

## CHAOS.

BY WALT. M. FISHER.

Ages to come, I see the world,  
And lo! it is full of evil—  
Full of women and men:  
The only prayer of the good is for death,  
And the only feat of the brave, to die.  
There is no God any more among all the  
people;  
Science has murdered God,  
And now, in her turn, is dying  
With what she fed on—man and the  
world.  
The world is full of man—full to rotting,  
Full as a charnelled carcass crawling with  
creeping things.  
And Science sits in the heap and grins like  
a ghastly fiend,  
Gibbering empty words when one enquir-  
eth the end.  
The cattle are slain and slain  
Clean away from the earth,  
For the need of a hungry world,  
And all that creepeth and moveth  
Is gathered in by lean blue hands  
That clutch as the drowning at all things.  
The rivers are thick and foul,  
For the thirst is more than the water:  
The soil is a noisome sight,  
Barren with overtask,  
Scraped and raked and mucked  
To the smallest sand;  
And thieves unearth the seed  
For an hour's life.  
The air is rank, and the high heaven  
Clammy with exhalation;  
The heaped world choking and no green  
leaf  
Any more to transmute the stench.

O, a people exceeding wise is this!  
With curious books and tools—  
Impotent sages gnashing their wisdom-  
teeth,  
Cursing all that is or may be,  
Fighting for food like wolves,  
Like wolves devouring each other.  
Love is dead, and lust;  
Hunger sits in the sunken eyes  
That glare on the cowering woman.  
And woman, with whom love dies the  
latest,  
Poisons the babe in her womb—  
The world is full;  
Strangles the babe at her breast—  
The world is starving.

—A crash, and the world is done.  
The void is filled with a fiery hail  
And a shudder that creeps to the farthest  
star.

—Overland Monthly.

## NEWS NOTES.

Chicago is erecting 10,000 dwell-  
ings this year.

"Why I Studied Law," is the title  
of Kate Stanton's last lecture.

Five hundred-dollar violins are  
made by machinery at East Brain-  
tree, Mass.

As might have been expected,  
British seamen propose a statute to  
their friend Plimsoll.

Carlyle is opposed to suicides,  
holding that all should live as long  
as breath lasts. So they do.

A French priest has refused two  
millions of francs bequeathed to  
him by his brother because the  
brother had led a wicked life.

The water in the Hudson river is  
remarkably low this season. The  
steamboats and canalboats frequen-  
tly run aground.

Governor Osborn says that the  
surplus grain raised in Kansas this  
year, if loaded in cars, would make  
a train 1,600 miles long.

"Spain's most urgent need," says  
General Jovellar, "is the end of  
civil war." There's an opinion as  
is an opinion.

Some Salisbury (Del.) farmers  
say they have tried in vain to make  
peach brandy this year, the sac-  
charine material being absent from  
the fruit.

A benefactor of his race writes  
to the *New York Times* to say that  
a piece of ice applied to a mosquito  
bite will instantly allay all irrita-  
tion.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen's health  
has so far improved that he is able  
to drive out. He is said to look  
quite well, and appears to be nearly  
recovered.

A baby without a spine has ven-  
tured into the world by way of East  
Haven, Connecticut. Babies may  
all have spines, but there are plenty  
of adults who have no backbone.

The *Boston Post* is answerable  
for the assertion that partridges are  
sold as "owls" in Connecticut until  
the law allows shooting 'em.

The English language is more  
spoken than any other of the civil-  
ized tongues. Even in Paris there  
are few shops where English is not  
spoken.

