

Manager of the United Press.



WALTER P. PHILLIPS.

Walter P. Phillips, general manager of the United Press, was born at Grafton, Worcester Co., June 11, 1816. He became a telegrapher in Providence, R. I., and continued as an operator from 1861-1870, winning in 1867 recognition from Professor Morse for the fastest time on record. In 1870 he went on the Providence Journal, and subsequently was managing editor for two years of the Providence Morning Herald. He came to New York in 1873 as a reporter of the Sun, thence gravitating to the Associated Press. In 1878 he was a, pointed manager of its Washington bureau where he remained until 1882. He then took charge of the United Press as general manager. He is a considerable owner of the stock of this corporation. Under his management the United Press has made remarkable progress, and now ranks as one of the great news gathering organizations of the world.

White Bread.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

It appears to be a fact that a small quantity of alum whitens the bread. In this, as in so many other cases of adulteration, there are two guilty parties—the buyer who demands impossible or unnatural appearance, and the manufacturer or vender who supplies the foolish demand. The judging of bread by its whiteness is a mistake which has led to much mischief, against which the recent agitation for "who meal" is, I think, an extreme reaction.

If the husk, which is demanded by the whole-meal agitators, were as digestible as the inner flour, they would unquestionably be right, but it is easy to show that it is not, and that in some cases the passage of the undigested particles may produce mischievous irritation in the intestinal canal. My own opinion on this subject (it still remains in the region of opinion rather than of science) is that a middle course is the right one—viz.: that bread should be made of moderately dressed or "seconds" flour rather than overdressed "firsts," or undressed "thirds," i. e., unsifted whole-meal flour.

Such seconds flour does not produce white bread, and consumers are unwise in demanding whiteness. In my household we make our own bread, but occasionally, when the demand exceeds ordinary supply, a loaf or two is bought from the baker. I find that, with corresponding or identical flour, the baker's bread is whiter than the home-made, and correspondingly inferior. I may say, colorless in flavor, it lacks the characteristic of wheat sweetness. There are, however, exceptions to this, as certain bakers are now doing a great business in supplying what they call "home-made" or "farm-house" bread. It is darker in color than ordinary bread, but is sold nevertheless at a higher price, and I find that it has the flavor of the bread made in my own kitchen. When their customers become more intelligent, all the bakers will doubtless cease to incur the expense of buying packets of "stuff" or "rocky," or any other bleaching admixture.

A Dealer in Precious Stones.

[Chambers' Journal.]

Being on his way home from China, the ship put in at one of the Ceylon ports, and the usual crowd of hucksters invaded the ship. My friend had gone on shore, and only returned on board about half an hour before the time fixed for sailing. Coming out on deck, he was accosted by a bearded, venerable old gentleman, who said he had some valuable stones for sale, if my friend would only look at them. He opened his case and presented for inspection a small number of rubies and emeralds of various sizes, a fine collection of stones unmet—the usual condition in which they are offered in Ceylon—and said that the price was 30 pounds sterling, a partly about their actual value out there. This was a large sum to my friend; so, after admiring the stones for some time, he said he was afraid he could not spend so much money.

After considerable hesitation and declaring that he should not make a penny by the transaction, the dealer lowered the price to 20 pounds sterling. My friend still considered, and was on the point of offering 25 pounds sterling, as the stones would then have been a really good bargain, when the trader went down to 28 pounds sterling. My friend waited, and eventually 20 pounds sterling was reached. A slight suspicion dawned over my friend's mind, and on the chance he looked straight into the man's face and said, "I will give you a shilling." "Very good, sir," said the man, pocketed his shilling, handed in his "precious stones," and was over the side just in time before the ship got under way. The precious stones were mere glass.

The Interior Cities.

[Globe Letter.]

There is a decided belief in New York among all persons who have traveled, that Chicago will pass this city in population. It is said that this year, for the first time, the interior cities have been almost entirely able to carry the crops of the country without sending to New York and getting huge sums of money temporarily for that purpose.

Cow's Hair in Carpets.

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

I don't suppose I could get any one to discuss with me the proposition that cows are very useful animals, but I imagine that it will be news to many that on the uses of the cows is to furnish material for the manufacture of carpets. It is a popular theory that sheep have a monopoly in the carpet producing industry, and in fact they formerly did have things all their own way; but now the gentle sheep has been shown a part of its supremacy and the cow has been put forward as a rival. Perhaps I should preserve silence in this matter if for nothing else to avoid shaking the faith of unsuspecting housekeepers in the belief that all wool carpets are all wool; but my journalistic instincts will not permit me to suppress a bit of news, particularly when I know it will be of interest to so many.

One day last week a man showed me a bunch of something which at a distance might be taken for wool. It was perfectly white, rather soft, to the touch, but was not curly enough for wool, and the fibers were but an inch or an inch and a half long.

"What is it?" I asked, somewhat mystified.

