GENERAL BOOTH'S SHELTERS.

The Leader's London Cheap Food Depots.

MAKING OUTCASTS FEEL AT HOME.

About three years ago General Booth established in London what is called a "cheap food depot," to which he added a "shelter." He now has three of the former and five of the latter, and is gradually adding to the number. They are not charity institutions, for it is not intended to supply people who cannot pay, although the officers in charge have certain discretionary powers in this respect. But food and shelter are supplied at cost. As an example, at the food depots soup is sold at one cent a basin, bread one cent, potatoes, cabbage, beans, boiled rice, pudding, cup of coffee, tea or cocoa, one cent each; mutton or corned beef is four cents; meat pudding with potatoes, six cents. The yearly balance sheet shows that these prices just meet the cost. During the time these houses have been established they have used at these rates 116,000 gallons of soup, 189 tons of bread, 140 tons of potatoes, 28 tons of pea flour, 12 tons each of rice, beans and onions, 5,000 pounds of tea, 1,000 pounds of coffee and 12,000 pounds of cocoa. In other words the depots have supplied more than three million meals. This looks like a very practical business, and a very helpful one.

At the shelters 8 cents are charged, which gives entertainment for the night and the preceding afternoon, also, if any one chooses to come so early, and a large number do, especially women. And what does the applicant receive for the fourpence which has to be paid on entering? A hard bunk in a cold shed? Hardly. There is a large room, comfortably warmed, where they can sit and talk, or read or write. There is a wash house with plenty of warm and cold water, soap and towels free. Each person gets a cup of tea, coffee or cocoa and a chunk of bread. After all have washed and eaten, and between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening a sort of free and easy social entertainment is gotten up by detachments of the Salvation Army which are detailed for the purpose, singing, playing of musical instruments, followed by a serious address, prayer and a relating of experience by those who are present, all of which being adapted to the people, promotes good feeling which, as General Booth says, infuses "a sense of brotherhood and a consciousness of their being no longer outcasts and forlorn in this wide world." No one is obliged to attend these meetings. When they are over it is bed time, and the bed consists of a mattress and a leather coverlid, the mattresses being spread in a room kept at a temperature of 60°. In the morning each lodger is given a cup of tea, coffee or cocoa and bread, and then goes his way. This also seems to be a very practical and useful institution, so much better than casual wards or work'ns.

It is his experience with these refuges for the poor, and the knowledge gained of the longings of the people who come to them, that gives General Booth faith in his new and greater scheme, to which his shelters are really the threshold. The work which he has done undoubtedly owes its success in a very large degree to the stringent discipline of his "army," which is maintained as rigidly as in an active army, and upon this same stringent system of management must depend the successful issue of his wider and higher scheme. That the people of London, who have watched the progress he has made with his shelters and food depots, have faith in his plan for enlarging his work is illustrated by the donations of money which he has already received and by which he has been enabled to make a beginning.

CHINA'S GREAT FLOODS.

A Belief Growing That Human Agencies Have Added to Their Horrors.

Not the least terrible feature of this catastrophe is the belief, which has gained wide currency on seemingly excellent ground, that these periodical floods are not altogether the work of nature. It has been thought that they were caused by vast quantities of sediment brought down by the Yellow river, and deposited in its channel, thus raising the bed of the river above the surrounding country. It is now openly charged, says a Canton correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and widely believed that the flood of 1887 and that which has just occurred were caused by artificial means; that, in brief, the embankments were secretly broken by man. It is shown that the people who live along the first and second lines of embankments in Shantung and elsewhere have a very strong selfish interest in keeping the level of the river low by spreading its waters over a large area. That they have been thus tempted to cut the embankments and cause the floods would seem incredible to any one not acquainted with the Chinese character. There is, however, in the Chinese character a very remarkable indifference to pain and suffering. The Chinaman is a thorough stoic. He will endure in his own person the most terrible sufferings with scarcely a sign of emotion, and with equal coldness will look upon the misery of others. It is, therefore, entirely within the province of belief that these floods were caused by the depravity of men rather than by the natural forces of the elements. The Government is accordingly being urged by the press in the strongest manner possible to remove all inhabitants from the banks of the river, both to insure their own safety and to remove them from the temptation of bringing ruin upon their fellows.

In the meantime the most extraordinary efforts are being made to propitiate the deity who is supposed to rule over the rivers and the rain. During the month of June an intense drought prevailed throughout all the northeastern provinces, and for several weeks the officers of the Government at Pekin and elsewhere resorted daily to the temples and offered up prayers for rain. In Pekin the Emperor himself took the lead in these acts of worship, and at Tsinanfu, the capital at Shantung, the Governor, Chang Yao, spent many days and nights in the temple in earnest supplication. For a time the prayers seemed to be unanswered. Then there suddenly came a tremendous rainstorm which lasted for many days, and produced the highest summer freshet ever known in the Yellow River. Then the banks broke and the flood came. There is not the slightest doubt in any pious Chinese mind that these rains were sent in direct answer to prayer. Consequently as soon as the flood occurred there was a tremendous rush of the faithful to the temples to pray for the rain to stop. The Emperor again set the example. The image of Tama, the river dragon, was carried in imperial state through the streets of Tientsin and enthroned in the great temple of Tama Miao. Then all the high officers of government worshipped it and implored its aid in stopping the floods and the rain. Chief among them was the greatest statesman of China, Li Hung Chang, who burned many joss-sticks and spent many hours in a prostrate attitude before the idol. It must be recorded, however, that all these earnest supplications had little or no effect, for the rain continued to fall and the floods to rise.

How Women Expose Themselves.

Thousands of women were out on the streets yesterday with nothing between the cold air and their arms except the thickness of a very thin dress. They were stout ladies, of course, who feared to wear flannels or other underwear lest such covering would make them look stouter than they really were. From the waist down all women are reasonably warmly dressed in New York; but around the neck and arms, unless they wear the little capes of the moment, they carry so little clothing that it makes a man's teeth chatter to think of it.—*New York Sun.*

The Truant Officers' Harvest.

St. Croix (N. B.) *Courier*: In view of the prominence lately given in this province to the question of compulsory attendance at school, a statement recently made concerning its working in Illinois, where a compulsory law now exists, is of some interest. At a meeting held there lately it was announced that the attendance of 1890, under compulsion, was better than that of 1889 by 16,000 pupils, that the attendance at private schools had increased by 6,000, and that the increase in the aggregate number of days of attendance for the year was 4,600,000.

A Subject That Took.

Chicago *News*: Dr. McIntyre announced as his subject for last evening "How to be Miserable, Though Married," and the attendance was so great that the church doors had to be locked.

—The man who joins an assessment insurance company can take a melancholy pleasure in thinking of the many that will mourn his death.

LOSS OF THE SERPENT.

A British Cruiser Runs on the Rocks and is Wrecked.

