually generated in any great center of human action. No city

ditions and names of its past, no matter how glorious and venerable those traditions and names may have been. New wine cannot be contained in old bottles. The blight of provincialism may settle the destiny of Boston in the future, but there is no reason why we should court and hasten on the period when she must be a larger Salem, a more artistic Nantucket, a curiosity for the tourist, with the favored old families presiding over its slumbers in roomy and luxurious mansions, basking in the light of other days and warmed with the embers of the great fortunes made by men of their names who were not too fire for us in their day and generation. The eloquent preacher referred to those who wear their "culture," "like a plume," and declared that the chatter of a flock of chickens in the grass, conversing without cessation as they make their way through their little world, was compared with the chill "society" isolation and stupid silence to which people condemn themselves in the fear mingling with persons unworthy of

Witchcraft in India.

In conversation with an intelligent Talukdar, Abd-ul-Kurim by name, when I was a migistrate in Oudth, I learned that Satanic or demoniacal possession was commonly believed in, not only by the peasantry of Hindostan power, but also by the higher classes, the nobility and landed proprietors.

"Among my own cultivators," said he, "is an Ahir whose wife was thus afflicted a few years ago. But the devil was driven out of her, and she is now well. She was barren before. She has children now.

I was naturally anxious to see this case, and took an early opportunity of visiting the village in which the woman and her children lived. Gunganarian Naigy, the husband, had little to distinguish him from hundreds of other cultivators who lived around him. He was evidently pleased to be the object of attention on the part of the Sahib.

"Yes," said he, "protector of the poor! it is quite true. My wife was possessed by a devil for a long time. It was about the lime that her father and mother died, six years ago, that I first observed it. She was bewitched by an old fiend that lived in that cottage over there, a wicked old hag who died when the devil was

I sat the wife, a well-formed, active, intelligent woman, with large lustrons black eyes. When her father and her mother died she sank into melancholy. She had no children. Then it was that she be-came possessed. Nor she nor her husband had any doubt of the fact. She became morbid, sullen, taciturn. At length her disease culminated in dumbness. She would not speak, nay, she avers that she could not, and all believed this to be a fact. Gunganarain Naigy was wretched. The village sages held meetings about his case, and gave their advice, but all to

"I was near going mad myself," said he, describing that time to me. "I was poor. I could not afford another wife, and I had no children. What was I to do? At length I heard of the Doorgah (or shrine of the saint) at Ghouspore. that is really alive with the best life of the times can be ruled solely by the tra-Kurim, knew my wife and pitied us. He let me go, and gave me a fee for the priest. I took my wife with me, sullen, stolid, taking no interest in anything, devil-possessed. I brought her back sound in health, cured of the disease, in her right mind, talking intelligently."

