THE BARY'S DRAWER.

ntiju tone ne mas i pubre.

There's a little drawer in my chamber, disarded, with tenderest care. Where the dirty clothes are typing. That my draing shall never wear, And there, while the hours are waning, I disard show a baby. Close to my sohing breast.

My darling's presty, white garments? I wrought, sitting apart, While his mystic life was throbbing Under my besting heart. And often my kappy dreaming Breaks in a little song. Like the murmur of birds at prooding. When the days are warm and long.

I finished the sisinty wardrobe, And the drawer was almost full With robes of the finest muslin, Andreseas of the whitest wool.

I filded them all together, with a rose for every pair, Smiling, and saying, "Gem fragrant, Fis for my prince to wear"

the radiant summer moraing,

So full of a mather's joy;
"Thank God, he is fidt and perfect,
My heautiful, new born boy."

Let him wear the pretty white garments I wrought while sitting apart Lay him, so sweet and so helpless, Here, close to my throthing heart. Many and many an evening I sat, since my baby carne, Saying. "What do the angels call him?" For he died without a name, Sit while the hours are waning. And the house is all at real, And faney a baby neating Close to my sching breast

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALLACE, AT BELLEFONTE.

The Issues of the Campaign.

BELLEFONTE, PA., Aug. 24, '69. Senator Wallace, of Clearfield, spoke this evening here in the Court House to a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy. He said:

At the threshold of a Gubernatorial campaign in a great State like ours, in which the results are to be potential as without as within our borders, it might seem appropriate to discuss the might seem appropriate to discuss the grave questions in national politics which present themselves on every hand. The short-comings of a national administration that assumed the reins of power with flattering promises of reform and good governnment; the fatuity of its official head in surrounding himself with advisers without experience and counselors without knowledge; their utter failure to create and sustain a cy in our national affairs either foreign or internal; the broken pledges for retrenchment and economy, the unsatisfactory condition of financial affairs; the increased rates of interest; the prostrated condition of all kinds of business; and the onorous and never-ending weight of taxation, are themes upon each of which the people think and foel deeply and to these we might with profit devite our attention in the pending But matters of serious me ment'claim our attention nearer home, and remembering that our institutions are founded upon the principles of local self-government, and that the protection of our personal rights and of those lesse but important forms and privileges which aid in making up our form of government, is vital to its success as a whole, it becomes our duty to closely seem the condition of affairs in our State government, and to learn by calm scrutiny there, whether the agents we have employed in its administration have been faithful to their trust, and are worthy of a renewal of our confidence That a wide spread sentiment of dissat isfaction exists, nay more, that the prevailing tone of the people and the prese of the Commonwealth, is against the official fealty and personal purity of the mass of those who have made and exccuted our laws in the past three years, will scarcely be disputed. Such a sen-timent could not exist unsupported by facts, and it is our business in this can-

vass to test its truth
We broadly charge ment of good government, in every es sential feature necessary to the protec-tion of the rights of the people, the ad-ministration of John W. Geary has been a failure. He is the Executive head and the policy dictated and the ends obtained are equally chargeable his account, and he is justly responsible for the misdeeds of his subordinates and of those whose policy was moulded as his dictation

He is responsible, that the expenses of the State government are larger now than during the war, and are increasing; that the treasury of the State is managed in the interest of a corrupt ring and the money of the people used to fusten new burdens upon them; that un-blushing corruption is boldly charged upon the incumbents of place: that private registation; to the deviate of the proble good, rapidly increases; that monopolies are created and given power to oppress the citizen in his business; that the indichary are attacked and the sanctity of the organic law overridden for a price; that legislative borers and corrupt officials awarm around the sente of power, and fatten on the body politic and the wast revenues that flow into the coffers of the Commonwealth are diverted from their locitimate and conatinational p roose in payment of the State dete, and are applied to the main-tenance of a horde of unnecessary hire-

langue of a norde of unnecessary mre-lings about the legislative and executive departments of the State government. This is no fancy picture, but is the portrayal of sober but startling reglities, and its truth will be demonstrated by an investigation of the subject .