250 LIVES LOST.

A London cable says: The British torpedo cruiser Serpent has foundered off the coast of Spain. The fate of the crew is unknown. The Serpent was a twin screw vessel of 1,770 tons and 4,500 horse power. She carried six guns. The Serpent went on the rocks at a point twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre during a storm on Monday night. A heavy mist prevailed at the time. Owing to the violence of the storm it was impossible to send assistance from shore. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the doomed vessel, carrying away group after group of the unfortunate men on board. The news of the wreck was conveyed to Corunna, a distance of 60 miles, over mountain roads. The Serpent's complement was 176 officers and men. The others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships at the African station.

The Serpent was a swift light cruiser, one of eight commenced during the administration of Lord Northbrook. She was launched in 1887.

A Madrid despatch says: The three persons saved from the Serpent are sailors who swam ashore at Camarinas. They express the belief that all the others on board were drowned, but only four bodies have been washed ashore as yet. There is no telegraph station at Camarinas.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, made a speech to-night at a Conservative banquet at Acton. He began as follows: I am sorry to say that just before I came here I received a telegram saying that the torpedo cruiser Serpent had been lost on the Spanish coast. I fear there has been a great loss of life. The Serpent was one of our best cruisers and was a valuable vessel. She had excellent officers and a fine crew. I cannot tell the cause of the disaster." This announcement caused a momentary sensation among the guests, but apparently the startling news was quickly forgotten. Lord Hamilton made an unusually rollicking speech, provoking frequent outbursts of laughter. The incident was a topic of conversation in the clubs late to-night, and was generally denounced as scandalous. An old charge made against Mr. Gladstone is that he attended the theatre on the evening of the day on which the news was received here of the death of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum. It is believed to-night's incident will be used as a set off to this accusation against the ex-Premier.

A Madrid cable says: An official telegram from Corunna says that the serpent was wrecked at Cape Bucy, near the village of Camarinas. There were 276 persons aboard of her, of whom only three were saved. The bodies of three ladies have been washed ashore. The Governor has ordered the authorities at Camarinas to render every assistance in their power.

A Halifax despatch says: The war ship Serpent, reported lost near Cape Finisterre with 250 lives, was a twin-screw cruiser of the third class, of 1,770 tons burthen, 4,550 horse power and carrying six guns. She was bound for the cape of Good Hope and the west coast of Africa. Her officers were: Commander H. L. Ross, Lieutenants Guy, H. L. Grenville and Forgall McLeod, Surgeon James W. Dixon, Engineers John I. Robins, William P. Edwards and T. W. Head. The Serpent was commissioned at Devonport six months ago.

The Duke of Edinburgh was attending a Patti concert at Plymouth when the news of the disaster reached him. He at once left the hall and hastened to the various newspaper offices in search of fuller details. He then went directly home. He expressed the utmost sorrow at the fate that had overtaken so many brave men.

The newspaper offices at Plymouth were besieged by people anxious to hear further news of the disaster. Among these were sobbing wives and daughters of many of the lost seamen. It is stated that many of the crew of the Serpent before the vessel started on her last voyage expressed the fear that some misfortune would befall the ship.

An official statement has just been made by the British Admiralty office in connection with the loss of the Serpent. The statement sets forth that there were 176 persons on board the cruiser at the time of her loss and that but three seamen were saved. It also says that the Spanish Government has been requested to render all possible assistance in the work of recovering the bodies of the drowned, for each of which the British Government will offer a reward. The British Vice-Consul at Corunna has gone to Camarinas to interview the survivors of the wreck.

H. M. S Lapwing has left Vigo for the scene of the wreck of the Serpent. An Admiralty officer who has knowledge of the locality of the wreck thinks it probable that the Serpent's compasses were deflected by the contiguity of the vast masses of iron along the coast. The enormous masses of ore in the Galician mountains have been ascribed as the cause of several wrecks in the same locality.

The Spanish Admiralty officers think the Serpent became disabled in the gale on Monday and tried to make the harbor of Camarinas, when she struck a reef locally known as dangerous to navigation, extending a quarter of a mile south of the harbor and covered by only four feet of water at low tide.

SOLD HIS FAMILY.

A Nova Scotian Sells His Wife and Three Children for $40.

A Halifax despatch says: Some months ago a man named William Gifford, of this city, entered into an agreement with one George Thomson for the sale of his (Gifford's) wife and family for the sum of $40, the conditions of the sale being that Thomson should take care of the children until they reached the age of 16 years. The transfer of the wife and family was made, and since then Thomson has been living with Mrs. Gifford and her children. Everything went along serenely for a time. Some time ago, however, trouble arose. Thomson is charged with cruelly beating two of the children and with turning another out of doors under distressing circumstances. He has also made it very hot for his purchased wife, whom he looks upon now as a poor investment. The S. P. C. has decided to issue warrants for the apprehension of the children, when they will be placed in an institution.

Russell Sage on Jay Gould's Wealth.

There is not a man in America or the world at large who absolutely owns and controls and has registered in his own name as many stocks as Mr. Jay Gould. It is no exaggeration to say that he draws more revenue from his invested capital than does any other living soul. In order that some idea may be had of his wealth it is simply necessary to take three of his stocks: Manhattan, of which he owns and has registered, $30,000,000; Missouri Pacific, $22,500,000, and Western Union $26,000,000. Of these three he draws for dividends over $2,000,000 a year. His income from other sources, of course, amounts to four or five times as much.

Life and Law in Kentucky.

New York *Graphic*: The other day a Kentucky editor fired at a lawyer who had criticised an editorial, missed his aim and killed the local parson instead. The doctor, who happened to be passing, injected an overdose of morphia into the editor to allay his excitement. The widows of the parson and editor are now suing the lawyer for damages sustained through his incompetent literary criticism; he is suing the doctor for compensation for the loss of the editor, a valuable client of his, and the lawyer is judge of the court.

Five thousand dollars is the average sum a successful dramatist can command for a good play. The sum is usually paid in instalments, $500 being paid the author when ordering the work, another $500 or $1,000 on its completion, and the balance in weekly royalties until the purchase price agreed upon is paid in full, after which the author has no further claim on his creation. This, of course, does not mean that every play offered for public approval nets that figure.

—"If you want to go to sleep quickly," says a Chicago physician, "drink half a pint of hot water." Eh, hello, see, here, doctor! what are the other ingredients?

—"I think I'll vote for Harley. He has the itch for office." "Precisely. That is why I intend to scratch him."

Moltke received on his birthday 2,000 congratulatory telegrams. They came from every continent and every big city in the world. An extra force of men was put on duty at the Berlin postal telegraph office to receive and deliver them.

BARRACKS ON FIRE.

Wild Scene at the Headquarters of the Scots Guards

PLUCKY RESCUE OF TWO CHILDREN.

