Ashtabula Telegraph.

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs.

ASHTABULA, : : OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

THE National Democratic Convention met in Cincinnati on the 23d, pursuant to the call of the National Democratic Committee. At 12:45 p. m. Mr. Barnum, the Chairman of the Committee, called the Convention to order and called upon Rev. C. M. Wendte, of Cincinnati, to invoke the blessing of God upon its deliberations. At the conclusion of the invocation Mr. Barnum announced that he had been instructed to nominate Hon. George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, as Temporary Chairman. This nomination being approved, a committee, consisting of William L. Scott and J. D. McEnery, was appointed to conduct Mr. Hoadley to the platform. The Temporary Chairman was greeted with applause, and, on assuming the gavel, delivered a spirited address. Temporary Secretaries were named and the temporary organization declared complete.

Mr. Biedler, of New York, moved that the rules of the last Convention be adopted as the rules of this until otherwise ordered. Carried.

Mr. Martin, of Delaware, moved a call of States for the appointment of members of the Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions. The resolution was adopted, and the various Committees were announced as follows:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama, William R. Clark; Arkansas, Dr. Davidson; California, Thomas F. Thompson; Colorado, John F. Humphreys; Connecticut, Owen B. King; Delaware, E. S. Martin; Florida, P. C. Linear; Illinois, Charles Dunham; Indiana, Joseph E. McDonald; Iowa, E. D. Fenn; Kansas, George C. Rogers; Kentucky, William Lindsey; Louisiana, William McCrane; Maine, E. S. Brown; Maryland, Wilmot Johnson; Massachusetts, John P. Swiney; Michigan, Byron S. Stout; Minnesota, R. H. Taylor; Missouri, G. Campbell; Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada, George Storey; New Hampshire, J. W. Dyers; New Jersey, Rufus Hodgett; New York, John Fox; North Carolina, J. S. Henderson; Ohio, W. E. Hayne; Oregon, J. R. Hogan; Pennsylvania, James P. Riley; Rhode Island, John Q. Dempsey; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, W. H. Carroll; Texas, Thomas M. Jack; Vermont, D. M. Redington; Virginia, William Terry; West Virginia, B. F. Harlow; Wisconsin, E. P. Finch.

CREDENTIALS.

Alabama, Joseph F. Johnson; Arkansas, James M. Hudson; California, W. H. Frost; Colorado, C. Salyer; Connecticut, Ralph Wheeler; Delaware, A. B. Robinson; Florida, R. M. L. Engle; Illinois, Percy H. Smith; Indiana, William E. Niblack; Iowa, Thomas J. Potter; Kansas, Edward Carroll; Kentucky, J. W. Hay; Louisiana, F. Mealey; Maine, A. Z. Wall; Maryland, S. V. Bowman; Massachusetts, John K. Tarbox; Michigan, J. R. Messmore; Minnesota, ——; Missouri, W. B. Steele; Nebraska, J. W. Pollock; Nevada, Mat Canavan; New Hampshire, Horace W. Parker; New Jersey, Lawrence Pheil; New York, S. M. Weed; North Carolina, John Howard; Ohio, R. S. Shields; Oregon, A. Neuner; Pennsylvania, W. H. Snowden; Rhode Island, W. H. Foster; South Carolina, F. Dewit; Tennessee, T. M. Jones; Texas, B. H. Bassett; Vermont, J. H. Williams; Virginia, William L. Royal; West Virginia, W. L. Wilson; Wisconsin, Joseph Rankin.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama, W. H. Barnes; Arkansas, M. T. Emery; California, E. H. Mutton; Colorado, C. S. Thomas; Connecticut, David A. Wells; Delaware, George H. Bix; Florida, Eben T. Howell; Illinois, Melville W. Fuller; Indiana, John R. Coffroth; Iowa, John P. Irish; Kansas, John R. Goodwin; Kentucky, Henry Watterson; Louisiana, E. A. Burke; Maine, A. M. Nichols; Maryland, C. J. M. Gwynn; Massachusetts, Charles Levi Woodbury; Michigan, Dr. Foster Pratt; Minnesota, E. Barksdale; Missouri, Joseph Pulcher; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Nevada, A. C. Ellis; New Hampshire, Harvey Bingham; New Jersey, C. M. Zurick; New York, Rufus W. Peckham; North Carolina, A. M. Wardwell; Ohio, T. J. Kinney; Oregon, John Meyer; Pennsylvania, L. C. Cassidy; Rhode Island, N. Hausiper; South Carolina, T. G. Barker; Tennessee, John A. McKinney; Texas, John Ireland; Vermont, G. S. Waterman; Virginia, James Barbour; West Virginia, J. H. Goode; Wisconsin, Thomas A. Hudd.