The expense of the State government during the last three years of the was-under the administration of Governor

the administration of flow Geary, they were in Foreighe year sending December

The expenses of 1868, it is thus seen, are \$245,518 greater than were those of berence thereto by the Executive. other without the authority of the pec-

All ad reason that can

truth be rendered for this frightful in crease of expenditure.

a hideous it ality, and only those who have watched its operations and seen its slimy fold again and again coned around men whose constituents elected them as Its manipulations of men and its almost its manipulations of men and the almost universal success in its movements, can justly appreciate the victous influence it exerts. The treasury of the State it re-gards as its inheritance and the money of the people at its legacy. To fill the Treasury and not pay the debt, to handle the deposits and realize cent. per cent. from their skillful manipulation, to redeem the loan bearing five per cent and replace it with one bearing six, by an adroit arrangement with those in power, have been some of its exploits in the past three years. Previous to 1867 mass of our debt paid an interest of but five per cent., but under the shallow pretext that it was over due, the ring enacted the law of February 2d, 1867, by which the Treasurer was authorized to redeem the overdue five per cont.

loans and replace them with a loan
bearing six per cent. In this arrangement the hand of Governor Gearg is plainly seen, for without his consent it could not have been the law.

A loan of more than twenty three

millions of dollars bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. was transmuted, by this operation, into a six per cent. loan, and the amount of interest payable by the people, in 1866, was \$1.892.105, was increased in 1867 to \$2_c 257,033,or over 350,000 of an increase in the first year. In 1868, we paid 1,979-690 in interest, or \$87,000 more than we had to pay in 1865. The expense of placing the new loan paid by the State was nearly \$90,000, making an aggregate of over a half a million of dollars paid since 1867 to enrich the Treasury ring. All of this twenty-three millions of six per cent, loan is yet to mature and upon it this year and each succeeding year until payment, \$230,000 more of your money than before was necessary, must be paid in interest. These figures are from the official documents, and the same documents. ments show that the State Treasurer had in his hands, in 1867, an average monthly batance of over three and a half millions of dollars, and in 1868, his average monthly balance was over two millions three hundred thousand dollars. With these princely revenues at their command what could not the treasury ring effect? Large fortunes flowed gently into the laps of these shrewd financiers and they controlled every appointment to power and place. No law could be passed against their will and their assistance in legislation was a guaranty of success. No bill was ever pussed in which these men were interested that was refused the signature of the Governor, and he never mittated a financial movement against

their will. . That corrupting and debasing influences surround and pervade the at-mosphere of the State capital, scarce needs proof. The closing hours of the last session of the legislature were full of proofs of the wealth, the power and the corrupt purposes of the Treasury ring, and so vile and base have we be come; and so plainly was the power of money in legislation proved, that the moral sense of the people who hear me would be shocked at its recital and the outrageous character of the transaction almost stamps it as a falsehood Such things could not be, had we a firm and nure executive. The knowledge that the calm and intelligent scrutiny of a capable and honest Governor was to be fastened upon their deeds, and that the veto power would be exercised in holding them and their purchased privileges up to the scorn and execration of an disclosed on the passage of the bill, did outraged people, would go far to deter these men from corrupting the weak and purchasing the corrupt. The evil is a terrible reality. It confronts us in high places and it sape the vitals of the The remedy rests with the peo-State. ple alone.

The vast increase in private legislaion and the many corporate monopolies granted, to the injury of the people, can best be shown by a comparison of

different periods. Under the administration of Governor Packer, during 1858, 1859 and 1860, there were passed a total of 2,019 bills which became laws, or an annual average of 673. During 1874, 1865 and 1866, under Governor Curtin, there were ate legislation, to the detriment of the passed 3,131 bills which became laws. or an annual average of 1,044. Whilst during the sessions 1867, 1868 and Governor Geary's three years, 1869. 3,689 bills became laws, showing an annual average of 1,223, or nearly double the average during Governor Packer's term. The necessity for spec-Packer's term. The necessity for special legislation during the war was tar greater than since, and the amendment to the constitution depriving the legislature of power to enact laws in cases in which the courts have jurisdiction in the hands of a firm executive officer, would have vestly decreased the absount of these vicious ensotments. Scores of lawmare found upon the statute books of 1867, 1868 and 1869, in which the courts were vested with the control of the subject, yet favoritism, or some other reason, secured the approval of under, the ladministration of Governor and in which special privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period and in which the peculiar vocation of the period and in which the peculiar vocation of the period and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the period privileges are secured and in which the peculiar vocation of the peculiar vocatio ing the poster of those already grapted, their profits may be estimated and the vice of the system understood. Two 'thirds' of this legislation is unnecessary and detrimental to the people, and their safety demanded a clearly defined

power to appoint over one addition to those already in commis-sion. Stick a bradited thickiplying

hands of the Executive. He has failed to apply it and has aided and abetted

the wrong.
The deliberate overthrow of a judicial district, the attempt to nullify the will of the people of that district in the choice of their judge, and the palpable violation of the Constitution incurred in so doing, all are chargeable directly to John W. Geary, for the bill was right of its passage, under circumstances which conclusively prove his knowledge of its purpose and character. If he knew these, is it unjust to charge that he knew how it was passed and what base means secured the neces sary majority for its speedy enactment? If the judiciary are to be attacked and the express will of the people defied by the use of money in a corrupt combina-tion, of what value are our institutions, and whose life or property is secure? John W. Geary possessed the knowledge of the wrong and the power to prevent it, and failed to use them, and

He is justly responsible for the infamy.

