

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At Inwood Station, near Plymouth, Indiana, on the 9th, a wagon driven by John Wymer, a young farmer, and containing his wife and two little daughters, was struck by a train while crossing the railroad. Wymer and one of the children were killed, Mrs. Wymer and the other child were mortally injured. Wymer had been cautioned about the danger of crossing.

The Nova Scotia Assembly on the 8th discussed a resolution favoring separation from Canada. The resolution was finally carried by a vote of 15 to 6.

Frank Benoit's farm house near Jackson, Minnesota, was burned on the 10th, and his three children, aged from one to five years, perished in the flames.

The boiler in Dana's saw mill, near Richmond, Missouri, exploded on the 10th, killing the proprietor and mortally injuring two other men.

A fire at Honolulu, on April 8th destroyed eight squares of buildings, covering sixty acres of the Chinese quarter. About 8000 persons were made homeless. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000, the insurance at \$230,000. Two lives were lost.

It is believed that the great fire in Hull, Ontario, on the 9th was the work of an incendiary. It appears that Alderman Landrey, on the roof of whose bakery the flames were first discovered, made not a few enemies in the discharge of his Aldermanic and other duties, and it is alleged that some one of these did the mischief.

A tornado passed through Wayne county, Indiana, on the evening of the 9th, leveling houses and everything else in its path, and destroying many thousands of dollars' worth of stock. Two men and a woman are reported to have been killed. A house in Burlington, Iowa, was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the 9th, and one man was killed, another being severely injured. A violent thunder storm did damage estimated at \$15,000 in Osceola, Iowa, on the 9th.

Two breaks have occurred in the levee at Bayville, Louisiana, doing great damage in and around the town.

All the railroads in Chicago resumed operations on the 10th, the strike of the freight handlers having collapsed. Work was resumed on the 10th in all the principal ash, door and blind factories in Chicago on the basis of eight hours' work and nine hours' pay. Work was also resumed in all the north and south side lumber mills on the old basis of ten hours' work for ten hours' pay. The great lumber yards, planing mills and box factories in the west division of the city, however, remain closed. These combined interests employ 8000 men and boys.

A fire in Gainesville, Florida, on the 10th, destroyed all the buildings on the south side of the square, causing a loss of \$50,000. David Little's cigar factory, at Strasberg, near Lancaster, Penna., was destroyed on the 10th by an incendiary fire.

Frank Slipp, letter-carrier, was arrested in Buffalo on the 10th, on the charge of robbing the mails, and held in \$5,000 bail.

Mrs. J. Stramann attempted to kill her daughter in West Denver, Colorado, on the 10th, and then killed herself. She is believed to have been insane. Dr. Frederick N. Palmer, a well-known homoeopathic physician of Boston, aged 73 years, while on the way to Portland on the 10th, jumped from the steamer into the sea with his four-year-old grandson in his arms. The bodies were not recovered.

John Baum, alias John Hugg, arrested for the murderous assault upon George Co., Jr., at Englewood, New Jersey, has made a confession. Coe is now expected to recover.

A tornado at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 11th, damaged three large buildings, one of them a school house. No one was injured in the school house, but a man was dangerously injured in another building. Eight barns were demolished and two bridges washed away a short distance from the city.

Charles J. Bguschke, furniture manufacturer in Chicago, on the 11th attempted to arrest a striker who was one of a group surrounding men who had returned to work in his factory. Bguschke, as well as a number of his men, had been sworn in as special policemen. A scuffle followed, in which Bguschke was knocked down. Struggling to his knees, he fired at four men who had assaulted him, seriously wounding two of them, named Adler and Wagseller. The latter is not expected to recover.

An engine on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad exploded at Chenuer, New York, on the 11th, killing James Gleason, the engineer, and injuring the fireman.

The stables and out-houses on the farm of Elizabeth Eshleman, in Eden, township, Lancaster county, Penna., were fired by lightning on the 9th, with six head of stock. Loss, \$5000.

Rabbi Isidore Kulish died on the 11th in Newark, New Jersey, aged 70 years. He was author of many works of Hebrew literature. Josiah W. Preston, a well-known member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who had been twice its President, died on the 10th.

Mrs. Kline, two of her children, and her brother, named Cox, were drowned in the Neesho river, near Parsons, Kansas, on the 10th, by the upsetting of a ferry boat.