On motion of Mr. Wells, of Connecticut, a resolution was adopted referring all resolutions in relation to the platform to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

The Convention then adjourned to meet on the morning of the 23d at ten o'clock.

Second Day's Proceedings.

AT 10:40 on the morning of the 23d the Convention was called to order, and Rev Charles W. Taylor, a Covington (Ky.) clergyman, offered prayer.

The reading of the minutes were dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Mr. Burke (Ind.) offered a resolution declaring that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, and the widows and orphan children of soldiers deceased, are entitled to the grateful recognition of the people of the United States, and Congress should cause them to be placed on the pension roll, on the same footing with soldiers of the war of 1812. The Chairman stated that this resolution would, under the order already adopted, go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Martin (Del.) presented the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, but action thereon was deferred until the report of the Committee on Credentials should be disposed of.

Mr. Young (Ga.), Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, then submitted his report, recommending the seating of all uncontested delegates; the seating of both the Butler and Abbott delegations from Massachusetts, the two, united, to cast the vote of the State; the denial of seats to the contesting delegation from Pennsylvania, and the denial of admission to the Tammany delegates from New York. Mr. Thomas (Kan.) presented a minority report in relation to the New York delegates, and moved that it be substituted for so much of the majority report as related to that subject matter. This motion was debated at length by Messrs. Miller (N. Y.), Judge Amasa J. Parker (N. Y.), Governor Hubbard (Tex.) and Westbrook (N. Y.) in favor of substituting, and by Messrs. Fellows (N. Y.), Judge Peckham (N. Y.) and Young (Ga.) against, and lost on a call of States by the following vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	11	8
Arkansas	12	..
California	2	10
Colorado	3	2
Connecticut	..	12
Delaware	1	5
Florida	5	2
Georgia	9	13
Illinois	22	18
Indiana	..	30
Iowa	..	22
Kansas	10	..
Kentucky	..	24
Louisiana	..	10
Maine	6	8
Maryland	12	4
Massachusetts	6½	15
Michigan	2	20
Minnesota	..	10
Mississippi	4	12
Missouri	11	19
Nebraska	..	6
Nevada	..	6
New Hampshire	1	9
New Jersey	12	6
North Carolina	..	20
Ohio	17	27
Oregon	..	6
Pennsylvania	10	47
Rhode Island	2	6
South Carolina	5	9
Tennessee	11	12
Texas	13	3
Vermont	..	7
Virginia	4	18
West Virginia	4	5
Wisconsin	..	20
Total	205½	457
Total vote cast	662½	

New York was excused from voting at her own request. The question recurring on the adoption of the majority report it was adopted by an almost unanimous *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) moved that all contesting delegates be admitted to the Convention as spectators. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, recommending that ex-Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, be appointed Permanent Chairman of the Convention, with one Vice-President from each State and the usual number of Secretaries, was then adopted, and Messrs. McDonald (Ind.), Butler (S. C.) and O'Connor (Tenn.) were appointed a committee to conduct Governor Stevenson to the Chair. On assuming the gavel the Chairman delivered a spirited and interesting address of thanks and congratulation.

