

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

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## PERSONS AND THINGS.

**BONANZA MACKAY'S** wealth is estimated at \$180,000,000.

**SENATOR GRAY**—Bayard's successor—is said to be one of the handsomest men in congress.

**FOUR thousand and two hundred men** are at work on the Russian railway in central Asia.

**REV. PHILLIPS BROTHERS** is one of the contributors to the fund for building the new French cathedral in Boston.

The president of the New Orleans Woman's club is Mrs. Maria Jefferson Swayze, a niece of Thomas Jefferson.

**CARDINAL NEWMAN** was received into the Roman Catholic communion at Oxford, Oct. 9, 1845. The fortieth anniversary of the event was appropriately celebrated by his co-religionists in England.

**DELAUNOY**, the veteran French actor, is said to be quite as fascinating as he was forty years ago, when he was escorted out of Russia because the Grand Duchess Olga had fallen in love with him and swore she would have him "if she died for it."

**WALT WHITMAN** fears that he will lose his sight. For some time he has been so lame that it was necessary to assist him in getting into his carriage for a drive. In addition to this affliction, for several days he has been unable to see anything distinctly.

**LORD HARTINGTON** thinks that the most brilliant period of Mr. Gladstone's career was that in which he was chancellor of the exchequer was carrying out those great financial reforms which were the completion of and the supplement to the great measure of free trade.

The Maoris New England, who numbered 100,000 in Capt. Cook's day, are said to be decreasing at a rate that will leave the race extinct at the beginning of the next century. The Laplanders, too, a disappearing race, are said to number not over thirty thousand.

A **HARDY** tobaccoist on the Paris boulevard has put up a notice requesting his customers not to smoke inside his store. He evidently has a proper appreciation of the merits of French cigars and tobacco. He will sell them—that is his trade—but he will not smell them.

The people of Valencia are making great preparations for their annual bull fight. The bull-ring holds twenty thousand spectators. There is to be a Deum, celebrated with such pomp as to make it a popular amusement, and this is to be followed by the great annual fair.

An old lady recently told Margery Deane that she was once invited to lunch at Windsor castle by Queen Victoria. She, with the other guests, was on arrival placed at a sumptuous table, but there was no queen in the room. When the meal was half over the queen entered, walked the length of the table, spoke to each, and passed out.

**BISMARCK** has issued a vehement and menacing protest against illegible signatures to official documents, blissfully ignoring his own fearful and wonderful example. He thus rivals Lord Granville, who a few years ago issued a circular calling for improvement in the grammar of official dispatches, and in it used expressions and constructions calculated to rouse Lindley Murray from the grave.

**MRS. SARAH ALTHEA HILL SHARON** soon to appear upon the stages of Poria in the "Merchant of Venice." The new star, when first approached by a theatrical manager, seemed to have little confidence in her histrionic ability, and refused to entertain his proposals, but when assured that there was money in the scheme she entered upon his plans with enthusiasm.

In a French assize court the other day the judge, following the usual practice of browbeating the accused, exclaimed: "Prisoner, you not only assassinated the unfortunate woman, but stole her watch. [Cries of Shame!] in court. You not only stole the watch, but pawned it [Shouts of 'Miserable!'] You not only pawned it, but you sold the ticket." [Exclamations of horror, during which the prisoner, who had fainted, had to be protected from the fury of the audience.]

A **CURIOUS** advertisement has recently appeared in a Muscovite paper: "A Russian gentleman who has just acquired a large fortune in America, and who has lost his beloved only daughter, wishes to bequeath his property to a young lady of noble birth and the orthodox faith born in southern Russia during 1864 or 1865, and bearing the name of Sofia Ivanovna. If such an one exists she is requested to send her baptismal register and exact address to C. E. X., Bureau de Paste de l'Avenue de l'Opera, Paris."

## SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

Unadjusted Difficulties to be Settled by a Resort to Arms.

Active Preparations Going Forward on the Conflict Soon to Open.

Where the Responsibility Rests.

