

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Thrilling shipwreck and suffering. A despatch says: The schooner C. G. ... as wrecked last Monday night in a gale off Dover West, and her crew of sixteen men were believed to have perished. This evening, however, three of the crew reached Halifax and reported that two more of their number were at Dover being cared for till they recover from the injuries and exhaustion consequent upon their fierce struggle with the elements. The survivors state that the schooner struck about 10 o'clock at night, and the foremast fell against the cliff, resting on a ledge about thirty feet above the deck. Five of the men clambered up the mast and reached the narrow ledge on which it rested. The sixth and missing man was the captain. He was last seen to enter the cabin, and it is thought that after leaving it he fell through the deck and hurt himself so badly as to be unable to move. The five on the ledge had barely reached their place of refuge when the schooner parted and was washed out of sight. From the ledge the men clambered to the top of the rock, where they remained until Wednesday morning, half clothed and without shelter, food or water. The storm continued throughout all this time and the heavy sea running made it impossible for the people on the shore who knew of the wreck to make a search. On Wednesday morning, the sea having calmed down, boat crews put off from the land. The men on the rock attracted their attention, and lines being thrown to them they were dragged through the water into the boats. All were fearfully exhausted from their exposure to the elements, and had they not been compelled to remain in their terrible position a few hours longer all would have perished. The mate, James Watt, was so overcome that his life was despaired of, but he is now rallying and will recover in time. He is being taken to the hospital in Dover, where another of his comrades also remains until he is able to proceed to Halifax.

A VICTIM OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Discovery of an Almost Naked Man Wandering Amid Mountain Snows. A Wolf Creek (Tenn.) despatch says: George Caldwell, while bear-hunting a few days ago on Balsam Mountain, one of the highest mountains in North Carolina, discovered a man almost naked, and lying aimlessly around in the snow, which was nearly two feet deep, and eight miles from the nearest habitation. On seeing Caldwell he started to run, but was easily overtaken and captured. His clothing was found to consist of a flannel undershirt, which was torn into shreds, and one shoe. His feet were frostbitten and legs fearfully scratched by briars. He is a veritable living skeleton. By securing his hands Caldwell succeeded in taking him to his house. All efforts to get him to tell his name or to get from him any intelligent account of himself have so far failed. When spoken to he becomes violent, tries to get away, and talks deliriously about being a fireman on an engine in Charleston when the big earthquake struck. His mind seems entirely gone, and he will only sleep when completely exhausted by his ravings. It is with difficulty he can be made to take nourishment. It is supposed he was crazed by the earthquake shock of August 31st, and wandered to the mountains, but how he has lived this long is a mystery. Caldwell is taking care of him and will take steps to restore him to his friends.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Cowardly Murder of a Man in a Saloon—A Dagger Plunged Into His Heart. A Chicago despatch says: Early yesterday morning John Watts, a well-known character about the docks, entered Wilson's liquor store, corner of South Water and Clark streets, accompanied by a male companion and two women. The quartette entered a wine-room in the rear. Shortly afterwards three men entered the saloon, one of whom had a badly bruised face and eyes. This one listened at the door of the wine-room, and then, turning to his companions, said: "Now I'm going to do him up." With that he drew a long dirk and stepped to the wine-room door. Pushing it open, he saw John Watts sitting with his back to him, and, without a word of warning, the murderer bent over the unsuspecting man's shoulder and plunged the dagger up to the hilt into his heart. Jerking his weapon out, he ran through the door, followed by his chums, and escaped. Watts rolled from his chair, with a wine-glass clutched between his fingers, and died. His friend immediately left the saloon, but the women were locked in a cell at the army, where they are playing drunk and feigning ignorance of the whole transaction.

A BURKE AND HARE CASE.