## RESTRAINTS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

It is a common supposition that  
wealth and station bring with them  
a proportionate freedom of action.  
The poor long for riches, not merely  
for the sake of the increased com-  
forts and opportunities they offer,  
but also for the blessed privileges  
they think they would then enjoy,  
of doing as they please. Something  
of this is undoubtedly true. Plenti-  
ful means takes off the grinding  
necessity of continuous labor in  
one direction, although often the  
care and anxiety that are substi-  
tuted prove as heavy a burden to  
bear. But in many other points  
the draft is in exactly the opposite  
direction. The order, dignity, eti-  
quette and ceremony of the wealth-  
y classes impose checks and re-  
straints which would be insupport-  
able to those unaccustomed to  
them. Probably no family in all  
England do less "as they please"  
than the royal family. They are  
bound by innumerable forms,  
checked by the most absolute laws,  
and restrained within the narrow  
limits of court etiquette as to their  
most trivial actions. Of course, as  
monarchy declines, these restraints  
become less severe; yet even in our  
own republican land they are by no  
means wanting. Perhaps it is not  
possible, nor advisable, that they  
should ever wholly cease. What-  
ever order reigns these checks upon  
impulse must exist. Even the  
stated meals and the general dec-  
orum of a decent household  
impose a certain restraint upon  
all its members, which would  
not be felt if the loaf were always  
handy, and nothing intervened be-  
tween the sense of want and its im-  
mediate satisfaction. At the time  
when forks were first invented, cer-  
tain protests were made against  
them under the plea that "God  
gave men good meat and they were  
become too proud to touch it with  
their fingers," when, no doubt, the  
real objection to them lay in the  
trial of patience which the new  
method imposed, and the delay  
to the satisfaction of appetite  
which it caused to the uninitiated.  
Such simple refinements use has  
now changed from painful re-  
straints to necessary comforts; but  
from them up to the complicated  
etiquette of a Chinese Court, which  
is said to require years to learn,  
there is a series of steps, each one  
placing an additional check upon  
the impulses, and causing an in-  
creased delay in the satisfaction of  
the desires. Every thoughtful per-  
son, in whatever rank of life he  
moves, is conscious of these social  
restraints in some degree, and  
those who live in the humblest and  
simplest manner may find a material  
compensation for their priva-  
tions in their freedom from the  
many restrictions which the style  
and form of a high station impose.

It becomes, however, a serious  
question, which we should fairly  
settle for ourselves, how far it is  
wise and right to submit to these  
social checks, and at what point  
we should resist them. Of course  
no abstract rules can guide us in  
this matter. What is a trouble-  
some luxury or a needless form, in  
one country or age, is a necessary  
comfort or a gentle courtesy in an-  
other; different circles and differ-  
ent positions demand a certain de-  
gree of conformity to prevalent  
custom. Yet with every allowance  
for these differences, there is still  
a wide margin for our choice. There  
is a certain defiance of conventional  
regulations which is simply rude,  
and subverts social order without  
any good result. To appear in  
company with negligent attire, to  
omit small tokens of respect, to eat  
in a hasty and uncouth manner, to  
indulge in any habits offensive to  
the feelings of others, will simply  
render the offender an intolerable  
nuisance, and shut him out from  
the society which he thus insults.

There is, however, far more dan-  
ger of the other extreme. We are  
so apt to be dazzled by the glitter  
of a style of living beyond our own,  
that we are willing to sacrifice  
much real comfort, time, money,  
thought and even principle, to imi-  
tate it. In the one matter of dress,  
for example, it is astonishing to see  
how gladly many persons will lay  
down their individuality, their  
taste, their comfort, their health  
and their judgment at the shrine of  
fashion. Others, to satisfy the sup-  
posed claims of politeness, will for-  
feit sincerity and truth; or, to copy  
the style in which the wealthy live,  
they will part with all their domes-  
tic freedom and happy simplicity,  
and sometimes with even integrity  
itself. To gain admission to some  
coveted circle, or to retain their po-