A London cable says: The Wellington barracks of the Guards were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire originated in a staircase in the quarters of the married soldiers. The inmates were rescued by means of ladders. There were in the barracks a number of children suffering from measles, who were wrapped in blankets, carried out, and put to bed in another building. On the breaking out of the fire the troops responded promptly to the bugle call for fire parade and worked the hand apparatus with a will, the officers cheering them on.

The fire was attended by many exciting incidents. Several heroic rescues were made and some painful scenes were witnessed. The women and children in the burning building implored wildly for help. When it was found that two children were missing a soldier bravely re-entered the burning pile to search for them. Hearing screams issuing from the rafters on the top floor he dislodged an iron bedstead and with a piece of iron broke away the ceiling until he found the children, when he rescued them unhurt. In trying to escape by a trap door and roof they had fixed themselves between the rafters and the tiles. Many persons were more or less injured by jumping from windows and six persons received serious injuries and were sent to the hospital.

The Wellington Barracks are the barracks of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards, of which H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, is colonel.

THE IRISH EVICTIONS.

Scenes at Ardiberg—Fighting at Galway—Venue Changed.

A Dublin cable says: The evictions on the Olphert estate were begun at Ardiberg yesterday. A fierce storm had raged all night, and gloomy weather added to the wretchedness of the scene. It was thought some tenants might resist the evictions, and a force of heavily armed policemen were on the ground. Sixteen families, comprising one hundred persons, were ejected from their homes.

During a squabble Mr. O'Neal, M.P., put a chalk mark on a policeman's arm as a means of identification. He warned the others that he would similarly mark those who should be guilty of misbehaviour, this being the only way to identify them so long as the authorities declined to make them wear badges. A number of English visitors, including ladies, witnessed the evictions and afterwards held an indignation meeting, at which the action of the owner of the estate was soundly denounced. The Bishop of Raphoe arrived at Ardiberg in the afternoon for the purpose of assisting the evicted families.

Several fights took place at Galway to-day between the police and military. A police sergeant was severely injured. The military finally routed the police and chased them to their barracks. The Connaught Rangers, who took a prominent part in the disturbance, have been ordered away from Galway.

The Magistrates' court at Tipperary to-day changed the venue of the conspiracy case from Tipperary to Clonmel. Counsel for the defendants made vigorous protests against it, but were overruled.

OF INTEREST TO LOVERS.

Sound Advice to People About to Marry.

An Ottawa despatch says: Rev. John Wood preached Sunday evening on marriage, and concluded as follows: "I believe in love matches; no better cement can bind people together in peace and happiness in married life. But I believe in a love that is deeper than beauty, that has a depth beyond the skin, a love which is based on moral, social and intellectual qualities. The young man who is smitten and proposes to a girl because she can dance, sing or play, has a pretty face, a good figure or has a winsome manner, and knows no more of her, is a common fool. In like manner, the woman who accepts a man because he takes her to the theatre, can sport a diamond ring, has such good taste in neckties and can dribble glibly in small talk, is not much wiser. Use the sense that God has endowed you with. Marriage is the most serious business of life. It is the destiny of most. It is the duty of most. The Bible encourages it, the well being of society demands it, when the step has been seriously considered. But be careful; let not love be blind; let judgment have something to say. Don't marry for money, or for a home, or to please somebody else. Don't marry a man to convert him or to reform him."

The Turf.

WINNING JOCKEYS IN THE SEASON.

Martin Bergin heads the list of winning jockeys for the season of 1890. In percentage of wins to total number of mounts several of the saddle artists lead him. Bergen rode in 780 races, thus breaking all known records, and secured the winning place in 173 of them. Lamley had the second greatest number of engagements, but in his 574 attempts was successful only 78 times. Taylor scored 442 mounts and captured first place with 108, while Sodon won on 91 of the 431 race horses he straddled. Pike Barnes is as usual near the head of the list with 408 races and 98 wins. The crack jockeys as a rule did not work very hard, being satisfied with the enormous salaries paid them by the year for guiding the runners they had signed to ride. Taylor and Hamilton are exceptions. The latter rode in 264 events, of which he won 109, his percentage being much higher than that of Bergen. Garrison weighed out 188 times and led his fields to the wire 46 times. Isaac Murphy had only 38 mounts, but he won on 18, and his great rival, Jimmy McLaughlin, with only 30 mounts, scored a very high average by winning just one-third of his races. William Hayward guided only 8 races out of 75 trials; Fitzpatrick took 12 out of 71, and Billy Donohue did not dismount from a single winner, although he took part in 42 races.

How to Make Money.

Chicago *Tribune*: "When I came to my desk last Wednesday morning," said John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, to a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, "I was naturally thinking about the Christmas business in this store this year. During the ten days previous to Christmas our sales hovered about $100,000 a day. The grand total of the ten days falls only a few dollars under a million. I spend $5,000 a week in advertising, and I pay a skilful man—a former newspaper editor, and good one—$1,000 a month to do it for me. I make money by it. Advertising is the leverage with which this store has been raised up. I do not see how any large and successful retail business can be done without liberal advertising. I advertise in every issue, except those of Sunday, of every daily and weekly newspaper in Philadelphia. Continuous advertising, like continuous work, is the most effective."

A Royal Betrothal.

The sensation in Court circles is the marriage of Princess Victoria of Prussia with Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe. It is well known that the Queen highly approves of the match, which will be celebrated in Berlin on the 19th inst. Though the Prince of Wales will not be able to be present at the ceremony, the English Royal family will be largely represented, for the Duke of Clarence, the Dukes and Duchesses of Edinburgh and Connaught, and Prince and Princess Christian will be present. The fetes will begin in Berlin on the 17th, and will extend over five days.

Christmas Reverie.

Chicago *Post*:

Too long the youth as round his head the cover he draws
Will give himself completely o'er to dreams of Santa Claus,
The Christmas scene his fancy paints to him is ever pleasant,
For though 'tis in the future he is thinking of the present.

Constitutional prohibition got a bad setback in Nebraska on Tuesday. It was defeated by over 40,000 majority.

The true gentleman is more cordial to those his inferiors than his equals or superiors with kindness and respect.

Mrs. Dilworthy—Don't you think Miss Wantley is very attentive to the new minister? Aunt Pettigrew—Who could help it? Why, I never met such a ladylike gentleman as he is in all my life.

—The masculine neckwear is resplendent.

A Lewiston (Me) shoe dealer tells the *Journal*: Girls between 16 and 18 have bigger feet than after 20 to 24. The foot is fleshy at that time and large, but as years come the foot decreases and the muscles grow more firm.

THE VANCOUVER'S AWFUL TRIP.

Captain and Quartermaster Washed Overboard and Drowned.

STRUCK BY A DREADFUL HURRICANE.

The Decks Swept of Everything and the Main Saloon Flooded.

PASSENGERS SHUT UP FOR TWO DAYS.

