Daily Eagle
M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Associate Justice.....W. A. JOHNSTON
Governor.....E. N. MORRILL
Lieut. Governor.....J. A. TROUTMAN
Secretary of State.....W. C. EDWARDS
Auditor of State.....GEO. E. COLE
State Treasurer.....OTIS L. ATHERTON
Attorney General.....F. B. DAWES
Supt. Public Instruction.....E. STANLEY

FOR CONGRESS:

First District.....CASS BRODERICK
Second District.....O. L. MILLER
Third District.....S. S. KIRKPATRICK
Fourth District.....CHARLES CURTIS
Fifth District.....W. A. CALDERHEAD
Sixth District.....A. H. ELLIS
Seventh District.....CHESTER I. LONG

Congressman at Large.....R. W. BLUE

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Clerk of District Court.....S. N. BRIDGMAN
Probate Judge.....A. J. MYATT
County Attorney.....JOHN D. DAVIS
Supt. Public Instruction.....CHARLES J. MACKEY

FOR COMMISSIONER.

City District.....N. E. HARMON

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Sixty-seventh District.....U. M. LAWRENCE
Sixty-eighth District.....P. A. ROHRBAUGH
Sixty-ninth District.....F. J. R. ZELLER

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Re-affirming the Republican national platform of 1892.

Resolved, First: That the constant patriotism of our party is in itself a guaranty to the nation that the interests of its defenders, their widows and orphans, will be liberally cared for and we denounce their cruel and deliberate betrayal by the present Democratic administration.

Second: We adhere to the Republican doctrine of protection, and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farm, as well as of the factory.

Third: The American people favor bimetallism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, and that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its working men, demand that the mines be opened to the coinage of the silver of the mines of the United States, and that congress should enact a law levying a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines.

Fourth: We favor national and state legislation for the encouragement of irrigation.

Fifth: We denounce the present state administration for its violation of the laws and contempt of the courts, the corruption and incompetency of its officials, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions, and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledge the Republican party and the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical discharge of all official duties and to a strict observance and an honest enforcement of the laws and to obedience to the mandates of the courts.

Sixth: To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic citizens.

LONG REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Claflin, Wednesday, Sept. 19th, 2:00 p. m.
Pryor's Grove, Edwards Co., Friday, September 21st, 2:00 p. m.
Cunningham, Saturday, Sept. 22rd, 2:00 p. m.
Bluff City, Monday, Sept. 24th, 2:00 p. m.
Caldwell, Monday, Sept. 24th, 8:00 p. m.
Sedgwick City, Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 8:00 p. m
Derby, Wednesday, Sept 26th, 2:00 p. m.
Waldock's Grove, Pratt Co., Thursday, Sept. 27th, 2:p. m.
Attica, Friday, Sept. 28th, 2:00 p. m.
Burrton, Saturday, September 29th, 2:00 p. m.
Ellinwood, Monday, Oct. 1st, 2 p. m.
Sterling, Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, 2 p. m.
Wichita, Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, 7:30 p. m.
Wellington, Thursday, Oct. 4th, 2 p. m.
Smith's Grove, Barber County, Friday, Oct. 5th, 2 p. m.
Anthony, Saturday, Oct. 6th 2 p. m.
Mound Ridge, Monday, Oct. 8th, 2 p. m.
Kingman, Tuesday, Oct. 9th, 7:30 p. m.
Pratt, Wednesday, Oct. 10th, 2 p. m.
Hutchinson, Thursday, Oct. 11th, 7:30 p m.
Malvane, Friday, Oct. 12th 2 p. m.
Garden City, Saturday, Oct. 13th 2 p. m.
Clearwater, Monday, Oct. 15th, 2 p. m.
Spivey, Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 1:30 p. m.
Great Bend, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 2 p. m.
Nickerson, Thursday, Oct. 18th, 7:30 p. m.
Canton, Friday, Oct. 19th, 2 p. m.
Lucas, Saturday, Oct. 20th, 2 p. m.
Turon, Monday, Oct. 22nd, 2 p. m.
St. John, Tuesday, Oct. 23rd, 2 p. m.
Colwich, Wednesday, Oct. 24th, 2 p. m.
Valley Center, Thursday, Oct. 25th, 2 p. m.
Geuda Springs, Friday, Oct. 26th 2 p. m.
South Haven, Saturday, Oct. 27th, 2 p. m.
Cheney, Monday, Oct. 29th, 2 p. m.
Oxford, Tuesday, Oct. 30th 2 p. m.
Newton, Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 2 p. m.
McPherson, Thursday, Nov. 1st, 2 p. m.
Harper, Friday, Nov. 2nd, 2 p. m.
Medicine Lodge, Saturday, Nov. 3rd 2 p. m.