A delegate from Kentucky moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Judge Hoadley for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the preliminary proceedings of the Convention. The motion prevailed, and Judge Hoadley responded in a pleasant vein.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President. A delegate from Maryland moved to adjourn. This last motion was almost unanimously voted down. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Breckinridge, that gentleman explained that he contemplated only a call of States for the nomination of candidates, and the motion prevailed. Mr. Preston (Ky.) moved that each person nominating a candidate have ten minutes for that purpose, and this motion also prevailed. The call of States for the nomination of Presidential candidates was then ordered. Mr. John E. McEtrath (Cal.) presented the name of Justice J. S. Field, of California; Mr. George Gray (Del.) presented the name of Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Mr. S. S. Marshall (Ill.) presented the name of William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Senator Voorhees (Ind.) presented the name of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Mr. John McSweeny (Ohio) presented the name of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Daniel Dougherty (Pa.) presented the name of General W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hoadley (Ohio) moved to adjourn until ten a. m. on the 24th. A call of States was ordered and the motion was voted down by ayes, 300; noes, 395.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for President. The motion prevailed, and a ballot was taken with the following result:

STATES.	Bayard.	Hancock.	Thurman.	Pendleton.	Hendricks.	Tilden.	Field.	Morrison.
Alabama	7	7	1				5	
Arkansas							12	
California			3		1		6	
Colorado							1	
Connecticut	1		2	2	2			
Delaware	6							
Florida	8							
Georgia	5	8			1		5	
Illinois							42	
Indiana					30			
Iowa	3	7		2	2			6
Kansas								
Kentucky	6	1	7		2	5	2	
Louisiana		10						
Maine		14						
Maryland	18							
Massachusetts	11½	6	½	2	½	2	2	
Michigan	2	8		1		1	4	
Minnesota		10						
Mississippi	6	2				1	2	
Missouri	4	12			3	7	4	
Nevada						3	3	
New Hampsh'r	3	2	2		4		1	
New Jersey	10			70				
New York								
NorthCarolina	7	9			1	1		
Ohio			44					
Oregon						2	4	
Pennsylvania	2	28			1	15	1	
Rhode Island	3	2				1	1	
SouthCarolina	14							
Tennessee	9	11	1				2	
Texas	5	9	1		1			
Vermont		10						
Virginia	10	3					9	
West Virginia		3	7					
Wisconsin	6	1					2	10
Total	153½	171	68½	81	49½	38	65	62

Scattering votes were cast as follows: California—Seymour, 2. Colorado—Loveland, 5; Payne, 2. Iowa—McDonald, 2. Kansas—Ewing, 10. Kentucky—McDonald, 1. Massachusetts—Randall, 2. Michigan—Seymour, 1; Lathrop, 1; McClellan, 2. Nebraska—Loveland, 6. New Jersey—Randall, 3; Parker, 1. North Carolina—Seymour, 1; Jere. Black, 1. Pennsylvania—Jewett, 1; Seymour, 3; McDonald, 1. Rhode Island—Seymour, 1; English, 1. Wisconsin—McClellan, 1. Whole number of votes cast, 735½. Necessary for a choice, 491.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th.

Third Day's Proceedings.

THE Convention reassembled at ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and thirty minutes after was called to order. Rev. Charles Taylor offered prayer.

Mr. Peckham (N. Y.) announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Tilden renouncing all claims upon the Convention for a nomination. Mr. Peckham further said that New York would thenceforward support Samuel J. Randall. A motion to read Mr. Tilden's letter was lost.

Mr. Thomas (Ky.) offered a resolution declaring it unconstitutional to deprive any citizen of the right of suffrage.

The roll call then proceeded for the second ballot. Alabama cast 11 votes for Hancock; California followed with 5 for Hancock; Illinois cast her 42 votes for Hancock; Louisiana, Maine and Michigan followed with their votes for Hancock; New York cast 70 votes for Randall; Ohio, 44 votes for Thurman; New Jersey, 18 votes for Hancock. Before the vote was announced Wisconsin asked permission to change her vote to Hancock, and there were afterward changes announced all along the line. At length a delegate from New Hampshire moved to make a new call of the States. The motion quickly prevailed, and the ballot resulted as follows:

STATES.	Hancock.	Bayard.	Hendricks.	Tilden.
Alabama	20			
Arkansas	12			
California	12			
Colorado	6			
Connecticut	12			
Delaware	6			
Florida	8			
Georgia	22			
Illinois	42			
Indiana			30	
Iowa	21			1
Kansas	10			
Kentucky	24			
Louisiana	10			
Maine	14			
Maryland	14	2		
Massachusetts	20			
Michigan	22			
Minnesota	10			
Mississippi	18			
Missouri	30			
Nebraska	6			
Nevada	6			
New Hampshire	10			
New Jersey	18			
New York	70			
North Carolina	20			
Ohio	44			
Oregon	6			
Pennsylvania	80			
Rhode Island	8			
South Carolina	14			
Tennessee	24			
Texas	16			
Vermont	10			
Virginia	22			
West Virginia	10			
Wisconsin	20			
Total	705	2	30	1
Whole number of votes	738			

Mr. Mack (Ind.) moved that the nomination of General Hancock be made unanimous. Messrs. Randall (Pa.), Wallace (Pa.), Hampton (S. C.), Hoadley (Ohio) and others spoke to and seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted. Upon the announcement of the vote, congratulatory speeches were made by Senator Voorhees, John Kelly and others.

Susan B. Anthony was here escorted to the stage and presented through the Chairman an address to the Convention in favor of legislation for woman suffrage.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following platform, through Mr. Watterson (Ky.), the Chairman, which was read and unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

3. No sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each, and common schools fostered and protected.

4. Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

5. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the Civil service.

6. The right to a free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States. The existing Administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct the Electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic powers, insult the people and imperil their institutions.

7. We execrate the course of this Administration in making places in the Civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by bribing villains upon the people.

8. The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the Electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It inspires a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the consciences of a Nation of freemen.

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality, and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas; and on the land no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies; the amendment of the Burlingame Treaty, so as to permit no more immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded; the public money and the public credit for public purposes only, and the public lands for actual settlers. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the Commune.

11. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures $80,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and National honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The call of States for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President being declared in order, Mr. Pettis (Ala.) nominated W. H. English, of Indiana, and Mr. Irish (Iowa) nominated ex-Governor R. M. Bishop, of Ohio. The last nomination was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. English was nominated, on motion of Mr. Vilas (Wis.), by acclamation.

Mr. Breckenridge (Ky.) moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State to notify the nominees of their nomination and request their acceptance. The motion was adopted, and the various delegations were instructed to send up to the Chair the names of the committee.

The following were announced as members of the National Executive Committee:

Alabama, Levi W. Lawler; Arkansas, John J. Sumter; California, J. T. Earley; Colorado, T. M. Patterson; Connecticut, William H. Barnum; Delaware, J. C. Grubb; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, George T. Barnes; Illinois, William C. Goudy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. F. Jonas; Maine, Edward W. Thompson; Maryland, O. P. Horsey; Massachusetts, Fred O. Prince; Michigan, Edward Kanter; Minnesota, P. H. Kelly; Mississippi, W. D. Martin; Missouri, John G. Prather; Nebraska, J. Sterling Morton; Nevada, Jerry Hagerman; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullivay; New Jersey, Orestes Cleveland; New York, Abram S. Hewitt; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio (to be named hereafter); Oregon (to be named hereafter); Pennsylvania (to be named hereafter); Rhode Island, Abner S. Barnaby; South Carolina, F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, Thomas O'Connor; Texas, F. S. Stockdale; Vermont, D. P. Smalley; Virginia, Robert A. Coghill; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas.

Mr. Irish (Iowa) moved that the basis of representation in the next National Convention be the same as at the present, and that the National Committee be authorized to determine the place and time of holding the Convention. Adopted.

The presiding officer was, by resolution, thanked for his courtesy and ability, and on motion of Mr. Preston (Ky.) the Convention adjourned without date.

Fish in Hot Water.

DURING the late suspension of pumping in the Belcher Mine the pump nearest the surface was overhauled, and at the clack were found a number of catfish, one being nine inches in length and fat as mud. There were some twenty smaller ones, ranging in size down to less than an inch in length. About two years ago W. P. Bennett purchased a lot of these fish and placed them in the Belcher tank on the surface, where they grew and bred. A very fine wire screen was placed over the outlet of the tank to prevent their escape. These fish must have wiggled through this screen when very small, and then found their way through the connecting pipes to the pump column. It is a mystery, however, how these fish could have lived in the hot water raised by the pumps, for if one from ordinary water is placed in it, it immediately scalds the skin off. But the fact that they did live in it and thrive on it is attested by their presence there and the fine condition of the large one taken out.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

An Ant Worth Going To.