Under the provisions of the law enacted in days when national debts were not considered national blessings, and atill unrepealed, certain revenues belong-ing to the State were to be applied to the payment of the State debt through the operations of a Sinking Fund. 1860, the last year of Gov. Packer's administration, \$45,346,000 have gone into the treasury. By far the larger into the treasury. By war the larger portion of this proceeds from the rove-nues specifically applied by law to the payment of the debt, and yet the debt now is only about four millions less than it was in 1860, and this calculated cludes the loans for military purposes, and to redeem the overdue loan have those millions gone, and why is the State debt still so large? The mismanagement of the finances of the State, never so great as within the last three years, the payment of largely increased salaries, the employment of pasters and folders and other useless officials, the increase in the amount of interest, and the necessities of the Treesury ring, have combined to increase our expenses to so great an extent as to divert those large revenues from their proper desti-nation and therefore the debt, still exists Strengous efforts were, made at the close of the last session of the legislature to have the surplus in the Treasury applied toward the payment of the debt maturing, and a section was placed in the appropriation bill by the united vote of all the Democrats and a part of the Republicans, ordering the anticipation of the payment of about \$800,000 thereof out of the surplus then in the Treas-This would have saved the State 00. The bill was then sent to the committee of conference, and they struck this section out at the command of the Treasury ring. When the bill came up in the Senate, on final passage, in this form, it was voted down by a vote of 22 to 10, mainly because of the ownission of this amendment and of the payment of the pasters and folders in the House. Seven Republicans voted with the Democrats and defeated the bill and affirmed the wisdom of the amendment. Yet, within three days four of those Republicans changed from and voted with their brethren to reconsider the bill and they passed it by a vote of I7 to 16, two Republicans voting with the Democrats against the bill, and one Democrat vot-

too weak or he was the tool of the Treasury ring; in either case, he is unfit for the place he fills. The administration of John W. Geary is a failure, the name of legislator under his rule has become a husing and a re-proach, the feir fame of our noble Com-monwealth is tarnished, her revenues are wasted, and her debt unnaid; her nagnificent resources lie undaveloped or private enterprise must do the work the power to guide the State in her no-ble career of progress, and to give to her that place among her sisters for which nature has fitted her, must be sought elsewhere than in the feeble capacity of him who now is her Chief Executive; and we point with confidence to the man of our choice, to him who has grappled with the rugged realities of our mountains and our valleys, and by his indomitable energy has made them the sources and the avenues of untold riches, to him who with strong mind and iron will has concentrated all his powers in her development, to him who has by these acts proved his capacity to successfully manage and control his own business, to him who has by his business intellect, his upright deportment, his spotlets character and his deeds of charity, won the highest grade among his fellow men—to Asa Packer, the successful business man, as the man whom Pennsylvania now needs to banish corruntion, to pay her debt, restore her credit and develop her resources.

ing with the Republicans for the bill. By this vote the State lost at least \$50,-

not the Executive do his duty and send

it back without his signature

He was

[Immense Applause.]... With unisemly haste Governror Geary transmitted to the legislature the resolutions of Congress proposing the Fineenth Amendment, and in doing so he declares, "I cordially approve this action of the Mational Congress and unbesitatingly recommend the prompt ratification of the same by the Lesisla-