Republican victories are a great tonic for depressed times.

Poor, old Missouri still fosters the train robbing industry.

Sugar-coated Republican ballots will be in great demand in Louisiana this fall.

Prosperity is looming up just in proportion as Republican success is assured this fall.

Democratic reciprocity consists in transferring thirty years of prosperity to Europe.

New York proposes to resume business and made the initial step by nominating Morton for governor.

"Party perfidy and party dishonor" is not just the kind of a motto to catch the vote of the people.

Breckinridge has found how short the span is, from a young ladies' seminary to a political cemetery.

The party of promises and omissions having failed to do anything will be asked to retire this fall.

The solid south is undergoing a strain just now that is liable to cause a disintegration, all on account of sweet sugar.

Breckinridge's defeat was not as overwhelming as it ought to have been, but then only Democrats were allowed to vote.

Ben Henderson is evidently not a long distance fighter as he is ready to clinch at any time or place that Lewelling may name.

For refusing to answer proper and legitimate questions Lewelling is in contempt with the majority of the people of Kansas.

The result of the fight in the Ashland district demonstrates that women don't have to vote in order that their influence may be felt.

Tariff reform means degradation of labor. Cleveland says the war has just commenced. The wage earners can vote accordingly.

Free trade roosters may be pretty to look at, and make a becoming hat ornament, but when it comes to pot pie they are a failure.

When a workingman goes to buy a cheap tariff reform suit of clothes he finds that an elephant has stepped on his pocket book.

The Democrats are counting on a good deal of revenue from the income tax by the fellows who will report an income for the sake of bolstering their credit.

LOVING TRIBUTES.

Few public men have enjoyed the confidence and love of their neighbors as the late Governor Kirkwood of Iowa. He was known and trusted, not only for his sterling, homely virtues, but for his tender sympathies and disinterested charities. Said A. N. Greer, an old neighbor and friend: "He was one of best and most loveable of men. A peculiarly touching phase of his character was his love for little children. While he had no children of his own he was as a father or grandfather of scores of them. Circus day he would gather a dozen or more little fellows about him and say: 'Come, let's go to the show.' His enjoyment was in the enjoyment of his little friends."

Prof. A. N. Currier, dean of the collegiate department of the Iowa state university, said: "He was an energetic, honest man, possessed of a great store of common sense. I remember him when he first came to the university in 1867. He would come into the regents' room right from his work. His whip would be in his hand and his pants in his boots. He seemed right in his element when attired as a son of toil, and it was in that garb that he made many of his political speeches and won votes by hundreds. Men who heard him were moved by his apparent equality with them, and then convinced by the plain, unvarnished truths he told them. His eloquence was not bombast, but straightforward statements of facts in language forceful as an orator's, but easily understood as a child's."

Ex-Governor Larabee reports a conversation in which Governor Kirkwood told him of his first meeting with Lincoln. "'I wanted,' said Kirkwood, 'to find out what sort of a man we had elected president, so I called on him at Springfield. I discussed the gloomy situation with him and came away impressed with the fact that I had seen the greatest man whom I had ever met in my life.' I consider that Governor Kirkwood was a truly great man—far above the ordinary. He could get a little nearer the common people than any other man."

SWEET REPUBLICANS.

