Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31.

The pterodactyl organ of the Sni Hill democracy, the Kansas City (state of Missouri,) Times, makes wry faces over Ingalls' speech. That paper sets out the suggestion that the speech lacked in refinement of expression. This is no joke.

NOTICE.

The Republican central commite for the Seventh congressional district of the state of Kansas is hereby called to meet at Hutchinson, on Wednesday, April 14, 1886, to select time and place for holding convention to place in nomination a congressional candidate for the Seventh district of Kansas, and to transact any other business that may regularly come before it.

A. M. SWITZER, Chairman.

D. M. FROST, Secretary.

Hutchinson, Kan., March 27, 1886.

CLEARWATER'S CHANCES.

A gentleman writes us as follows:

I have read from articles in the daily EAGLE of the 28th, touching the "Mulvane extension." It has done much in waking up the farmers of southern Sedgwick their interests. I am confident we shall be able to get an amount sufficient to secure the right of way. If the condemning board does not put the land too high, where we will be compelled to pay for right. Of course as the farmers are furnishing this money, some one, it seems to me, should inform the board whose money is being used, and when they condemn the land make those selfish fellows, who want to profit at our expense bear their portion. We simply ask that the appraisment be made with fairness as all should help.

THE SANTA FE'S SCHEME.

The Winfield Courier asks us if we "catch on" to its explanation of the Santa Fe maneouvers in Southern Kansas. We answer, not to any alarming extent, we don't. We didn't mean in our explanation to convey the idea that the Santa Fe was going to build all that we laid down, this season. It may not in three. The EAGLE has no objection to Winfield reaching Kansas City by four different lines, all Santa Fe. Experiences, no doubt, differ, but Wichita finds a single line of that road, and which is a mere branch built by ourselves, all that we can profitably utilize. So Winfield can go to Kansas City on the Santa Fe by way of Cherryvale, on the Santa Fe by way of Wichita, on the Santa Fe by way of Douglas Cutoff, or on the Santa Fe by the new short air line by way of Eureka and Burlington, or Eureka and Emporia, and heaven bless her, and all her Santa Fe ways, but Wichita don't want to reach Kansas City by any route; in fact, that town, as a base of supples or market, ain't big enough any longer for Wichitan, as the EAGLE will proceed to demonstrate in the months to come.

THE QUEEN CITY.

Englewood, the "infant wonder" of the new southwest, to-day looks back with pride upon a year of proud achievements; twelve months of growth and prosperity rarely equalled, never excelled, under similar circumstances, in the wonderful west. The secret of our splendid success is simply that we are first surrounded by a great, grand, growing and productive country. Our citizens are liberal, wide awake and enterprising, but the greatest single factor is that Englewood has had the most enterprising, liberal and far seeing town company that ever built a town in the new southwest. They have never spared money or effort to advance Englewood's interests.

One year ago, March 20, the first frame for the first building in Englewood went up. A few more followed in at first slow succession, but soon people looking for locations began to see the handwriting on the wall, began to see that the finger of destiny pointed to Englewood's location as the proper place for a great business and commercial center.

In consequence of these favorable facts, Englewood to-day boasts of nearly one hundred substantial buildings, the best of any new town in the new southwest, with a number of new buildings under course of construction, and still a much larger number under contemplation, to begin soon. The best building up so far is the Cattle King hotel, built and furnished at a cost of eight thousand dollars. This hotel has the modern conveniences and furnishes the traveling public first-class accommodations. We also have the most and best two-story business houses of any city in the county. The reason our people can afford to invest so much money in substantial buildings in so new a country is because Englewood gives double assurance of permanancy and rapid growth.

The following lines of business are represented at present, but some on such a small scale that there is a fine opening for large stocks: Two hotels, both good; four dry goods and grocery stores; three drug stores; two lumber yards; one printing office; one hardware store; one livery stable; one barber shop; one feed store; one butcher shop; one blacksmith shop; two restaurants; one paint shop; two carpenter shops; one billiard hall and one bakery building. The contract for the building of the second livery stable has been let, and a state bank with a capital stock of $50,000 is being organized, and will be running in thirty days. Bonds have been voted and a large brick four-room graded school building is to go up at once. Arrangements are being completey to build at least one handsome church edifice, probably Methodist, will be the first built. Arrangements are being made to burn the brick for the school house, church and bank buildings at home. Owing to the superior clay that can be obtained, brick is as economical as lumber for building material this distance from the railroad.

Among the industries that Englewood offers superior inducements for the location of a large jobbing and supply store, for the purpose of supplying the small stores and ranches of the Indian Territory, Neutral Strip and Panhandle of Texas for 150 miles south and west of Englewood. There is also a magnificent opening here for a steam grist mill and liberal inducements will be offered for its location A furniture store, a harness shop, a large feed and seed store, and extensive hardware and implement warehouse would all flourish in Englewood, and parties looking for such business opunings will find it to their interest to come and secure the openings at once.