He thus initiates the gross wrong that has been posperrated upon the pospic of the State, Supern in support a consti-tution which emphatically declares that the right of sources shall yest in one class of citizens to the exchasion of all their safety demanded a clearly defined others, he recommends the destruction policy on this subject and a rigid ad of that rule and the substitution of an-

ment thut that endeavor to gross a wrong has been perpetrated up-

and to rightion of their right to pass

on their constituents by the Legislature against the ratification, and their right general laws as far as possible. The remedy for this minelfief twas in the to be heard before their wordiet was reto be heard before their verdiet was reto be heard before their verdiet was reto be learn as was their right
versel, was as clear as was their right
to be the guestion originally. It to fine upon the question originally. It has not entered into the canvass in the election of a single member or senator and nearly all of those who voted for its adoption in 1869, voted against an amendment of the same character in 1868, known as the Hickman resolution. So determined were they in their refusal to permit the voice of the people to be heard, that in the Senate, on the lith of March, the Rudicals, by a strict party vote, refused to postpone the question for two weeks in order that an oppor-tunity might be had for the people to be heard by petition and remonstrance on the subject. Never before was the right of petition denied in a Pennsylvania Senato. In the same body resolutions providing for the preparation of a bill to submit the question of ratification of the amendment to the people a the polls in October, and to postponene-tion until the result was ascertained was also voted down by the Radicals, every man of them voting against submitting the question to the people. In the House the same proposition was sub-mitted and there, too, the Radicals refused, by a strict party vote, to submit the question to a vote of the people— The resolution ratifying the amendment was then adopted, in both branches, by the votes of the Radical members and Senators, and we appeal from them to you. The question for you to determine Was it right for you to pass upon so vital a charge as this, or will you be bound without your consent or opportu-nity to express your dissent? The sentiment of the people of the State is unmistakable against the ratification of the

mistakable against the ratification of the amendment. Yet Radical orators argue that the question is settled and cannot be re-opened, and that, therefore, you should not punish them for their violation of duty. The principle of loyal government is violated by the servants of the people, who declare themselves their masters. The inherent powers of the people to determine for themselves their rule of suffrage and to adopt or their rule of suffrage and to adopt or reject their organic laws, is denied and trampled upon; and they are deliberately told they are without remedy and that their faithless agents should again be employed. Can impudence further go? The right of repeal exists, and inheres in equity and justice. The forms of our constitution, and the sovereignty of the people, as well as the powerful voice of our great State, when deliberately announced through the ballot, will demonstrate to the petty tyrants who would thus deprive us of our dearest rights, that fraud and chicanery upon four millions of people will not win, and that the voice of Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Federal arch, is not for

[Great ap-

RIPE WHEAT.

but is against the ratification of the

We bont to-day o er a coffined form,
And our tears fell softly down;
We looked our last on the aged tace,
With its look of peace, its patient grace,
And hair like a silver crown

Fifteenth Amendment

plause]

We touched our own to the clay-cold hands, From life's long labor at rest.
And among the blossoms, white and sweet,
We noted a bunch of golden wheat.
Clapsed close to the silent breast

The blossoms whispered of fadeless bloom, Of a land where fall no tears. The ripe wheat to'd of toll and care, The patient waiting the trusting prayer, The garnered good of the years

We know not what work his hands have found, What rigged places his feet.
What cross was hie what blackness of night—
We saw but the peace, the blossoms white,
And the bunch m ripened wheat

As each goes up from the fields of earth, Bearing the treasures of life, God looks for some gattered grain of good, From the harvest that shining stood, But waiting the reaper's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go Not only bent with blossoms sweet— Not bent with doubt and bardened with fe And dead, dry hunks of the watered years— But laden with golden wheat

A Remarkable Dream. Last winter, in one of the London pa pers, an article appeared suggesting the hypothesis which might account for some of the unexplained phenomena of dreams. The writer recognized as an undoubted fact the frequent communication between the minds of persons far separated from each other; so that simultaneous impressions were made on those minds, not only in sleep but also in waking hours. He supposed, then, that there might be a power in nature whereby a brain, intensely excited, might send forth impulses—maves, perhaps—such as should, in an instant, perhaps—such as shound, in an including reach another brain, and convey thoughts and images from the first to the second. He suggested that, by a process to which the movements of electricity and magnetism would afford at least distant analogies, minds in sympathy with each other might thus share a common experience. He would in this way explain the many well attented instances in which relatives have been impressed with the fact of the dream. death of some object of love, dying, it may be, thousands of miles away; so at the very moment of discass, they have felt and said that death had taken

Reading this article, I was reminded of a narrative that I had heard from an intimate triend, of a dream which he had had three years previously, and which two of his friends had also dreamed at the same hour. I herefore ask-ed him to give me, in writing, the sub-stance of what he had told me, and I am sure that none can read it without feeling that it was, indeed a remarkable

I need only add that my friend is a gentleman and a scholar, of high cul-

dream

ture and of most ut the cost that his two and in whose ve

the dream which expited your interest last summer.