Now they have sugar Republicans and regular Republicans down in Louisiana. The singular thing about it is that the saccharine variety are composed of those who have led the hosts in every Republican defeat in that state since the war. It is still more singular that these two elements are about to fuse, and join in the battle against Democracy. All honor to the sugar Republicans. They have been tardy in coming around to right principles, but the opportunity was never better to rebuke the folly of pauperizing American labor by adopting the moss grown traditions of a party so far behind the procession of the age. The "regulars" can afford to forget bygone, and even to admit that there is choice material in a sow's ear for the finest grade of silk purses. They should take the new converts on a simple confession of faith, especially since there is everything to gain and nothing to lose in Louisiana. They should set up the Macedonian cry to their sister states to come over and help in the good work. Republican protection means prosperity to all portions of the south, and other states should not be backward because the ball is set in motion by Louisiana. There is hope of a commercial and political millenium when the best men consent to lay aside life-long party associations in the interest of business demands. Long live the sugar Republicans. May they flourish as the bay tree of their own sunny south, and multiply as the fauna and bloom as the flora of fair palmetto land.

REJECTED AGAIN.

Chauncey M. Depew seems to do everything in politics but get there. He lends the charm of his presence and the gift of his oratory to party service. He attitudenizes before the public, and allows the statement to go forth that he is a well organized Barkis in the hands of his friends. He would be governor of New York or president of the United States, but somehow he trips on the nomination and his greatness languishes beneath a weight of indifference which must be a heavy burden to an aspiring statesman. Chauncey does not seem to know why he should be thus neglected. He said as much after his defeat six years ago for the nomination for president. Voters, however, will have homespun notions about handing out public favors to a man who draws a salary of $75,000 a year. Having a permanent job at this rate of wages it would seem a pity to give it up for the office of governor. He should be reconciled to Mr. Morton's walking off with the honors and stick to his job. But, speaking of obstacles, did Chauncey every think that the want of enthusiasm for him may be because of his affectation of indigo in his blood? The plebeian herd who have the offices to give don't like an aristocrat, especially when he makes personal claim to that distinction.

Kansas has suffered from about everything that is beyond human control, but her self-inflicted scourge of Populism was the hardest blow she ever endured.

As all the Pop office holders are elected by the assistance of Democratic votes, they can only hope to lift themselves into office this year by their own boot straps.

Mr. Overmyer is the kind of a Democrat that doesn't believe in the present state administration, and denounces the part the Democrats took in foisting it upon the state.

All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding the Kansas farmers are not picnicing this year, but instead are doing up their fall work and preparing for a Bepublican victory this fall and big crops next year.

BARBER COUNTY ALL RIGHT.

Barber county, and especially Medicine Lodge and vicinity, is keeping up boldly this year in industrial as well as political activity. A county irrigation convention was held at Thompson's opera house on Friday, Sept. 14, and was well attended at both afternoon and evening sessions. The speakers from abroad were Prof. Robert Hay, geologist for state board of agriculture and John G. Steffee of Wichita. Prof. Hay is making a ten days trip over the county examining the water supply for irrigation. He is the guest of Mr. Tom Best and sister, to whose efforts the success of the convention was largely due, and the writer can vouch for the true English cordiality and the excellence of the cullinery department of the Best homestead. There were displayed at the convention hall, samples of irrigated products; there were peaches rivaling those of California, potatoes equal to the finest productions of Utah and Colorado, onions fifteen inches in circumference, and other fruits and vegetables of like phenominal size. The preliminary organization of a farmer's institute was effected, the purpose of which will be to provide those who conduct experiments in irrigation with the best literature on the subject and to keep accurate records of experiments conducted throughout the county.