A Father Point, Que., despatch says: Captain Lindall, commander, and the quartermaster of R. M. S. Vancouver, just arrived from Liverpool, were washed overboard and drowned on Friday at 6.15 a.m. The vessel's bridge, chartroom and decks were completely swept by the waves. Tremendous weather was experienced." Further specials and private advices to the agents, Torrance & Co., confirm the report and indicate that the hurricane was such as has not been witnessed for many years in the North Atlantic. The Vancouver was five days overdue and fears were entertained for her safety. On leaving Liverpool she experienced heavy weather, which increased in violence till a perfect hurricane prevailed, with the wind from the northwest, intensely cold, and with heavy squalls of snow and sleet. On Thursday the storm was at its height. The hatches were battened down, and for two days not a passenger was allowed on deck. The sea poured over the ship in torrents, and it was only by the aid of life lines that the officers could stand to their posts. Early on the morning of Friday she was entering the straits, the most dangerous part of the voyage. All night the storm had raged, and Captain Lindall never went below for a moment. He stood on the bridge till 6 o'clock, when, drenched and half frozen, he descended the ladder and went into the chart-room for a cup of coffee, which his steward was to bring. Fifteen minutes later the ship was thrown on her beam ends by a tremendous sea. The water fell upon the decks and rushing across carried away the bridge, the chartroom and the after-deck cabins and flooded the main saloon. Then it was seen that the captain and the quartermaster, who was at the wheel, were swept into the sea. The first officer took charge of the ship, and after a continuous battle brought her safe to port. The first officer, Mr. Walsh, had rushed down a few minutes before into the cabin to call up the captain, thinking he was below, leaving the third officer on the bridge and the quartermaster at the wheel. Learning that the captain was in the chartroom, he was returning there when the sea struck the ship. The only part of the bridge left was a corner on the port side, and to this fragment the third officer clung until the sea washed over and he was found carried down below, terribly bruised. Captain Lindall was in his 52nd year and was a Swede by birth. Previous to entering the service of the Dominion Line he had been connected with the Leyland Line, which ran steamers from Liverpool to the Mediterranean. He had been with the company for about sixteen years, fifteen as commander. He entered the service as chief officer of the Mississippi. He was then promoted to the command of the same steamer, and was in turn made captain of the old steamship Brooklyn, the Sarnia and finally the Vancouver. He has been commander of the latter steamer, the finest of the line, since she was built, six years ago. Four years ago he became the commodore of the fleet. Capt. Lindall leaves a wife and three daughters, who reside near Liverpool. His social qualities, his religious character, his stern and unflinching ideas of discipline and duty are known to all who have crossed the Atlantic in the Vancouver, one of the finest boats leaving this port.

First Officer Walsh, who brought the ship into the St. Lawrence, found himself without his most important compass, and this aggravated to a great extent the difficulties of the situation. However, the Vancouver reached Quebec this evening without further mishap.

Mr. Walmsley, the British mail officer, who first brought the news of Captain Lindall's death, arrived this evening with the Vancouver's mails, and was immediately seen by the *Empire*. Mr. Walmsley said that when going out in the tender from Father Point this morning to meet the ship, those on board the first mentioned craft believed that something must be wrong. Upon ordinary occasions the mail boats lay off about four miles, but to-day the Vancouver was about fifteen miles from shore. Coming up with her, the first officer was the first man seen, and upon being asked what was the matter burst into tears, and pointing to the clear deck, swept as it was of the bridge and the chart house, replied: "Captain Lindall and the quartermaster have been washed overboard and drowned." In fact, Mr. Walmsley states that he has never seen such a depressed and sad looking lot of people in his life as were the passengers and crew of the Vancouver as they lay off Rimouski this morning and mourned the tragic end of their loved commander.

OVERDUE STEAMERS.

Now that the Vancouver has been heard from there is some anxiety as to the safety of a number of steamers for Montreal which are overdue. The Lake Huron is generally up on Monday evening or Tuesday, but she has not been reported in the gulf yet. Besides her passengers, she has 600 horses on board, but it is feared some of them will have perished from the effects of the severe weather. The Sarmatian, from Glasgow; the Brazilian, from London, and the Carman, from Liverpool, are all late, and none of them have yet been reported in the gulf. The Assanuthia is about due, but she also has not been reported. From all appearances they must be experiencing a hard time on the Atlantic. As the season is now ended, and as the movements of the St. Lawrence are somewhat erratic after the 20th of the present month, there is sure to be a grand rush to get away before navigation closes or the ice begins to form.

Baseball.

Manager Cushman has re-engaged with Milwaukee for next season at an advanced salary.

Ed. Singleton, a well-known Petrolea ball player, formerly of Hamilton, recently had the misfortune to fracture a small bone in his ankle while playing with the Sacramento team of the California League.

Pitcher Rusie, of New York, was married in Muncie, Ind., a few nights ago to Mrs. Susie May Sloan, who a few hours before the marriage secured a divorce from her first husband, Sloan, on the ground of abandonment.

Morgan Murphy has struck a rich winter snap. General "Hi Hi" Dixwell has invited him to go to Europe as his guest. Old Hi Hi's dollars are always at the command of the ball player he likes.

The National League has decided that all players must return to the clubs they left last year, providing the clubs desire the service of such players. This also includes American Association players who left their clubs to go to the Players' League.

But Perhaps He Did.

Indianapolis *Journal*: "There's nothing like having a fair understanding when a fellow and his sweetheart conclude to double up for better or worse, as the case may be," said the man on the nail keg. "Now, the first thing I told Sarah was, that when I married her I didn't want to marry the whole family. That's what I told her."

There was a pause. Then the man on the cracker-barrel, by way of breaking the silence, ventured a dubious "Well?"

"Yess, that's what I told her. But I kinder think I lied, I do."

In school—"We come now to transparent objects. Emily, give me an example." "A pane of glass." "Correct; and now Sophy may give one." "A key-hole."

—Jack (who had popped) Is takes you a long time to decide. Sallie—I know. And I've about concluded to wear a demi train of white chiffon over white silk, and have no bridesmaids.

The town of Cardiff, Wales, will have the unique distinction of having a marquis as mayor next year. Lord Bute was asked to accept the office, and he at once complied.

The Glasgow Cancer Hospital was opened during the last week in October by the Duchess of Montrose. It is the only institution in Scotland especially devoted to the treatment of this dreadful disease, which is said to be more prevalent than in any other of the British dominions; and that the need for it was fully recognized is evidenced by the fact that it has been started perfectly free from debt.

Mrs. Mary A. Lease, a lawyer of Wichita, is said to be the greatest political power and the best organizer within the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas, which numbers 130,000 members.

OUT IN THE STORM.

Vessels Which Weathered the Atlantic Storm Arriving.

FEARS FOR THOSE OVERDUE.

