THE "SPIRITUALIST" SENSATION.

A Mesmerist and Conjurer Exposes the Diss Debar Woman.

THE "OTHER WORLD" HEARD FROM.

Mr. Marsh, the Infatuated Wealthy Lawyer, Tells of His Experiences.

A special despatch from New York says: In the Diss Debar case to-day Carl Hertz, mesmerist and conjurer, was called. He testified that the production of spirit pictures was a trick and described how it was done. His offer to illustrate was accepted and his wife was given permission to help him. Hertz asked permission of the court to retire for a few moments to make preparations. An exhibition of the trick of writing on a blank sheet of paper on the inside of the fold while it was held up to the woman's forehead was given in court in the midst of much laughter.

Mr. Randolph was then given a chance to explain his history for the benefit of Lawyer Townsend. He had been a theatrical manager on the road. The story of his connection with the priestess and Mr. Marsh was then gone into. Some spicy developments came out of Randolph's description of his relations to the priestess. He said that she made love to him and told him how pretty he was. The reasons for his regard for the madame were of such a nature that he was unwilling to explain in open court. Gen. Diss Debar frowned and said: "Oh! You scoundrel!" Witness said the madame broke her contract with him.

Mr. Marsh was next called to the witness stand. His hair stood up in picturesque disorder. He sat easily in his chair and did not appear to notice the attention he attracted. Mr. Marsh said that he was a reformed lawyer. The general and the madame entered his home in August last. Mr. Marsh exhibited to the attorney a communication which he had received from St. Peter, sixteen pages in length, which he said was written by the spirit in two minutes. It took fifteen minutes to read it and was a fairly good sermon. St. Anthony of Padua was also heard from.

Mr. Marsh said he had various other tablets in his room which were locked with a Yale lock. Counsel for the prosecution asked Mr. Marsh if he still believed that the alleged communication from St. Peter came from that personage. Mr. Marsh replied that he did firmly believe that the letter came from Peter the Apostle. At this several presumable spiritualists in the audience applauded and the judge waxed indignant. Quiet was restored and the famous "Claudius" picture was then discussed. The Diss Debar woman told Mr. Marsh, in her capacity of medium, that a picture of Claudius the Roman Emperor would soon come from the vasty deep, and he said the picture arrived on time. One Mr. O'Sullivan once held a canvas over his head while an alleged painting of Rembrandt was materializing on it. Mr. O'Sullivan was incredulous and watched the operation in a mirror, but the picture materialized just the same. Here Mr. Marsh said he wanted it understood that when he mentioned his "communications" from the spirit land he meant that he received the communications through a "medium" and that "medium" was Madame Diss Debar. One evening Adelaide Neilson, through Mme. Diss Debar, told him that a portrait of Shakspeare would soon appear to him. A blank canvas was placed on an easel in Mme. Diss Debar's room. Then she went out and when she returned there was an excellent likeness of the "Bard of Avon." As Mr. Marsh warmed up to his subject and told how divers medallions "materialized" that same night the woman Diss Debar's face lighted up with smiles and she tried to glance admiringly at herself. Passing from the spirit painting industry to the communications, the witness told how the madame would go into a trance and he would act as her amanuensis. When the madame awoke from her trances she would almost die from fright when he read to her what she had "communicated." And so Mr. Marsh continued his remarkable tale, going into the details of the various paintings and "communications" in a manner which conclusively proved his unshaken belief in the supernatural character of Madame Diss Debar's performances.

Carl Hertz, the magician, was recalled to the stand to prove to Mr. Marsh that an ordinary earthly conjurer could do the trick of writing on a closed pad of paper. At this stage the Diss Debar woman began to evince an active interest in the proceedings. "Mark your pad, Mr. Marsh," she fairly hissed at her victim, only to provoke a cry of "silence" from the judge. The conjurer produced a new pad which Mr. Marsh carefully examined, and apparently tossed it into a newspaper and folded it up. As a matter of fact he had changed pads, but Mr. Marsh did not see the change and but for the warning of Mrs. Diss Debar's counsel the trick would have hoodwinked him. The judge told the overzealous lawyer that he had exceeded his duty and with this remark adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday.