The gypsum plaster factory is running on full time and is producing the finest and highest priced grade of finishing plaster manufactured in the United States. They are filling orders from Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New York City and other eastern points. The sugar mill, contrary to reports of recent date, is running day and night and is having by far the most successful season in its history. The daily output of sugar is 12,000 to 16,000 pounds. The tests exceed that of the sugar plantation of the south, and the quality the finest ever produced. The average price paid for cane is about $2.00 per ton which allows a net profit of about $10 acre, besides twenty to thirty bushels of seed which has an equal value. The supply is sufficent to run the plant on full time till November 1st, and should no accidents occur, the management are confident of making a handsome profit on the season's run despite the fact that the government bounty has been cut off. Barber county has an excellent fruit crop. Over 1000 bushels of peaches have been shipped from Medicine Lodge, and Sharon, a station ten miles east, has made the heaviest shipment of peaches of any one point in the state.

J. G. S.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Mr. H. Weld-Blundell has just returned from a complete round of the oases of the Libyan desert, including that of Siwah, where are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, which Alexander the Great visited. The complete tour had only been made by the German traveler Rohis. Mr. Weld-Blundell traveled over twelve thousand miles on camels.

—Considerable sensation has been created in the large and populous parishes of Islingtun and Clerkenwell in London by the published analyses of the ingredients of certain ice creams purchased at random from Italian venders. One sample was found to contain boiled corn flour, water, tartaric acid and sugar colored with aniline dyes, and bearing traces of lead and antimony.

—The British admiralty is to try an innovation in transporting seamen. The Gibraltar, a first-class cruiser, is to be manned by a crew which will take it to Australia and there relieve the crew of the Orlando, the flagship of the station. The crew of the Orlando will take the Gibraltar home. Thus the government will save the expense of a troop ship; the officers and men will be the regular discipline of the navy, and the new cruisers will be tested by a long voyage.

—A German military journal publishes statistics of the shells discharged by the Germans against French fortresses in the war of 1870. Strasburg heads the list with 202,100, while Belfort received 112,500, Paris 110,300, Thionville 16,600, Neuf-Brisach and Fort Mortier 11,200, Verdun 8,900, Soissons 8,400, Bitche 7,100, Mezieres 7,000, Toul 6,700, Montmedy 6,700, Longwy 6,400, Metz 4,900 and others follow with 3,000 down to 100. The grand total reaches 521,000 shells.

—Gen. Boulanger was once sued by Mlle. Ducos for the recovery of love letters. This lady married the Comte de Menibus in 1890, and had a daughter in 1892, but her father, a rich Bordeaux merchant, has begun proceedings in the courts against his daughter and her husband on the ground that the child is not his daughter, and that the alleged parents wanted to palm a strange child off on him. Ducos has not spared his daughter in the proceedings, and she is revealed as a natural part of the Boulanger romance.

—The grossest superstition exists even in Calcutta. Recently an Indian gentleman, residing in Jaun Bazar street, had a live goat flung down from his two-storied house, in accordance with the directions of a so-called magician, who was called in to cast out a devil with which a son was supposed to be possessed. The poor brute was first fed with a few bamboo leaves over which the wizard mumbled some mantras, and it was then pushed over the terrace. The animal was killed, and its flesh was distributed to the poor.—Indianapolis News.

—During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries a grotesque dance entitled the "Dance of Death" was often performed in the churches and cathedrals of Germany, France, Spain and Italy. In this singular drama, for such it really was, a figure representing death summoned to its presence people of every rank and condition of life and danced with each. Everyone when summoned made some excuse, but in vain, and each was led out of sight behind the scene by the leading personage to betoken the departure from the world. The scene has been depicted many times in art.

—Recently, says a report from Turin, a major of the Piemonte Reale regiment, marching with his battalion, met the Princess Letitia, the widow of the late duke of Aosta, on a bicycle, accompanied by some friends. The major, who did not recognize the princess neither stopped his men nor saluted, and was immediately reported to headquarters, placed under arrest and asked to explain. He pleaded that he could never have imagined that her highness would run about in public on a bicycle. His case was reported by the corps commandant to the minister of war and by him to King Humbert, who was intensely annoyed and ordered the major to be released at once.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—It is all very well to tell a violent man to "keep his temper," but is he not better off without it?

—He—"Has your father been vaccinated yet?" She—"No; he is going to be to-morrow." He—"Tell him to have it done on the foot."—N. Y. Sun.