THERE has lately been discovered a species of ant which deserves to be at once introduced to the attention of all children, servants and ladies keeping house. No vestry should be ignorant of the habits of so admirable a creature, and sanitary boards of all kinds should without loss of time be put in possession of the leading facts with respect to them. This ant, it appears, abominates rubbish. If its house is made in a mess it gets disgusted, goes sadly away, and never comes back. Dirt breaks its heart. The insect in question is a native of Colombia, and hatches its eggs by artificial heat, procuring for this purpose quantities of foliage, which in the course of natural fermentation supply the necessary warmth. When the young brood is hatched the community carefully carry away the decomposed rubbish that has served its purpose as a hotbed, and stack it by itself at a distance from the nest.—*London Telegraph.*

Brave Feat of an Engineer.

WHAT would undoubtedly have been a fatal accident was averted Tuesday by the courage and presence of mind displayed by Engineer Kingsley, of the Housatonic road. He runs the up-express train leaving Bridgeport at 10:10 a. m. About half a mile south of Lee he discovered a child two or three years of age on the track ahead. He at once whistled down brakes and they were applied. The train slowed up, but the engineer saw it was not going to stop in time to avoid striking the child, and he accordingly jumped from the locomotive, ran ahead and caught the little girl just as the pilot touched her. She was unharmed. Her mother arrived a moment or two later, and was so overcome with joyful emotion on learning of the child's escape that she fainted.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Monster Rattlesnake.

JOHN G. TEMPLETON informs the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Herald* that while prospecting in Tar Creek Canyon, in the scepage region, he had occasion to make a road through the snow four feet deep. In doing so he came across an immense rattlesnake in a torpid condition. After dispatching the monster he found that it measured seven feet in length by twelve and a half inches in circumference and had twenty-five rattles. These, which he cut off and brought with him as a trophy, show that his snakeship had attained the venerable age of twenty-eight years, counting three years for the first button and one year for each rattle.

IN ancient Mexico it was the custom to sacrifice human beings to the gods. This was a case where several wrongs made a rite.—*Boston Post.*

WHEN a man loses his temper, says the Boston *Transcript*, he is choler blind.

Russian Folk Lore.

THE rich poetical treasure, buried in the tales, songs and *skazkas* of Russian folk lore has of late attracted the attention of many of the ablest European philologists and poets. Among these, Rambaud and W. R. S. Ralston have published standard works on the subject. And in order to give the reader some idea of the lyric tales of Russian folk lore we copy here one of the latter, selected from Mr. Ralston's book, "The Songs of the Russian People."

In a certain country there lived a King; and this King had a daughter who was an enchantress. Near the royal palace there dwelt a priest, and the priest had a boy of ten years old, who went every day to an old woman to learn reading and writing. Now it happened one day that he came away from his lessons late in the evening, and as he passed the palace he looked in at one of the windows. At that window the Princess happened to be sitting and dressing herself. She took off her head, lathered it with soap, washed it with clean water, combed its hair, plaited its long black braid, and then put it back again in its proper place. The boy was lost in wonder.

"What a clever creature!" thinks he. "A downright witch."

And when he got home he began telling every one how he had seen the Princess without her head.

All of a sudden the King's daughter fell ill, and she sent for her father, and strictly enjoined him, saying:

"If I die, make the priest's son read the psalter over me three nights running."

The Princess died; they placed her in a coffin, and carried it to church. Then the King summoned the priest, and said:

"Have you got a son?"

"I have, your Majesty."

"Well, then," said the King, "let him read the psalter over my daughter three nights running."

The priest returned home, and told his son to get ready. In the morning the priest's son went to his lessons, and sat over his book looking ever so gloomy.

"What are you unhappy about?" asked the old woman.

"How can I help being unhappy when I am utterly done for?"

"Why, what's the matter? Speak plainly."

"Well, then, granny, I've got to read psalms over the Princess, and do you know she's a witch?"