A Montreal despatch says: The overdue steamers are reaching port, all more or less bearing testimony to the terrible weather they experienced on the Atlantic. The steamship Gerona, of the Thompson Line, arrived to-day, and her log is simply a description of heavy storms and tossing seas, the monotony only broken by an accident that nearly cost Captain Anderson his life. The Gerona left Newcastle on October 28th, and while heavy gales were experienced all the way down, it was at Dunnets Head that the worst was gone through. There the wind increased to a terrific hurricane. Captain Anderson was at his post on the upper bridge, refusing to go below, and with him was his chief officer, Mr. J. Gibson. All at once, without any previous warning, an enormous sea rolled over the steamship, flooding the decks and sweeping everything before it. The ship's deck was completely filled with water, and everything forward was carried away. The force of the water also swept away the main upper bridge, and both Captain Anderson and Mr. Gibson had a very narrow escape from being carried away with the bridge. As it was, Captain Anderson was jammed up against the bulwarks and so severely knocked about and bruised that he had to keep in bed during the entire voyage. The mate, Gibson, was also knocked down by the waves, but not seriously hurt. During the voyage across the Atlantic gales came from all points of the compass, and tremendous cross-seas washed the ship. Belle Isle was reached on the eve of the 7th, and nice weather was experienced through the straits. At Greenley island another severe gale from the southwest sprung up with a heavy sea, the wind finally shifting to the northwest, when high cross seas knocked the ship about considerably. The gale moderated next day, but off Anticosti there were strong northwest winds, while up the gulf and river snow squalls retarded the progress of the vessel, fogs also detaining her.

The Dominion Line steamer Texas, from Bristol, arrived in port at 11 o'clock this morning after a long and stormy passage. She left Liverpool on Oct. 25th, and all the way across experienced nothing but gales and hurricanes with mountainous head seas. It has taken her just nineteen days to cross the ocean. The only fine day during the voyage was the seventh day, on which the disaster to the Vancouver occurred. Cape Race was then in sight. Last Sunday a terrific hurricane sprung up, but the vessel passed through it with but slight damage.

There is a great deal of anxiety felt here concerning the Allen Line vessels Sarmatian, Brazilian, Hibernian, and the Dominion Line steamship Lake Huron, all of which are several days overdue. This anxiety has been heightened by the terrible disaster to the Vancouver, and the rough passages experienced by the other ocean vessels which have arrived here. The Lake Huron left Liverpool two weeks ago with a hundred passengers and a valuable cargo of horses. It is believed that the captain may have taken a southerly course, which is the safest.

IT HAS A BAD LOOK.

Did the Barttelot-Jameson Farm Originate With Stanley's Hired Man?

A London cable says: Mr. Quilter, editor of the *Universal Review*, has an article in that publication on the Stanley controversy, which has attracted much attention. Quilter says he is especially informed that Jameson's diary and private letters were placed in a box by Bonny after Jameson's death, and that the box, after being sealed up by Bonny, was confided to Stanley. Instead of forwarding the box to Jameson's family, Stanley broke the seals, opened the box and retained the papers in his possession, only parting with them after repeated applications, including a letter from a lawyer acting for Jameson's family. The family commenced legal proceedings, whereupon Stanley delivered the papers to the care of a bank, from which they were received by the family. Stanley made extracts from the diary before handing it over to the bank. Quilter traces the origin of the stories against Barttelot and Jameson to Bonny, who, he says, acted as tale-bearer in general for the camp. Stanley, he declares, would never have dared to make such statements unless he had been assured that Bonny would confirm them. Bonny, he says, was the paid servant of Stanley.

Cronin Murder Confession.

The story that O'Sullivan, the iceman, has made a confession of the facts about the Cronin murder conspiracy is declared by most of the Chicago papers to be a fake, but some points give it an air of probability. The story is that he did not know that there was an intention to kill Cronin and that he decoyed him to the cottage simply to have him relieved of certain papers that would betray Nationalist secrets to the British Government. There is one thing that has never been satisfactorily explained, and that is why O'Sullivan should have worked so much in the open and furnished such damning evidence against himself as the business card he sent to Cronin, while all the other conspirators kept in the background. If the story imputed to him is true that would account for it.—*Buffalo News.*

A Train Falls Through a Bridge.

A Kansas City despatch says: This morning as a freight train on the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern Railway was crossing a bridge over the Kaw River in this city one span of the bridge gave way, and precipitated the entire train into the river, thirty-one feet below. Elias Moore (colored), who was stealing a ride, was killed. Fireman Fred Allen is missing, and is supposed to be under the wreck. F. F. Milligan, head brakeman, of this city, is so badly injured that he will die. The engineer, conductor and two brakemen were severely injured. At the scene of the disaster the river is fifteen feet deep. The engine and almost the whole train are buried out of sight.

Nihilists Sentenced.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: The trial of the Nihilists accused of being implicated in a plot against the Czar concluded to-day. Sophie Guenglberg, one of the prisoners, who was arrested here after her trial in Paris, in which city she was arrested for having bombs in her possession, together with two of her accomplices, named Stoilnoffsky and Freifeld, were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The court, however, recommended that the Czar remit the sentence of death against Guenglberg and Freifeld, and that they be banished to Siberia. Two others, who were charged with complicity in the plot, were acquitted.

Three Were Instantly Killed.

A Reading, Pa., despatch says: While the employees of Edward Trailer's stove factory, at Mertztown, were preparing to start work for the day, and the engineer was getting up steam, one of the boilers exploded. The building was completely wrecked, and Henry Epler, aged 21, Sassaman Hilbert, aged 25, and Charles Oswald, aged 46, were instantly killed. Several were seriously injured.

In Chicago.

Merchant (to Prospective Errand Boy)—Do you live with your father?

Prospective Errand Boy—I live with me step father.

Merchant—Oh, your mother has been married twice?

Prospective Errand Boy—Yes, sir twice, going on three times.—*Puck.*

The Yellow Card.

Boston *Herald*: Johnny—Ain't yer going ter school, Jim?

Jimmie—Naw, we got the scarlet fever at our house, and de doctor sez I can't go to school. I'm going to der dime museum dis aft. So long.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Bedford yesterday, said the British navy was superior to those of the rest of Europe or of America. He praised the coolness of the captain and crew of the lost cruiser Serpent. Such disasters, he said, are the price England paid for being mistress of the seas. He added that the Admiralty intended to pension the widows and to remunerate the families of the men who were lost.

—A poet says: "Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart." Evidently he never had a pet corn.

—A woman may not be able to find her pocket, but she never has it filled with letters she had forgotten to mail.

STUDENTS AND MILITARY.

Ann Arbor Students Create a Riot With Disastrous Consequences.