News of the active outbreak of war in the east, says a London dispatch, seems to come as a natural climax to the darkest, dampest and most dismal week London has probably seen for years. Nobody in England was surprised at war, for the belief in eventual hostilities has been firm here from the beginning. So deep is the prevailing anxiety to know what will follow when mightier combatants are drawn in, that little attention is paid to the rights and wrongs of this conflict between Serbia and Bulgaria. So far as the object considered at all, the impression is general that Serbia is the selfish aggressor. There seems to be some doubt as to who is the actual aggressor. Dispatches from Sofia put the blame on Serbia, while telegrams from Belgrade and the terms of King Milan's proclamation unite in charging the Bulgarians with initial hostilities. There is apparently no doubt that King Milan will make quick and easy work with the raw, sheep-like levies of Prince Alexander.

Almost all authorities agree in predicting this, Russian officers alone appearing to express Bulgarian success, which is not an impartial judgment, since they are naturally biased in favor of the army they have created. What the longest heads in Europe fear, and what Russia from the outset has been planning, is Russian occupation of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and behind this stalks the spectre of a grand European war. It is Russian supremacy, not Turkish, which is jeopardized by the young Rattenbergs' revolt against the treaty of Berlin and with the czar, and not the sultan, the onus of action lies. Underlings may be allowed to consume the winter inside, as there is no show of warfare until the ice is out of the Danube and Driester, but every event of progress will have a deep and direct significance for Europe. The belief is here, however, that Serbian success will be so swift and overwhelming that Russia's hand will be forced before Christmas and the whole ball set whirling despite the snow and ice. It is also the belief here that England can keep out of the mess, Lord Salisbury though the whole weight of this country, has been against Russia, has not committed it to continental action. Thus far he has evaded no league which will crush Russia without compromising England as an active factor. Of course if it is a grand attack on Russia, or if the desire here to join in the fray may very likely outweigh considerations of prudence, but there are no signs now that England is collecting allies whom she may lead to battle as in the Crimea. The Russians are very anxious to keep England out of the quarrel. Their papers for the last fortnight have been full of praise for English fairness in the settlement of the Afghan matter, while probably for a quarter of a century Moscow has had so many soft words for London.

So far as Europe is concerned the English burden of responsibility has been shifted to Austrian shoulders. Russian occupation of Bulgaria will be the signal for the swarming of Austrian white coats in Serbia and Roumelia, and for the bloodiest struggle Europe has had for many years. By Monday you may hear that Hungary is ablaze with enthusiasm as never before, and Berlin is ready to back Vienna, not only with sympathy but with soldiers if Austria needs them.

## RIEL ON THE GALLOWS.

The Leader of the Northwest Rebellion Executed at Regina.

He Makes No Speech and Maintains His Nerve to the Last.

Scenes of the Execution.

Riel, the leader of the late half-breed revolt, was hanged at Regina, N. W. T., on the 16th. Beyond the prelate who visited him, it was the fate of Riel that there were none of his former companions, either from political or personal fear, that found their way to the cell, and beyond the announcement of the results of the various stages of his trial he had no knowledge of passing events, or the criticism passed upon his career. His concluding hours were passed in the sole company of his spiritual adviser, who performed masses for him during the early portion of the night. Riel then laid down and appeared to sleep soundly, awakening at an early hour and again resumed his devotions.

He received the notice to proceed to the scaffold in the same composed manner shown the preceding night on receiving the warning of his fate. His face was full of color, and he appeared to have complete self-possession, responding to the service of the mass in a clear tone.

The prisoner decided only a moment before going to the scaffold not to make a speech. This was owing to the earnest solicitation of both parties attending him. He displayed an inclination to the last moment to make an address, but Pere Andre reminded him of his promise, and he then arose and walked toward the executioner repeating his prayers to the last moment, the final words escaping him being "Mercy, Jesus." He died without a struggle. Not to exceed twenty persons were admitted within the confines of the barracks to witness the execution, and it was certainly performed with decorum and dispatch. His body was taken in charge of by the coroner, and the verdict issued to all state executions was rendered.