sitions in it, some will sacrifice true  
friendship and good advice; or, to  
avoid the sneer of an evil compan-  
ion, they will relinquish their inno-  
cence and peace of mind. All such  
checks upon our self-respect and  
purity, upon our good sense of  
comfort, and upon our health and  
happiness, we should resist with all  
the powers we possess. No social  
restraints should ever be permitted  
to bind our sense of duty, to fetter  
our generous impulses, to curtail  
our domestic joys, or to interfere  
with physical health and mental  
progress. Those on the other hand  
that are purifying and elevating in  
their influence, that check selfish-  
ness and curb evil passions, we  
should welcome as benefactors;  
while those which are simply inno-  
cent and harmless regulations of  
social custom we may willingly ob-  
serve, because they oil the wheels  
of social life and prevent unpleas-  
ant friction. It will require all our  
judgment and discretion wisely to  
discriminate between these various  
kinds of social restraints, and to  
decide the limit of their authority  
over us; but the very effort to do  
this is in itself an important cul-  
ture, and will yield good fruits in  
strengthening moral principle and  
elevating the character. —A.

## By Telegraph.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 27.—The  
signal office reports as follows in  
reference to the recent cyclone at  
Indianola—"The lowest barometer  
occurred on the p. m. of September  
16th, when it stood 28.99 inches,  
with a maximum velocity of the  
wind at the same time of eighty-  
six miles per hour." Thousands of  
drowned cattle are strewn over the  
prairies south of the town. Several  
light coasting steamers are lying  
in the same direction, from six to  
ten miles inland.

Secretary Delano will return to  
Washington to-morrow, for the  
purpose of closing his official and  
private business.

FALL RIVER, 27.—The mob as-  
saulted some operatives of the linen  
mills at noon, and a girl was struck  
on the head with a stone. The police  
were sent to the scene, and the  
crowd was promptly dispersed.  
Five companies of the 3rd regiment  
of the M. V. M. have arrived from  
Taunton.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Star oil  
mills, at New Brunswick, owned by  
Chas. Myer, were burned yesterday;  
loss \$90,000, insurance \$65,000.

The direct cable parted this p. m.  
in the ocean section.

At a late hour to-night, Ned  
O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was  
shot and mortally wounded, by his  
partner, Michael Finnel.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—Coin has  
been pouring into the Bank of Cal-  
ifornia rapidly to-day, in payment  
of the assessment of twenty per  
cent. on the guarantee fund levied  
by the syndicate, on Saturday;  
about six hundred thousand dollars  
had been paid in at 3 p. m.; the  
balance will come in to-morrow.

The committees of the big stock  
boards have decided to recommend  
that both boards resume business  
on Tuesday, October 5th, the Banks  
of California and Nevada being  
expected to open on Monday. It is  
thought there will then be no diffi-  
culty in making settlements, and  
that there will be a good market.  
The feeling in stocks was very  
lively this morning, attributable to  
the prospect of the immediate re-  
opening of the Banks of California  
and Nevada, and the loosening of  
the money market.

ZANESVILLE, O., 28.—John Stone-  
burner was instantly killed at the  
Ohio Iron Company's furnace, last  
night, by the falling of a gas stack.

NEW YORK, 28.—A dispatch from  
Richmond, Maine, reports that the  
Captain, his wife, and fourteen out  
of a crew of nineteen of the ship  
*Emily Southard*, were lost by the  
wrecking of that vessel on the  
English coast a few days ago; Capt.  
Woodworth is the ninth sea cap-  
tain from Bowdoinham lost within  
a year.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—Captain  
Abrams, of the British steamship  
*Cordova*, attempting to get off the  
Mobile train, which commenced to  
move at the time, made a misstep  
and fell under the train, and was  
almost instantly killed.