—At the Butcher's.—"Why did you put up that large mirror near the door?" "To prevent servant girls from watching the scales."—Fliegende Blatter.

—Wilton—"So Penner's latest novel failed to catch the public as he expected it would. Any particular reason?" Walton—"Er—it was a detective story."—Boston Courier.

—Lawyer—"Did he call you a liar in so many words?" Client—"Well, he called me a weather report." Lawyer—"That is sufficient; you are sure to get damages."—Tit-Bits.

—"How did you come to break with Miss Sweetlips? You always said she was good as gold." "Yes; but I got acquainted with a girl who had the gold."—Boston Transcript.

—Summitt—"Miss Gayley seems thoroughly imbued with the idea that youth will tell." Bottome—"Yes; you see, she has three or four small brothers."—Buffalo Courier.

—Mr. Manhattan—"Do you wear ear-muffs in Boston when it is very cold?" Mr. Bunker Hill—"Certainly we do." Mr. Manhattan—"Then the streets can not be so very narrow after all."—Siftings.

—Physician—"You must avoid all excitement, avoid beer or wine entirely, and drink only water." "But, doctor, the idea of drinking water excites me more than anything else."—Fliegende Blatter.

—Call—"What is the matter with Fido that you are watching him so closely?" Charlie—"Cause mamma said your hat was enough to make a dog laugh, and I wanted to see him do it."—Inter-Ocean.

—Jimmy—"What is this moral courage that the Sunday-school teacher was tellin' us about?" Tommy—"As near as I kin guess it, it's the kind of courage that kids has that's afraid to fight.—Indianapolis Journal.

—"You don't know how much your book has helped me, Mr. Scribbs." Mr. Scribbs—"You flatter me." "I mean every word of it. Whenever I am restless I go get your book and inside of fifteen minutes I'll be asleep."

—Patient (complainingly)—"I can't make out a word of this prescription, doctor." Physician (grimly)—"Never mind. You'll find my handwriting perfectly legible, I'll warrant you, when I send in my bill."—Somerville Journal.

—On the Road.—Manager (reading)—"The egg product of the United States amounts to eight hundred and fifty million dozens." Old Actor (reflectively)—"I've thought sometimes it was more than that."—Detroit Free Press.

—"You don't seem to get along very well with yer old friend?" "Naw. He got ter thinkin' he knowed too much. When I told 'im he orter put his mind in a gymnasium an' give 'is voice a vacation, he got mad."—Washington Star.

—Eligible Millionaire—"I wonder why a girl always shuts her eyes when—er—a fellow kisses her." Fair Aristocrat—"I never noticed anything of the sort, but I suppose it depends upon the kind of face the fellow has."—Pick-Me-Up.

—Rambler—"That Bartlett girl thinks a great deal of me. When I told her I was going around the world, she asked me to be sure and write her from every place I visited." Wilter—"Yes; she is collecting postage stamps."—N. Y. Sun.

—Will—"Why do you always carry those corks with you when you go to call on your fiancee?" Jack—"Well, you see, she lives in a flat, and I use them for stopping up the speaking tubes when I am bidding her good-night in the vestibule."—N. Y. Herald.

FOR PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE.

From the Bridgeport Standard.

All that a man hath will he give for his life.

This thought has found expression in various phrases through all time. The wisdom of this age has added much life. These bodies are cared for particularly in externals as never before. Hygiene and sanitary measures are constantly being improved and perfected. We have, however, much to learn and apply before life in the body will yield all that it has in store for us. There are chemical laws relating to the living organism of which we are ignorant. There are chemical needs which the body has at different periods of life for its integrity with which we are not wholly familiar, and in the causes which precede and accompany decay we yet stand in the shadow of a great ignorance. Here is the ground upon which science is to gather her forces and do battle for truth and life.

The subject of life preservation is a large one and can be viewed from chemical, physical and mental standpoints; but it is only the purpose at this time to inquire into one item from the chemical side—namely, water. Does water in its natural conditions and ordinary purity contain substances which are deleterious, and their accumulation in the system impair tissue and function?