I was naturally anxious to know how this had been accomplished. All agreedfor I conversed with several of the villagers on the subject-that when Gunganarian Naigy took his wife Melata to Ghouspore she was a well formed, strong attractive young woman, but sullen and dumb, taking no interest in anything. Possession by an evil spirit was plain to all of them; and the old hag, her enemy, who lived just opposite, was accused as being the cause. Arrived at Ghouspie and admitted to the court yard of the Doorjah, Gunganarain told me an oath, or exorcist,, began to operate in Melata, but on the first day all in vain. Gunganarain Naigy was present and saw it all She was exorcised and beaten, questioned, addressed with words of enchantment heathen again, but all in vain. Next day severer measurers were taken. Exorcism at first in vain. "By the ojah's command," said Gun-ganarain. "I tied her hands behind her. I tied her feet. Cotton wicks, steeped in oil, were prepared. They were lighted, and stuffed up her nostrils and into her ears." "What fearful cruelty!" said I. "Yes, but it cured her. It drove out the devil. She shricked and spoke. She was convulsed and became insensible. She is well now, said the ojah; the devil has left her, and it was true. In three days she returned with me, and the old hag died, and she has been well ever since, and is now the mother of children. The darkness of hell was in our house before; now we have the light of heaven." And all the villagers confirmed this-none more readily than Melata herself. About four hundred years ago an ancestor of one of the priests attendant at the shrine of Ghouspore in the district of Jounpore, Sayud Umur by name, had a great reputation for sanctity. He had been to Mecca, had visited the usual holy places in the grand pilgrimage of Moslemism. In the course of his pilgrimage his own peculiar saint, Ghousul Arim, had appeared to him, ordering him to take a stone from the saints' tomb at Bagdad, and over it to erect a shrine in his own country, which should be endowed with miraculous virtues. It was at Ghonspore that Sayud Umur erected the shrine. A merchant who owes his fortune, as he believed, to the favor of Ghousul Arim, subsequently enriched it with elaborate work, and erected substantial walls around it. Every year since, on the anniversary of the completion of the shrine, a fair or mela is held, in which evil spirits are plentifully cast out. No one can tell whether Ghousul Arim himself, or his devont adorer, Sayud Umur, was a caster out of devils, but certain it is that from all the country round, during the month of September, all those possessed in this way, whose friends can afford it and feel interest enough in them to do it, are collected at this great mela, and marvelous is the result. There are, of course, connected with the shrine professional exorcisists, called ojahs, who make it their business to attend to those cases in which their relatives or friends are willing to pay liber-ally for their services. They have their own method of procedure, but violence and the infliction of pain to cast out the devils are the most common. When the cure is not effected almost immediately the devil is said to be vicious and obstinate. Then severe beating is resorted to, and in some instances cotton wicks soaked in oil and lighted are stuffed up the nostrils, etc. The Doorgah, or shrine, at which the fair is held, is outside the village. The demoniacs are collected in the courtyard attached to it, and in front of this courtyard is is a raised platform, on which stands the officiating priest. He receives a present, in the first instance, from the friends of the demoniacs admitted into the courtyardwomen for the most part. None are ad-mitted without some fee, although the amount varies with the ability of the friends-from a piece to a gold mohur; that is, from a farthing to thirty-two shillings. This constitutes

the larger portion of the revenue of the Doorgah, and is quite distinct from the professional fees paid to the ojah or ex-orcist. A miraculous influence is sup-posed to pervade the courtyard at the period of the mela, and hence the anxiety of the friends to have their afflicted relatives admitted to the holy precincts. Each particular ojah must be feed before he will undertake his incantation, and his fees are determined, as to their amount, by the ability of the friends of the sufferer. It is a pitiable sight to see that mass of afflicted humanity collected in the courtyard; old men and old women, young men and young women; youths and maidens; even little children, too, are there. But the woman are vastly more numerous than the men. usually three times as many. Some of them are fixed and immovable in gaze, taking no interest in anything around them, their eyes set in a glazed stare, without intelligence or change. They will gaze at a portion of the building, or at some distant object, as if entranced. Others are violent and noisy, howling, screaming, hooting or hissing, or imprecating terribly by all their gods; some, in the mainess of maniacal aber-ration, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, crying, kneeling on the ground, bowing their heads with monotonous iteration, sometimes with extraordinary swiftness. Some are tied with ropes; they will not allow any clothing to remain on them if not restrained, while others are dangerous in their frenzy. Idiots, maniacs and hys-

terical patients are all mixed together in this terrible courtyard, and it is a fearful kept up, bells are frantically rung. The ojahs or exorcists, seem to delight in making it as terrible as possible. The whole place resounds with the shricks of the supposed demoniacs, and the prayers and objurations of their friends and attendants. In such a scene it is no wonder if the simple spectators become possessed. The nerves are abnormally acted upon. Women lose their modesty. Men become furies. "During the mela that has recently taken place at Ghous pore," writes an intelligent correspondent of the *Pioneer*, " a very pretty and interesting-looking young woman was kneeling by the side of her husband. He was duly instructed by an ojah er exorcist. He grasped her firmly with one hand by the hair; in the other hand he held a stout stick. Under the in-structions he received he forced her head down, in repeated bowing, almost to the earth. After every third or fourth obeisance, he asked a question at the suggestion of the ojah. If the answer was satisfactory he said 'Good, good.' If otherwise, he beat her unmercifully with the stick. It was supposed to be an ob-stinate devil, and could be removed only by beating. But some of the poor wretches operated upon were simply idiots. A woman named Sidooe had two brothers-in-law, Kublass and Jugroo. Kublass had a child ill with spleen. He sent for a wise man, or soothsayer, named Jurbudhun, to prescribe for the child. Jerbudhun pronounced the child to be possessed of a devil, with which Sidooe, the aunt, who was also a widow, had bewitched it. Sidooe was asked to withdraw the demon. She protested her innocence and ignorance, but as Kublass was importunate with her, she naturally

devil, a rober," and with every epithet devil, a rober, and with every epithet down came a blow. "Oh pray, pray desist," said Kumara, now raising him-self in earnest, for he saw that the cries of the ojah were attracting the attention of the original serve and servants of the Doorgah. With some difficulty peace was restored, and that ojah escaped from the hands of Sanut Kumara and his servant, a wiser, but a sorer man. He subse-quently denounced both master and servant to the authorities of the Doorgali, but nothing came of it. Both Hin-doos and Mohammedans resort to the Doorgah at Ghouspore, bringing with them their afflicted relatives to be exercised-idiots, lunatics, hysterical pa-tients, all are brought, for the ignorant villagers class them all in the same category; they are all equally possessed with devils, and Ghouspore is the place to have the demons cast out. Cures must, of course, be sometimes effected or the superstition could not survive; cures doubtless the result of the action of pain or unwonted excitement" on diseased nerves. Faith in Ghouspore, and its efficacy in the cure of those possessed with devils, is spread all over the adjoining country .-- New York Evening Mail.

Parnell.

Foremost among the men leading the agitation in Ireland is the American-Irishman Parnell. In no previous struggle have the Irish people shown such unity of action or determination of purpose, and to Parnell is this union and determination largely due. He struck the right chord, by his appeal not to the religion, not to Hibernian or Catholic sentiment, but made his appeal to the Irishman's patriotism, his love of his little nome. He awakened his sense of wrong done, in connection with his material interests. A writer of some celebrity says "revo. lutions like armies move on their bellies," and something hardly less than a revolution is now under way in Ireland. The people of that land are apparently all taking sides and only the slowness with which the English Government moves, has prevented serious collisions so far. That Government is convinced that the trouble is one which cannot be ended by the show of military and police force. While the Britishdie solrs are guarding a few laborers gathering Boycott's crops, or watching Mr. Jones' cattle in transit to a market where they can be sold, Parnell is firing the Irish heart in the interests of the land leaguers and giving new strength daily to the movement. though hunted and indicted he still hurls defiance at the Government and calmly but most determinedly demands the reforms which he first set himself to secure. What will be the outcome of all this remains to be seen. Parneli calls for a peasant proprietorship, and nothing short of this will be accepted. He does not ask that the lands of the aristocracy be taken without compensation and felt indignant, and took out he is not thorefore a communist. He of his hands the management only asks that the Government take he is not thorefore a communist. He steps to interfere with what has heretofore been regarded as a property right in the lands of the Island. He says a precedent for this is found in the action which the Government took in regard to the Irish church lands. Any tenant on these former church lands can obtain title to them by paying one-fourth of their assessed value. The Government advances the other three-fourths and takes its payment in an annual rent which clears off the debt from the tenant in thirty five years. Not entirely like this plan is that demandde by the agitators, but still the principle that the Government can interfere to deprive a subject of his title to land is claimed to have been established by the Irish church bill and the carrying out of this principle in regard to other lands than those of the church. Nor will this agitation cease until some remedy for present evils is granted. Parnell may not be as great a statesman as Gladstone but he is a great leader, more of an enthusiast, and vastly more admired by the Irish than is the premier by the English. Gladstone may, as he said in his speech, "recognize the priority of the duty, before any other of enforcing the laws for the purposes of order,' he does not suppose that the Irish people can be dragooned into quiet by any of the arguments of trained statesmanship or diplomatic art. Bad as the precedent may be in the eyes of the English Government of acceeding to the demands of those denominated by it as "rebels," it will be found that so well has Parnell worked up his followers, so thoroughly has he united them, and convinced them that their cause is a righteous one and a just, that, the Irish land law will have to be seriously altered before the agitation will cease.

interfered with by a U.S. deputy marshal, shot and instantly killed deputy John B. Hardie, U. S. Marshal Loss is organizing a good force to arrest the parties, of whom there are four, named Culbraith . (who fired the fatal shot), Lemons and two Corsico brothers. Commissioner Raum telegraphed instructions that the most vigorous measures be taken to bring punishment these parties. Every distillery must be seized and illicit distil lers screeted. The attorney general sent similar instructions to the U.S. marshals.