Galveston advices from Brazoria,  
dated 23d, confirm the reports first  
received from Matagorda. The  
town was washed away, excepting  
only four houses, which remain

standing. No lives were lost, the  
people being saved by clinging to  
cedar trees in the vicinity. All the  
town of Columbia, twenty houses,  
were blown down; no lives are re-  
ported lost. One man was killed  
at Chenango by the falling of a  
tree. Many plantations have been  
greatly damaged, and some liter-  
ally torn to pieces. Sugar houses,  
gin houses, fences and everything  
were partly or wholly blown down.  
The great losses cannot be correctly  
reported. Later information from  
Matagorda says that at a meeting of  
the citizens of Matagorda Co., held  
in the town of Matagorda, the fol-  
lowing were appointed a committee  
to receive and distribute contribu-  
tions to the suffering people—Galen  
Hodges, W. S. Stewart and R. G.  
Cheseman. The committee report  
to the country at large, that the  
greater part of the town of Mata-  
gorda is laid in ruins, and that not  
a single citizen of the town has es-  
caped serious injury to his prop-  
erty, and many of them are entirely  
houseless, without the necessities  
of life or the means to build a shel-  
ter over their heads. Our court  
house is somewhat damaged, but  
can be repaired without great ex-  
pense; the Odd Fellows' hall is a  
total loss, and the Episcopal  
church nearly so. All the ship-  
ping at this point has been  
either entirely lost or serious-  
ly damaged. No lives were lost  
in the town. In Kenney's Prairie,  
as far as we were able to learn,  
twenty-one persons were lost and  
their property all destroyed. On  
the upper peninsula twenty-one per-  
sons were swept into the Gulf and  
drowned, and all their property is an  
entire loss. We have as yet heard  
of no deaths on the lower peninsu-  
la, but almost the entire destruc-  
tion of houses and other prop-  
erty. DeCrow's Point has not  
yet been heard from, nor the  
town of Palacore. We have  
not heard anything definite from  
Tres Palacios, yet we hear of great  
destruction of property on the east  
side of the Colorado River, but no  
lives lost. We have not heard from  
Carey, above Captain Duncan's  
plantation, but are satisfied that  
from there to the mouth there has  
been an entire loss of crops, houses,  
cabins, gin and sugar houses, etc.,  
and five lives lost as far as heard  
from. We request the *Galveston  
News*, Houston, Austin and  
San Antonio and other Texas  
papers, also those of New York,  
Boston, Chicago and St. Louis  
to publish these proceedings,  
and such other papers as feel  
an interest in the cause of suffering  
humanity. Such as may feel able  
and disposed to help our suffering  
people will send forward their con-  
tributions, money or provisions, to  
the committee above named."

FALL RIVER, 28.—The following  
incendiary notice was found posted  
on Bedford Street last night:  
"Monday, Sept. 27.  
"Now boys, burn Rock Street, it  
will find somebody work; now is  
your time, do it at once. Damn  
insurance, burn every agent's house  
you come to."  
Rock Street is the street upon  
which the greater portion of the  
agents and mill owners reside.  
St. LOUIS, 28.—R. K. Turner,  
whose arrest and conveyance to  
California, Mo., charged with forg-  
ing deeds for a large quantity of  
land, was reported in these dis-  
patches a few days ago, publishes a  
card, in which he states that his  
prosecution in this case is carried  
on by parties interested in a suit of  
ejectment involving half a million  
dollars worth of property in Chic-  
ago, and not by people of the State  
of Missouri; and that this prosecu-  
tion is intended to influence litiga-  
tion in Chicago.

QUEBEC, 28.—At Knowlton,  
Quebec, an old man named Welch  
attempted to murder his wife this  
morning with an axe, when, seeing  
his son coming in, he turned, and  
shot at him; the son, in self-de-  
fense, shot his father dead; the old  
lady is not expected to live.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—A special from  
Berlin says Dean Suschinsky has  
joined the old Catholics, who were  
thus obliged to decide the question  
in regard to priests marrying, and  
they decided it affirmatively. The  
government has resolved to pro-  
tect Dean Suschinsky in the enjoy-  
ment of his temporalities.

Dispatches from the Swedish  
arctic expedition report its arrival  
at Hammerfest, Norway; all the  
officers and men were well. An  
important map and scientific col-  
lections were made.