A violent storm swept along the Conemaugh Valley in Western Pennsylvania on the 10th. Near Conemaugh, a number of empty freight cars, standing on a siding, were blown over upon the main track. A west-bound freight train of 25 cars, going at a speed of 30 miles an hour, dashed into the obstruction at midnight. All the cars were smashed up, and Conductor Thomas Connor, Engineer Thomas Mowray and Fireman Michael Myers were killed almost instantly. The rest of the crew escaped with slight injuries. All trains were delayed twelve hours. A fearful storm of wind and rain prevailed on the 11th in Kansas City, Missouri, from 11 o'clock until noon. The Court House, the Lathrop

School building, an over-all factory and two or three other buildings were partially or wholly demolished. Twenty-four persons are known to be killed—twelve at the school house, six at the factory and six elsewhere. The injured, as far as ascertained, number about 30, several of whom cannot recover.

During a camp meeting in Johnson county, Kansas, on the 9th, a large tent was blown down. Three persons—Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and their infant—were killed and many were slightly injured.

Reports have been received at the Associated Press office in New York, from Pittsburg and other points, which indicate terrible storms in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. All wires are down in that region, and the city at midnight was inaccessible from any point. St. Louis was also cut off from communication by loss of wires. A telegram from Chicago says: "All the wires leading east from Chicago have been badly demoralized to-night by storms at Lafayette, Indianapolis, Winamac, Logansport, and at Cincinnati a cyclone is reported, which has cut the city off from telegraphic communication on all sides." A telegram from Juliet, Illinois, says that place was visited at half-past eight o'clock on the evening of the 12th by one of the severest storms ever known there. "A deluge of rain, thunder and hail inundated the earth. The thunderbolts were deafening and the electric display unparalleled. A circus tent was blown down during the performance and a number of persons were injured, three dangerously."

A tornado at Odell, Illinois, on the evening of the 12th, unroofed seven stores and a hotel, nearly destroying another building and buried two children under the debris. Terrible wind and hail storms are reported at Peru, Indiana, and Streator and Rockford, Illinois. The storm cloud which burst upon Odell was seen gathering at Pontiac by a railroad train which left that point, and the cloud following the train struck Odell just as the train entered the place. A later despatch says the train resumed its journey, but before it had several persons were reported killed and injured. A violent storm, lasting fifteen minutes, passed over Winchester, Virginia, on the evening of the 12th. "Two clouds of greenish cast, hanging low, one from the northeast, the other from the southwest, met and burst immediately over the city. The wind attained a great velocity, and halstones the size of walnuts fell to the depth of from two inches to three feet. Trees were stripped of their foliage, and the rain fell in torrents, filling the streets and cellars. Every house with a western exposure had all the window glass destroyed. Carriages were overturned on the roads leading to the city, the occupants narrowly escaping with their lives."

A very severe storm of wind, rain and lightning, visited Evansville, Indiana on the evening of the 11th. The African Baptist church, a large brick building, was wrecked, stores were unroofed and fences, trees and chimneys levelled. The losses on property are believed to aggregate \$200,000. Two men were drowned in a skiff and a man was killed by a falling tree. The greater portion of Vichney Springs, twelve miles north of Rolo, Missouri, was destroyed by the storm of the 11th. Most of the dwellings and many of the stores were demolished or unroofed. No lives were lost, but four persons were injured. Osage City and Sedalia, Missouri, were flooded by the storm, and at Sedalia one house was demolished and several others were unroofed. Two railroad bridges were demolished in the vicinity. At Mortonville, Kansas, the Breck block and a bank were demolished by the storm of the 11th. Halstones, some of which were eleven inches in circumference, fell at Mineral Point, Missouri, on the 11th. A colt was killed by one of the halstones. Halstones "as large as goose eggs" fell at Bonne Terre, Missouri, on the 11th, doing great damage to the crops and smashing glass. "The iron roof of the boiler house of the St. Joseph Works was riddled as if by grape shot."

