low It Happened That the Canadian So involved in the Erredful Portl-Within Three Feet of the Mink of the Promise and Hearing Caternot

al Correspondence of Intelligences TORONTO, Aug. 12—On the train from Niagara for Lewistown this morning the conductor called my attention to a ticket he had just taken from James F. Neville, of Montreal, the man whose narrow escape from death at Niagara was telegraphed over the country a few days ago. The ticket was badly washed and the conductor had remarked the fact with the comment that the owner of it must have taken a ment that the owner of it must have taken a oath in his clothes. This led to a disclosu of his now famous identity. He has broken been pearer to the edge of the falls than any human being that ever emaped aliva.

. A TALK WITH NEVILLE. When we had left the train for the boat on lake Ontario your correspondent pounced down on his man and talked him blue in the face. He was very pale, but showed no other traces of the strain and trial that be had most certainly undergone, and he talked with intelligence and animation, not only of the adventure, but also of Canadian and American politics, and the questions of

He is tall and very slender, but looks wiry and strong ; and his companion Peter Harkness, says that he is an excellent careman and athlete. Both are in the dry goods busi-

" Yes, I have read what the papers say about it, but you see that it was not true that was so frightened that I rushed away from Niagara at once, and I never said that I did not want to see it again. It don't seem right for people to call it so foolish, either, because it was just the thing that any man with a taste for adplace; over on Goat Island at the American ade of the Horseshoe Falls? Well, you know the three big logs that He so firmly wedged against the rocks, one of them close n shore, and two reaching from it out to the little point of rock at the edge of the falls ?"

Yes, I did know it ; I had stood on that millions of tons of writhing water leap from the precipice into the open air, turn to foam and vanish in the mist to add their voices to the roar from below. The log spoken of wes not ten feet from the edge of the falls.

"Well," said Neville, "I thought I could waik right over those logs to the ruck and get a good view of the fail. It looked very easy and tempting, but I found the farthest logs slippery with green slime, so I nd stockings and went at it again. I had almost reached the rock when suddenly I trong swimmer, but the rush of the water was so terrible I could not do a thing. As soon as I felt it I give up and just shouted something to Harkness as I went under ught to instant death. My head struck suddenly against the second log, a stunning suddenly against the second log, a stunning blow, I somehow flung up one arm and grasped the log and as my body swept out to the edge of the falls I felt a torrible jerk at the shoulder. I thought my arm would come off, but I hung on. If I had not been half stunned, I would have been too badly scared to do if, but I got my other arm over the trunk and caught my wrist. My feet were really not three feet from the edge. As I came to my senses I found that Harks are

NEVILLE'S COMPANION. Harkness is a man of medium build and strength, but did his fair share of the work that day. He continued the story

"I had gene out on the logs at once to try to save my friend and I went beyond the point where he had fallen in and tried to reach him with my cane, but it was too short and I anew I could not pull him in that way atany rate; so I ran for help. I found the man with the team right away and we made a long line of the harness, with a noces at the end. We threw it out to the rock and it caught right near him."

Neville continued, "while he was gone, my senses came back and I got footing on a rock and a better position, but the water was up to my chest and the pressure terrible. It carried away my pocket and a part of my watch chain. In my inside pocket, I had a letter enclosing a pair of earrings which I promised to deliver to a triend in " I had gene out on the logs at once to try

Montreal. The earrings were swept away, but the envelope remained. When the line was terrown I could not get it over my shoulders I was so exhausted, but I knew it was that or quick death. I had to hold on with one arm while I reached for the line with the other and onlied it hope from the rock. Then

one arm while I reached for the line with the other and pulled it loces from the rock. Then I got it over my head and shoulder, and then let go and jerked my left shoulder through it and the men hauled in."

"I was all used up of course, and I spat a little blood but think I am as good as ever now. I lost my hat and was frightened as any man would be. I have had several narrow escapes and I am a little venturesome and fond of excitement."

"Possibly you have now had enough?" ventured your correspondent; and the bold

"Possibly you have now had enough?"
ventured your correspondent; and the bold
Canadian replied with a smile, "Yes, more
than enough for a lifetime."

Mr. Neville visited the scene of his struggle this morning and found some Germans
in the act of venturing upon the same logs
and with difficulty persuaded them to desist. They are cortainly, as he says, "very
tempting" and unless they are soon removed will surely proves death trap to some
one.