With the developments and growth of the first year the second year starts out full of promise. It will bring the consummation of our present plans, valuable railroad developments and a great growth for the great southwestern metropolis.—Englewood (Clark county) Chief.

AN EASTERN OPINION.

I will say in the fewest wrods at my command, each trip settled more fully in my mind that the state of Kansas is but partially known to the citizens of older states. Again, to become fully known, would cause such a rush to the state as was never seen to any country during the last quarter of a century The health-giving qualities of its climate, its long summers, and delightful falls and springs. Few people are aware that one man can perform more work on a farm during the year toward bringing forth products of the soil in Kansas than two can in any northern or eastern state. It needs no argument to demonstrate this problem for the entire work of the farmer is crowded into five months under the most favorable circumstances in which to sow and mow, plant and harvest, admitting of no lounging or waste of time either. It is work early and late and then winter and snow finds much work undone. Winter comes to stay till the warm May sun drives it away. While in Kansas the time for producing is from March to October, and for gathering from June to the following March. To secure an abundant crop the winter offers but slight resistance to this important part of our husbandry. Then again, the roads in Kansas are nearly alike the seasons through. At any time after the gathering during the winter and fall the marketing can be done with no more inconvenience than in mid summer. Thus the one man in Kansas has fully ten months of favorable weather in which to secure and mature his crops, and two months, January and February, to be idle and visit his friends to recuperate, and be ready for the March spring work. This is no fancy picture; they are facts well-known to many in Kansas who have felt the force of what I say.—Correspondence Jamestown (N. Y.) Express.

INTENDS TO COME

For a short time, but a few weeks, in fact, it has been generally known that the Chicago and Rock Island was taking active steps toward locating a line of that road through this state. In fact the company has now thrown off all disguise and secrecy, and its agents are at work, boldly and confidently, all along the line. A charter has been filed, locating the line of the road as far as Wichita; and aid is being invoked of the counties alang the proposed route. In McPherson county agents are in the field buying up the right of way, and probably in other counties also.

When Wellington business men and property owners heard of these things they communed together and asked why should this great road stop at Wichita? The railroad committee of the Board of Trade alive to the emergency decided that something must be done. Mr. F. P. Neal, of the committee, immediately wrote to the Mr. Cable, a leading official of the Rock Island road. On yesterday he received a letter from M. A. Low, division solicitor, saying that "It is the intention of the Kansas and Nebraska railway (which is the Rock Island) company to extend its line south from Wichita through your county, provided it meets with sufficient encouragement." This open announcement means business. It is business.—Wellington Press.

As an illustration of Mr. Ingalls' oratorical popularity with representatives of the press, one has only to drop into that portion of the senate gallery reserved for the latter gentlemen. When a dreary waste of debate is being droned on the floor the newspaper men immediately retreat to the ante-room, there to smoke and chat away the time thus occupied in uninteresting discussion. All at once the magical note is sounded, "Ingalls has the floor," and away go cigar stumps into the cuspidors, reporters hastily gather up their shorthand notes and manuscript and a pell mell rush is immediately made toward the swinging doors that give entrance to the overhanging gallery. Upon the floor stands the tall, spare figure of the Kansas senator, hewing great chips from out the object of his attack which fly about him in rapid profusion. Senators hurriedly emerge from their retreat in the cloak rooms, and the scene is at once transformed from "innocuous desuetude" into one amphitheater of a combat, as thoroughly metamorphosed as a graveyard transformed into a battlefield.

The capable and incisive employment of language in debate is an "irresistable force," but after all, this force, like the tempest, must sooner or later loose its velocity, and what then? The trees are uprooted and prone; the bushes and shrubs are bent to the earth, the ripening grain bows its head with humility, and devastation and ruin are upon every side. But the philosophy which asserts that nothing is lost, in nature finds speedy vindication. The cyclone passes, and the dark clouds roll rapidly away. The processes of re-establishment and revivication assert their province; the sun shines again and good order reigns supreme. In his private relations Mr. Ingalls is gentle and tender, and by no means a reflex of his senatorial life and practices. He doffs the cider down and dons the armor when he enters the senate portals. The floor is his jousting ground and he seeks an adversary in every tourney. The confidence he exhibits is owning wholly to the superiority of his weapons and his capacity to use them.—Times Correspondent.

Frozen Meat from the Falklands.

An English company has been formed with a large capital for the regular consignment of frozen meat from the Falkland islands to England. A special agent has been appointed who has entered into contracts with the sheep farmers for supplying 40,000 sheep for exportation annually for five years. A steamer has been chartered by the company for the whole of that period. She has the requisite machinery and freezing rooms for freezing and transporting 1,000 tons of sheep every voyage. It is asserted that the flesh of the Falkland island sheep is superior to that of the Australian or New Zealand sheep, and the difference of distance is also in favor of the islands.—Chicago Times.

Two Volumes in Magnificent Binding.