Charles Murray and Thomas Shaw were killed by Indians 25 miles southwest of Tucson, Arizona, on Monday. Gerónimo's band is supposed to be in that vicinity. Two hundred troops are in close pursuit.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago, a verdict for \$116,000 was rendered in favor of the United States against Gen. John A. McArthur and his seven bondsmen. The suit was to recover money of which McArthur was short when, as Postmaster of Chicago, he surrendered his office in 1875. The defence was that McArthur deposited the money in the Cook County National Bank, which soon after went into the hands of a receiver, who failed to give credit for the amount deposited on account of the United States. McArthur also claimed that he should be credited with \$10,000 for work done on Government buildings in Lincoln and San Francisco. The jury allowed \$3000 of the alleged offsets.

The Police Department of Chicago has made an official report of the bomb-throwing affair in that city. It shows that during the riot 66 policemen were wounded, 5 of whom have died and 10 returned to duty, leaving 57 still laid up with their wounds. Two of the latter, McNulty and Henson, were in a dying condition on the 13th.

An attempt was made by some unknown villain to burn the Madison Street Theatre in Chicago on the 13th. Fires were started in two places on the stage, but the dampness of the surroundings prevented their rapid spread, and the firemen extinguished the flames after about \$200 damage had been done.

A series of fearful storms of rain and wind swept over Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, on the 12th. There was a great destruction of property, and a number of people in various localities suffered death or injury, but the worst visitation was at Xenia, Ohio. Here a "cloud-burst" caused appalling ruin, sweeping away a number of dwell-

## FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 10th, Mr. Frye introduced a bill "to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries." The bill is intended to meet Canadian seizures of American fishing vessels. Mr. Logan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Pensions to report back to the Senate the Senate bill providing for the repeal of the limitation on arrears of pensions. (This is Mr. Ingalls' bill.) The Interstate Commerce bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the U. S. Senate on the 11th, the Interstate Commerce bill was considered, and various amendments offered and accepted or rejected. Finally much discussion arose as to whether the bill could now be completed, and whether there had a vote before the adjournment to-day. Messrs. Culum, Edwards and others pressed for immediate completion, and Messrs. Kenna, Miller and others urged further consideration. The bill was finally ordered to be reprinted as amended, and failing to arrive at any conclusion as to when the vote should be taken, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 12th, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted a concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring it to be the sense of Congress that negotiations should be entered into between the United States and Chinese Governments with a view to securing such modifications of the present treaty with China as may result in stopping the coming of Chinese to this country, except in the case of diplomats and their servants, and except also in the case of persons at sea driven to seek a place of shelter. The Interstate Commerce bill was passed—yeas 47, Nays 4—and goes to the House. The Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 13th, a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them one creating a Tenth Judicial Circuit of the United States. On reaching Mr. Platt's Executive Session resolution, that Senator said he was glad to have it disposed of at once, but he understood that several Senators desired to discuss it thoroughly, and he understood it had been arranged to discuss it when the Pension bill, the Des Moines River veto and the Bankruptcy bill had been disposed of. The General Pension bill was considered, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 8th the Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 10th a number of bills were introduced under the call of States. Among them was one by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, exactly similar to that introduced by Mr. Frye in the Senate. Pending consideration of District of Columbia business the House adjourned.

In the House on the 11th a bill was passed providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain and settle private land claims in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the State of Colorado. An amendment offered by Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey was agreed to, providing that no alien or person not a citizen of the United States shall acquire title to any land, subject to the decision of the commission, unless his right to the same is clearly provided by one of the treaties referred to in the bill. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back a Senate bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad company. The Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims for the use of patents and patented inventions against the United States. Mr. Belmont, of New York, called up the joint resolution, providing for indemnity to certain Chinese for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The resolution was considered in Committee of the Whole. It was explained and adopted by Mr. Belmont. Messrs. Fellows and McKenna, of California, opposed the resolution, and Mr. Morrow, of California, favored it. The resolution was also favored by Messrs. Hill and Worthington, of Illinois, and Rice, of Massachusetts. At this point the committee rose. The Army Appropriation bill was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 13th, Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken by him to have the seizure of the "David J. Adams" investigated, and to communicate at the earliest practicable day what were the circumstances under which the seizure was made. The resolution was adopted. The Chinese Indemnity Joint Resolution was considered, and was advocated by Messrs. Rice, of Massachusetts, Mr. Creery, of Kentucky, and Clements, of Georgia. Mr. Carey, of Wyoming Territory, moved to amend by inserting after the words "or so much thereof as may be necessary," on the ground that the appropriation was entirely too large. Pending action the morning hour expired, and the resolution was relegated to its place on the calendar. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. Adjourned.

## The Faithful Housewife.

I see her in her home content,  
The faithful housewife, day by day;  
Her duties seem like pleasures sent,  
And joy attends her on her way.  
She cares not for the loud acclaim  
That goes with rank and social strife,  
Her wayside home is more than fame;  
She is its queen—the faithful wife!  
When summer days are soft and fair,  
And bird-songs fill the cottage trees,  
She reaps a benison as rare  
As her own gentle ministries.  
Peace shines itself upon her face,  
And happiness in every look;  
Her voice is full of charm and grace,  
Like music of the summer brook.  
In winter when the days are cold,  
And all the landscape dead and bare,  
How well she keeps her little fold,  
How shines the fire beside her chair!  
The children go with pride to school,  
The father's toil half turns to play,  
So faithful is her frugal rule,  
So tenderly she moulds the day.  
Let higher stations vaunt their claim,  
Let others sing of rank and birth—  
The faithful housewife's honest fame  
Is linked to the best joys on earth.

## UNDER THE MOON.

Sitting here alone, looking over the moonlit waters of Lake Pontchartrain to-night I can not help recalling the poor fellow's pale face and sunken eyes. I have tried again and again to shake off the sad impression this memory creates but without avail. For half an hour I have watched those two schooners come slowly into view from out the purple darkness of the distance, and ghost-like go sailing by until now they are mere patches of haze far off to the westward. It may be the wave voices as the water plashes against the piles of the wharf, or the faint thrumming of that guitar in one of the fishermen's cabins ashore that has so vividly re-awakened this sad recollection. That night, too, a ripling sea made desirive music amongst the wharf timbers, and somebody was playing a guitar in the distance. We had been boys together, had graduated from the university in the same class, and separated only when he went to France to study medicine. This was our first meeting for many years and had been brought about by a letter asking some advice in a commercial matter and inviting me to dine with him at the lake. I knew the crime he had committed though absent from the city had prevented me from learning the details of the sad affair. I knew also that he had been acquitted upon a well-subsantiated plea of insanity, to which his moody temperament, his strong affections, and bitter antipathies lent an air of probability in the minds of those who knew him as I did.

I did not ask his confession that night. No! I remember, he it was who said he had something to tell me, and as the night was pleasant, we could walk out to the end of the wharf where we would be alone. We had finished a dinner at Boudro's, one of these rare gastronomic compositions the cooks of those days knew so well how to prepare, and I can even now siff the flavor of those Bouquet de Aroma cigars. They seemed to be better than those of to-day. He had even been boisterous in his mirth during the repast, something remarkable for him, and had talked so volubly that had I not known he had partaken of but little wine, I might have thought his spirits were enlivened by the choice vintages.

Then we walked out and sat down here—I believe this is the very spot. The moon was up then about where it is now, and by its light I noticed that a remarkable change had come over his countenance. The genial smile had disappeared, and his eyes had lost their merry twinkle. Whether it was the moonlight or my imagination I could never tell, but his face assumed a bloodless pallor that was most unearthy, and his voice became deep and husky. He looked inquiringly about to see that no one was near and sat on the edge of the wharf, his feet hanging over the water. Before commencing he played nervously with his watch chain. I could see in the moonlight that it was an amethyst heart. I also noticed that he had untied his cravat and unbuttoned his collar in order to breathe more freely. It was an amber silk cravat and its ends fluttered restlessly in the wind.

"I am telling you this," said he, "because I can not live without telling it to somebody. I know I can trust you, and it will relieve me of a burden that is killing me to confess all. I know that no judicial action can be taken now, but it will be a satisfaction to know that to one person at least I have told the whole truth, not saying myself in the slightest degree. You understand that?"

He knocked the ashes from his cigar and they dropped into the lake. "When I returned from France and began the practice of medicine here, you know I was very well off. My mother's place on Bayou Lafourche which she left me had netted me a handsome sum during my absence, and sugar then brought, good prices. I was never extravagant, as you know, and never indulged in strong drink. None of our family ever did. But that has nothing to do with what I want to say. To tell you the truth, the nearer I approach the subject the more it bids become. Please keep me from wander-

## Ing away from it. Hold me down to it.

Understand?" Light another cigar!  
"Well, I began practice and devoted all my time to my studies. By some peculiar affinity I became enamored of the symptomatology of nervous diseases. I drifted that way naturally, and I gave to the nerves and brain every spare moment. I had no thought then what this would lead to. Understand? My friendships were few—perhaps too few. A man with a limited acquaintance is apt to become introspective and given to analyzing his own sentiments and impressions too much."  
He turned his big, black eyes in the direction of a passing sail, and was silent for nearly a minute. I could see from the motion of the muscles of his neck that he was endeavoring to swallow. To use an old expression, "his heart had come up in his throat."

"I met and loved Natalie Latourneau;" another long silence. He lit another cigar. As he tried to go on his lip trembled and he clinched his hands as if in great pain.  
"My God, how I loved her; but we will not talk of that. Understand? I worshipped her and I thought she loved me. Then he came between us. He set up his paltry sentiment against my adoration. The fool! Don't lose patience. Follow me, please. He the vain, boasting, flattering gallant of the salons, thought to take from me the one thing that was dearer than an eon of lives, to win her. Yes, he brought it on himself. Understand? He brought it on himself."

He arose and paced up and down the wharf for a few minutes and then took his former place, apparently somewhat quieted by the exercise. He went on less excitedly now. "I felt that it was impossible that both of us could live in this world together. You know how small it is. In Berlin you jostle the man you thought in America, in Paris you get into the same omnibus with the individual you imagined in Rio Janeiro. Railroads and steamships have reduced the earth's circumference to a mere hand's span. We're too crowded. I thought over the matter deeply and long. I thought of nothing else. To get rid of him, that was what would have to be done." A tremor passed over him. "But how? That was it. The days of secret murders have long since passed. Chemistry and other sciences have made the changes for escape from detection difficult, very difficult. One night I made up my mind. Ah! that night! She had never appeared so lovely. That white dress and the pomegranate blossom at her breast I can see now. We were walking in the garden under the orange trees. How the scent of those orange buds comes back! It was then she told me he had already asked her to be his wife. It was her father's wish she should marry him, and her father's wish was law. She would not say she loved me. 'That' she whispered, 'no one would ever know, say or nay.'"

"I left her resolved. If I could not get her, at least he never should. 'Then I set myself to work formulating my plan.'  
He glanced inquiringly at me to see the effect of his words. "Yes, I gave to it nights and days; the result you see here," striking his breast, "a man who has accomplished his purpose and is now free, free as yourself."

"I must confess it, I feared the punishment of the law. The dread of an ignominious death at the hands of an executioner was a nightmare to me. To avoid this all my intellect was concentrated. The thought came to me as a flash illumines the darkness. I commenced, with a zeal a desperate man only can know, the study of insanity, its causes, its pathology. I digested Virchow, Pinel and Esquirol. Dr. Heinrich Schulte's Handbuch der Gerstenkrankheiten devoured, Von Ziemssen's works were my daily pabulum. With Bucknill and Tuke I entered the psychological depths, and Mandley made my way clear. I read in Pritchard that one of the first symptoms of this disease was an indifference to social considerations, apathy and neglect of the personal and other duties, dislike and suspicion of friends. This was my starting point.

"I will not now weary you with a scientific description of my course. I knew insanity was a good defense in law and I set myself studiously about it to become insane, that I might cheat the law. I wanted to leave not room for any doubt. I wanted hundreds of witnesses who would be willing to come forward to testify, when I might commit the deed, that my reason was and had been gone for some time.  
Do not turn away from me like that. The demon jealousy it was that led me on. If I did not regret it I would not now be talking here to you—understand?"

"I commenced cautiously, changed my habits of life, gave up my club, took apartments in a hotel better to be observed, became absent-minded, talked to myself. I soon saw that my friends observed the change and I chuckled. I left my office for days mysteriously, and as mysteriously, without explanation, I walked the streets alone late at night, and gradually became more violent in my temper. I disturbed an audience at the theatre by loudly interrupting the actors, and was ejected. My friends began to talk. I smiled at them when alone. What stupid idiots! They recommended medical advice and that gentle old Dr. Harvey visited me. Poor old man, he was a child in my hands. His questions I answered evasively, and gave him sufficient evidence to set his poor head shaking ominously. He felt my pulse. He did not know I had accelerated its speed by violent exercise a moment before his visit. He said my system was out of order, my brain needed rest. But I tire you. For four months I pursued my systematic course, growing slowly and slowly more violent. I overheard a conversation between some old friends, in which it was suggested that it would soon become their duty to confine me in some asylum. That satisfied me. I had reached the proper point. Then I armed myself and waited. In the open street, at noonday, was the time. Madmen do not seek to conceal their deeds, so I took the open, bold course. Understand?"

## recommended medical advice and that gentle old Dr. Harvey visited me.

His eyes were flashing now, and his fingers worked convulsively. "I met him at the postoffice. With a loud laugh, I pointed toward him, called him my brother from Hindostan. The crowd looked surprised, and laughed. I told them he was a wild animal; to keep away. He looked astonished, dumfounded. I expressed great fear of him, and then—"  
He had risen, and was gazing out into the moonlight. The water washed and splashed, trickled and dripped on the timbers below. The guitar was still tinkling inshore. "Then I fired—I fired! Understand?"

"My God, in all my months of rehearsal, all my course of cruel study, I had not once thought of it. When I saw his body on the sidewalk it came to me like a stroke of lightning. All this did not give her to me! This had never entered my brain. He was gone, and so was my love. She would never look upon me again. My brain reeled, and I awoke in the old jail, and they were holding the inquest in the yard below. 'The trial you know of. Everybody said I was insane—the doctors, the papers, everybody. I was acquitted, and my friends escorted me to an asylum. I had cheated the law, but not my conscience. Understand? In a few months I was discharged as a cured man. So the physicians said. Rest, they said, was what was needed, and that restored my reason. Poor fools.

"You are the first to whom I have told this, the very first, what can I do—what can I do—to win back the love—her love—I so cruelly dashed to the earth? That is what I wanted to ask you, only that." He paced to and fro nervously, clasping his hand to his head as if in pain.  
I turned from him with a shudder. He seemed in that moonlight to be a visitor from the nether regions. His yellow face, glaring eyes, his long, slender fingers and sepulchral voice. I told him that he need never hope for love again. He would never see it. That sentiment was too holy, too divine, for such souls. Repentance and religion alone were left to him.  
He turned his great eyes upon me and shaking his head sadly muttered, "Yes, I know it. Love will never brighten my days again. Weak, weak fool that I was." He took a capsule from his vest pocket and swallowed it carelessly. "I am going to travel," said he, "and I want to carry with me pleasant recollections only. You will always remember me kindly? Think of me as a poor boy that loved too well, wrong you? I think I need a change of scene, and I wish—"  
He threw his arms up wildly and fell backward on the wharf. The capsule was not his cough medicine, but prussic acid, the most deadly of poisons.  
This is why as I sit here in the moon light, looking out over the waters of Lake Pontchartrain and listening to that guitar inshore like an unpleasant dream, his face again returns.

## Cruelty to Poor Actors.

We had the opportunity of witnessing a singular scene. The new opera did not please the people, and they did not hesitate to express their disapprobation in a very significant manner. The overture was repeatedly laughed at. The chief characters, although supported by popular singers, who evidently were doing their utmost for the success of the piece, were booed unmercifully. It is true that every now and then hearty cheers were evoked by fine singing, but in the midst of the most pathetic love scenes the poor hero and heroine were openly mimicked and jeered at. It was impossible, under the torrent of ridicule they had to sustain, for them to do justice either to themselves or the piece. In one part of the opera the hero has to appear as a ghost in armor. The blue light was not quite ready, and the poor ghost stepped forward a second or two before it was proper to give him a properly supernatural appearance. Shouts of contemptuous laughter broke from the audience. I have seen such accidents in England, but they have always evoked more sympathy than ridicule. The Neapolitans, usually so amiable and tolerant, appear downright savages in their cruelty to actors. At the end of an act, where the heroine and her faithful slave had been obliged to retire amid murmurs of discontent amounting to insult, the girl turned round and seizing her companion's hand ran to the front of the vast stage with a little, appealing, imploring smile on her face, which made me tremble lest they should again be hissed. But her pluck was rewarded; there was a general and sympathetic cheer.