## AUNT AMANDA'S MBBUISM.

A Pamenger Train saved From Destruc by an Old Colored Woman's Apros. From the Louisville Courier Journal.

News of what, but for timely intervention. might have been an accelent similar to the terrible wreck at Cha's worth, ItL, on Thursday morning, was brought to the city yestersame hour the dreatful calamity occurred at Chatsworth Amauda Barker, an aged negress, was walking along the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road,

at Chataworth Almanda Barker, an aged hegress, was walking along the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road, near Gienwood, Ind., on her way to a farmhouse, where she was to work during the day. She had just passed the small station at Glenwood, which is a lonely, dismai spot between Indianapolis and Connerwitie, irequested only occasionally by the farmers living around, when, on turning a sharp curve in the road, she was horrified to see some distance ahead the smouldering remains of what had a short while before been a stout, substantial bridge connecting embankments 650 feet apart, and spanning a chasm ninety-five feet deep.

The old negress could not collect herself for several moments, but it suddenly dawned upon her that a train generally passed that point sometime in the early morning. She had no idea what time it was or when the train was due, but she knew that it was a fast one and never storped at Glenwood. She turned her steps backward, intending to flag the train at the station, but had gone scarcely a hundred yards when she heard the shrill scream of the whistie, as she thought, directly ahead of her. It was the east bound lightning express, due at Glenwood at 5:45 o'clock. She tried as hard as she could to get around the bind which obstructed the lain from view, all the time tearing and togging away at an old brown apron she ware, which she wanted to use as a signal flag. Stumbling and falling, she was kept beek considerably, but she finally broke the apron strings, which never second so tighly tied toelore, and, simost dropping to the earth with sheer exhausion, she rounded the bend and saw the train thundering down upon her, only a few hundred feet ahead. The burning bridge was same the distance behind her, and she knew to let the train pass meant certain death to many of the souls on boad Reising the improvesed flag high above head, she forgot her exhaustion, and waved it frantically, standing in the centre of unnotteed. For a while it seemed to her that no one saw her, but she h

The orders had by this time bom at treated by the orders at the out of the way place to the front of the trute, and, from the incertig of the old woman, believed her excused the bend and there verified the truth of her cintements. A large pures was made up for their benefictives, but she protively rolused to take any memory. When one of the ladies noticed the spron she still carried in her hand and how is wan torn and ruined she produced from her suched in the one a law wrapper and begged the old negrous, who a model of mentions, to wear it the accepted the drun, and when the passengers saw she would take this find of a gift garments of all hinds, elses and shapes were showered upon her by the grateful passengers, and also seemed more pleased inen if the land been the first lady in the land.

Two Chicago Thuge make the Mietake of Their

From the Chienge Tritune.

It was while the national convention of teachers was being held in Chicage some weeks ago. The scene of the incident was on State street, not far from Folk—upon the "leves" It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In one of the leves done the barksoper half dead, leaning isnily against the dirty shelves behind him. At one of the tables in the room set two thugs, hangers on of the place, low-browed, lox-syed, and ugly. They drank occasionally from two thick glasses which stood between them, and from time to time talked listically in a low voice. Bewhich stood between them, and from time to time talked listically in a low voice. Be-nests another table slept a buildog. The dog had but one eye, its heavy laws were scarred with evidences of many a struggle in the pit, and its tail was but a relic.

pit, and its tail was but a relic.

Suddenly the door opened and a man same in. His hair was out short, evidently by a city barber, but otherwise his appearance was that of the man halling from a town of \$6,000 people. He was a man of a good size. How he was dressed it was impossible to determine, for he was clast exteriorily in a lines ulster which extended to his beels. He wore no beard save the stubbly growth which had come from a day's neglect. His lace was sunburned. He walked directly to the bar and called for a glass of lemonate.

come from a day's neglect. His ince was sunburned. He walked directly to the bar and called for a glass of lemonsile.

At once the room swors. The barkeeper roused himself, seized a glass, and with a side glance at the two men at the table began carrying out the order given him. He did not hasten. The buildog rose, stretched himself, and then went over and examined the stranger's legs. The two listless men glauced intelligently at the barkeeper and whispered together. In a minute they had resolved upon something. The tenor of their reasoning may be put in this way: The stranger was no city man; he could be no frequenter of the isves, else he would never call for lemonsde: he was no taware that he had strayed into one of the worst deby in the city; he was probably one of the visiting school teachers; he must have a little money; it would be easy to provoke a row with him, alug and rob him. This was probably the way they argued, though in different terms. The two men rose, walked to the bar together, and leaned up against it, one on either side of the visitor.