Is there a form of water that can be used that is free from such injurious substances and the use of which will assist in removing substances already accumulated?

To both of these queries some thoughtful men in these days are giving an affirmative answer.

An analysis of water shows, beside the organic impurities which it may contain, a more or less constant constituency of inorganic substances. These are dissolved out of the earth by the action of the water and, being held in solution, are taken into the system with the water used. The chief of these inorganic constituents is lime, and it is believed that this substance accumulates in the system and assists in bringing about those changes characteristic of advanced life. That this accumulation of lime with other substances obtained from the food and deposited in the various tissues takes the place of normal tissue and gives rigidity to the system. Muscles lose elasticity, ligaments and tendons become thickened, nerve tissues lose sensibility, and the walls of blood vessels become thickened, their lumen lessened and nutrition impaired.

The eye, by changes in its essential tissues and by lessened sensibility, has its function impaired, and the ear suffers in like manner. In early life the earthy substances are necessary for the building up and the solidifying of the skeleton, but, this accomplished, their accumulation in the system works destruction. We have been accustomed to think of these changes as the result of old age, but we are beginning to ask if these changes are not the cause of old age rather than the consequence and are looking for some method for their prevention.

Dr. De Lacy Evans, of London, has published a book on "How to Prolong Life." In it he gives elaborate tables, showing the constituency of ordinary foods and suggesting a variety of foods which may be eaten with safety, and also those to be avoided. Dr. Evans believes that the free use of distilled water would be followed by relief from some of the diseased conditions which have hitherto proved intractable to treatment. This theory is worthy the attention of all physicians and scientists who desire to place medicine upon a true scientific basis. The use of distilled water has already been tested in the treatment of rheumatism and diseases of the kidneys with satisfactory results. From experience already obtained its use seems destined to play an important part in the therapeutical measures of the future.

From its solvent properties it is believed that it will remove the earthy deposits in the system, and in any case will prevent their accumulation. So great are the solvent properties of distilled water that it will dissolve small quantities of substance of a glass or earthenware vessel in which it is condensed. It should be drank freely when the stomach is empty, on rising in the morning and before going to bed. The time may come when the drinking of undistilled water will be considered a filthy habit. I think that a knowledge of the chemistry of the body at the different periods of life, and the food necessary at such periods, and the chemical treatment of disease, will constitute the next step in the progress of medicine.

According to Dr. Evans old age, as we observe it, is the result of the disposition within the organism of substances from food and drink supplied, and may be changed and life be greatly lengthened and perfected. If man is the fruit of this planet, not to be succeeded by a higher organism or species, we may expect the perfecting of this organism and bow in harmony with nature's methods, that the intelligence evolved should discover means and methods by which life might be prolonged.

TALKS ABOUT THE SEA.

From Northeast Grocer.

To a lover of the sea and nautical lore the most interesting wharves to visit are those to which come sailing vessels, both great and small. Here one avoids the turmoil and mad rush of the multitude, and can observe undisturbed the different phases of the seafaring life and cogitate upon the inevitable decline that has taken place during the past quarter of a century in our shipping traffic.

One dreary, drizzling day—partly to escape the inclement weather and partly to gratify my curiosity—I took refuge in a ship chandler's store near one of these wharves. It was a curious old place. At the windows were suspended from the low studded ceiling bulbous shaped lanterns that reminded one of the pictures of Aladdin's famous lamp in the old treasured book in the Arabian nights idea.

Models of ships, barques, brigs and schooners decorate the walls of the little counting room; these forms serving as pathetic little monuments to the memories of the original vessels, which have nearly all long since been either lost at sea or have met even a worse fate in being made into coal barges and mud scrows.

This store was opened in 1849 by its present owner. That magic year, when so many found fortunes in the far west gave a decided impetus to the shipbuilding and ship chandler's business. Strictly speaking, ship chandlery furnishes what the ship requires to wear, such as duck for sails, paints and oils, rigging, blocks, hooks, tinware, glassware, crockeryware, etc. One thing on the list of supplies with an extremely unpleasant association was handcuffs.