Old People Killed and Their Bodies Sold to the Doctors. A Baltimore despatch says: The trial of Anderson Perry, colored, for the murder of Emily Brown was continued in the Criminal Court yesterday. The evidence disclosed a depth of crime unparalleled in the history of the city or State. Perry was employed in the household of Maryland ... testimony.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

An Entire Family Sold by a Pennsylvania for \$90—The Wife Satisfied. A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: The village of Nanticoke is in a fever of excitement over a startling affair which has just taken place. John Wayrick came to the United States from Germany twenty years ago, and found employment in one of the Pennsylvania coal mines. By industry and frugality he managed to accumulate money. He married a buxom lass from his own native land and six children blessed the union. About three years ago Wayrick took to drinking, lost his lucrative position in the mines, his property was sold by the sheriff to pay his debts, and the wife was compelled to keep boarders in order to feed the children. Through the influence of friends, Wayrick was persuaded to relinquish his bad habits. On the first of the new year he swore off drinking and was given a job in the mines. All the neighborhood congratulated themselves on the wonderful reform worked in the heretofore hard-hearted husband. Wayrick is now on his road west, however. Having fallen again he bought a ticket for Chicago on Saturday. On Friday he sold his whole family to one of his boarders, Philip Mauer, for the sum of \$90, \$50 for the wife, and \$20 for the two boys, aged 14 and 12. Mauer refused to accept the four younger children, as he said they would be a burden on his hands. The original contract was that Mauer was to give his three younger children to his sister for safe keeping, and Mauer pay him \$150 for the wife and other children, who were old enough to work, but in consideration of Mauer taking the whole family, a reduction of \$50 was allowed. Mrs. Wayrick says she is satisfied with the bargain, as Mauer is a sober man and will be good to them. Wayrick was once a member of the Town Council and an influential man.

MOLTKE AND WELLINGTON.

Herr Richter Puts Civil Liberties Before Military Glory. A Berlin cable says: The new German Liberals of the second Berlin district met yesterday for the purpose of deciding on their action in the coming election for the member of the Reichstag. Three thousand electors attended. It was resolved to support Prof. Virchow against Gen. von Moltke's candidature. Herr Richter, in his speech advocating this policy, admitted the personal merits of Gen. von Moltke as Superintendent; but, he contended, it was not the duty of the electors to provide that the military interests of the Empire should be strongly represented in the Reichstag, but rather to elect to that body those who could and would defend the civil interests of the people, to the end that there might be a proper equalization of the civil and military claims put forth. The views of eminent civilians should be recognized in opposition to one-sided military views. When the Duke of Wellington, continued Herr Richter, utilized his military glory and his personal merits to override the constitution of England, Englishmen defiantly declared that though he had been victorious in Spain and at Waterloo he should not be victorious against the people of England. In like manner Gen. von Moltke, though he had been victorious over Austria and over France, should not be permitted to be victorious against the citizens of Berlin.

CRUEL CHICAGO EVICTIONS.

An American Railroad Company Worse Than Irish Landlords. A Chicago despatch says: The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has kept men busy tearing down some of the finest houses on North Green street, near its right of way, in order to make room for a proposed new freight-house. It is said that yesterday morning, without warning, workmen commenced to demolish a three-story frame structure occupied at the time by three families—the Cummings family, with two children, occupying the top floor; and the Gillespie family, the middle floor; and the Gillespie family, the bottom floor. They had seven children, the oldest not more than 11 years of age. Suddenly the steps were cut down, and the Walsh and Cummings families begged that they be left until they had removed their furniture. The workmen, however, did not even put up a ladder to aid them in getting out. The men succeeded in cutting the foundations so that the building was seen to rock, and then came down with a crash, completely demolishing the under story. Mrs. Cummings, who had climbed out, dragged Maggie, Maggie and Annie Gillespie from the debris of the first floor. All these sustained bruises and bruises.

ANOTHER "MAXWELL" CASE.

A Headless Trunk Discovered in a Trunk. A Baltimore despatch says: A large trunk shipped by express from New York and directed to "J. N. Wilson," this city, arrived on Sunday. There was no call for it, and yesterday afternoon such an odor was emitted from the trunk that the police of the Central district were notified. The trunk, when opened, revealed the body of a man with the feet and legs and left arm cut off.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Speeches by All the Big Parliamentary Guns.

TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Further Repressive Measures for Ireland Promised.

A London cablegram of last Thursday says: Parliament was opened to-day. The following is the Queen's Speech: My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with all foreign Powers are friendly. Affairs in southeastern Europe are still unsettled, but I do not apprehend that any disturbance of European peace will result from the unadjusted controversies which have arisen in that region. While exploring the events which compelled Prince Alexander to retire from the Bulgarian throne, I have not judged it expedient to interfere in the proceedings for the election of his successor until they reach the stage at which my assent is required by the Berlin Treaty.