In the fall of 1865-I think it was it sion. Stick a hradited table plying and the Executive. I amount of November—white I was officially overloads, the mouth of November—white I was land destroys at most undertary rule of calling the control of the people was surfaced by the people was officially and the city of New York was a far as possible. The larging the restification, and their right member, distinctly, hearing the clock strike twelve as I lay in bed, watching the amouldering fire, until drowsiness crept over me and I slept. I had hardly lest consciousness when I seemed to hear loud and confused noises, and felt's a choking sensation at my throat as if it were grasped by a strong hand. I awoke (as it seemed) and found myself lying on my back on the cobble stones narrow street, writhing in the grip of a low browed, thick set man, with 'unkempt" hair and grizzled beard, who, with one hand at my throat and holding my wrist with the other, threw his weight upon me and held me down. From the first I knew that his desire was to kill me, and my struggles were for life. I recall, distinctly, the sense of horror at first, and then that of furious determination which took possess sion of me. I did not make a sound but with a sudden effort threw hin half off of me, clutched him frantically by the hair and in my agony bit furi-ously at his throat. Over and over we rolled upon the stones. My strength began to give way before the fury of my struggles. I saw that my antago met felt it and emiled a ghaetly smile of triumph.

Presently I saw him reach forth his hand and grasp a bright hatchet. Even in this extremity I noticed that the hatchet was new and apparently unused with glittering head and white polished liandle. I made one more tremendous fight for life. For a second I held my enemy powerless and saw, with such a thrill of delight as I cannot forget, the horror stricken faces of friends within a rod of us, rushing to my rescue. As the foremost of them sprang upon the back of my antagonist he wrenched has wrist away from me, I saw the hatchet flash above my head and felt instantly a dull blow on my forehead.

I fell back ou the ground, a numb ness apread from my beed over my body, a warm liquid flowed down upon my face and into my mouth, and I remember the taste was of blood, and my "limbs were loosed." Then I thought I was suspended in the air a few feet above my body. I could see myself, as if in a glass, lying on the back, the hatchet sticking in the head, and the ghastliness of death gradually spreading over the face. I noticed especially that the wound made by the hatchet was in the centre of the forehead at right angles to, and divided equally by the line of the hair. I heard the weep-ing of friends, at first loud, then grow-ing fainter and fading away into silence. A delightful sensation of aweet repose without a feeling of fatigue—precisely like that which I experienced years ago at Cape May when beginning to drown-crept over me. I heard exquisite music; the air was full of rare per tumes; I sank upon a bed of downy softness-when, with a start, I awoke The fire still smouldered in the grate, my watch told me I had not been more

than half an hourr leep. Early the next morning I joined an intimate friend, with whom I spent much of my time, to accompany him, as was my daily custom, to the law school. We talked for a moment of various topics, when suddenly he interrupted me with the remark that he had dreamed strangely of me the night

"Tell me," I saked; "what was it?" "I fell asleep," he said, " about twelve, and immediately dreamed that delirium tremens, threw her child out when I heard noise and cries of mur | then jumped out after it An old lish der. Harrying in the direction of the noise, I saw you lying on your back fighting with a rough laboring man who held you down. I rushed forward, but as I reached you he struck you on the head with a hatchet and killed you instantly. Many of our friends were there and we cried bitterly. In a moment I awoke, and so vivid had been the dream that my cheeks were wet with tears.

"What sort of a man was he?" I anked.

"A thick set man, in a flannel shirt and rough trousers; his hair was unof a few days growth."

Within a week I was in Burlington, N. J. I called at a friend's house. "My lituband," said my friend's wite me, "had such a horrid dream about to me, "had such a horrid dream about you the other night. He dreamed that a man killed you in a street fight. He ran to help you, but before he reachthe and then your snemy had killed you with a great club. "O no," cried the husband across the rdom," "he killed you with a hatchet,"

'I may add that these friends of mine were personally unknown to each other. The first one, in New York, dreamed that he was the foremost who reached the scene; the other that he was one of the number who followed; both of

call them. I remembered the remark of old Artaphernes, that dreams are of ten the result of a train of thought started by conversation or reading, or the incidents of waking time, but I could recall nothing, nor could either of my friends cast any circumstance "that ever they hall read. had ever their bridge of the which they could tracathe origin of this remarkable dream. Yourselve markable dream, Yourn etca -

Sometimes of the second second -When Dan Rice's firs' wife ran away with an affinity, the bereaved hus-band said, "It is a comfort to know that she went off with a gentleman.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

A resident of lows died from fright at the eclipse,

-Marchall Wiel is buried, and the Emperor is better.