Ship stores consist of everything eatable for the sailors, and what a change in their diet has taken place in the last forty years. Then canned fruits and meats were almost unknown; ice was a great luxury; salted meat and pork were the staple articles of food.

In these days a brisk trade was done by the coasting vessels from Maine; laden with hay, lumber or stone, they would arrive in this port, carrying a cargo of molasses, sugar, coffee, tea and other provisions to supply the needs of their country villages. Now that traffic is entirely done by the railroads and steamers, diminishing not a little the profits of the ship chandler's business.

It is almost in the scene of memory of the younger generation that the birth of the fruit trade in our southern states took place. The long, tedious voyages to the Mediterranean sea will soon be a thing of the past; or else, if that commerce be not abolished, it will be carried on by the fast freight steamers, whose rates are low and whose calculation of time is almost exact.

There is a vast difference in the regulations or laws with which the freight steamers and ships have to conform. No better illustration could be given of this than the following fact:

Not many weeks since a steamer flying the English flag arrived at this port with a cargo of twelve hundred tons, in three days' time she had discharged her freight and was under full steam down the bay with a return cargo of sixty-four hundred tons!

If, instead, ships had been sent here with the same cargo, four ships, with from twenty to twenty-five men in each, would have been required, probably twenty days spent in unloading and reloading the freight, and the trip across the ocean occupying thirty days, while the fast freighter would make the passage in seven days.

Had sailing vessels arrived with this immense freight more delay in unload- would have been caused; for the steamers with their huge boilers demanding tons of coal a day, command immediate attention, and get it, while a ship is practically under no expense after arriving in port. The building of vessels at the present time is almost wholly confined to those rigged schooner fashion, with three or four masts. Steam is utilized for the handling of the sails, and only one-third of the former number of sailors are now required to man a vessel.

There is something almost tragic, and at least pathetic, in the knowledge that these noble ships, costing over a hundred thousand dollars, are dismantled of their splendid masts and rigging, shorn of their former splendor and beauty, and while still in their prime sold for the sum of eighteen or twenty thousand dollars to be used as coal barges. And so with the old ship chandler's stores—once famous rendezvous—they will soon be only a memory.

WHALES AND THEIR YOUNG.

From The Fetch.

Capt. Scoresby relates how one of his harpooners, having struck a young whale in order to secure the mother, saw her instantly rise, wrap her flippers round her young one, and descend, dragging about six hundred feet of line out of the boat with marvelous force and velocity. Again she rose to the surface, darted furiously to and fro, frequently stopped short, or suddenly changed her direction, giving every possible intimation of agony. The boats continued to pierce her closely for a length of time, while she, poor creature, seemed utterly regardless of the dangers which surrounded her. At last one of the boats approached so near that a harpoon was thrown at her, then a second harpoon and a third, still she did not attempt to escape, but allowed the other boats to approach, so that more harpoons were attached, till in the course of an hour the poor animal was killed. Though there was something painful in the deliberate destruction of a creature evincing such heroic affection for its offspring, yet this feeling of compassion quickly gave way to the object of the adventure, the value of the prize and the exciting joy of the capture.

The fidelity of the male and female whale to each other exceeds that of most animals. Anderson, in his "History of Greenland," mentions that some fishermen, having struck one or two whales, a male and female that were in company together, the wounded creature made a long and terrible resistance. With a single blow of its tail it upset a boat containing three men, by which they all went to the bottom. When another boat came up the other whale still remained by its companion and lent it every assistance, till at last the wounded victim sank under the number and severity of its wounds, while its faithful partner, unable to survive its loss, stretched herself upon the body of her mate and calmly shared its fate.

To the Greenlanders, as well as to the natives of southern climates, the whale is an animal of vast importance; and these people devote much of their time to fishing for it. When they set out on their whale-catching expedition they dress themselves in their best apparel, imagining that, if they are not cleanly and neatly clothed, the whale, which detests a dirty, slovenly garb, would certainly avoid them. In this manner about fifty persons, men and women, set out together in one of their large boats. The women take with them their needles, thread and other implements, to mend their husbands' clothes, in case they should be torn, and to repair the boat if it should happen to receive any damage. When the men discover a whale they strike at it with their harpoons, to which are fastened tubes two or three fathoms long, made of sealskin inflated with air.

The huge animal, by means of this kind of bag, is in some degree compelled to keep near the surface of the water. When he is fatigued and rises, the men attack him with their spears till he is killed. Then they put on their spring jackets, made all of one piece, of a dressed sealskin, with their boots, gloves and caps, which are laced so tightly to each other that no water can penetrate them. Thus attired they plunge into the sea and begin to slice off the fat all around the animal's body, even from those parts that are under water, for, their jackets being full of air, the men do not sink, and are able to keep themselves upright, standing, as it were it were, in the sea.

At Vancouver's island the storm blowing directly from the North Pacific, bring many whales, which, getting out of their latitudes and fatigued with fruitless struggles, are cast upon the coast. As the receding tide leaves the whales they lash their tails, unable to regain deep water, and make a low, gutteral sound as they vainly try to spout. The native canoes, which are made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out by fire, are instantly launched. The only weapon used is a barbed spear, to which is tied a seal-skin bag filled with air, and to this a rope made of seaweed is attached, acting as an anchor to the bladder or rope. A pole is fitted into a socket in the spear head, and so arranged that it can be easily withdrawn, leaving the head imbedded in the body of the whale.

Armed with these primitive weapons, the natives set off in their fragil canoes and cast their spears, catching back the loose handles. In a short time the monster is covered with sealskin bags. When the tide begins to rise, the bladders prevent the whale from sinking sufficiently to use his full strength, keeping him on the surface of the water. As the canoe men pull to the shore the lines are tightened and gradually the poor animal moves slowly and steadily to the land. His struggles to free himself are tremendous, but all in vain; struggling as a fish out of water, he is hopelessly in the power of his liliputian foes. The inhabitants for miles around crowd to the shore, singing and beating drums made of the hollow bole of a tree, over which is stretched the skin of a sea lion. As soon as a whale is brought beyond low-water mark the work is done, and they have only to wait till the tide leaves it high and dry.

A Great Snake-Eating Snake.

A wonderful snake has been added to the collection of the London zoo. This is the ophiophagus elaps, which Sir Joseph Fayrer denominates as "probably the largest and most formidable venomous snake known," growing, as it does, to a length of twelve or fourteen feet or more. The technical name ophiophagus means "snake-eater," and there seems to be no doubt that this snake eats other ophidians, although it also devours birds, fish, frogs and small quadrupeds. It is found in India, Burmah and the Phillippines, in Java, Borneo and Sumatra, and is more common in Bengal, Burmah, Assam and southern India than in the northwest and central part of the Indian region. The snake is a near relation of the famous cobra di capello, and, like the latter, possesses a hood, which, however, is narrower than in the cobra. Most snakes get out of men's way, and will avoid rather than court attack; but the snake-eater is said to be an aggressive ophidian, and not only to attack of its own free will, but even to pursue an enemy.—Chicago Post.

Occupations of the French.

Some very interesting facts about France are quoted by one of the Paris papers. We are told that one-half of the population of France is dependent on agriculture for a living, one-quarter on industry, one-tenth on commerce, four one-hundredths on liberal professions, and six one-hundredths on incomes derived from funded property or stock. The number of land-owners cultivating their own land is 2,176,000; bankers and merchants are set down at 749,000; manufacturers give employment to over 7,000,000; state functionaries form an army 800,000 strong, and there are 22,000 journalists and men of letters.—London Tablet.

A Mean Trick.

Friend—Well, Eliza, how do you like your husband?

Eliza—He is a villain.

"All men are; but what has he done?"

"You know he was a widower. Well, I found out that all his love letters to me were copied verbatim from the ones he wrote to his first wife when they were courting."

"Well, I wouldn't mind it. He will never send you any more."—Texas Siftings.

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