"I know that before you did! But don't be frightened, there's a knife for you. When you go into the church trace a circle round you; then read away from your psalter and don't look behind you. Whatever happens there, whatever horrors may appear, mind your own business and go on reading, reading. But if you look behind you, it will be all over with you!"

In the evening the boy went to the church, traced a circle round him with the knife, and betook himself to the psalter. Twelve o'clock struck. The lid of the coffin flew up; the Princess arose, leapt out, and cried:

"Now I'll teach you to go peeping through my windows, and telling people what you saw!"

She began rushing at the priest's son, but she couldn't anyhow break into the circle. Then she began to conjure up all sorts of horrors. But in spite of all that she did, he went on reading and reading, and never gave a look round, and at daybreak the Princess rushed at her coffin, and tumbled into it at full length, all of a heap.

The next night every thing went on just the same. The priest's son wasn't a bit afraid, went on reading without a stop right up to daybreak, and in the morning went to the old woman. She asked him:

"Well! have you seen horrors?"

"Yes, granny!"

"It will be still more horrible this time. Here's a hammer for you and four nails. Knock them into the four corners of the coffin, and when you begin reading the psalter, stick up the hammer in front of you."

In the evening the priest's son went to the church, and did every thing just as the old woman had told him. Twelve o'clock struck, the coffin-lid fell to the ground, the Princess jumped up and began tearing from side to side, and threatening the youth. Then she conjured up horrors, this time worse than before. It seemed to him as if a fire had broken out in the church; all the walls were wrapped in flames! But he held his ground and went on reading, never once looking behind him. Just before daybreak the Princess rushed to her coffin. Then the fire seemed to go out immediately, and all the devilry vanished.

In the morning the King came to the church, and saw that the coffin was open, and in the coffin lay the Princess, face downward.

"What's the meaning of all this?" says he.

The boy told him every thing that had taken place. Then the King gave orders that an aspen stake should be driven into his daughter's breast, and that her body should be thrust into a hole in the ground. But he rewarded the priest's son with a heap of money and various lands.—*Oriental Church Magazine.*

Proceedings of the Lime-kiln Club.

"DE man who finks he knows it all am walkin' his way to de po'-house," solemnly observed the old man, as he slowly drew in his legs and stood up. "Ize finding men ebery day who knows so much dat dey doan want advice. It am de hardest work in de world, nex' to splittin' swamp-ash rails, to convince one o' dis sort dat he kin possibly be wrong or any one else be right. When a member of dis club comes to me an axes my advice as to whedder he better quit a steady job to rush out to de Black Hills, or de White Hills, or Leadville, or any oder specificashus locality, I stan' ready to waste a heap o' talk on him. When one finks he knows all about it hisself an' makes a rush, I want it understood dat I doan' raise any mo' beans an' taters dan my own family kin eat."

The fact that Samuel Shin and Restorer Johnson were intending to set out for Leadville probably gave rise to the above remarks. The hint that their families need expect no assistance from the club may make a radical change in their plans.

The Committee on the Sick reported that Midway Toots, a member living across the river, had been prostrated from over-exertion in trying to catch a street-car. He had asked to be placed on the list entitled to relief.

It was further reported that Gen. Scott Clay, another active member, was laid up with a sort of general goneness from having rubbed against a mule's heels in the dark.

"Serves him right, and he can't get no relief from dis club," answered the President. "Dar am men in dis club ober seventy years old who neber forgot whar' de mule stood, nor de fact dat he was loaded an' ready to go off. If Brudder Clay am de sort o' clothes-pin dat goes walkin' 'roun' o' nights 'thout knowin' whedder he am gwine to rub de heels of a mule or de horns of a Texas steer, de sooner he decapitates hisself from dis club de better for us all."

The Rev. Penstock said he rose to a question of privilege. He had seen it charged in a South Carolina paper that he was the inventor of a heel compresser for the benefit of colored men, and that scores of his agents were now canvassing that State. He indignantly denied the charge. He saw nothing wrong with any colored man's heels. A long heel gave grace to the step and rendered its possessor more sure-footed. He was down on an invention to shorten up heels or repress feet. He wore No. 12's himself, and the only time he ever thought of his feet was when he got down against a picket fence to pull his boots off. Big feet did not keep a person out of society, away from church or add to his taxes. Without them it was hard work to maintain such dignity as the possessor of two dogs, a shot-gun and a large and healthy family is everywhere entitled to. He wanted to stand as pure as snow in the eyes of his fellow-members, and he would therefore move for a committee of investigation.