-Secretary Hoberton is Yet a bachelor geni40, maight 155... -Accounts from Cuba are still flat. tering to the insurgents.

Why is an dyster shelllike a horse Because they can't climb a tree.

-Within ten years past the emigration to this country from Europe is esti-mated at 2,000,000 persons. A Paris muhdress secured the pay. ment of her bill by carrying of the wooden leg of a refactory customer.

-A contemporary thinks that if rain does not soon come to lay the dust, "New Jersey will all blow away." - Remark of an Iowa man during the total eclipse: "Gentlemen, I have been to a hundred circuses, but this beats 'en

all!" -A little Utica girl's definition of wealth is, "to have all the money you want to spend, and to wear button gaitors."

-The largest diamond in the United States is said to have been recently sold at Saratoga for 11,500. It weighs 101 karata.

-An illiterate correspondent, who n given to sporting, wants to know when the "Anglo-Saxon race," he much talk.

-A New York dramatic critic save of a burlesque writer, that he is "more persevering than Banque's ghost, and quite as humorous." —A country paper says there is a man in that vicinity so mean that he sits on

the door-step of the church to save the wear of his pew oushions.

—An urchin on being rebuted for wearing out his stockings at the lost, replied that it souldn't be helped—"toes wiggled and hoels didn t." —A prominent German in St Joseph, Mo, while admiring the eclipse the oth-er day, remarked: "He took shoot like

n pig cabbage cut mit a knife." -The rate at which the new fact trains between New York and Chesgo must travel to be on time is thirty-eight

miles an hour, including stoppages -A wag speaking of the embarks. tion of troops, said. "Notwithstanding many of them leaving blooming wites behind, they go away in transports

-A country newspaper states that a young lady at an amateur concert won a well deserved encore by the exqueste taste with which she sang "An Angels Whisker.

his friends is affecting. For five year or so he has been making his farese? tours, and is tearing him self away again this summer. -h is stated that the president has

-The parting between Dan Raw and

sont a special messenger and a war steamer after Prince Arthur, with an invitation to spend a month at the White House.

-Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minis ter, has recived the honerary title of Uilah," the highest in the Turkis civil service, as a mark of the Sultanesteem for him

-There is a lady living in Wisconsin who was twice married before she was twenty-one years of age, a mother before she was seventeen, and a grandmother before she was thirty-five

—" Employment so certainly produces cheerfulness," says Bishop Hall "that I have known a man to comhome in high spirits from a funeral because he had the management of it

-A woman recently died in Trenton, Michigan, in giving birth to her thirty-first child Among the thirty one were three pair of twins, and the elder of them all is only 29 years old

-An enthusiastic Western weiter says that Anna Dickinson is not pretty but that she is handsome; she is not stylish, but refined, she is lovely, but

not loveable; not stunning, but admirable. window, an

caught the child in her apron, but the mother was "instantly killed" -President Finney once prayed, if a Western paper is to be believed, "Oh Lord, we so abominate ourselves that we could spit in our faces and kick our selves into hell!" Plenty of extemper

raneous prayers are quite as stily -Twenty years ago Pennsylvania was the largest wheat producing State, the Urion. Now it is about the twelfth on the list. The people have turned their attention to the development. that which he hidden in the earth-oil coal and iron.

Good SPELLING. - " Cable, spell Aaron.

"Great A, little a, r-o-n—Aaron
"Very well, Iclinbed, see if you can
spell United States"

"Yes, sir. Great country, httle country, Coup to the head."

-An offended woman, not having a special invitation to the fineral of a pecun invitation to the fineral of near neighbor, sent the following note to the mourners; "I think I have been slighted in being emitted from your list of invitations. We shall probably have fine-all as an emission day. a funeral at our house one of these days and we won't invite you."

-A whisky drinking Irlshman wa bronghe before a magistrate named Por ter, charged with being drank and diof the number who followed; both of delinquent to prison for a month telling which points coincided with my gwn dragan.

These are the nircumstances as I reprisoner's really them.

A Western traveler, having secured half a bed, in order to prevent encroachments, become retiring. His unfortunate sleeping partner, after several thrusts of the sharp remillider, roared out: "Say stranger, if your are a gentleman, you note that heart are stranger, the sharp remillider, roared out: "Say stranger, if you are a gentleman, you note that heart are stranger. situment duck tag distant taileguoi

Mn excepted attior one they will ing with the object of his affection, his affection, his arth, and describing the arth, and describing the arth of the arth of