The task undertaken by my Government in Egypt has not yet been accomplished, but substantial advance has been made towards the assurance of external and internal tranquility. Operations in Burma have been conducted with bravery and skill for the purpose of extirpating brigandage, which has grown during recent years of misgovernment. The bands of marauders by whom Upper Burma has long been infested have been dispersed. Many of the leaders have laid down their arms, and I entertain a confident hope that the general pacification of the country will be effected during the present season. Commercial treaties have been concluded with Greece and Roumania. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates will be submitted to you with careful regard to the economy and efficiency of the public service.

The condition of Ireland still requires your anxious attention. Grave crimes in that country have happily been rarer in the last few months than during a similar period of the preceding year; but the relations between the owners and occupiers of the land which, in the early autumn, exhibited signs of improvement, have since been seriously disturbed in some districts by organized attempts to incite the latter class to combine against the fulfilment of their legal obligations. The efforts of the Government to cope with this evil have been seriously impeded by the difficulties incident to the method at present prescribed by statute for dealing with such offences. Your early attention will be called to proposals for a reform of legal procedure which seem necessary to secure the prompt and efficient administration of the criminal law.

Since I last addressed you the Commission directed to inquire into certain subjects of great importance to the national welfare of Ireland have been actively prosecuting their labors. The report of the commission on the operation of recent Acts to acquire into the State lands which have not yet been sold, and which will shortly be laid before you, will doubtless receive from you that early and careful attention which the serious importance of the subject demands. Bills for the improvement of Local Government in England and Scotland will be laid before you. Should the circumstances render it possible they will be followed by a measure dealing with the same subject in Ireland. A Bill for improving and cheapening the process of Private Bill legislation for England, Scotland and Ireland will be submitted to you. You will be asked to consider measures having for their object the removal of hindrances which exist to cheap and rapid transfer of land, to facilitate the provision of allotments for small householders, and provide for a readier sale of Glebe lands. The Commission which I issued in 1885 to inquire into the lamentable depression under which trade and agriculture have been suffering for many years have presented a valuable report, which, with the important evidence collected, will be laid before you. A Bill for altering the mode of levying rates in England and Wales will be submitted to you. With regard to Scotland, you will be asked to consider measures for the reform of the Universities, for completing recent legislation as to powers of the Secretary for Scotland and for amending the procedure of Criminal Courts. Measures dealing with the regulation of railway rates and preventing fraudulent use of merchandise marks will be brought under your consideration. In the performance of these and all other momentous duties, I earnestly pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your labors.

THE SCENE AT THE OPENING. As early as 8 o'clock this morning members began to arrive in the House of Commons so as to secure good seats. The first to appear was Mr. Selwyn, Conservative member for Cambridge. The scenes at the opening of Parliament were duller than usual. The crowds about the buildings showed little if any enthusiasm, and the members were evidently weary in regard to the future. Lord Salisbury, when he first entered the Chamber, was greeted by the coveted seat.

too great for a time of peace. It has been said that I resigned in haste. The fact is that there were differences between myself and my colleagues in the Cabinet almost from the beginning of the present Government. (Cheers and laughter.) As I did not desire to remain wrangling in the Cabinet, I asked to be allowed to retire, unless the Government expenses were reduced within absolute limits. The Marquis of Salisbury wrote in response to my request, defending the estimates in the face of possible war, as he said. There was no course left open for me but to write my resignation, stating that I declined to be a party in the game for the high and desperate stakes other nations were playing for, and I have seen no reason since to regret the step I took." (Cheers.) In conclusion, Lord Randolph, whose speech lasted forty minutes, quoted from his last letter to Lord Salisbury the statement that he left the Cabinet with regret, but without misgiving or hesitation. Mr. W. H. Smith said the Cabinet tried to retain Lord Randolph, whose action it was thought might have been modified if time had been allowed to discuss the differences, which were susceptible of accommodation. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Gladstone rose and delivered an eulogy on the Earl of Iddlesleigh, whom he said he had the honor to introduce into public life. Mr. Gladstone said the sentiments of sorrow for the Earl's death were universal, and were based on the sterling merits of the man. Viscount Weymouth (Conservative) then moved the address in reply to the speech of Lord Randolph.

Mr. Gladstone applauded what he called Lord Randolph Churchill's sacrifices in the behalf of sound economic policy and the judicious mode in which he proposed to apply the principles he advocated. He (Gladstone) found no fault with the Government's foreign policy, but he thought Salisbury's Mansion House speech was calculated to raise apprehension and the country was entitled to be reassured. He objected to the severance of the Treasury portfolio from the Premiership, the former being practically a sinecure. He also objected to a combination of the offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary, which he considered responsible for the dictation of momentous foreign despatches. It was most important that this dual action should be maintained as a security alike for the Sovereign, the Cabinet and the country—that is, that the foreign policy be conducted jointly by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary. Referring to the Canadian fisheries question, he said he trusted the papers on the subject would speedily be presented to the House. He said he thought England and Scotland would justly complain of the Irish monopoly of the time of Parliament, but he regretted there was small likelihood of a remedy being found. He was not, however, to one that the Local Government question would not be settled this session. The Government, he said, also proposed to deal with the criminal law in Ireland, although they tried to make it deal better by using the term "summary" instead of "summary" procedure, to hear that crime was not in Ireland, but in regard to the allusion to the inciting of tenants against landlords, he greatly lamented the fact that the Queen had not expressed regret at the recent lamentable evictions in Kerry. The dealing with the tenantry were unable to pay their rents, and the attempts made in last session to relieve such cases had been frustrated by the Government. Although Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been "exercising pressure" upon landlords with the view of modifying proceedings in cases of evictions, yet despite this evictions have continued, and nobody can tell how many more are in store. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the sanguine expectations of the Royal Speech would be fulfilled.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Erne moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Earl Granville said the Speech from the Throne disclosed the fact that the Government intended again to introduce a Coercion Bill. The Government could not be acquitted of responsibility for the carrying on of the Plan of Campaign, for they had delayed denouncing it when they knew it was illegal. They had also refused to stop evictions by the measures brought into the House of Commons. Referring to the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury had two Cabinet offices, that of Prime Minister and that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the same time, Lord Granville said it was bad for the country, for the Sovereign and for the Cabinet, besides being unfair to the Marquis himself.

Lord Salisbury opened the debate for the Government by alluding to the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, saying the Government were sensible of the loss they had sustained through his resignation. The Premier said, however, that he thought the execution of Lord Randolph Churchill's policy at the present time would inflict an injury on the public service, because it was a time when no one could tell what crisis might happen. The Marquis said he hoped the Conservatives would soon again have the advantage of Lord Randolph Churchill's services. Continuing, Lord Salisbury said that a most unjust reference had been made to the Government's action towards the Plan of Campaign. The Irish Executive, he declared, had taken the promptest legal measures against the Plan of Campaign. The party really responsible for the origin of the plan and any success it had obtained was that section of the Liberal party which relied for its strongest support upon the Irish people, and the leaders of which did not think it their duty to denounce a scheme of deliberate evictions. The Government was made up of a Liberal and a Conservative.

Mr. Michael Egan, of Derrinakee, parish of Oakfield, county Clare, died on Jan. 3rd, aged 105 years. The marble statue of the late Lord O'Hagan by Thomas Farrell, R. H. A., is finished, and ready to be placed in the hall of the Four Courts, Dublin. On Jan. 6th Ald. McCorkell died at his residence, Richmond. Mr. McCorkell was head of a well-known shipping firm bearing the name. He was several times Mayor of Derry. The Lord-Lieutenant has declined to grant his County Down tenants any abatement, but has expressed his willingness to sell at a reasonable rate. The tenants have offered a fifteen years' purchase. The Primate of All Ireland has issued a letter calling for the raising of a memorial fund to commemorate the Queen's jubilee year in accordance with a recent resolution of the Archbishops and Bishops. He advises that a general synod should decide the shape of the memorial. It is proposed to organize a national pilgrimage from Ireland to Rome on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Pope next year. A similar pilgrimage has not taken place since 1698. A deputation of priests and laity will probably wait on Archbishop Walsh in Dublin shortly to obtain his sanction.

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ALIVE IN HER COFFIN.

A Baby's Timely Notice to Her Parents That She Was Not Ready to be Buried. A Louisville despatch says: Two months ago William Sperinogel, a stone mason, came to this city with his wife and their two children, and moved into a little cottage on Fetter street. On Wednesday night their younger child, a little girl nearly a year old, was taken sick with convulsions, and on Thursday night all appearances she died. A neighbor assisted the mother in preparing the body for burial while Sperinogel went to the nearest undertaker's and bought a cheap coffin. Yesterday they started in a hack for the St. Louis Cemetery, and when they had nearly reached it a peculiar noise, which was at first thought to be the creaking of the carriage wheels, was noticed. A moment later it was discovered that the coffin was tearing off the lid, found the baby alive. She was carried back to their home in her father's arms, and now lies seemingly dead with the exception of an occasional moan. Several physicians visited the house last night, but made no effort to explain the condition of the child while it was being prepared for burial. None believe that it will live, but all unite in saying that the case is a very peculiar one.

Latest Scottish News.

Colonel Mackenzie, Fortrose, has left £200 to the Northern Infirmary, and £2,000 to the University of Aberdeen for two bursaries for boys of the name of Mackenzie. On the 12th inst., Dr. Robert Beveridge, Aberdeen, died very suddenly. He called at a friend's house, when he was seized with illness and expired almost immediately. The Queen's Remembrancer had decided to retain as "Treasure Trove" the 12,000 silver coins of the 13th century recently found in the premises of Mr. Thomson, Aberdeen, but is to allow him the value of 600 ounces of silver. A portrait of Professor Edward Caird was, on the 8th inst., presented to the Senate of the Glasgow University by former students and other friends. Sir W. Thomson presided and Mr. James A. Campbell, M.P., made the presentation. Glasgow is called the second city of the Empire. In 1881 when the census was taken it was found that there were 705,109 people in Glasgow and suburbs, and 681,934 in Liverpool and suburbs; the population of Glasgow is now fully 770,000.

Agnes Gilchrist, widow of Rev. Arch. Craig, Mount Carmel, Ind., who died there recently, was a native of Kilmarnock, and her husband was one of the most prominent of the old Radicals of Kilmarnock, and his name is one of those inscribed on the Reformers' Monument in Kay Park. Dollar has lost a well-known resident by the death of Mr. James Wardlaw, ironmonger. Deceased was never married, and belonged to the Pitreavie family, being cousin to Sir Henry Wardlaw, Bart., of Tillicoultry. He was a quaint humorist, and was fond of relating reminiscences of Canada, in which country he for several years resided.

The late Sir James Dalrymple-Hornelstein was in his day a well-known and familiar figure at Westminster. He had the appearance of a flourishing farmer, but he had been a sailor in his youth and twice represented Portsmouth in Parliament. He was reputed to be a great authority on all naval matters and spoke frequently and freely about everything directly and indirectly concerning the sea. The death was announced on the 8th inst. of Rev. James Beattie, of Cupar Fife, in his 91st year. He was born in Inverkeillour, Forfarshire, in April, 1796. Mr. Beattie was the author of "The History of the Church of Scotland during the Communion of the Church." He is survived by two sons and two daughters. The sons are both ministers of the Free Church—namely, Rev. James Beattie, Australia, and Rev. W. D. Beattie, Monimail, Fifeshire.

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PRETTY WOMEN IN LONDON.

Lady Colin Campbell a Target for Many Curious Glances. (Cousin Madge in London Truth.) Lady Colin Campbell was conspicuous among the celebrities of the Grosvenor Gallery private view. It was quite amusing to see how the people came up in twos and threes to stare at her as she stood talking to Mr. Whistler, till at last they accumulated and became quite a dense crowd. Lady Colin looks as though all the staring of the world could not for a single instant disturb her self-possession. Her fine figure was well displayed in a beautifully made dress of dark red-brown velvet and plush. Her bonnet was one of those very fashionable but very ugly ones which ascend in a steep slope from the back. Her earrings were the envy of every diamond-lover in the room. They were large single stones of the first water, and they shone and glittered temptingly in the brilliant light. Lady Colin was with her father, Mr. Blomley, Lady Randolph Churchill, in subdued tones of brown and beaver, shone star-like among the crowd of gazers. She was with an elderly lady who must once have been almost as pretty as she herself.