The President replied that he did not deem such a committee necessary. Brother Penstock was regarded as a truthful and upright man, and he had plenty of feet to back up his denials. The Lime-Kiln Club never considered the length of a man's heel while debating his character, and if the time ever came when the aisles were crowded, holes would be cut through the floor to accommodate members' feet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Senseless Census Taker.

MRS. PINE was in a great hurry the other morning to get the little Pines off in time for school. When a woman is in a hurry she is always excited, and Mrs. Pine was only a woman. There was much bustle, much confusion and much noise, which now and then swelled to an uproar, consequent upon one of the little Pines getting his ears boxed, another receiving a shaking and a third running away to escape the flying missiles in the shape of a hair-brush or a handy piece of soap.

It was in the midst of one of these uproars that a knock came at the door. With flushed face she savagely threw it open.

"Good morning, ma'am; a very warm day," said her visitor.

"You seem to take it cool enough. What's your business?" was the not very cordial reply.

"Who's the head of the family?" he inquired, getting his pen and book in position.

"If he was in here he wouldn't ask that," remarked one of the children.

Mrs. Pine darted a fierce glance at the last speaker, then turning to her questioner, answered, "I am; but what's that to you?"

"Census taker. Husband dead?"

"No."

"Living?"

"If a man isn't dead he must be living."

"Does he live here?"

"No."

"Does he live in this city?"

"No."

"Does he live in this State?"

"No."

"Does he live in the United States?"

"No."

"Where does he live?"

"Why didn't you ask that at first? Do you think people have nothing else to do but to stand talking to you? He lives in Mexico."

"When will he be home?"

"Don't know."

"Divorced, I suppose."

Mrs. Pine's anger was steadily rising under this interrogation, and when this last question was put to her it burst forth in all its fury.

"Divorced, he!" she screamed, "Divorced! Do I look like a divorced woman? Do you suppose any man would get a divorce from me! Do you suppose any man would want a divorce? You base calumniator! You senseless taker! Divorced, am I! Oh, you villain! you slanderer! you traducer! you! you!— It's unbearable, so it is. After having your husband tell you that you are the sweetest tempered woman he ever met, and call you ducky at least a thousand times, and then to have a villain ask you if you are divorced!"

Then she sat down on the stairs and had a good cry. The children were late for school, and a new census taker is wanted in that district.—*New York Graphic.*

A Mathematical Problem.

"A PRUDENT man," says Solomon, "foreseeth the evil and hideth himself; but the simple pass on and are punished." The proverb was illustrated to us by an incident in the life of the first Governor of California, Peter H. Burnett. When a young man he kept a country store in Tennessee. Among other "supplies" he purchased three barrels of old Monongahela whisky. It took him about three months to retail it out, during which time he was in the habit of taking a drink in the morning, and occasionally during the day. When the three barrels were empty, the young man found to his surprise that he had acquired a taste for whisky. The fact prompted him to serious reflection. His thoughts put themselves into the form of a mathematical problem.

"If in three months," he said to himself, "I have acquired so much love for whisky, how much will I acquire in three years?"

The probable result alarmed him, and he determined that he would from that day become a total abstainer. "As I do every thing with all my might," he wrote, after a lapse of fifty years, "I became satisfied that if I indulged at all, I would be very apt to do some very tall drinking. Had I not been a married man, and happy as such, I might have fallen into this fatal habit."

Applying the mathematics which saved him from drinking, the ex-Governor suggests a problem worth the consideration of young men.

If a hundred young men at the age of twenty-one abstain from drinking, there will not be a drunkard among them. If, on the contrary, a hundred are, at that age, moderate drinkers, ten of them will become sots.

"As no man," concludes the Governor, "can tell in advance whether he will fall or not, he incurs a risk of ten per cent. in drinking at all."

A prudent merchant would not embark in an enterprise where the chances are ten per cent. against success. He knows the principle if not the words which led the Hebrew moralist to write "A wise man feareth and departeth from evil; but the fool rageth and is confident."—*Youth's Companion.*

AT the opening of every new Parliament in Italy each member receives a new medal commemorative of the occasion, struck specially at the royal mint. The medal for the fourteenth Parliament is now being coined.

Religious.

THE HERMIT THRUSH.

O, HERMIT THRUSH! one August day
I heard from out thy golden throat
('Twas long ago and far away)
Thy song supernal fall and float.

A weary pilgrim by the road,
I deemed some passing seraph's strain
Fell, falling on my heavy load,
In Heavenly music sweet to pain.

'Twas long ago and far away;
The life I lived that hour has fled;
The pang that pierced, that summer day,
Has ceased to hurt, forever dead.

Yet lo! once more by leafy way
I hear thy sole, seraphic strain;
The pomp of all the summer day
Thrills with thy music sweet to pain.

It falls upon so weary load,
It touches hopes of holy birth;
I stand beside the bourgeoned road,
'Neath a new heaven, in a new earth.

What if youth's spring be early gone;
If joy be tardy, dawning late;
Then singest of summer joys unknown,
Of higher heights. Lo! calm I wait.

Oh! bird from off Heaven's inmost shrine,
Adown to earth thou bearest to me
One note from out the Strain Divine,
Prophet of Love, of Life to be!

Yet further on, some later even,
I'll catch once more thy nateless strain,
Thou lonely messenger from Heaven,
Bearing its music sweet to pain.

'Twill reach me on my lowly road,
Thy call—Heaven's last—so far, so fine,
Lifting my heart from mortal load,
From love in loss, to Love Divine.

—*Mary Clemmer, in N. Y. Independent.*

Sunday-School Lessons.

SECOND QUARTER.

June27—Lesson selected by the School.

THIRD QUARTER.

July 4—The Creation.....Gen. 1:1-3; 2:4-8
July 11—The Fall and the Promise.....Gen. 3; 1-15
July 18—Cain and Abel.....Gen. 4: 3-15
July 25—The Covenant with Noah.....Gen. 9: 8-19
Aug. 1—The Call of Abram, Gen. 11:31, 32; 12 1-20
Aug. 8—Abram and Lot.....Gen. 13: 1-18
Aug. 15—Abram and Melchisedek.....Gen. 14: 12-24
Aug. 22—The Covenant with Abram.....Gen. 15: 1-18
Aug. 29—Abraham's Interest in Sodom.....Gen. 18: 16-33
Sept. 5—Lot's Escape from Sodom.....Gen. 19: 12-26
Sept. 12—Trial of Abraham's Faith.....Gen. 22: 1-14
Sept. 19—Review of the Lessons.
Sept. 25—Lesson selected by the School.

Robert Raikes.

IT is a good thing that the somewhat vague ideas as to Robert Raikes are to be cleared up in the minds of multitudes during this centennial year for Sunday-schools. Raikes was born in Gloucester, England, September 14, 1735, and during most of his life was editor of the Gloucester *Journal*, of which he became the sole proprietor at the age of twenty-two. He was always in comfortable circumstances, and after he retired from active life received an annuity of $1,500 from the paper. We first hear of him as a philanthropist showing great resolution and courage in behalf of the crowds of prisoners in Gloucester jail. He was, however, far more prominent than any other person in bringing Sunday-school work before the public (which was done largely through his paper), and in making Bible study on the Sabbath in connection with the churches a systematic and organized work.

We are not sure even that he himself was a teacher, but we know he exhibited a rare organizing faculty, visiting parents and children at their homes and urging their attendance. Looking backward it has long been admitted that it was a mistake to pay his teachers for their work, though even at this day few teachers could be found to do what they did without pay; for then schools met at ten in the morning, each scholar receiving personal instruction, mainly in reading and writing. According to Dr. Vincent, in the *S. S. Journal*, at twelve they were dismissed, but met again at one; and at the close of the afternoon preaching service they came back and recited the catechism, thus being kept at school and at church about six hours and a half. Such teachers earned their money several times over. But it became a cost