An Ann Arbor, Mich., despatch says: The most disgraceful and exciting college fight in the history of Western institutions took place last night between about 1,000 students and a squad of State militia, which resulted in the killing of one student and the injuring of a dozen more. The bitter feeling against the authorities resulting from the riot of the night before was largely the cause of this affair. A rumor spread about the campus that the raid on the post-office was to be repeated last evening, and consequently hundreds of fellows were upon the scene when the evening mail arrived. There was, however, no trouble until about 9.30, when the central portion of the city was surprised to hear reports of a number of guns. Immediately every student in the vicinity came to the conclusion that a more serious trouble with the authorities had arisen. A steady stream of students poured upon the streets, who, giving their college yell while running, materially increased the excitement. Within five minutes after the first report there were at least 1,000 students collected at the scene of the supposed trouble. The occasion was an informal charivari by members of the local military company to one of their number whose wedding night it was. The captain of the company was one of the guests inside the house, and coming out he saw that a serious disturbance might be the result if the firing continued. He ordered the men back to the armory, and they started to obey his command. The students immediately fell in behind in an irregular but compact mass. Some of them cried out "rush," but no movement was made in that direction. Quartermaster Granger, who had charge of the militia, ordered a charge and the students fled for a short distance, but quickly returned when they saw the company moving down toward the armory. Coming to the corner of Liberty and Division streets the students had closed up behind again and once more the order "charge" was made. Then followed one of the worst hand-to-hand fights ever witnessed in this city. The first man hurt was Quartermaster Granger, who was struck in the forehead by a thrown brick. He fell and was carried away. The company was without bayonets, but used its rifles to good advantage as clubs, while the students were armed with fence pickets and stones. The fight must have lasted ten minutes, and everybody who took a prominent part was more or less hurt. One of the most outrageous acts was that committed upon I. J. Dennison, a freshman literary student from Toledo, O. He was knocked down near the fence, but this did not seem to satisfy his assailant, who struck him again and again. In an unconscious state he was removed to the hospital, where he died this morning from skull fracture. Granger was reported dead this morning, but that is untrue. He is very badly cut in the forehead, but will undoubtedly pull through. It now looks as if a serious charge will be brought against members of the militia company who participated in the occurrence. However, the fact as to who struck the first blow or who made the first assault is still in dispute.

PROF. KOCH'S DISCOVERY.

The Medical World Much Interested—A Royal Invitation.

A Berlin cable says: The following particulars are published of a case of lupus of the face in Frankfort which Dr. Libbertz has been treating by Prof. Koch's method: Six hours after the injection of the lymph the temperature of the patient rose to over 104 and the pulse to 120. At midnight the fever abated, the sores swelled, the head of the lupus ulcers became light yellow, and from them exuded a serous liquid. After thirteen hours scabs began to form. To-day the patient was free from fever and the ulcers were covered with scabs similar to those on a person recovering from an eruptive fever or from eczema. The doctor intends to inject more lymph when the scabs fall.

A medical correspondent of the *Tageblatt* reports that in a case of lung disease the patient complained of pains in the lungs, which were regarded as proof of the tuberculous nature of the disease, and that an injection of lymph was made in the back, which was followed by considerable swelling of the knee joints.

Minister Von Gossler has given 200,000 marks for the erection of a special hospital for the treatment of consumptives by the Koch method. A patient who has been treated by Prof. Koch will be shown to the Surgical Society on Monday.

Emperor William has summoned Prof. Koch to an interview in order to personally learn the results which have been obtained from the new consumption cure.

Irish Laborers Begging for Work.

A London cable says: The board room of the Schull Union, County Cork, was besieged to-day by a great crowd of small farmers and laborers, who came to implore the guardians for food and employment. The applicants, some of whom carried black banners, numbered fully 1,000. Father Forrest, of Goleen, said thirty families were starving in his parish, and he was obliged to assist them out of his own scanty means. A deputation of directors of the Schull and Skibereen Railway, headed by the high sheriff of Cork, asked the board to approach the Government for money to extend the line to Crookhaven, and build piers, etc. They also suggested further means to relieve the prevailing distress, and the board adopted resolutions in accordance with their proposals.

Two Famous Women Doctors.

Two well-known women physicians were observable at a Sunday evening salon—Dr. Mary Stafford Blake of Boston, and Dr. Helen Densmore, of New York. The former is a delicate little woman with a refined face, and was dressed severely and plainly in black. She is a charming conversationalist and exceedingly accomplished, speaking German, French and Italian with equal fluency. Dr. Densmore, who is the mistress of a handsome house on Fifty-fifth street, is a superbly developed woman of the blonde type, with soft, fluffy, fair hair. She is a dress reformer, and her gown was modelled after Henrietta Russell's fashion—loose, æsthetic, of gold plush and black lace. Dr. Densmore possesses a dietary fad and urges people to live upon nuts, fruits, sweets and cocoa; to reject cereals and meats.—*New York Letter.*

Church Members Fight Savagely.

A Vienna cable says: A fight occurred on Sunday at Bistritz, Transylvania, between the opposing members of one of the churches there. The trouble originated in the opposition of the Saxon members of the church to a newly-appointed Roumanian minister. When the new minister attempted to enter the church he was prevented from doing so by the Saxons. The supporters of the pastor came to his aid and tried to force their way into the church, and a desperate conflict ensued. When the battle was ended it was found that six persons had been killed and sixteen injured.

Paris and London may soon be connected by telephone. The two capitals have already been connected with their respective coasts by aerial lines, and a cable to complete the circuit is being manufactured. The cable will be a double one, and will be laid between Kent and Sangate, the French and English governments sharing the cost. The circuit between the two cities will be a metallic one, and will have the resistance of 5,900 ohms.

The commission appointed by the Governor reported that twelve Nebraska counties are included in the drought-stricken district, and that an appropriation of $100,000 would be required to prevent actual suffering.

Harper's Bazar" says it was Jean Jacques Rousseau who once said that we came into the world ignorant, but with capacity; that education begins at birth; that we learn incredibly in the first years, and that as impressions supply our first knowledge those impressions should be of the best and should be presented in the right order; that the first cry of a child is a request, the second a command; that destructiveness in a child is not cruelty, but activity; that the sin of children is their weakness; that strength brings about virtue, and he who can do all things will never do wrong things. If this be true and we believe it is, then how necessary that the children should be taught aright, and how important that they should attend school.

Several of the large institutions for women in England have organized fire brigades composed exclusively of women. The ladies understand and perform their duties well, but have not yet found a costume that is entirely satisfactory. A sort of water-proof bathing suit is what is wanted.

MORIN'S GOOD LUCK.

His Case Before the Supreme Court—A Respite Granted.