The stranger said not a word. He seemed to be interested only in the slow mixture of lemonsde. One of the men stumbled by apparent accident and fell against the man in the linen ulster, shoving him against the ruffian on the other side. The latter lesped tack, roared out that the stranger had shoved him purposely, and that he would have blood for it. He struck at the intruder, and at the same moment his pai on the other side reached back his hand to draw a "life preserver" for immediate use. The barkeeper grinned.

It was just at this juncture that the de-

It was just at this juncture that the de-meanor of the stranger became perplexing. He slipped saids from the blow with the silent agility of a cat. He stood then for an instant, looking at the two men and the bar-keeper with an expression on his brown face which was a mixture of mild surprise, sub-dust ferceity, and complete estimatetion. He

keeper with an expression on his brown face which was a mixture of mild surprise, subdued ferocity, and complete estisiaction. He uttered only the words, "Well, I'll be d.—!" Then he strolled over to the door, locked it gently, and dropped the key into of the ulater's capacious pockets. Then he took the ulater off and laid it upon a chair. The thugs stood perplexed.

There was no particular ostentation about the way in which the atranger took off his cost. He performed the act deliberately, and did not at the time seem to be aware that there was any one size in the room. When he had removed the garment he folded it and laid it very carefully upon a chair. He now stood revealed.

The only garments which remained upon the stranger were a pair of trousers and a siecvelose knit shirt. His neck, brown as his face, was the neck of a buil; it was a pillar with great cords laced upon its surface. His cheet was the cheat of a buil—broad and deep. His arms were his most striking feature. Their skin was soit as silk—softer than silk can be manufactured. About them, underneath this silk en covering were twined great cables of muscles. The biceps swelled underneath this silken covering were twined great cables of muscles. The biceps swelled up like bunches of coiled wire. They were prodigious arms. The stranger stretched then out and drew them in again in a sort of stretching, idle, experimental way, and then stepped into the centre of the room and made a few remarks. What he said was as follows:

"Made a balk, didn't ye, cuities? Took me for a gray, coz I didn't wear store toggery. Fact is, I'm training for a fight with a feller out at the Stock Yards. I've been exercising, an' put on ther linen ulster ter get er drink in. I can't drink anything but soft stuff cos I'm in training for the fight. You'd be there at the fight ef yer was well enough, but yer won't be well enough."

The caller made no other remarks. The thugs tried to get out of a back door, but he

but yer won't be well enough."

The caller made no other remarks. The thugs tried to get out of a back door, but he was in their way mysteriously. The one with the "life preserver" tried to draw it and lay down fainting with a body blow. The other man received on the prominent part of the jaw bone, close to the ear, what, as the man who gave it to him remarked, would "put him to sleep," and what did really produce the effect prophesied. Then the caller had a pleesant little chat with the barkeeper. He seized him by the back of the neck, hauled him over the counter, and gave him, conndentially, a lot of information about his ancestry. With great care he subsequently gathered him up, and threw him over the bar among the bottles. Then he kicked the buildeg across the room. Then he put on his cost, carefully unlocked the door, and wandered out into the street.

The barkeeper and the dog were the first to recover. The dog whined and crawled under the table again. The barkeeper got up, rubbed himself, took a drink of brandy, and went over and gave some of the same liquor to the slowly reviving thugs. They dimbed into the seats they had occupied twenty minutes before, and ast looking at each other out of lack-lustre eyes. One of them wiped away with his sleeve the blood which was trickling from his mouth. The dies again congregated upon the bar. Peace relgued once more upon the leves.

Rice-Threwing at Weddings.

Rice-Throwing at Weddings.

From the Chinese Times.

In the days of the Shang dynasty, some 1,500 years before Christ, there lived in the province of Shanes a most famous sorcerer called Chao. It happened one day that a Mr. P'ang came to consult the oracle, and Chao, having divined means of the tortoise disgram, informed the trembling l'ang that he had but six days to live. Now, however much we may trust the asgacity and skill of our family physician, we may be excused if, in a matter of itie and death we call in a second doctor for a consultation, and in such a strait it is not to be wondered at that P'ang train at the station, but had gone scarcely a hundred yards when she heard the shrill screems of the whishe, as she thought, directly ahead of her. It was the east bound ightning express, due at Glenwood at 546 o'clock. She tried as hard as she could to get around the bind which obstructed the rish from yiew, all the time tearing and tugging away at an old brown apron she wore, which she wanted to use as a signal flag. Sumbling and failing, she was kept back considerably, but she finally broke the apron strings, which never seemed so tighly tied tedote, and, almost dropping to the earth with sheer exhaustion, she rounded the bend and saw the train thundering down upon her, only a few hundred feet shead. The burning bridge was same the distance behind her, and she knew to let the train pass mean certain steath to many of the souls on braid. Raising the improvised flag high ab we head, she forgot her exhaustion, and waved it franticely, standing in the centre of the track, where her presence could not go unnoticed. For a while it seemed to her that no one saw her, but she kept her position, determined to stop the train or die on the track.

At last the engineer saw her and reversed his engine, bringing it to a standauli a two yards in front of the old woman. Leasing out of the cab window, and thinking the magram drunk or crasy, he called out:

Well, well, what is it?"

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Well, well, what is it?"

Well, well, what is it?"

The forgother parts to be a bride on the craft of the old would destroy her and chair the spirit bird would destroy her and chair the spirit bird would destroy her well chair the spirit bird would destroy her when the grant the spirit bird would destroy her was chair that he called the spirit bird would destroy her when the grant and the spirit bird would destroy her was cheard the spirit bird should repair to another source to make sure

Greater , Lapses By Fire in 1887 Time in the Weed Previous Tears.

The striking increase in the losses by fire throughout the country is attracting public as well as insurance attention. The aggregate loss during 1886 was a round \$105,000,000, the largest annual toes on record except in 1884, when it reached \$110,000,000, and except, of course, the years of the Chicago and Boston fires. But the current year bids fair to look at its close upon the largest annual san heap that was ever seen. The average monthly loss thus far in 1887 has been over \$10,000,000, the total figures being \$75,528,100, making a sevenmenthe' loss larger than the entire annual loss of any year previous up to 1881, excepting 1879, and that year it was less than \$1,000,000 more.

These figures are startling and naturally suggest whether there is anything abnormal in the attuation; whether any cause for fires in all work this year that has not existed in previous years; whether for example incondiarism is unusually prevalent. A study of the most authentic tables of losses develops some very interesting facts. The following table shows the aggregate property loss and the aggregate insurance loss in the United States for the past 10 years.

Property Loss. Insurance Loss 187................ 86.30.300

From these figures it will be noticed that during the past decade the knees have been increasing steadily, each year's record aurpassing the preceding one, with but three exceptions. It will be noticed also, that the changes in the insurance loss have been substantially the same as in the property los, being each year between 50 and 60 per cent, and averaging 56 per cent, for the 10 years.

A closer view of the incendiary phase of the fire question reveals several important facts. Of the \$11,507,324 destroyed by incendiarism 51 per cent, less than the average in estrance on all property destroyed by all causes, known and unknown, during the past 10 years. This fact has an important bearing on the sesertion frequently heard that insurance furnishes the chief motive for incendiarism. Another fact bearing on this point is that in a series of years the percent incondingian. Another last searing on ani-point is that in a series of years the percent-ages of incondiarism do not materially vary. Of all fires of stated origin in New Eugland in 1886, about 31 per cent, were incendiary; in the Middle states the ratio of incendiarism was 25 per cent; in the Western states 32 per cent, and in the Southern states 42 per cent. was 20 per cent; in the Western states 32 per cent, and in the Southern states 42 per cent. The average for the United States, as already stated was, in 1836, about 25 per cent, but while this is the mean ratio it is interesting to note that the amount of incendiary hazard in different risks varies greatly. An analysis of 17,511 fires during the past three yeavs, the causes of which have been specifically reported, on 45 different classes of property, shows that the percentage of incendiarism varies from 33 per cent. on tobacco barns to 143 per cent. on dwellings. If now it is true that insurance is a motive to incendiarism, one would find that the percentage of uninsured loss runs down as the ratio of incendiarism runs up. This does not appear to be the case; on the contrary, nearly all classes of property distingulahed for intense incendiarism such as tobacco barns, country stores, livery stables, cotton sits bouses, lumber vards and general tinguished for intense incondiarism such as tobacco barna, country stores, livery stables, cotton gin houses, lumber yards and general warehouses, show large property losses in excess of the amounts of insurance paid. From this it may be fairly interred that property having a high moral hazard is pretty generally known and avoided by the insurance companies.

Next to incendiarism the defective flue is the known country of the largest running of

from this cause in 1886, which is about 13 per cent, of those whose origin is known and 7,300 fires in dwelling houses during the last three years, the origin of which is known, the defective flue heads the list of 36 principal causes, and caused about 20 per cent, of them all. Forest and prairie fires come third and matches fourth. This is a striking commentary on the manner in which dwellings are built. During 1886 there were 102 fires in New York state known to result from defective flues, 94 in Ohio, 93 in Indians, 92 in Pennsylvanis, 30 in Illinois, 71 in Massachusetts, 65 in Missouri, 46 in California, 37 in Texas, 30 in Maine, 29 in Georgia, 22 in Kentucky and so on. From these figures it may be assumed that the careless figures it may be assumed that the careless building of dwelling houses is not confined to any one section of the country. The 10 principal causes for all fires in the country are 1, moendiarism; 2, detective flues; 3, sparks, (general); 4, matches; 5, lightning; 6, lamp explosions; 7, stoves; 5, spoataneous combustion; 9, lamp acadents, not explosions; 10, locomotive sparks.

## The Kattlesnake's Awigt Bite. From Forest and Stream.

Never seeing a snake charm a bird or animal, I concluded it was a negro supersti-tion or fancy, devoid of fact. So I continued to think till a few days ago when a farmer triend of mine, living four miles south of Abilene, told me what he had lately wit-Abilene, told me what he had lately when head. He said he was riding along on a prairie and saw a prairie dog within a few feet of him, which refused to scamper to his hole, as prairie dogs usually do when approached by man ; on the contrary, he sat as if transfixed to the spot, though making a constant nervous, shuddering motion, as it anxious to get away. My friend thought this constant pervous, snuddering motion, as if anxious to get away. My friend thought this was strange, and white considering the spectacle he presently saw a large rattle-snake coiled up under some bushes, his head uplified, about six or seven feet from the dog, which still heeded him not, but looked steadily upon the snake. He dismounted, took the dog by the head and thrust him off, when the snake, which had up to that moment remained quiet, immediately swelled with rage and began sounding his rattles. The prairie dog for some time seemed benumbed, hardly capable of motion, but grew better, and finally got into his hole. My friend then killed the rattler. Now, was this a case of charming? If not, what was it? My friend who told me this is named John Irving McClure a farmer well-known to me, a good and truthful man. I now give it up that the snakes do indeed charm, or so paralyze birds and little animals with terror, when they can catch their eye, that they become helpless and motionless almost as good as dead. What say the scientists?

And to one who is familiar with the eyes of rattlesnakes it does not seem unreasant.

as dead. What say the scientists?
And to one who is familiar with the eyes of rattlesnakes it does not seem unreasonable that they should have such power. If you will examine the eye of one when he is you will examine the eye of one when he is cold in death, you will perceive that it has an extremely malignat and terrible expression. When he is alive and excited I know of nothing in all nature of so dreadful appearance as the eye of the rattleanake. It is enough to strike not only birds with and little animals but men with nightmare. I have on several occasions examined them closely with strong glasses, and feel with all force what I state, and I will tell you that there are few men on the face tell you that there are few men on the face of the earth who can look upon an angered rattlesnake through a good glass—bringing him apparently within a foot or two of the eye—and stand it more than a moment.

MER TITLE DEEDS. Inside the cottage door she sits Just where the sunlight, softest there, Slants down on snowy kerchief's bands, On folded hands and silvered hair.

The garden pale her world shuts in, A simple world, made sweet with thyme, Where life, soft luiled by droning bees,

Poor are her cottage walls, and bare, Too mean and small to harbor pride, Yet with a musing gaze she sees tier broad domains extending wide.

Green slopes of hills, and waving fields. With blooming hedges set between, I brough shifting veils of tender mist smile, half revealed, a mingled scene

All hers—for lovingly she holds
A yellowish packet in her hand,
Whose ancient, faded script preclaims
Her title to this spreading land.

Old letters ! On the trembling page

difference !

When the last will and testament of the last Justin Ashley was attentied to probate, it was to all appearances as ordinary bequest, easy of fulfillment; but the executor, a trasty man of law, found it otherwise Yet the will was drawn in the most approved form of legal art, duly witnessed, and so flaw visible. What was wasting to give it leastlife?

yer and made valid by the required signa-tures, was duly acknowledged, and the ex-ecutor instructed to carry out the wishes of the deceased,—a matter apparently of easy fulfillment. But with this charge was given the lawyer a package of letters directed to the late Justin Ashley, accumulated since his death, which had occurred Dec. 4, and one of these was destined to hold an important place in the settlement of the will. It was dated "New York, Dec. 4," and was as fol-

lows:

To JUSTIN ASHLEY, Esq.

Dear Sir:—It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of your nephew, Mr. Carl Ford, which occurred to day (Dec. 4), at his late residence in Brooklyn.

Respectfully, ALVIN DALE.

It was only when Mr. Neil had adjusted his spectacles and re-read the above note that he resitted the full import of the communication. "December fourth," he repeated mustingly; "a remarkable coincidence, the two deaths occurring upon the same day: musingly; "a remarkable coincidence, the two deaths occurring upon the same day; and now will arise the question of priority. Yet I fancy it one easily answered," he continued, as replacing the letter in its envelope he seated himself at his deak and proceeded to make the necessary inquiry: At what hour had occurred the death of the late Mr. Ford? To which in due course of mail came the following reply:

"That the exact time of the demise was somewhat uncertain, the physican's note-

"That the exact time of the demise wis somewhat uncertain, the physican's notebook (the physican himself having sailed for Europe) testifying that it had occurred at 4 o'clock p. m.; while the nurse of the decessed confidently piaced it at 5 o'clock or thereabout."

The death of the late Justin Ashley, it was resultive related but the property states.

The death of the late Justin Ashley, it was positively stated, had taken place at precise-ity half-past five; and it was obviously necessary to prove beyond a question the priority of demise in the two cases, in order to rightfully carry out the instructions regarding the will.

The late Carl Ford, who was a widower, had left one son, who was naturally desired.

The late Carl Ford, who was a widower, had left one son, who was naturally desirous of proving his father a survivor of the late Justin Ashley, in which event one-half of the vast property in question would revert to him; while Harold Ashley, on the other hand, was quite as desirous of proving the reverse, which would make him sole heir to the deceased uncle. And the all-important result depended upon a question of time. portant result depended upon a question or time.

Disliking all unnecessary litigation, Mr. Disliking all unnecessary litigation, Mr. Nell, the executor, sought to learn the truth and have the matter quietly settled without the labor and expense of a lawauit. But the two claimants, Harold Ashley and Carlton Ford, would only be satisfied with an appeal to the courts of justice; and the case was set for hearing on the second day of February, 1884,—Carlton Gord being inclined, even should priority of his father's death be proved, to contest the will on plea of its injustice.

Much interest was manifested by the

justice.

Much interest was manifested by the friends of those involved, as well as by the legal fraternity, to whom the case if not new, was at least uncommon; and the court-room was filled with an eager and expectant throng on the day appointed for the trial.

The case being called, a jury was impaneled and the facts presented by counsel for the and the facts presented by counsel for the plaintiff, followed by a like presentation for the defense; after which the witnesses were

summoned in order.

The first evidence for the plaintiff was The first evidence for the plaintin was given by Alvin Dale, nurse to the late Carl Ford, who testified that after having been dismissed by the physician in attendance, he was passing through the hall as the clock struck five, and distinctly saw through the slightly open door of Mr. Ford's room the deceased raise his hand, thus proving him at that hour to have been alive.

Here tollowed the cross-examination.
"Can there be no mistake in your testi-"Did the deceased speak when raising his

a communication?"
"No. sir: I should say it was involuntary Perhaps owing to a paroxysm of pain "
"You said the physician was present at the time; what was he doing?"
"I cannot say; he stood at the bedside apparently occupied with the patient, yet addressing no remarks to him."
Further inquiry failed to develop an ything of importance.

hand, or did the movement seem to indicate

Further inquiry failed to develop an ything of importance.

Mrs. Rechel Ray, landlady to the deceased, who was next called, testified that at a quarter past five she had taken some nourishment to the invalid's room, but the dector had told her it was not needed. She did not enter the room, but was confident that she noticed a slight movement of the figure upon the bed as she stood at the door. An necross examination failed to give any uttonal information.

Prescott Day, an assistant of the attendual physician, being duly sworn, testified to shortly after five he had come to the roomnethe late Mr. Ford with a message for take doctor. Did not enter the apartment; but the physician had stepped away from the bedside to receive his message at the door, noticed a slight tremor pass over the form of the deceased.

At this point in the proceedings the excitement in the court-room was intense, and

ent in the court-room was intense, an citement in the court-room was intense, and the majority of these present had accepted the case won for the plaintiff. How could it be otherwise, when, according to the testi-mony of the three witnesses, it was proved that the late Carl Ford survived his uncle, that the late Carl Ford survived his uncle, and was consequently one of the heirs? Why further discuss the matter? Yet the opposition claimed a hearing; and at the moment of opening the defense, when excitement was at its height, Dr. Blank, the physician who had attended the late Carl Ford, unexpectedly appeared in the court-room, and was greeted with intense if supposed interest interest.

room, and was greeted with latense if sup-pressed interest.

Being sworn, the doctor testified "that he attended the late Carl Ford in his last illness, and could certify that death had-occurred on December 4th at 4 p. m."

"How then do you account for the appear-ance of lite an hour afterward, as testified by the three witnesses who preceded you?" asked the lawyer conducting the cross-sx-amination.

the three witnesses who preceded you?"
asked the lawyer conducting the cross-sxamination.

For a moment only the learned practioner
seemed nonplussed as he bent his head in refiction. Then light seemed to dawn upon
his somewhat perplexed meditation, and
with a smile of satisfaction he said calmiy,
"I think I can give a lucid explanation of
the affair, and convince the court of the error
of the testimony referred to." And he proceeded as follows:

"I found in the case of the late Mr. Ford,
life to be extinct at 4 o'clock p. m., as I have
already stated. I was alone with the decessed, having dismissed the nurse, and Mr.
Ford's son, who had been telegraphed, having failed to arrive. As I was leaving the
death chamber, my mind reverted to the experiments which have been made upon
bodies but recently deprived of life by means
of voltaic electricity; and I determined to
test them upon the body of the late Mr. Ford.

"Leaving the house unnoticed, I precured
my battery and returned with it to the room
of the decassed, where I applied one pole to
the upper portion of the spine at the base of
the brain, and the other injuncession to the
sides, chest, arms, and other portions of the
body, producing by means of the electricity

When the dester had finished his tentimony, the unexpected solution of the mystery readered every one assessition, and the silence was only broken when the judge, who was the first to recover himself to address the jury. It being then groves beyond a douth that the late Carl Ford had expired before his uncle, the denine of the ference of our the late of the later at half-past five o'clock p. m. in New York, and that of the later at half-past five o'clock p. m. in filtenis, would, allowing for the difference of time, andoutedly place the dester the later Carl Ford half as hour testers that of his uncle, kence he (Carl Ford) was not a curry or of the said Justin Ashiey, and in consequence his use and heir could not claim any share in the cotate.

In accordance with these facts and the instructions given in the will, the court then gave a variot, transferring the entire property of the late Justin Ashiey to his actionary in the containt and Harold, which decision, with the tentalizing quality of legal decreas generally, their incapability to please all concerned, was both applauded and condemned.

But the matter did not ond here: for the

all concerned, was both applauded and con-demned.

But the matter did not end here; for the generous heir, sympathizing with the rela-tive deposed, insisted upon his acceptance of the sum of ten thousand dollars, which amply provided for the young man, enabling him to carry out a long obsrished plan for foreign study, and later to attain an honorable position in his profession, from which he re-gards with despest gratitude the generous heir of Justin Ashley, who, revered and be-loved, is in truth a benefactor. And his gen-erous disposition toward the deposed Carlton ends not here, for ere many days sweet Dora Ashley becomes Mrs. Cartton Ford.

MUN. BLINU R. JACKSON.



ernor of Marriand. Senator Elihu E. Jackson, the Democratic nomines for governor of Maryland, is about dity years of age. He is happily married, and has a coxy family of five children. He lives handsomely in a fine residence at Salisbury, Wicomico county. He is a native of that county and is well-known in every part of it. In the early stages of his life he alter-nately worked on a farm and taught school improving every opportunity of educational advantages that came across his pathway. On

advantages that came across his pathway. On coming into manhoood he became a school teacher for good, teaching for a few years atterward, having entirely abandoned the pursuit of agriculture, and finally, engaging in commercial pursuits, developing in time from the successful keeper of a country store to the opulent lumber merchant, in the conducting of which latter occupation he has acquired wealth and a distinguished social position. Mr. Jackson dispenses a truly Southern hospitality at his home, is a business man of ability and reputation and is the president of two national banks. He was at one time president of the Maryland Bensta, has always been a Democrat and is consequently well acquainted with the needs of the state. He is an esteemed and respected citizen, wherever he is known, and his nomination to such an important public trust as the governorship speaks more for him than the platitudes of language. In accepting the nomination for governor, Senator Jackson, says:

"I realize that the office of governor is one

nomination for governor, Senator Jackson, says:

"I realize that the office of governor is one of no small responsibility, and I shall endeavor to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the people by a fatthful discharge of the duties of the high trust. If I am to be the chief executive of Maryland, business methods, in which I have been trained, will be the rule of my administration. I shall feel it my duty to execute existing laws strictly and faithfully on business principles, and will secourage the ensembles of strictly and faithfully on business principles, and will encourage the enactment of
such other legislation as will in my judgment promote the best interest of the people.
In the exercise of the appointing power I
will be controlled only by influences that
tend to purify and elevate official position
and maintain the purity of the ballot-box.
Recognizing my fealty to the party of which
I am the nominee, I will by a faithful discharge of official duties and honorable efforts endeavor to foster the continued success of the Democratic party and perpetuate
Democratic principles.

Young Men Keeping House.

Young Men Keeping House.

From the New York Sun.

Many young men keep house. They take a fist, hire their own cook and an extra servant, and go at the business earnestly. If two men are congenial, have lived together in college, say, and understand how to swing along amicably, they can have a very good home in this way. They can rent an apartment of six or seven rooms thoroughly and comfortably furnished for about \$65 a month. Their cook will probably cost them \$25, and an extra servant \$20. The table and all the accessories will not go much above \$70 a month. Put the running expenses at \$200 a month, and this makes it only \$25 a week apiece. Neither one of them could live in a hotel and enjoy the comfortable gets in a flat for less than three times that aum. It takes men of peculiar dispositions to live together in harmony, however, and all owners of flat houses are not willing to take men in as tenants. They are not sure that the house will not made notorious by a lot of wild larks. The bachelor who cannot live in New York, however, without undergoing the monotony of hotel life and the petty jesiousies and gossip of a boarding house must be very difficult indeed to please.

Sever Hear of a " He " Apgel.

from the Watertown Times. But do we ever think of a " he " angel? Never. In poetry and song, in picture and statue they are always "she." The idea of an statue they are always "she." The idea of an angel in swallowtail coat or an ulster! When a man sings, "Thou art the angel of my dreams," is he thinking of a being in pantaloons with a stove-pipe hat on his head? Not much. But of a giorious floating symphony in white muslin with bius ribbons and golden locks and stary eyes, with the first flush of the morning on her cheeks. That is the kind of angel he is after. To be sure the scriptures don't speak of a "she" angel. St. John, who wrote most about them, says "he" placed one foot on the iand and the other on the sea, and uses the mesculine pronoun each time in speaking of them. And Jacob doubtless did not wrestle with a feminine angel because he would have been more polite, but in those old days woman had not taken the advanced position which a higher civilization has given ner. To day "she" is the angel and no other.

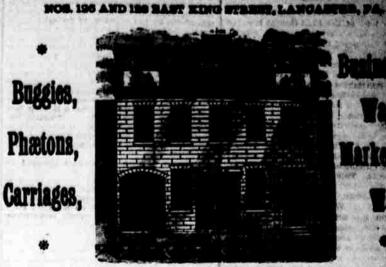
The little tottering baby feet,
With faltering steps and slow,
With pattering echoes soft and sweet They wander to and fro.

The baby hands that clasp my neck With touches dear to me, Are the same hands that smash and wreck,

The dreamy murm'ring baby voice
"I has coos its little tune,
That makes my listening heart rejoice That makes my instering
Like birds in leafy June,
Can wake at midnight dark and still,
And all the air with howling fill,
That splits the car with schoes shrill,
Like cornets out of tune.

—Burdelle in Brooklyn Bugie. "Honest Work at Honest Prior

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Conewago Valley on the other. They are safe,
pleasant and convenient.

Parties desiring it can procure Meals at the
Park, as the Dining Hall will be under the supervision of E. M. BOLTZ, of the Lemanon Valley
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