The scaffold had been erected within a contracted inclosure immediately in the rear of the guard house, and the only view of which was through a window immediately under the rafters. The last sacrament was taken by the condemned man within the guard house proper, and near the opening which led to the scaffold. He responded to the Latin prayers with a full, clear voice while on his knees. When the moment came for him to rise and have his hands and arms pinioned, he kept looking up, slowly repeating his prayers. He then walked through the contracted opening and down a narrow stairway with face turned away from the few civilians and soldiers who stood about the opening. When he was about to take his place on the trap the deputy sheriff asked if he had anything to say. He turned to his confessor, Pere Andre, and inquired: "Shall I not say a few words?" "No," quickly responded the priest, "make the last sacrifice and you will be rewarded." Riel turned and remarked: "I have nothing more to say."

## TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Charles Stiles is selling pools through the Texas circuit. John Spain, the famous driver, will this year winter at Boston, Mass. Who is to be the leading jockey of the Corrihan stable next season is as yet an open question. Winter racing under Ira E. Bride's management will commence at New Orleans Tuesday, December 8.

When the contemplated alterations are made at Jerome Park the track will be 110 yards over the present length.

M. Pierre Larillard has given an interest in the Rancocas stable and stud to his son, Pierre Larillard, jr.

Dick Wright and the stallion Tom Rogers are to trot for \$30,000 at Chester Park, Cincinnati, November 13.

Frank D. McClure, of Denver, Col., has become owner of the trotting stallion Windship, by Robert McGregor. The price paid was \$7,000.

J. E. Colfield is now driving his noted double team, Maxey Cobb and Neta Medium, on the roads in New York. He expects to beat 2:20 with them before the snow flies.

R. J. Lucas, the St. Louis turfman, has purchased the bay mare Carrie Mathews, sister to Dudley Oaks, by Nathan Oaks out of the mare, she is in foal to Volturino.

Baylock, one of the cleverest jockeys in America, who rode for George Lorillard last season, has been engaged to ride next year for the Preakness stable.

It is more than probable that Mr. Corrihan will next season breed the once great race mare Pearl Jennings to King Alfonso. In that case he will only start at the earlier spring meetings.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamship navigation company's steamer Indus, from Calcutta to London, has been totally wrecked on the reef of Alderney, Cayley, on the morning of the 10th inst. The Indus was an iron screw, bark-rigged vessel of 2,235 tons, built in 1875.

The Paris La France, commenting on the reported declaration of war between Burma and Great Britain, makes a violent attack on the latter power, and says the British expedition to Burma is really aimed at France. It then urges DeFreycout, minister of foreign affairs, to unite with Russia to stop English territorial aggrandizements.

The London Times, commenting on the anti-Chinese crusade on the Pacific coast of the United States, says: "If Chinese immigration into the United States was thoroughly blocked for a period, the Chinese might meet with a favorable opportunity at home and their immigration into the United States be altogether stopped. The attempt to turn back the tide of foreign colored labor by the means resorted to by mobs in the western part of the United States is odious, and the indecent attacks on them is an act of spoliation against the world at large."

## Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the governor of Nebraska: The president of the United States has named as a day of national thanksgiving, Thursday, the 26th day of November, and in harmony therewith I, James W. Dawes, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby recommend to the people of this state a due and proper observance of the day so appointed, and that it be held in the fullest sense as a time for general thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for his continued mercies. As a state we have shared in an especial degree the blessings and bounties with which an indulgent providence has favored us as a nation.

At such a time as this the spirit of benevolence should be active and far-reaching. Kind charity should assert her claims, remembering—with our abundance—the charities that soothe, and bless, and heal, are scattered like seed on the fields of the world.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1885, of this state the ninth month, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

JAMES W. DAWES, By the governor: EDWARD P. BOGGEN, Secretary of State.

"MARK TWAIN" has written for the forthcoming December Century, "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed"—an account of his own personal experience as a youthful "rebel" in the early days of the war. This "war article" is illustrated with maps drawn by the author, and some striking pictures by Kenble. There is said to be nearly as much tragedy as comedy in the sketch, which has a special value in showing the fluctuations of opinion at the breaking out of the war, and the entirely amateur character of some of the early campaigns.

## THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	70 1/2 @ 70 3/4
RAILWAY—No. 2.....	48 @ 48 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	40 @ 40 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	29 @ 29 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	20 @ 20 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy creamery.....	25 @ 26
EGG—Best country.....	12 @ 12 1/2
EGG—Fresh.....	10 @ 10 1/2
CHICKENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
DUCKS—Per doz.....	2 @ 2 1/2
HENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
ONIONS—Per doz.....	4 @ 4 1/2
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	25 @ 25 1/2
GREEN APPLES—Per bushel.....	2 @ 2 1/2
SEEDS—Blue Grass.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
HAY—Baled, per ton.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
HOES—Mixed packing.....	2 @ 2 1/2
BEEVES—Butchers' stock.....	5 @ 5 1/2

NEW YORK.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	87 1/2 @ 87 3/4
WHEAT—Dwarf red.....	87 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	41 @ 41 1/2
OATS—Mixed western.....	21 @ 21 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	40 @ 40 1/2
LARD.....	6 @ 6 1/2

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Spring Winter.....	4 1/2 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Choice extra.....	3 7/8 @ 4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	70 1/2 @ 70 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	29 @ 29 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	20 @ 20 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy creamery.....	25 @ 26
EGG—Best country.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Egg—Fresh.....	10 @ 10 1/2
CHICKENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
DUCKS—Per doz.....	2 @ 2 1/2
HENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
ONIONS—Per doz.....	4 @ 4 1/2
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	25 @ 25 1/2
GREEN APPLES—Per bushel.....	2 @ 2 1/2
SEEDS—Blue Grass.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
HAY—Baled, per ton.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
HOES—Mixed packing.....	2 @ 2 1/2
BEEVES—Butchers' stock.....	5 @ 5 1/2

ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	85 1/2 @ 86
CORN—No. 2.....	28 @ 28 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	20 @ 20 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy creamery.....	25 @ 26
EGG—Best country.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Egg—Fresh.....	10 @ 10 1/2
CHICKENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
DUCKS—Per doz.....	2 @ 2 1/2
HENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
ONIONS—Per doz.....	4 @ 4 1/2
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	25 @ 25 1/2
GREEN APPLES—Per bushel.....	2 @ 2 1/2
SEEDS—Blue Grass.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
HAY—Baled, per ton.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
HOES—Mixed packing.....	2 @ 2 1/2
BEEVES—Butchers' stock.....	5 @ 5 1/2

KANSAS CITY.	
WHEAT—Per bushel.....	55 1/2 @ 56
CORN—Per bushel.....	22 @ 22 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	21 @ 21 1/2
BUTTER—Fancy creamery.....	5 @ 5 1/2
EGG—Best country.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Egg—Fresh.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
CHICKENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
DUCKS—Per doz.....	2 @ 2 1/2
HENS—Per doz.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
ONIONS—Per doz.....	4 @ 4 1/2
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	25 @ 25 1/2
GREEN APPLES—Per bushel.....	2 @ 2 1/2
SEEDS—Blue Grass.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
HAY—Baled, per ton.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
HOES—Mixed packing.....	2 @ 2 1/2
BEEVES—Butchers' stock.....	5 @ 5 1/2

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Additional information has been received by the secretary of state from the United States minister at Paris to the effect that the monetary convention between the Latin powers, providing for the suspension of the coinage of silver, permits each power to resume, provided that the silver circulating in the other states is redeemed in gold by the resuming state. It also gives to these states the right to exclude silver coins of the resuming state.

The postmaster-general has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: Iowa—Plum Hollow, W. B. Meek; Rhodes, E. L. Booth; Ferguson, Martin Helzbeck; Goltville, Frank Hanlin; Little Sioux, A. W. Menton; Minden, John B. Stahl. Illinois—Weldon, Worship Gray; Lee, M. P. Harris; Johnston, John Connel; Glassford, Ellis Mathias; Leland, Thos. Barnes; Ashton, Henry B. Worshel; Logan, W. Simms; denhall, Coal City, Mrs. Margaret Kernan; Summerton, William Kavanaugh; Piper City, Miss E. Soran; Nelson, Mrs. Hattie Biggs; Mokena, John Sutter; Lostant, F. D. Whipple; Bartonville, Henry R. Rowles. North Dakota—Wahpeton, A. J. W. Simms; Dakota—Bridgewater, W. J. Nolan.

In the annual report to the postmaster general, Superintendent McDonald, of the money order bureau, says the gross amount of the fees received by postmasters from the public for the issue of domestic money orders was \$923,000. These figures exhibit a decrease in the amounts of orders issued and paid and fees received. The slight falling off, says the superintendent, may be attributed in part to the general stagnation of business during the past year, and, perhaps, in a small measure to the increased use of postal notes. The increase of the postal note business was 14 1/2 per cent. The superintendent refrains from renewing his recommendation, made last year, looking to a reduction of the fees on domestic money orders for the reason that the domestic revenues have decreased to a degree that would make it inexpedient. He does, however, recommend a reduction of the fees on foreign orders from 1 1/2 per cent, as at present, to 1 per cent.

The annual report of the commissioner of customs shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, there was paid into the treasury from various sources, the accounts of which were settled in his office, the sum of \$183,207,908. The amount paid out was \$27,125,973. The commissioner suggests the desirability of an office be changed to third controller, and also suggests the addition of a statistical branch for the preparation of information to be gathered from the settlements made by him. He suggests a modification of the laws in regard to refund duties and also in regard to the appointment of subordinate officers of customs. A recommendation is made for the payment of chief of customs officer by salary instead of by salary fees, and the commissions according to the present system. An examination of the light-house service, by special agents, the same as is now done in the customs service, is now also urged.

The supreme court has rendered decisions in two public land cases brought up on an appeal from the judgment of the supreme court of Dakota. The first—Deffench vs. Hawkes—was an action to recover a parcel of mineral land upon which is built the town of Deadwood. The land was entered and paid for in January, 1878, and in June following the probate judge, acting as trustee for the town, entered the same land. The supreme court holds that no title from the United States to land known as the town of Deadwood is mineral land can be acquired under the pre-emption, homestead or town site laws. The claim of the plaintiff in the case was good and the title had actually passed to him before the probate judge took initial proceedings. The United States had thereupon nothing to recover. The judgment against the town was affirmed. The other case is similar except that the town of Central City, Dakota, made no entry. The judgment against the town was affirmed.

## THE PENALTY FOR MURDER.

Execution of Three Italian Cut-Throats in Chicago.

Chicago dispatch: Gilardo, Azzaro and Sylvestri, the three Italian murderers hanged at noon to-day for the murder of their fellow-countryman, Filippo Garino, passed a quiet night. They all slept quietly until daylight, when they arose, and, lighting cigarettes, kept up an animated conversation with each other until a little after 8 o'clock, when their breakfast, consisting of coffee, corn and potatoes, fried in oil, veal cutlets, coffee and toast, was brought to them. They ate with seeming relish. After they had finished, Father Moretti arrived and mass was celebrated. At 11:00 o'clock the drop fell and the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Filippo Garino. The execution occurred in the county jail, and the programme previously arranged was carried out without delay or hindrance of any kind. At 11 o'clock representatives of the press, a number of Italian residents of this city, and city officials, making in all a crowd of about fifty, occupied the space in front of the gallows. The scaffold was painted a deep black. Three ropes depended from its cross beams, the noose at the end of each resting on a chair placed directly over its respective trap. Back of these chairs was a structure in which were stationed men to spring the trap, and at 11:10, when the three condemned men appeared with their guards and spiritual advisers, the drop fell and the three men fell into the trap. A few minutes previously the death warrant had been read in the jail library, the condemned exhibiting little emotion. Arrived at the place of execution the condemned were placed in position on the trap side by side. Gilardo and Sylvestri appeared collected, but Azzaro kept his eyes closed and was apparently on the verge of breaking down. They all repeated, after the priest, a prayer for the dying, after which the straps and nooses were adjusted and the caps and shrouds placed on the men. A moment later the trap was sprung and the three figures shot downward. The necks of Sylvestri and Gilardo were broken, but the noose slipped round under Azzaro's chin and the wretch slowly strangled in horrible convulsions. In seven minutes his pulse ceased to beat and the execution was completed.

## Turned Over in His Coffin.

It is rumored here, says a Chicago dispatch, that Azari, one of the Italian murderers hanged Saturday, was not killed, and that when the coffins were opened at the cemetery the body had changed its position and shown signs of life. Azari said that the attendants, alarmed at the discovery and fearing that the murderer's restoration to life would cause him to suffer a second hanging, hastily screwed down the lid again. The coffins were placed in the vault owing to indications that the bodies, if buried, would be taken from their graves. Mr. E. G. Meli, president of the society for the burial of indigent Italians, to whom the bodies were delivered, was seen in relation to the rumor. He admitted that the body of Azari had changed its position, but believed that life was extinct when the coffin was opened.

## About Mr. Lowell.

Ex-Minister Lowell was made a good deal of socially when he came to Philadelphia the other day to attend the opening of a new educational institution for women at Bryn Mawr, 15 or 16 miles out, writes a Chicago Tribune correspondent. He attended a reception or two, and was given several dinners. It was his first visit for 45 years. That fact may not have been complimentary to the town, but Philadelphiaans are very forgiving to big men. Just after his marriage he boarded here with his wife in a Quaker family for a year, and to see the deft way in which he gave taffy to the members of the Society of Friends, who are the chief supporters of the new women's college, was a literal education in diplomacy. He looks exceedingly well, and the fit of his clothes and the nicety with which his hair was adjusted on each side of a line down the middle of his head were all very agreeable to the mild Philadelphia dudes whom he met out.

In the course of a dinner at the country place of ex-Minister John Welsh, Mr. Lowell expressed a very high admiration for the Spanish, to whose court he once was minister. For valor, intellectual ability, honesty and dignity of person, he said, enthusiastically, the Spaniards rank with the best people on the face of the earth. Apropos of the honesty of the common people, he told this anecdote: When he left Madrid and went to London, he brought with him a manservant who had attended him some years. Afterward the servant gave Mr. Lowell a sum of money, with a request that it be forwarded to his brother in Spain. Mr. Lowell took the money and offered a receipt, but the servant seemed to be pained by the proceeding, and to consider the tender of the paper a reproach.

"Why," said he, drawing himself up, "I am an honest man. I do not want the paper. I would not take advantage of the absence of the paper to cheat you, Sir."

"But you do not understand," said the ex-minister. "This is simply a business affair. The paper will protect your interests."

"No; my interests are protected."

"But your brother, then, he would like to have the money accounted for."

"My brother is an honest man, too."

"Well, then, I would like you to take the receipt for my own satisfaction."

"You, Sir? Are not you also an honest man?"

Lowell despaired of making the trustful and picturesque Spaniard understand and forwarded the money as it stood. In a few weeks, he received a letter from his servant's brother couched in the hyperbole of Spanish politeness, thanking him for the gracious "gift" of gold.

Mr. Lowell at the same dinner said he had mapped out his future life. He will accept no governmental office of any kind, but will give himself up altogether to literature. He has a great liking for English life, and says he will spend a considerable part of every year in Great Britain; but, in order that he may not expatriate himself, he will accept no position abroad.

## A Very Tough Story.

A telegram from Toledo relates the story of a farmer in Montclair, Ohio, who died and was buried thirteen years ago, but is still writing to his family. The Washington Sunday Capital prints a story quite as remarkable, as follows: "A very remarkable case has come to my attention through a friend in the Pension Office which furnishes incidents for a novel as powerful as any Dumas or Eugene Sue ever used. In 1864 a Lieutenant from an Ohio village was killed in one of the battles in Virginia and his body was sent home, buried with military honors and a handsome monument erected over it by the citizens of the place. Thousands of people paid their tributes of honor to the young hero and looked upon his face as the body lay in state in the Town Hall. He left a widow to whom he had been married only a year, and for more than twenty years she has been trying to get a pension; but, although she keeps fresh flowers upon her husband's grave, she cannot prove that he is dead. The records in the Adjutant General's office are perfect, and affidavits can be furnished from thousands of people who saw and recognized his lifeless body, but every few months she receives a letter from him written in a hand as familiar as her own. Two letters never come from the same place; now they are postmarked in Colorado, then in Texas, then in New York. Once she got a note from him dated at Washington. He appears to know what is going on at home, and always alludes to local occurrences with a familiarity that is amazing. He sends messages to old friends and gives her advice about business matters which it seems impossible for a stranger to know. She cannot answer these ghostly messages, because he never gives any clue to his whereabouts, and no detective has even been able to find him. Her friends believe that the writer is some crank or malicious person who takes this way to annoy her, and the distress the poor woman suffers cannot be measured by any other human experience. Long ago she ceased to open envelopes which came with the familiar address, but sends them sealed to her attorneys, who uses every possible means to secure a clue to the identity of the writer. The only circumstances to suggest that it may possibly be her husband are the penmanship and the familiarity the writer shows with the lady's private life, but how he could keep himself posted in another mystery that cannot be solved. Several times the writer has intimated that he might soon pay her a visit, but the next letter always contains an apology for not having done so. The woman has suffered agony of mind beyond description, and her life has been ruined by this horrible mystery, but of late she has become more resigned, and would neither be surprised nor disappointed if her husband should some day walk into her door."