An Ottawa despatch says: Before the Supreme Court resumed its regular business this morning it heard the motion in the case of Morin, the Montmagny murderer. Messrs. Langelier, Q.C., Lemieux, Q.C., and Choquette appeared for Morin, and Mr. Dunbar, Q.C., for the Crown. The question arises over the panel and the Crown's right to challenge, and the decision of the highest court will be very important in criminal procedure, as the rights of the Crown seem to be in doubt. The practice is to peruse or call over the jury panel in selecting a jury. The Crown has then a right to order any member to stand aside for cause. When the panel is exhausted the Crown has then only the right to peremptory challenge for four. In the Morin case the panel was exhausted and only eleven jurors empanelled. The panel was then called over again, and the Crown again ordered jurors to stand aside to the number of eleven. The Crown had already ordered these eleven to stand aside, and although it had only the right to four peremptory challenges for cause, ordered these eleven to stand aside a second time without assigning any cause. This was objected to by Morin's counsel at the trial, but the Judge overruled him. Mr. Langelier argued that the Crown, if allowed to order jurors aside in the second calling of the panel, really seized the right of unlimited peremptory challenge, and that it was an abuse of the Crown's right which had crept in. The Quebec Court of Queen's Bench, however, decided that this was not a case for a writ of error, and by a majority refused it. To-day, however, the court was altogether with Mr. Langelier. Mr. Justice Strong said the effect of the practice pursued in the Morin case would be to give the Crown the right of selecting its own jury. The Chief Justice said he would like to hear any authority for such a course as was taken by the Crown in this case. Judgment was reserved until December 10th, and the court suggested that the Crown attorney should secure another respite for the prisoner until after that date. Mr. Choquette will see that this is carried out, and is confident of securing a new trial. In this case, prisoner Morin, a resident of Montmagny, Que., one night last winter was drinking with a man named Roy. During the night, when both men were intoxicated, Morin threw a jug at Roy. The missile struck him, inflicting fearful injuries. As soon as Morin sobered up he attended to Roy and endeavored to secure medical aid for him, but unfortunately it came too late and Roy died. Morin claims there was no premeditation, as he and Roy had always been very good friends and he was not responsible for his action. Morin was sentenced to the gallows for May 16th, but application was made to the Court of Appeals on the ground that the Crown challenged the same jurymen twice without alleging cause. This was, however, quashed, hence the present appeal. Morin was respited from May 16th to June, and then till November 21st. He has a wife and one child. Sir John Thompson, on reviewing the case some time ago, decided to let the law take its course.

THE SPIRITS INSTRUCTED HIM.

But He Now Has the Mediums Brought Before the Criminal Court.

A Montrose, Pa., despatch says: In the Criminal Court here to-day there was concluded one of the most singular cases in the legal history of the State. Some of the best lawyers in the State were engaged in it. Scores of witnesses gave testimony, and people from all over this region crowded the court-room daily. Olive Brown and her husband, Philander Brown, spiritualists, secured, through their peculiar doctrines and manifestations, such control over Paul Hill, an aged man residing in Brooklyn township, as to obtain from him nearly $3,000. The Browns represented that they were in communication with the spirit world, that Jesus Christ was in need of money, and that Hill must furnish some to be forwarded, also that Hill's first wife, now in the spirit land, needed money for new clothing, etc. Hill from time to time furnished money, which was placed in a Bible in the presence of the trio. During the night the money would vanish, and Hill believed it went to the spirit land. While on the witness stand Hill told of the manner in which the spirits instructed himself and wife to do various things, and of hearing the spirits singing "I am so glad that Jesus loves me." They also heard railway trains running in heaven, and saw mills turning out lumber with which to build the heavenly city. Mrs. Hill often conferred with St. Peter and St. Paul and with Hill's first wife. After long deliberation the jury found the prisoners guilty, and they will be sentenced on Friday.

UNCLE SAM'S WEALTH.

The Year's Balance Sheet—Growing Receipts and Expenditures.

A Washington despatch says: The Treasurer of the United States, James N. Huston, in his annual report, says the net ordinary revenues during the last fiscal year amounted to $403,080,982, a sum but twice exceeded in the history of the Government. The increase over the year before was $16,030,923, of which $11,725,191 came from the internal revenue. The ordinary expenditures were $297,736,486, an increase of [illegible] those of the year before. The surplus revenues were $105,344,496, of which $20,304,224 was paid out in premiums on bonds purchased. The receipts of the Post-office Department were $61,106,041 and the expenditures $67,011,263, an increase of between five and six millions on both sides.

Expelled from the House.

A Sydney, N. S. W., cable says: At yesterday's session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Crick, member for West Macquarrie, became involved in a dispute with the chairman of the Assembly, and in very violent language defied him to enforce the rules against him. The chairman, after fruitlessly warning the offending member, was compelled to order his expulsion from the chamber. The duly appointed officers removed Mr. Crick, but in a short time he reappeared. He was then again forcibly put out. The Assembly then passed a resolution declaring his seat vacant.

The Long and Short of It.

Toronto *Telegram*: There are sermons and sermons. The five minute effort of one preacher may sound longer than the hour's discourse of a more eloquent and sensible brother. There is the sermon that is a mere desert of words, and the one that is blooming with bright thoughts. The minister who uses language enough to clothe his ideas in true proportion to their worth will never weary a congregation, but people will not appreciate discourses that are the empty soundings of words, devoid alike of literary beauty and sincerity.

They Got the Particulars.

Rochester *Herald*: The first hanging under the new Colorado law, which provides secrecy and forbids publication of the details, took place in the penitentiary at Canon City last Saturday night at 6 o'clock. No one outside the prison knew about it until after midnight. But then the newspapers got hold of such details as they could and published them despite the law and they seem to have found out nearly as much as if a reporter had been present.

Wouldn't Trust a Bank.

The opening of a bank in Hardinsburg brought to light a $500 bill that a farmer living near here has had stored away in his house for 20 years. President Beard brought the bill to his bank a few days since and deposited it with them. The bill was a little torn, but otherwise appeared to be all right. The amount put out at simple interest for that length of time, would have brought the owner $600.—*Breckenridge (Ken.) News.*

—The craze for decorative lamps continues.

The rain descends on the just and the unjust. The just get wet and the unjust steal umbrellas.

AN INFALLIBLE SIGN.

Whene'er it rains just note the way that the umbrella's carried
And you can tell if he and she are wedded or unmarried.
For if by it she's carefully protected from the weather
It's safe to say their loving hearts are not yet joined together.
But if he's nice and dry the while the rain drops on her bonnet,
They're married and it's safe to bet your bottom dollar on it.
—*Chicago Post.*

—"Have you heard the latest. It's in everybody's mouth?" "No; what is it?" "The tongue."

—A small boy is not necessarily impecunious because he is strapped.

Much of the piety that passes for the genuine article is so thin that it can be spread over only one day in the week.

HEALING BY FAITH.

Strange Stories and Statements Made by a Scotch Faith Curer.

THE BLIND SEE, THE LAME WALK, ETC.

John Alexander Dowie and his wife, whose headquarters for the present are in Chicago, and who conceive they have a mission to expound "God's way of healing" within a radius of 500 miles of the Prairie City, and to establish societies similar to the Christian Alliance in Toronto, are giving a series of 29 public lectures in Association Hall, Toronto.