There were few pretty gowns, but many magnificent mantles. Two or three costumes wholly red, usually un pardonable, were quite forgivable in the state of the atmosphere. They warmed one up to look at them. A lady in a well-cut redingote of light checked cloth and a distressingly high waist puzzled everybody. "Has she dyed her hair then?" was the question asked by all who saw her. Two lovely girls in sombre seal and furs, with beautiful gold-brown hair falling round their child-faces, were followed by a buzz of admiration. There were many pretty women. A few wild heads lent added value to the scene. A gown and bonnet of ruby velvet, trimmed with costly lace, and a pair of bangs of envy in many a breast; but few would have changed identity with the wearer.

One or two actresses stood near us as we sat. They unconsciously pitched their voices so as to be heard by many, even when they addressed the individual only. The genial journalist was in great form. I heard him accuse a lady of being a captain of heavy dragoons. He declared he had seen the spurs under her gown. Perhaps she wears steel "tips" to her heels. That always gives a military ring to the footfall.

FEEDING PRECIOUS GEMS TO A DOG AND THEN KILLING THE DOG—OTHER TRICKS.

Although there is a considerable and clever detective staff on the diamond fields, they are not so successful as they are always being told, at any rate for a time, so it happens that such a number of stones are annually stolen as to prove a factor in disturbing the market price, says "Chambers' Journal." The chances of detection are no doubt great; but the hope of securing a few hundred pounds a little peculation is so tempting that there are always hundreds of men at the game. Some of the thieves—that is, the men who steal the stones they are paid for unearthing—display great ingenuity in carrying away the gems. The business of diamond-digging is a natural of a rough-and-ready kind, and presents opportunities for fraud which are not available in other industries. When diamond stealing first became a business those interested, suspecting no evil, were easily cheated. Stones were then carried away concealed about the person of the laborers. But as the thefts increased great precautions were taken to insure the detection of the thieves. Some of the "dodges" which have been resorted to in order to carry diamonds from the diggings have been not a little remarkable. We have only room, however, for a sample or two. Upon one occasion it was stated that an ingenious laborer wrapped the stones in a strip of soft bread, the morsel being greedily snapped by a dog. The dog was carefully looked after till the mine was left behind, when it was ruthlessly killed to obtain the hidden diamonds in its stomach. Domestic fowls have been trained to swallow the smaller stones, which have afterward been cut out of their crops. A parcel of stolen gems has been known to have been got out of a well-watched digging by having been ingeniously fastened to the hair of a horse's tail.

The vanishing bird-cage trick, which was done some years ago, required great strength on the part of the magician, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Contrary to the general impression, which was that the cage was made entirely of rubber, it was composed of strong steel bars, at the joints of which were powerful springs. The cage was held by the magician's hands, with the live bird twittering between its wires, and conscious of the cruel fate that awaited it. Often the magician went down into the audience and gave people a close inspection of the cage, which he always held between the palms of his hands, using all the strength of his arms to keep the steel bars in place. Returning to the stage, he faced the audience, telling them to keep their eyes on the cage. This they did, but to no avail. With a light muscular movement of the arms, and the usual "one, two, three," the magician's hands moved company from the cage, and the latter, with its crushed and tangled little victim, was gone, nobody knew where. It went up the magician's coat-sleeve, often at the cost of lacerations and bruises to his arm, and as he bowed and smiled it was seen to be back under his arm.

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I wonder how the angel of death comes down from the great unknown. Unburied and alone. I wonder if ever he averts his eyes. Are they filled with shining tears. As they grant to the soul's flight. A few more weary years. For it seems at times, when the world is And the soft night winds are whist, As though some spirit were lowering ne In folds of dream-like mist. And I feel, though mortals are nowhere n That I am not quite alone. And with gloomy thoughts of dying and dead My heart grows cold as stone.

But whether 'tis death that hovers near. And knocks at the door of my heart. Or whether 'tis some bright angel come To be of my life a part. I cannot tell, and I long in vain The secret strange to know. While the moments of mirth, and grief, and pain Move on in their ceaseless flow. And at night when I