"No, it is not a 'what is it,' the man said, 'but it's a bunch of cow's hair.'

"Oh, yes," I replied, "it's to put in plastering."

"No, it is to put in carpets. This is the latest in adulteration—you know every thing must be adulterated nowadays. There is a firm in this city which buys up cow's hair, puts it through a chemical process which cleanses and bleaches it, and sells it by the bale to parties in the east—the home of wooden nutmegs, etc.—who spin it into yarn and use it, with a certain proportion of wool, in the manufacture of carpets and plushes. Quite a large business has sprung up in the preparation of cow's hair, and as the process of preparing it is patented, the concern that owns the patent is making money out of it. I expect that we will be wearing clothes made out of cow's hair after a while."

Danger in Cooking Utensils.

[St. James' Gazette.]

Apart from the danger which, according to doctors, we run of being poisoned by nearly every description of food we eat, there is another risk quite as serious involved by the consumption of cooked food, however wholesome of itself, which has not yet received the attention it deserves. It is to be feared that a thorough overhauling of kitchen utensils, even in well-regulated households, would lead to some alarming revelations from a sanitary point of view as to the condition of these articles. Some remarks bearing on this point which may be of value to those who are anxious to preserve life and health are to be found in the report of the principal of the Inland Revenue Laboratory for the past year, just issued. Speaking of samples received at the laboratory for analysis from the admiralty, the report says that special attention appears to have been directed by that department to the character of the enamel linings of cooking utensils.

It is well known that most of the enamels contain considerable quantities of lead and arsenic in a condition easily acted on by vegetable acids, and many of the specimens analyzed consisted of the enamel and glaze of dishes suspected to contain those metals. The results of the analysis showed the necessity of the examination for many of the enamels contained dangerous quantities of lead and arsenic, and proved that most of the utensils could not be recommended to be used with safety, while a few showed that it was practicable to prepare an enamel and glaze free from hurtful substances. The moral to be drawn from these observations is: Look not only to the food you eat, but also to the vessel in which it is cooked.

An Average Life.

It is stated that in an average life of fifty years a man works 6,000 days and sleeps as many more, eats 2,600, walks 500, is sick 500, and spends the rest of the half century in amusing himself.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there

will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Siegel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. TURNER.

Siegel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Siegel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
WILLIAM BRENT.

Mr. A. J. White,
Hensingham, Whitehaven,
October 16, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White: Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Siegel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

I remain yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN H. LIGHTFOOT,
15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Siegel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,
(Signed) N. WEBB,
Chemist, Calne.

Mr. White,
September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Siegel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) VINCENT A. WILLS,
Chemist-Dentist,
Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White,
Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Siegel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Siegel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. BOWKER.

To A. J. White, Esq.

Advertisements.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Joseph Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHS AND SAUCES. Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

HOLLISTER AND COMPANY

Invite the Attention of the Public, and Country Merchants in Particular, to Their Large and Varied Assortment of

Lundborg's Perfumery!

Just Received.

This is Acknowledged to be THE FINEST PERFUME IN THE WORLD—all of one quality. Great Variety of Odors, Styles and Prices. Also,

CELLULOID TRUSSES, all shapes and styles;

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S SUPPLIES,

AND THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines

EVER KEPT IN THIS KINGDOM. A LARGE INVOICE OF

Washed Mediterranean Sponge, Direct from Europe,

Free from Sand or Dirt. Agents for PARKE, DAVIS & CO'S Pharmaceutical Preparations, J. C. AYER'S & CO'S Patent Medicines, Horsford's Acid Phosphates, Green's August Flower and German Syrup, Allcock Porous Plaster Co., Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, Yerkes Buena Bitters.

HOLLISTER & CO. are also Proprietors and Manufacturers of the

Celebrated Rheumatic Liniment EUCALOFORM!

Agents for Wm. S. Kimball & Co's Fragrant Vanity Fair, Tobacco and Cigarettes, which have no Rivals. The Largest Assortment of Plug Tobacco and Cigars in the Kingdom.

Our Ginger Ale and Soda Water

has always been recognized as THE BEST IN THE MARKET. OUR GINGER ALE EXTRACT being manufactured from our own private formula in New York. AERATED WATERS IN PATENT OR CORK STOPPED BOTTLES AS DESIRED.

Wholesale and Retail, 59 Nuuanu Street.

Retail, Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets.

JOHN NOTT,



At the Old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker

PLUMBING, in all its branches;

ARTESIAN WELL PIPE, all sizes;

STOVES & RANGES!

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Price, New Bival, Oper, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy, Queen, Pansy & Army Ranges, Magna Charta, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Alameda, Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood & Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron & Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated & Plain.

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes, and laid on at Lowest Rates; Cast & Lead Soil Pipe.

House Furnishing Goods!

ALL KINDS:

RUBBER HOSE—all sizes and GRADES

Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enamelled Wash Stands.

Chandeliers, Lamps, and Lanterns.