BERLIN, 28.—The rate of discount

The *Mark Lane Express*, this  
evening, has the following review  
of the corn market for the week:  
"With abundant importations,  
prompted by the unfavorable as-  
pect and the general successful  
gatherings, the course of prices has  
been further downward, say from 1  
to 2 shillings, and though we see  
no cause for immediate alarm, we  
think the reluctance of farmers to  
sell and the firmness of foreign  
holders may check a further down-  
ward move, so that as the winter ap-  
proaches prices may mend. France  
is following our decline. Paris has  
slowly conceded one franc on flour,  
with a slight decline in wheat, but  
the provinces show little change  
notwithstanding liberal arrivals at  
Marseilles. The present depression  
is more to be attributed to immense  
foreign arrivals than anything else,  
but we may expect a speedy falling  
off in these supplies, and some re-  
action in prices, because none of the  
export markets have been reduced  
in like proportion to England. In  
Belgium the decline has stopped;  
it is much the same in Holland,  
and while some of the German  
markets show higher rates, those of  
St. Petersburg show some reductions  
and as every quarter which has  
lately been placed in granary will  
be needed, it is but reasonable to  
expect that better prices will be  
paid as the season advances. The  
general average which is represent-  
ed by the business of a fortnight  
back is higher than last year by 1  
shilling and 11d, but the transac-  
tions at the present time will about  
bring the rates to a level."

Further accounts from the north  
show that great damage has been  
done by the storm. At Manchester  
a large mill was prostrated by the  
gale, and the falling walls crashed  
into the next buildings, causing  
great destruction of property, but  
no loss of life. Many vessels broke  
adrift in the Frith of Forth, on the  
Tyne, at Shields and in the Mer-  
sey, and the casualties are numer-  
ous. The damage by the storm in  
Liverpool was immense, nearly  
every building in the city suffered  
some injury; there were several  
fatalities.

BELGRADE, 27.—All the public  
functionaries except the chiefs of  
departments have been notified  
that they are liable to be called on  
for military service, and must hold  
themselves in readiness. The news-  
papers announce that the minister  
of war has returned from Kragu-  
jevac, and has made a requisition  
for 1,000 horses, and they say that  
the landwehr cavalry in the district  
of Belgrade have received orders to  
proceed to the frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—The great  
powers have most earnestly exhort-  
ed the Porte and the Servian gov-  
ernment to avoid any precipitate  
act.

SANTANDER, 27.—Prominent Car-  
lists and the Carlist committees in  
foreign lands are endeavoring to  
persuade Don Carlos to abandon  
the struggle. The inhabitants of  
the Carlist provinces favor recon-  
ciliation with Alfonso. An ad-  
ditional slight success for the Al-  
fonsoist forces is reported.

LONDON, 28.—The reforms which  
the insurgents of Herzegovina will  
demand, if a conference should be  
fixed, are a limitation of taxation,  
the admission of evidence of Chris-  
tians by the tribunals, and the se-  
lection of the police force from the  
inhabitants.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the  
*Times* says that the Chinese gov-  
ernment shuns the efficient per-  
formance of the terms laid down at  
Tientsin, and Minister Wade will  
leave Peking Oct. 13th, unless satis-  
fied that the settlement is conceded;  
the punishment of the officials in  
Yunna for the Margary outrage,  
and the publication of foreign affairs  
in the *Gazette* are reported to be  
the chief difficulties in the way of  
settlement.

The authorities of the Direct U. S.  
cable have announced that its in-  
terruption is in shallow water, and  
that a repairing ship goes out im-  
mediately.

The *Echo*, this evening, says—  
"We are informed that the govern-  
ment has ordered a considerable  
augmentation of the artillery sta-  
tioned at Singapore and Hong-  
kong."

A destructive flood occurred yes-  
terday, during the gale in the Val-  
ley of the Lee, Ireland; the river  
rose several feet, and inundated a  
portion of the city of Cork and the  
country for miles about, occasion-  
ing immense damage to property.  
Similar accounts have been received  
from other parts of Ireland and  
from Scotland.

BERLIN, 28.—The rate of discount