Counsel for the Lawrences asked that they be paroled on their own recognizance, and father and son were thereupon released on these terms. The Diss Debars were securely locked up in the tombs prison, where they will remain until the next hearing. After the hearing to-day somebody in a position to know suggested that Agent "Randolph" was really a detective employed by Pinkerton. Whether the assertion was true or not did not appear, but it is nevertheless generally believed.

John Bright always dresses in black broadcloth, and doesn't wear the Quaker costume, although he always attends the church meetings and sometimes preaches.

Mr. C. P. Preston, of Esquesing, has been dangerously ill for the last two weeks with rheumatic fever.

Young man, never preserve a love-letter. The sweets keep slowly ebbing out of it till it gets to be as stale as a fourteenth-century witticism; and then like as not your wife will get hold of it, and go and take all of the Paris green you were saving for the potato bugs.—*Burlington Free Press.*

WHERE ARNOLD LIES.

The Burial at Laleham Church—Some of the Distinguished Men Who Were Present.

A London cable says: Matthew Arnold was buried on Thursday afternoon at Laleham Church, two miles from Staines, on the Thames. Large numbers of friends went down from London by train, arriving at Staines just before noon, and thence driving to Laleham. Among them were Mr. Browning, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge; the Master of Balliol, Dr. Jowett; the historian, Mr. Lecky; Mr. Henry James, the American; Mr. Mundella, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Admiral Egerton, Sir George Russel, Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. Lyulph Stanley and Sir Edwin Arnold. Mr. Frederick Macmillan represented one firm of Mr. Arnold's publishers, and Mr. Arnold's staunch friend, Mr. Geo. Smith, with his son, the other—the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., who issued nearly all his prose works. Many others came, but there was no representative of either the Government or the Court.

Laleham Church is a very small and seemingly a very ancient building of extreme simplicity, with a picturesque red brick, ivy-covered, square tower. Here lie three of Mr. Arnold's children in the narrow churchyard. Houses crowd close up to it, and the place is quiet but not solitary. The hearse and carriages following with the family arrived just after 12. The Dean of Westminster and Archdeacon Farrar went out from the church to meet the body, which lay in a plain oak coffin embosomed in flowers. It entered the low porch with friends on either hand. The church was filled and the service was said, the coffin resting near the entrance. The service at the grave was read by the Dean of Westminster amid heavily falling rain, and with two or three hundred mourners about the grave. Very solemn was this sorrowing company, and singularly impressive the scene in its perfect simplicity and perfect sincerity. All was over before 1, and the last "good-bye" said to the great writer and beloved friend.

PRAYER CURE RESULTS FATALLY.

When the Victims are Dying the Services of a Physician Sought.

A West Medford, Mass., despatch says: The prayer cure has been tried in West Medford with fatal results, two lives being sacrificed to a superstition that seems criminal. On Sharon street Mrs. Lottie A. James, her husband and four children lived in one half of the house. The other part is occupied by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Connor. The lady, who is about 55 years old, is a graduate of a Christian scientist college, a woman of more than average intelligence and of most exemplary piety. She is a thorough believer in the doctrine that all disease can be cured by prayer and faith.

On Thursday night, when her daughter, Mrs. James, was in the throes of childbirth she had recourse to prayer alone, although Mrs. James begged her mother piteously to send for a physician. At last Mrs. Connor relented, but before the physician was ready to answer the call another messenger came, saying that his services were not needed, as Mrs. James was dead.

Mrs. Connor attributes her daughter's melancholy death to an inscrutable decree of Providence, and consoles herself with the thought that "He doeth all things well."

Holding a diploma from a regularly organized prayer cure institution Mrs. Connor thought herself qualified to sign the certificate of death. She was soon disabused of her error by Medical Examiner Duxell.

$30,000 FOR AN AGED BROKEN HEART

A Widow of 60 Sues a Widower of 70 for Breach of Promise.

A Medina (N.Y.) telegram says: A sensation has been created here and in Albion by the commencement at Albion of a breach of promise suit. The damages asked for are $30,000. The plaintiff is Mrs. Moses Ross, a widow 60 years old, who lives at Medina. The defendant is Washington Ferguson, of Albion, a widower, aged over 70. He is very wealthy and widely known. Mrs. Ross, in her complaint, says that Mr. Ferguson had engaged to marry her, and that while she was getting ready for the ceremony he suddenly married Mrs. H. Wirt, of Eagle Harbor, a widow of more pretensions to youthful years.

Handsome Africans.

The Bangalas, says a writer in "Blackwood's Magazine," are a fine race physically, being tall, powerful and splendidly formed, with features by no means of the negro type; the women are the handsomest I have seen in Africa. Their dress is scanty, consisting for the most part only of a waist cloth for the men, and a short kilt of woven grass for the women; but men of high degree often wear mantles of dressed goat or other skins. They cicatrize their arms, shoulders and busts in patterns by cutting the skin and injecting some irritant. Sometimes the result looks very well; but in other cases the process is not successful, and raises huge unsightly lumps of flesh. The chief of Iboko, when I arrived, was an old man over 80—his age was reported by some to be 84, by others, 86—who had lost one eye in battle and possessed fifty wives. He was over six feet in height, with a fine, well-developed figure, and, but for his dirty white hair and shrivelled skin, would have passed for a man of half his age. He was much attached to Captain Coquilhat (named "Mwafa" or the "Eagle" by the natives), and never undertook anything without consulting him. The scene just after our arrival at Bangala, when, "Le Roi des Bangalas" being announced as we were all sitting over our afternoon coffee, Mata Bwyki entered, wearing his royal hat of leopard skin and attended by several of his wives, and enfolded Captain Coquilhat, gold-spangled uniform and all, in an ample bear's hug, was really worth seeing.

Beginning to be Concerned.

"Doesn't it embarrass you to be kissed by your husband before a car full of people?'

"Embarrass me?" replied the lady, who was starting off on a journey, as she settled herself comfortably in her seat and looked at the questioner. "Did John kiss me when he said good-bye? I declare I didn't notice it. Is my hat on straight, Laura?"

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the Central Ontario Railway Company—Mr. Wood (Brockville).

To provide for the examination and licensing of persons employed as engineers elsewhere than on steamboats—Mr. Cook.

To prevent the practice of fraud by tree peddlers and commission men in the sale of nursery stock—Mr. Boyle.

Mr. Thompson introduced a Bill to amend the Territories Real Property Act.

Mr. McLelan, in answer to the inquiry of Mr. Charlton, said it had been reported to him that the Deputy-Postmaster of Kingston had been detected in having treated letters improperly, and it was reported to him at the same time that the official had left the country. He had given orders since, learning of his return, that he should be proceeded against.

Mr. Thompson, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said it was not the intention of the Government to propose any addition to the salaries of County Judges of the Province of Ontario.

Sir John Macdonald, replying to the question of Mr. Landerkin, said it was not the intention of the Government during the present session to remove the duties on books imported for use of Mechanics' Institutes.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Bill to permit American vessels to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in Canadian waters.

Sir Charles Tupper said the Government had carefully considered this Bill, and though there was much in it that was desirable, they were afraid that its passage might prejudice a much larger measure of reciprocity which might at no distant date be secured. It was well known that the Americans are desirous that this Bill should become law.

Mr. Laurier said he thought if there was any prospect of securing an enlarged measure of reciprocity by postponing the Bill, it would be well to do so. It was evident that reciprocity was in the air. But recently the Government had put seeds and fruit on the free list as part of a reciprocal arrangement with the United States.

Sir Charles Tupper—We are sowing the seed.

Mr. Laurier—And we shall reap the harvest by-and-bye.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he did not agree with the reason given by the Finance Minister for withholding the advantages of reciprocity in wrecking from the Canadians. He believed that the adoption of the Bill would act as an inducement to the Americans to make further proposals to us in the same direction.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) said the course proposed by the Finance Minister was a wise and statesmanlike one. He did not believe in giving to the neighboring nation the privilege they wanted and receiving in return something that was of very little value.

The House divided on the second reading, which was lost. Yeas 61, nays 85:

YEAS.—Messrs. Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Bechard, Bell, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier, Bourassa, Bowman, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casgrain, Choquette, Cook, Coulombe, De St Georges Dessaint, Doyon, Edgar, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Gauthier, Gillmor, Girouard, Godbout, Guay, Hale, Holton, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Long, Laurier, Lovitt, Macdonald (Huron), McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), McMullen, Meigs, Mitchell, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Platt, Prefontaine, Rinfret, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Shanly, Smith (Sir Donald), Somerville, Sutherland, Therien, Trow, Turcott, Watson, Wilson (Elgin). Total, 61.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bain (Soulanges), Baird, Baker, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Chapleau, Charlton, Cimon, Cockburn, Colby, Coughlin, Couture, Curran, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Dickinson, Dupont, Ferguson (Leeds), Ferguson (Renfrew), Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Ives, Jamieson, Kenny, Langevin (Sir Hector), Laurie, McCulla, MacDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McKay, McKeen, McLelan, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McNeill, Madill, Marshall, Mills (Annapolis), Moffatt, Moncreiff, Montague, O'Brien, Patterson (Essex), Porter, Robillard, Roome, Rykert, Skinner, Small, Smith, (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Thompson, Tisdale, Tupper (Sir Charles), Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Vanasse, Wallace, Ward, Weldon (Albert), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Lennox), Wright—84.

Sir Richard Cartwright announced that to-morrow he would call the attention of the House to the conduct of the returning officer for the county of Haldimand.

Sir Hector Langevin moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Jamieson said he would much prefer that the House would take up the next order on the paper, which was the Bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, instead of adjourning at that early hour. On the last occasion the Bill was reached he allowed it to stand over on the suggestion of a member of the Government that it should be taken up to-night. (Laughter.) He did not want to have the matter stand over any longer.

Sir Hector Langevin said the House had been sitting late, and as there would be lengthy sittings during the two following days, it would meet the views of the majority of members to adjourn. Ample opportunity would be given to consider the Bill.

Mr. Fisher regretted that the Government had taken upon themselves to prevent the consideration of this Bill. If the Government prejudiced the case they must take upon themselves the responsibility of blocking the amendment to the Scott Act.

Sir Charles Tupper said the Government would take care there would be full opportunity to bring the Bill before the House.

Mr. Thompson introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Act. He explained that the Bill made more stringent provision for the admission of half-breeds to treaty privileges, and for their retirement from the treaty. It was also proposed to make Indian lands amenable to the remedies for municipal taxation, and to be sold and conveyed by tax deeds. More stringent provision was also made with reference to the sale of liquor to the Indians, and authority was given in British Columbia to the Governor-in-Council to appropriate the proceeds of fines for the sale of liquor to Indians.

Sir Richard Cartwright called the attention of the House to the question he put to the Government a few days previously. He had asked if the Government were aware that Charles Young, one of the deputy returning-officers for Haldimand, in February and November, 1887, had served a term of imprisonment for theft in Brant jail previous to being appointed deputy returning-officer. The Minister of Justice had answered that the deputy returning-officer, Young, was not an officer of the Government, and that they were informed he had not served such term, but was a respectable man, who had held several offices of honor in Haldimand, and had been recommended by several persons, including a prominent Grit politician. The hon. gentleman then read a series of affidavits contradicting the Minister of Justice. The Sheriff of the county of Haldimand, in an affidavit, stated that a man named Charles Young was convicted on May 2nd, 1879, of stealing wheat, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which he served in Brant jail. Mr. Wesley Coulter, barrister, swore in the affidavit that he had censured Dr. Langrill, the returning officer, for appointing Young, and had told him Young was an ex-convict. Subsequent to that warning Young was reappointed. Mr. T. Montmanagh, of Oneida, swore he knew Deputy Returning Officer Young and that he was the man who had been convicted of theft. In the face of the evidence there was no escaping the fact that Deputy Returning Officer Young was an ex-convict. The Government had taken upon themselves power to appoint returning officers and were responsible for the men appointed by those officials. This same Dr. Langrill, who appointed the ex-convict, was an applicant for the position of physician for the Indian reserves. The Government now knew all the facts. It was in their power to purge themselves from all suspicion of complicity with either the returning officer or the ex-convict by inflicting some appropriate punishment. If they failed to do that, the Opposition would know the reason why and the country would know the reason why. He asked for an explanation, and reserved his right for future action.

Mr. Thompson said the policy of the last speaker in attacking returning officers on all possible occasions was a most extraordinary one, in view of the fact that after an unusual number of election petitions arising from the late general election not one of the very few charges that had been preferred against returning officers had been sustained.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Take the case of Dunn.

Mr. Thompson said the hon. member and his friends had Dunn brought to the bar of the House day after day, but they had not the courage to formulate a single charge against him. He contended that the Government had no control over deputy-returning officers, and were in no way responsible for them. Not one name in a hundred of the names of the deputies ever came under the notice of the Government. Their appointment rested entirely with the returning officers. It was as much out of place for Sir Richard Cartwright to inquire about any private citizen. Further, there was no justification offered for the attack upon the character of this man in so far as his conduct of the election was concerned.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he was informed certain irregularities had occurred during the election, that ballots were improperly rejected at the poll, and that the County Judge at the recount had restored to Coulter the votes which Young had deprived him of.

Mr. Laurier said the shameful fact remained that an ex-convict had been selected to stand as umpire between the parties in a closely contested election, and the responsibility for his appointment rested solely upon the Government, who had the appointment of returning officer. If the Government insisted upon choosing their own creatures as returning officers, they must be responsible for the conduct of the appointees of those officers.

Sir John Macdonald said the Government accepted the responsibility for the alteration in the law, by which returning officers are appointed by the Government. That alteration was forced upon the Government by experience. They found that the Conservative party had no fair play, at least so far as the Province of Ontario was concerned, because when the Government of that Province had control of the returning officers they put the screws on those officers for the purpose of defeating the Conservative candidates. There was good ground for appointing registrars to this position under the old Canadian *regime*, because then these officers were appointed during good behavior, but now it was different. The Government were aware from the reports received that pressure was put by members of the Provincial Government of Ontario upon their officers to aid in the defeat of the Conservative candidates.

Mr. Desjardins said that in the elections of the Province of Quebec the local Liberal Government exerted undue influence over the returning officers.

Mr. Madill said the Ontario Government had in some cases appointed ex-penitentiary convicts to positions of justices of the peace.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said he thought the House should know from the Minister of Justice by whom he was informed that Young had never served a term in jail. Among the affidavits was one to the effect that the returning officer had been warned before appointing Young a second time that he was an ex-convict, and if such were the case he was greatly to blame. He censured the action of the Government in connection with the Queen's (New Brunswick) election.

Mr. Thompson said he had not accepted the proof which had been sprung upon the House. It was a point on which the Government had no responsibility. Notwithstanding that, however, he would be exceedingly sorry if in any way he had misled the House. He had been misled himself if the statements laid before the House were correct.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I will lay the affidavits on the table.

Mr. Rykert—You had better keep them.

Sir John Macdonald—They do not amount to much.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the position taken by the Government was tantamount to a declaration that in the mind of hon. gentlemen ex-convicts were fit and proper persons to be returning officers. (Cries of "No, no.") If they were not proper persons the Government should deal out punishment to the returning-officer who appointed one. Under the present system of the Government appointing returning officers no human being believed it was possible to obtain impartiality.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) challenged hon. gentlemen opposite to name any objectionable returning-officer that had been appointed. (A voice—Dunn.) Wherever possible the Government had chosen the sheriff or registrar to act as returning-officer.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Bill to amend the Adulteration Act. On the clause declaring that the term "food" included every article used for food or drink by man or cattle, and every ingredient intended for mixing with that food,

Mr. Costigan explained that it was intended to bring baking powder within the scope of the Act.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) objected to Government employees being paid extra for any work they did outside their usual routine.

Mr. Davies—It would be a charity to give them some work to do.

Mr. Costigan said he desired power to send officials from Ottawa to Toronto or Hamilton to collect samples, because being strangers they could do the work easier. In the same way he could send officers from Toronto to Montreal to collect samples. It would be cheaper to use the Inland Revenue officers at a slight expense than to appoint special inspectors for this purpose.

It being 6 o'clock, Mr. Speaker left the chair.

CAME BACK TO LIFE.

The Peculiar Case of Mrs. Emma Althouse, Who Wakes From a Sleep of Thirty-Three Days.

The awakening of Mrs. Emma Althouse from her last sleep or trance of thirty-three days is told in the Attica, N.Y., *News*. She feebly opened her eyes, but could see nothing at first. It was 8.25 in the evening, the time at which she usually wakes from her long slumbers. She inquired about her sister Katie and said: "For mercy's sake, do not let me go back to sleep again else I shall never again awake!"

When told that she had been asleep 33 days she manifested the utmost surprise. Upon gaining sufficient strength, the doctor asked what she had seen and done while in her trance. She was too weak to remember. Leaning down closer, he whispered: "What shall I tell them?" (referring to those in the room).

"I do not know. How is grandpa?"

"He is much worse," evasively answered the doctor, fearing to shock the patient.

Opening wide her eyes she exclaimed, "Why, he is dead. I know he is dead."

Her grandfather died shortly after she went asleep, and it puzzles her friends and physicians to know how she learned the fact. The following day she felt drowsy and took a nap, and was awakened an hour later without much trouble. After that she felt no desire for either sleep or food. She is in considerable pain from an abscess in her left side near the lung and her left arm is lifeless, caused by the bursting of a blood vessel. Her body is almost rigid, but her eyes are alert. She is sometimes thirsty and with great difficulty a few spoonfuls of milk have been given her.

Is It Haggai's Signet?

A shaft sunk outside the great walls of the city of Jerusalem, near the southwest angle, disclosed an ancient pavement 23 feet beneath the present surface, and 20 feet below that a second pavement. There, amid fragments of pottery and glass, a gentleman's seal was found. It is about the size worn to-day in gentlemen's rings, and is a finely-grained black stone, inscribed "Haggai, the son of Shebnaiah." The letters resemble those employed during the age of the captivity in Babylon. The prophet Haggai was one of the exiles who returned with Zerubbabel. "He is," says Mr. King, "the only one of the minor prophets who mentions a signet, and one can imagine him holding the ring on his finger before the leader's eyes to emphasize the words which close the book of prophecy which has come down to us under his name: 'I will take thee, O Zerubbabel, my servant, the son of Shealtiel, saith the Lord, and will make thee as a signet; for I have chosen thee, saith the Lord of hosts.'"—*Ancient Cities.*

Can't Rhyme for Shucks.

Chicago *Tribune*: "'Have you read any of the late poems, Miss Howjames,' said the young man, brightening up, 'written by Walt Whitman for the New York *Her*—.' 'I am not in the habit of reading anything written by the person you mention,' replied the Boston young lady, with freezing dignity. 'Well, to tell the truth,' stammered the young man from St. Louis, 'I am not dead stuck on him myself. He can't rhyme for shucks. He makes anxiety rhyme with nitro-glycerine.'"

One Result of the Kaiser's Death.

One effect of the late Emperor's death is that fully 30,000 of the Germans resident in England who evaded the conscription and the call to arms on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war will be now free to visit the Fatherland without incurring the risk of being tried by court-martial as deserters, as their offence is only coeval with the late Emperor's reign.

An Awful Spring Dream.

"Lena, what ailed you last night? You must have had a terrible dream. You tossed about so that I couldn't sleep a wink."

"Ah, my dear, you can well say I had a horrible dream; I thought I was obliged to keep at work cleaning endless windows in a great glass palace."

To Be Put On Ice.

"Is a cellar a room?"

"Certainly."

"Then a salt cellar must be a salt rheum."

The above is to be placed on ice at once

O. L. Clauser, a shoe dealer, of Canton, O., recently paid a gypsy $314 for a charm that was warranted to remove a large wart from his face. After the woman had left he was curious enough to open the bag that contained the charm and found therein only a few bits of brown paper.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is failing. Her memory grows daily more treacherous. She is much of her time her old self, conversing on all topics in which she is interested with great intelligence and fluency. But there are intervals, not infrequent, during which she forgets the names of friends, loses track of her own business concerns and cannot speak accurately of the events of the past.