The president had a long talk with Gen. Howard, in the course of which he admitted that he had called him to washington to make him commander at West Point, but had been dissuaded from doing it by General Sherman and secretary Evaria, not on account of personal opposition to him, but because they held that the change would be too violent in view of Howard's well known varience, in what he regards as the correct policy, as contrasted with Schofield's admistration. He promised Howard, however, that he should have some good place in the east as soon as he could settle his affairs in Oregon and take it. He told him, also, it is understood, that he should mal General Terry commandant at West Point.

In the National House of Representatives on the 10th Representative Shelley, from the committee on postoffice and post roads, reported to the house to-day his bill providing for the establishment of a mail steamer between ports of the United States and South America, Central America, Mexican and transpacific ports. Hubbell, from the appropriation committee, reported a pension bill; printed and recommitted. It appropriates \$48,400,000 for the army \$1,110,000 for the navy, \$250,-000 for surgeons and \$25,000 for salaries. Herbert of Alabama, from the judiciary committee, reported back a bill allowing marshalls and deputies to take bonds in certain cases. The speaker laid before the house a communication from Gambetta, president of the French chamber of deputies, in regard to the exchange of documents between that body and the U. S house of representatives; A letter from the secretary of state, transmitting two additional volumes of speeches of Thiers, presented by Madame Thiers; laid on the

A circular has been issued by the secretary of the treasury, containing regulations governing the admission of candidates to the grade of cadet in the revenue marine service. The circular says: A standard of proficiency will be fixed: if candidates fall below such standard, they will be rejected. They may, however, received a second examination at the next annual convening of the board of examiners. Failure on the second examination will result in the final rejection of the candidate. While applicants, as a rule, will be accorded not more than two examinations, exception may be made granting a third examination in particumentioned cases where the candilarly mentioned cases where the candi-dates have passed successfully two exam-inations. Cadets will be appointed for the probationary period of two years, during which they will be required to peruse a prescribed course of study and perform such duties on board ship or elsewhere in the service as may be demanded of them. In two years they will, if their probationary service be satisfactory, be examined for promotion to the grade of third lieutenant in the revenue marine

their own social standing. The penalty of exclusiveness is visited quito as se verely upon individuals as on the community. Timidity and feebleness finally make a man who neglects the exercise and exhileration of mingling with his fellows a social dyspeptic, and valetudinarian, a pitiable object to the world in general, a burden to himself and bore to the narrow circle whom he consents to bestow on himself. Exclusiveness-that suspicious and hostile scrutiny of new people simp ly because they are new, that abject fear to judge and approve or condemn each individual on his merits, independently of his grandfather, that timerous refuge in the folds of Mrs. Grundy's apron when a new comer is introduced-is the dry rot which is helping Boston on rap idly into a decline where its provincial ism, with its repression, will be the only observable thing about the old city-the more noticeable that its past was so greatly otherwise.

Old People.

A gentleman who was showing me literary paper which he had written in a very clear, bold hand, remarked: "] always write very distinctly that I may have no difficulty in reading my manuscripts when old age comes upon me. He was then bordering on 70. Another very vigorous old gentleman, aged 77, who was at the head of a large publishing establishment, was explaining to a friend the enormous amount of work he went thaough from day to day. His friend remarked that it must tell upon

him seriously at his age. "O no," he replied, "I don't feel it now, but I expect I shall do in after life

I cannot youch for the truth of the following anecdotes, but they may serve to "point a moral and adorn a tale:" In the old coaching days, when a coach stopped on one occasion to change horses, one of the passengers strolled along a green lane, and was surprised to see an old man sitting under the hedge crying. In answer to a question as to the cause of his grief, he replied that his father had been beating him. The passenger who thought the father of an old man like that must be a curiosity worth see ing, asked him to take him to his father The old man led him to a cottage where a very old man was standing at the gate looking very angry. "Is this your son?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the old man gruffly. "He tells me you have been beating

him," said the passenger. "Yes; and he deserves beating, the young rascal, for he has been throwing stones at his grandfather."

I have heard of another old man and his wife, both of whom had reached the venerable age of 100. They had three daughters, the youngest of whom died unmarried at the age of 72. The old woman was quite inconsolable on accont of their irreparable loss. The youngest daughter had evidently been her pet, for after their return from the funeral she said to her husband, amid her sobs and

"I always telt thee, John, that we should never rear that child."-[Cham-

of her property and may it to his brother, Jugroo. The child of Kublass became worse. Jerbundhum, the mischief-maker, was again called in. What the nature of his secret conference with Kublass was may be inferred from the fact that Sidooe and Jugroo both died soon after. The police heard of the suspicious circumstances attending their death and a trial ensued. But there was no proof against either of the prisoners and they were acquitted. Yet there can be little doubt that they compassed the deaths both of the widow and the broth. er, probably by poison. So baneful is this superstition about evil spirits ! Nor did the deaths of Sidooe and Jugroo save the child of Kublass, for it died too. The educated Bengali is more than a match for the pretended exocrist and the ignorant priest of the Ghouspore Doorgah. The educated Bengali is the Authenian of India. Although often deficient in physical stamina, he is almost invariably intellectually acute. Ghouspore is northeast of Benares, and an intelligent member of the household of the Maharajah of Benares, Sannt Kumara by name, who had been educated at the college, happening to be in the neighborhood, got into conversation with one of the Ojahs, Attached to the Doorgah. Sanut Kumara did not believe the profession of the ojah, or his wonderful tales of demon exorcism, but, professing credulity, he told him one of his servants was mysteriously afflicted, and promised to bring him to the Doorgah. When the servant was brought the ojah, after a hasty examination, declared that he was afflicted with the devil, and offered to cure him. A day was fixed for the encounter with the demon, and in the mean time a certain diet and regimen were prescribed for the sufferer, a poor and meager diet. On the appointed day the servant appeared before exorcist, dumb and stupid as before, apparantly dumb and stupid as before, apparently senseless. Evidently a very obstinate devil had got hold of him. The ojah demands his fee of twelve rubes before operating. The amount was paid. Then the ojah commenced paid. Then the ojah commenced his incantations, which are apparently useless. Failing by words, the ojah began to have recourse to blows. These the unruly patient resented. The ojah called on Sanut Kumara to help him in binding the unhappy possessed, so that he might operate on him without hinder-

ance. Sanut Kumara demurred at first, but at length consented in order that the ojah might treat him completely at his case. Sanut Kumara pretended to comply, but so insufficiently was the athletic young man bound that after a question or two had been demanded of him, to which there was no reply, and a blow or two struck, he shook off his bonds, and seizing the stick from the ojah he belabored him soundly, Sanut Kumara in vain acting as mediator.

"You want to know who was my father?" said the youth: "take that, son of a vile mother! and let honest men alone for the future," and so saying he brought down the stick upon the ojah's back. Sanut Kumara lifted his hands imploringly, beseeching his servant to have mercy "He wants to know how long the devil has been in me," said the servant again, " let him discover his own devil first and cast him out, a lying devil, a cheating

Sweet apples are fattening, simply because the sweets, oils and starch are so, but the sour ones (acids produce leanness) nourish more than they fatten; both are wholesome as food. Tea, water, etc., do not fatten but may bloat. Strong green tea may so far injure the health as to produce leanness and neuralgia.

Spanish girls, says the London Truth, are the most sprightly flirts in the world. There is not much in them besides flirtation. The tongue of the Creole of Spanish origin is easier to fatigue, and does not run on so rapidly. It seems to us that the eternal play of the fan which the Madreline keeps up would soon irritate to madness nerves that are at all excitable.

Boy (to a lady visitor): "Teacher, there's a gal over there a winkin' at me. Teacher: "Well, then, don't look at her." Boy: "But if I don't look at her she'll wink at somebody else."