Among the remarkable things said was that the "gifts of healing" bestowed at Pentecost had been restored to the church, and that the lecturers had exercised them for several years. They said nothing, however, about the "gift of tongues" or the Irvingites. The following are specimens of Mr. and Mrs. Dowie's teachings:

Mr. Dowie told how he had been cured by faith in Christ of chronic dyspepsia at the age of 17, how he had thrown away the medicines of an empty-headed old physician, who was at loss to know what to do for the sufferings of a dying boy. He had concluded that disease was not wrought by the hand of a loving God, but it had come from the devil.

Then he consecrated himself to the healing mission and had "laid hands" on over 14,000 persons and seen multitudes cured. This was the close of one of Mr. Dowie's addresses:

"We landed in San Francisco in June, 1888, and since that time the blind have received their sight, the lame have walked, the dumb—yes, the dumb, who had never spoken—in a few cases, have spoken. The deaf, who have never heard, in a few cases from birth, have heard. In numbers of cases where I have gone these people have recovered perfectly. Those who doubted God's power never healed."

Mr. Dowie says: "Divine healing is diametrically opposed to the diabolical counterfeits, Christian Science, Mind Healing, etc., which are utterly anti-Christian. These impostures are only seductive forms of spiritualism. Trance Evangelism is also a more recent form of this delusion and it deceives many. A Christian when overtaken with sickness should turn to God for the forgiveness of the sin which may have caused the sickness and for immediate healing. Cancers, he claims to have seen instantaneously removed. The healing has in some cases extended to fractured limbs without surgical appliances." Much more to the same effect he and his wife veraciously affirm.

"Bring the sick to us and we will pray, and if they be God's children and have faith they shall be made whole. If there is one thing the devil can't stand it is this healing. Every boil on Job's body was made by the devil's dirty fingers. (Laughter.)

"Suppose to-day that Jesus came down to Toronto from a mountain lake with his handful of fishes, would he be received into any church? (Laughter.) Why, the churches would not receive the servant of Jesus—(Mr. Dowie)—not a church was open to him. Jesus would be turned out of Trinity Church and some other churches too. (Laughter.) People are getting tired of the gospel of salvation. They want the gospel of healing with salvation.

"Churches send a sickly lot of fellows to the heathen with a Bible and a medicine chest. (Laughter.) Christ can heal the leper now and His missionary can only physic the sick. Medical science he described as a screaming farce and doctors as quacks."

WASHINGTON RELICS.

The Father of His Country Kept Slaves—Distilled Whiskey and Patronized Lotteries.

A splendid collection of Washingtonian, probably the finest in the country, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is now at a Chestnut street auction house being catalogued preparatory to a sale in a few weeks. Many of the papers and books exhibit Washington in a light quite different from that in which he is ordinarily regarded. They show him rather as a careful, methodical farmer and business man than as a great general or as President of the United States, and are all the more valuable and interesting on that account. Among the gems of the collection are two cash books of Washington, in which he recorded every expenditure with the utmost precision, even down to the few pennies given to a beggar or the tolls paid for ferriage and on turnpikes.

Following are a few of the items picked out from the two little books:

Jan. 8 (1798)—By my annual allowance for the education of poor children at the Academy in Alex…
By charity to the poor of Alex, pe[…]
Jn. Muirs, rec…
By my subscription to the rec[…] parish…
Oct. 18—Gave my serv[…]
Dhear his expenses[…]
Lebanon, Pennsylva[…]
curing persons bit by[…]
Oct. 22 (1798)—To cash[…]
Dandridge by his brother[…]
ridge, for a runaway negro[…]
Nov. 1—Sent Col. Carrington[…]
express to Mr. Patrick Henr[…]
This sum ought to be charg[…]
lic, being for a public purpos[…]
July 8 (1798)—Sent to Genl. C[…]
ney 300 dollars in Columbia[…]
for the sufferers by fire, Cha[…]
Carolina.
Sept. 19—Ferry at Schuylkill…
Feeding at the Buck T…
Dining at the Paoli…
[illegible]
Bill at Downington…

Items of pocket money for Mrs. Washington and Nelly Curtis are common.

In his earlier years Washington was a liberal buyer of lottery tickets, and many of these are preserved in the collection. With them is a paper in which this is written in Washington's handwriting:

"Williamsburg, 5th May, 1768. Received from the Honble William Byrd, Esq., Twenty tickets in his lottery, to be paid for (so far as it may go) by a protested bill of exchange of his drawing on John Morton Jordon in May, 1766, for sixty-four pounds sterling."

In 1772 Washington purchased six tickets in "the Delaware lottery for the sale of land belonging to the Earl of Sterling in the provinces of New York and New Jersey," and the tickets, all signed "Stirling," are still preserved. History fails to say whether he was successful in any of these ventures.

A unique paper possessing remarkable interest is one of eight pages, all in Washington's neat, careful handwriting, headed, "Negroes belonging to George Washington in His Own Right and By Marriage." This is followed by a list containing the name of every slave owned by Washington, with his occupation and an occasional note as to his or her usefulness. It will be a surprise to most people to know that Washington was a very extensive slave-owner. The list has the names of 317 slaves, and in addition he hired 40 from a Mrs. French. He had 40 slaves at Mansion House, 46 at Muddy Hole, 54 at the River farm, 40 at Dogue Run farm, 39 at the Union farm and others at other places.

It is very apparent from the papers in this collection, and the extent of his expenditures, that Washington was a man of unusual wealth for his day. Besides running a number of farms, he had at Mount Vernon a fishery and distillery, from which he supplied good liquor to his neighbors. The accounts of these two establishments were kept by his secretary, Tobias Lear, in a ledger still admirably preserved, and whose paper, made by hand on the Brandywine and of splendid texture, is alone worth to-day 50 cents a page.

Among the items in this ledger is one of 219 gallons sold William Washington, the General's brother, for $127.75, and another of 29.5 gallons of "fine rectified whisky" sold to Bushrod Washington for $27.04. The ex-President supplied his neighbors with good fish and whiskey, and probably made a good profit on both.

Watch for Her.

Washington *Star*:

The Summer girl has disappeared,
The Autumn girl is here,
And when the ice gets on the streets
The Fall girl will appear.

Something for the Landlord.

Montreal *Herald*: Mrs. Bingo—I noticed there was a rent in your trousers this morning.

Mr. Bingo—Thank heaven! Give it to the landlord when he comes.

The "Napoleon of tract distributors," Charles Watson, of Halifax, Eng., has just died. He worked for temperance only, and for more than forty years scattered tracts gratuitously. He once said that in twelve months he distributed nearly 3,000,000 tracts.

Natives of Africa refer to whiskey as "shame water," but it appears they are not ashamed to drink it.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION