into great comme tion.

it the favorite scene of her gambols,"
The entire region is in keeping with this per octure. One might suppose that Diedrich for his romantic valley; but such is not the fact. I recognized the exactness of the sketch in every step that I took. A stillness, such as he describes, pervades the atmosphere. The birds appear to sing more lazily, and the beas—of which there are great numbers in the Hollow to dart here; and there; for their sweet burdens, less blithely than in other neighborhoods. The news of the outer world, the events which daily fill men's minds, and often excite them to an unusual degree, are in this remote retreat seldom, if ever, heard of. Many of the inhabitants did not, I believe, at the time of my visit, know that A raham Lincoln had fallen asleep, or that Lee had sorrendered to the superior strength and strategy of Grant. I stopped by the roadside and asked a worthy matron if she knew of the successful landing of the great cable; but her emphatic Dutch denial convinced me that no taidings of its inception and successful completio u had ever reached her. The Dutch characteristics of the dwellers are very marked. They still clim; to the hipped roofs and far-projectings caves of their forefathers. The damsels have, as in day, of yore, bright red cheeks, and eyes roguish end ugh to set the hearts of the lads

mare, with her whole nine fold, seems to make

As might be exp ected, in a community where As might be expected, in a community where the vital forces are not subject to severe drafts, the people are gene rally long-lived. I saw and conversed with one old man who had reached the ripe age of fourse, we and ten, who inhabited the cottage where Ano be stopped to rest after his capture. He was foul of anecdote and story, and took pleasure in tel ling me of bygone times. He remembered well that appearance of the Father of his Country, whom he had frequently seen in his earlier years, and could talk by the hour of the Skinners and Clove-boys, the records of whose bold raids and actions had been familiar to him from his early youth.

As we journeyed through the Hollow we came across a little school-house, . roughly made of boards, which was curiously, berehed upon a gore of land formed by a tork, id-shaped lane which crossed the main road. As we approached it my guide told me that if was populated. larly supposed to be the identical , chool-house which Ichabod Crane taught in, "fra 'm whence, in a drowsy summer's day, the low n 'urmur of pupils' voices" conning over their les 'ons was heard of old, "like the hum of a bec-hix 'e;" but the accuracy of the tradition he could not vouch for. We entered the school, and foun a the children usually are. One boy was pullin a a cancing-jack behind the teacher's back, and a girl was drawing an animal of uncouth propor tions on her slate; but these shortcomings on the part of these members of the rising genera-tion were not peculiar to the pupils of Sleeo Hollow academy only. I had been, I recol-lected, a boy myself once, and therefore for gave

After bidding the teacher and scholars of this retired institution farewell, we found ourselves in the village again. Here the drowsy feeling which possessed me while in the Hollow passed away. It appeared as if we were breathing a new atmosphere, less oppressive, and fuller of

oxygen than the other.

As we approached the Andre monument from the south we saw, not far from it, the foundation of a structure evidently ecclesiastical from its shape. I asked what it was. "It is." said my fidus Achates, "the beginning of the Memorial Church of Washington Irving, When alive, the great author, though truly catholic in his feelings, was a devout member of the Episco-pal communion, and as a remembrance of his connection with them the Episcopalians are erect-ing this memorial of him."

"Is 'it not singular," I asked, "that a memorial should take this form? Irving was but a laymar,, and never employed his pen in the defense of 'als faith. Why erect a church to him? No P ante, nor Shakespeare, much less a Cervantes, Pante, nor Shakespeare, much less a Cervantes, Jaas been honored so. Louis Philippe, it is true, made Victor Hugo a peer of France, and Victoria made Macaulay a peer of the realm, and Queen Anne desired to make Jonathan Swift a bishop; but this is a tribute to the worth of literature which far surpasses them all."

"You look at it in the wrong light," rejoined my companion. "Washington Irving was not only a great writer, but he was an exemplary Christian, and it seems to me quite appropriate that he should be honored by his

propriate that he should be honored by his friendly admirers by a temple erected for the worship of the living God, whom he de-lighted to serve. This will be a source of continnal benefit to the entire community: tain from which will issue the solid benedits accruing to society from the active workings of an effective religious organization. What better

memorial can mortal desire than this?"

I did not argue the point further, but left if to go back to the personal reminiscences of Irving, with which my companion had inte-

'Was Irving a man of much humor in private life ?" I asked.

"Very great," was the response. "No man could perceive the comical aspect of a subject quicker than he could. When he arst moved into this region—I think it was about eighteen hundred and thirty-seven—he was very much atmoyed by the theits which some bold boys perpetrated upon his truit. One tree in par-ticular, which stood at a distance from his cottage, and which bore apples of a choice kind, was yearly stripped by them. He determined to stop their visitations by a method which was peculiar to him. Learning one day from his gardener that a squad of them were on the premises, after placing him in a certain spot and telling him what to do, he described a circuit, and from the opposite side came upon the boys unexpectedly. He having very recently settled in the neighborhood, they were not familiar with his appearance, and went on pocketing and munching the apples with the ut-

"After surveying them awhile, he singled out the lad who apparently assumed the post of leader, and addressed him:-

"Boy,' he said, 'those are very woor apples. I know where there is a tree on which there is a far better kind."

"Where is it" asked the wary marauder.
"'Over yonder,' rejoined Mr. Irving, indicating the direction of the cottage.

We are afraid the old gentleman will catch us,' replied the urchin. "He is not there now,' said Mr. Irving; 'you will be perfectly safe. Come with me; but do not make any noise, lest he should over-

hear us. "In a few moments the party were on the march for the new foraging ground, Mr. Irving leading. For safety's sake they alvanced in single file, and sought the shelter afforded by the east side of a stout prickly hedge, which intervened between them and the house. Ere

long the voice of the gardener was heard near "Be quiet,' said their leader, 'or we shall be discovered. Keep near to the bedge, every one

Fear made them bug closely to the covert, which they imagined only concealed them from the dreaded proprietor. The thorns pricked sorely: but the greater danger which was imminent made them indifferent to the pain inflicted by them.

'Soon they approached the desired apple-tree, and as they gathered around it, saw the gardener approaching from a direction which made escape ampossible.

"Boys, said Mr. Irving, 'this is the tree I spoke of, and I am the owner of it-Mr. Irving, 'Great fear began at once to be visible en

every face. "'Do not be afraid,' he continued, 'I shall not punish you; the prickly hedge has done that sufficiently already. I only ask that, when you want to eat my fruit, you will come to me and ask for it. I do not like to have my property taken without my permission.

The lad who was the ringleader in this affair told me in after years of the details of it himself, and added that the rebuke was so thorough that he never robbed Mr. Irving's or any other apple orchard again.

'Another story characteristic of him is current among us, to this effect:-"Many years ago, when the Episcopal church became too small for the increasing wants of

it. This question was under consideration at a meeting of the vestry, of which Mr. Irving was a member. One or two of the gentlemen present were in favor of building the enlarged portion of brick, the material of which the body of the edifice is composed. One or two more hoped ere long to have a new edifice of stone erected, and were therefore in tavor of making the enlargement, which they alleged was to be but a temporary matter, of wood. Both parties held tenaciously to their views, and eventually the discussion, though entirely courteous, waxed warm, without any apparent possibility of its coming to a successful issue either way. At this juncture Mr. Irving, who had been sit-ting quietly in his chair during the contest, and

who was keenly enjoying the scene, said:—
"I have listened with interest to the discussion now going on. Our friend General Webb wants the addition to be built of brick because it will correspond better with the rest of the editice; on the other side, our friend Mr. Smith thinks it should be constructed of wood for the reason that it will be anything but a permanent affair. Now I propose a compromise. Suppose we build it of wood and paint it to imitate brick. we build it of wood and paint it to imitate brick-work, then both parties will be satisfied. "The question was settled as General Webb wanted it by this timely hit.

"On another occasion, in the same body, a discussion arose concerning the appointment of delegates to the diocesan convention which was soon to be held. A majority were in favor of sending new men each year, thus allowing the whole body to have eventually the opportunity of sharing in the deliberations of the council. Mr. H—, a veteran member of the vestry, was of the other way of thinking, and, notwitbstanding he was in the minority, held to his opinion strenuously. At the time he was declarated to the council of the co declaring his views, his dog, a faithful but harmless creature, by the name of Trip, lay peacefully slumbering at his feet. Trip was his mas-fully slumbering at his feet. Trip was his mas-ter's inseparable companion, and followed him everywhere he went, except to church on Sun-day. The return of this day he always seemed cognizant of, and never offered to accompany his master to hear the preaching. On the occasion referred to Trip was, as I have said, sleeping at his master's teet, while his master, standing erect, was advocating his position with all the eloquence he could summon to his aid. At intervals expressions of disapproval were heard from the other members, but without effect. Mr. - would not be put down.

"At length, an opportunity occurring, Mr. Irving, who had been listening with great patience, obtained possession of the floor, and

"Mr. Chairman:-While I listen with pro-found respect to our friend, I claim that he has come here for the purpose, and is at this present time carrying out a preconceived plan for sent time carrying out a preconceived plan for intimidating us, and compelling us to vote as he wishes us. He has the advantage of us. I for one desire to say something upon this subject, but am afraid to so long as he is guarded as he is by his ferocious white dog. Let him be removed from the room, and our courage will return to us again.

"This sally was received with an outburst of hearty laughter, in which even Mr. Hjoined, and the question was at once settled as

he majority desired." With anecdotes of this nature my companion entertained me until I had left Sleepy Hollow behind and was on the steambout wharf again. My trip had been a most delightful one, and though I dearly loved Irving before I visited the scene of his "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," yet my reverence and affection for him seemed greatly heightened by my visit to his enchanted valley. Some day I hope to behold it again.— Harper's Magazine for December.

THE OTERO MURIDER.

Trial of Francisco Viele.

Francisco Viele was on Mond ay arraigned in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Lott presiding, for the murder of Don Jose Garcia Otoro, in Novembor, 1905, for which two men-Gonzales and Pellicer-have already suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and before their death charged Viele with being the principal in the affair.

The court room and galleries were densely crowded, and although referring to a subject the details of which have been fully laid before the public, the greatest interest seemed to be attached by those present to the proceedings, and anxiety evinced by them to hear again the evidence relating to the murder, thinking, no doubt, that some new facts would develop themelves either in favor of or against the chances of the accused.

CALLING THE JURY.

The panel from which the jurors was to be chosen was exceedingly long, containing the names of no less than 250 persons, every one of whom was closely examined as to his competency to serve on a jury. The questions usual on such occasions were put to each person, and in addition he was asked on this trial, "Do you entertain any prejudices against foreigners or Roman Catholics? The greater number stated that they had already formed an opinion on the subject; others said they had a decided objection to capital punishment, and one in particular went so far as to say that if he were to serve on such a jury he would never be instrumental in hanging a fellow-being.

The defendant's counsel peremptorily chal-lenged some, and the District Attorney rejected

others, so that up to 3 o'clock a jury could not be obtained out of the panel of two hundred and fifty—only eleven having been accepted. The Judge then adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock this morning, giving orders for the summoning, in the meantime, of a new panel of nifty, from which to select the required solitary

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner remained in court during the entire sitting, and did not appear nervous or agitated in the slightest degree; on the contrary, he looked far more like a spectator than the principal actor in a drama the last act of which may terminate with his own life. He was neatly dressed in a short coat and dark grey pants, with cloth shoes, His jet black hair was combed and brushed with great care, and his whole ap-pearance denoted a little preparation and cleanly

He sat between his interpreter and one of the Metropolitan police, and evidently enjoyed his conversation with the former, as he was frequently noticed to smile and to enjoy the answers which some of those who were being questioned as to their competency for jurors gave to the examining counsel. He evinced the deepest interest in the "challenging," word of which was conveyed to him by the inter-preter. On being told to stand up and confront each accepted juror, he did so with the greates alactity, facing the juror steadily and fixedly without the least apparent sign of trepidation or excitement; and, all through, the closest observer could not detect anything in his con-

duct to denote the slightest uneasiness. Still, there was nothing of bravado to be noticed in his actions. He remained exceedingly quiet and attentive, and, with the exception of an occasional smile, no more placed and tranquil countenance was visible in the court room yesterday than that of Francisco Viele. charged with being the principal, at least an accessory, to one of the most coid-blooded and unprovoked murders that has ever been committed within the limits of the State of New York.—N. Y. Herald.

The Georgia Vagrant Law.—The operation of the Georgia Vagrant law is, in some cases, ex-ceedingly harsh. For example: Rev. William, Fincher, a colored man of character and respect. ability, was employed by the Georgia Ecqual Rights Association as a missionary and teacher. The association paid him from its fund, supplied mainly by the benevolent societies in the North, a stated salary of \$35 a month. He was actively engaged in the discharge of his duties. and was in "independent circums' ances." This industrious and useful member of society was arrested as a vagrant and fentenced to the chain-gaug for twelve months. The case was appealed and the judgment reaffirmed. Mr. Fincher is now undergoing his sentence. So says the Washington correspondent of the Cinthe society, a movement was made to enlarge | cinnasi Gazette,

Bread and Cheese and Kisses.

BY ALFRED CROWQUILL Love finding trade fail, as many trades will, In a matter-of-fact world like this is, Found, that if he would do any business at all,

He must mix bread and cheese with his kisses So to it he went, quite disgusted and sad; His doves stole the corn from the peasant; While he in the milky-way found all he'd need To make his cheese taste nice and pleasant.

What a trade did he drive! He began to look up As he winked at the young eager misses; For he knew, though they asked for the bread That in fact they but came for the kisses.

This was all very well for a honeymoon month, Then the thing became really quite crazing; or the kisses were growing quite stale on the

Whilst the bread and cheese trade was amazing,

A Christmas Plum Pudding, with or without Eggs.

Take two pounds of bread-crumbs that have been well sifted through a colander; two table-spoonsful of flour; half an ounce of ground allspice, and one pound of moist brown sugar, rub these ingredients thoroughly well together; chop one pound of suet very fine, and thoroughly mix in with the other things. Wash well, in tepid water, a pound and a half of raisins, and stone them, or two pounds of Sultana raisins which require no stoning, and are equally good, though more expensive; chop these, not too fine, and well mix in; then a pound of well-washed currents, and a quarter of a pound of candled peel cut into lumps, not slices. Having mixed all this together, make the whole sufficiently moist with a little alerthe whole sufficiently moist with a little ale; well butter one or more large basins; press the mixture into the bottom of each (or they will not turn out in good shape), and when filled to a trifle above the brim of the basin, spread some flour on the top, and tie the basin down with a well-wetted cloth; place the pudding in boiling water, let it boil up rapidly, and so continue for four hours; then take it up, remove the cloth basis of the continue for four hours; then take it up, remove the cloth, but do not turn it out of the basin. The next day, or when wanted for use, put the pudding to warm for two hours in a moderately warm oven, then take it out, turn it from the bas n on the dish in which it is to be sent to table. With the handle of a teaspoon or the blade of a fruit-knife, make inclsions in different parts of the pudding, and pour on brandy or rum, then sift powdered sugar over. It is obvious that this pudding must be made the day before it is required for use, and it is auch better for being so. Eggs a e not necessary to give either richness or flavor, or to "bind the pudding;" the ale and the flour will do that. Eggs render the mass thoroughly indigestible; but if they must still be had, and we again repeat that they are not needed, eight eggs, well beaten and strained, can be used instead of the ale. Great care is necessary in all puddings of the kind, not to make them too wet, or they will

be heavy, and to thoroughly mix the ingredients separately.

Another.—Grate three-quarters of a pound of a stale loaf, leaving out the crusts; chop very time three-quarters of a pound of firm beef suct (if you wish your pudding less rich, half a pound will do); mix well together with a quarter of a pound of flour; then add a pound of currants, well washed and well dried; half a pound of raisins stoned, and the peel of a lemon, very finely shred and cut; four ounces of candied peel, either lemon orange or citems or all winds. peel, either lemon, orange, or citron, or all mingled together (do not cut your peel too small, or its flavor is lost); six ounces of sugar, a small teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, well beaten; mix teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, well beaten; mix all thoroughly together with as much milk as suffices to bring the pudding to a proper consistency; grate in a small nutmeg, and again stir the mixture vigorously. Butter your mould or basin, which you must be sure to fill quite full, or the water will get in and spoil your handiwork; have your pudding-cloth scrupulously clean and sweet, and of a proper thickness; tie down searcely, and hell for some or even eighthours.

African Exploration.

LEITER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE. At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, the Secretary read a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated from Ngomano, Royuma river, 18th May. The Doctor had pene trated thirty miles further than his furthest point in 1861, and was preparing for his advance to the unknown northern extremity of Lake Nyassa. On the arrival of his party at the mouth of the Royuma, it was found impossible to discover a path for the camels through the mangrove swamps. The vessel consequently proceeded twenty-five miles further to the north, and a good harbor and starting-point were then found in Milkindany bay. The harbor within the bay is land-locked, and has good anchorage in ten to fourteen fathoms, From this piace they marched overland to the southwest, and on arriving on the banks of the Rovuma, followed its course to the junction of the Lorndi, a river coming from the southwest, and considered by Dr. Livingstone to be a continuation of the main stream.

The chief of Ngomano, at the junction, proved most friendly, and the Doctor intended to make this his headquarters until he had felt his way round Lake Nyassa. The Royuma is flanked on both sides by a chain of hills from four bundred to six hundred feet high, covered with dense entangled jungle. natives, the Makonde tripe, were found to be willing workers, and sided in clearing a path for the men and animals. Traces of coal were tound on the banks of the river. Colonel Playfair (ber Majesty's consul at Zanzibar) stated that the harbor at which Dr. Livingstone's expedition di embarked had only recently been discovered. He had no doubt that other harbors existed on the eastern coast, as it had never yet been thoroughly surveyed. Opposite the island of Zanzibar a new harbor had recently been found, and a port established there by the

The Newspapers of New England. A list of the newspapers of New England, excepting those of Boston, is published in the Advertiser's Gazette. In Maine there are, it appears, 43 journal of all classes; in New Hampshire, 34; in Vermont, 39; in Massachusetts (excluding Boston), 82; in Rhode Island, 16; and in Connecticut, 38. Total, 252, Adding the estimated number of journals, periodicals, etc., of all classes in Boston—75 in all—the aggregate would be 327. This figure does not include the

weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly journals issued from the offices of the daily papers. Of the 43 journals in Maine 21 are Republican and 9 are Democratic. The others are neutral, independent, religious, agricultural, literary, commercial, etc. The classification in the other States is as follows—Republican journals in New States is as follows—Republican journals in New Hampshire, 15; Democratic journals, 7; other journals, 12. Republican journals in Vermont, 23; Democratic, 6; others, 10. Massachusetts (except Boston), Republican journals, 61; Démocratic, 6; "Conservative," 1 (the Chelsea Budetin); other journals, 14. Rhode Island, Republican journals, 5; Democratic, 1 (the Republican journals, 5; Democratic, 1 (the Providence Post); neutral, 7; others, 3. Con-necticut, Republican journals, 21; Democratic, 10; all others, 7. The total number of Republi-can journals, as above, is 146; Bemocratic jour-

Americans in Paris -The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of Bowles,

Americans registered at the office of Bowles, Brevet & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending November 30:—

E. V. der. Edward Gould Buffum, Robert O. Faiter, Mrs. R. O. Failer, Lawson Valentine, Mrs. L. Valentine, Mrs. J. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, P. C. Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, W. R. Robeson, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Tucker, E. W. Morton Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Collins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Curits, Mr. and Mrs. W. Somers, J. R. Price, Master Price, Philadelphia; S. Wadsworth Russel, Connecticut; Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Alabama; William Glenn, Cincinnati; W. R. Stanfield, Charles G. Haves, Mr. and Mrs. Delano, Kenton Saulnier, J. T. Kilbreth, F. F. Marbary, J. O. B. Isman, James Lesieur, Clinton Ogivic, F. O. C. Darley, Edward May, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mastings, C. A. Greemos, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Strong, Philip Carpenter, Theedore B. Carpenter, Chleago; Henry Adams, London; J. H. Fanner, North Carchina; S. H. Blake and wife; L. W. A. Blake, Bangor, Maine.

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