## What an Old Physician Says of the Habit of Chewing Gum.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger.

In front of a drug store on Cherry street, an old physician and a Telegraph reporter were standing, engaged in conversation. Two pretty, young girls, healthy and plump, with the roses flaming in their cheeks, came out of the place of medicine and feminine knick-knacks. Each bore a small box of chewing gum in her hand, and a rapid movement of their jaws suggested that they had chewing gum in their mouths. As they walked up the street under an umbrella, carefully avoiding the pools of water on the sidewalk, the old physician gazed at them and remarked:

"Girls and their chewing gum—the two inseparables."

"A bad habit, is it not, chewing gum?" the reporter inquired.

"Well, let me tell you, there is a great deal of humbug in the world, and the stuff which, from time to time, is printed by the newspapers about the manufacture of chewing gum is humbug double distilled. About once a month the newspapers print long and frightful accounts of how all kinds of impure substances are used in making gum, and people all over the country imagine that the harmless stuff is worse than plagues. None of the ingredients of chewing gum are impure, and the habit of using it is anything but a bad one."

"Are you not alone in that opinion?"

"I may be, but that does not alter its correctness. The habit of chewing gum is a good and healthy one. I wish that men would discard the filthy practice of chewing tobacco and adopt that of chewing gum instead."

"Why do you consider chewing gum a healthy habit?"

"Thinness is a physical characteristic of Americans. I account for this because of the fact that they are in a new country, to whose climate they have not become used. Even the descendants of people who came to America 200 years ago are not fully acclimated. This is true, it matters not to what country people may remove. Natural history has demonstrated that at least 300 years are required to acclimatize a nation that has taken up its abode in a new country. Now, as thinness is a characteristic of Americans, they ought to use whatever will make them fat, and they ought not to use what will keep them lean. The habit of chewing gum causes certain juices which aid digestion to flow freely, mixed with any injurious substance. The habit of chewing tobacco also causes these juices to flow freely, but the tobacco chewer either expels them from his mouth or swallows them mixed with the poisonous juice of the weed. I see you have your note-book out; just jot down this fact: Twenty years ago the rule was that Southern women were thin and delicate; it is not the rule now. Southern women are not physically equaled in all North America. Any physician who is as well informed as he ought to be will tell you that this is true. This change is due to the habit of chewing gum. You may smile, you may even laugh, if you please, but I am telling you a plain fact. As to Southern men, they are as thin and gaunt as they ever were; and so they will remain until they cease to chew tobacco and begin to chew gum."

The physician said good morning and walked off down the street. The reporter, his mind and note-book chock full of chewing gum, went into the drug store and called for a dime's worth of the best plug tobacco.

## An Unlettered Philosopher.

A sure way of making a living is better than an uncertain method of acquiring wealth, if one is not fitted to battle with the world and endure great disappointments. Fortunate is the man who can be content in the midst of honest poverty.

A gentleman was travelling through the mountains of Colorado during the great Leadville mining excitement, when he came upon an old man hard at work on a sterile little old ranch in a mountain gulch.

"Good-day!" said the traveller.

"How do do! How do do!" was the reply given, in a cheery voice.

"It's rather hard work raising anything on this stony ranch, isn't it?"

"Oh yaas, ruther so. But what soil they