At a recent London book-sale two volumes, in magnificent binding which was their chief merit, brought $1,825 and $1,800 respectively.

School Children Over in Russia.

According to a Moscow paper, only twenty-one per cent. of the children attending school in Russia are girls. The proportion varies with the religion, being greatest among Protestants, 43.4 per cent.; next among Jews, 34.1 per cent.; next among Roman Catholics, 14.4 per cent.; and lowest among Greek Catholics, 12.3 per cent.—Exchange.

Why He Calmed Down So Quickly.

M. Tommy and Mlle. Lili are playing together in the Champs Elysees. A quarrel occurs, and the little girl gives her companion a box on the ear. Tommy is furious, doubles up his fist, and then calms down suddenly. "You know," he said, in a tone of scorn, "that if I don't strike you back it's because you are only a woman!"—Paris Figaro.

To Be Dreaded More Than Wolves.

Wild dogs are doing much damage near the head of Wind river, Washington territory. They seem to be a cross between the cur and the bull-dog, and are very fierce, powerful and intelligent. A recent exploit was to chase a man and his team three miles. They have increased largely in numbers in two years.—Chicago Herald.

Real Estate in West Australia.

There has been a real estate boom in West Australia within the last six months. Land has increased 100 per cent. in value all round. Upward of $750,000 has been sent to Sydney in the last month for investment.—Chicago Herald.

A Glasgow chemist has found that at about 86 degrees centigrade the flesh of animals, such as mutton, becomes so exceedingly hard that it rings like porcelain when struck with an iron instrument, indeed crushes by the blow of a hammer into a fine powder, in which muscle, fat, and bone are intermingled.

SPRING.

The Time hath laid his mantle by,
Of wind and rain and icy chill,
And dons a rich embroidery
Of sunlight poured on lake and hill.

No beast or bird in earth or sky,
Whose voice doth not with gladness thrill:
For Time hath laid his mantle by
Of wind and rain and icy chill.

River and fountain, brook and rill;
Bejangled o'er with livery gay
Of silver droplets, wind their way.
All in their new apparel vie,
For Time hath laid his mantle by.

—Charles of Orleans.

A REMINISCENCE OF AGASSIZ.

An Interesting Account of the Workings of the Mind During Sleep.

The editor of Herald and Health, in discussing the subject of "Memory and Nutrition," gives an interesting reminiscence of Agassiz. He says:

Memory is also, to a large extent, dependent upon a perfect circulation of the blood in the brain. The following case illustrates the effects of impeded circulation of blood on the memory and is also a very interesting account of the workings of the mind in sleep, as given by Mrs. Agassiz in the life of her husband.

"He (Agassiz) had been for two weeks trying to decipher the somewhat obscure impression of a fossil fish on the stone in which it was preserved. Weary and perplexed he put his work aside at last, and tried to dismiss it from his mind. Shortly after, he one night awoke, perfectly sure that while asleep he had seen the fish with all the missing features perfectly restored. But when he tried to recall and make fast the image, it escaped him. Nevertheless, he went early to the Jardin des Plantes, thinking that on looking anew at the impression he should see something that would put him on the track of his vision. In vain: the blurred record was as blank as ever.

"The next night he saw the fish again, but with no satisfactory result. When he awoke it disappeared from his memory as before. Hoping that the same experience might be repeated on the third night, he placed a pencil and paper beside his bed before going to sleep. Accordingly, toward morning, the fish reappeared in his dream, confusedly at first, but, at last, with such distinctness that he had no longer any doubt as to its zoological character. Still half dreaming, in perfect darkness, he traced these characters on the sheet of paper at his bedside.

"In the morning he was surprised to see in his nocturnal sketch features which he thought it impossible the fossil itself should reveal. He hasten to the Jardin des Plantes, and, with his drawing as a guide, succeeded in chiseling away the surface of the stone under which portions of the fish proved to be hidden. When wholly exposed, it corresponded with his dream and his drawing, and he succeeded in classifying it with ease. He often spoke of this as a good illustration of the well-known fact that when the body is at rest the tired brain will do the work it refused before."—Exchange.

A Clock for Ages to Come.

A curious and complicated clock, which its owner, a mild little German, terms the Great World Clock, was the work of Christian Martin, a Bavarian, who spent twenty years in constructing its mechanical devices. It is in the form of a house ten feet in height and width, on the roof of which stands a stuffed rooster, who crows lustily at 6 and 12 o'clock as the twelve apostles pass in review beneath him. Into the front of the house are set a number of dials, showing measurements of time, and eighteen recesses holding 122 figures, six inches in height.

The figures represent, among other things, Christ and the twelve apostles, the four generations, death, the guardian angel, the bell ringer and the old man, the seven images of heathen gods, the signs of the zodiac and the four seasons. Each figure has a part to play in the revolutions of time. Christ blesses the moving apostles, the old man sinks to his knees in prayer when the bell-ringer strikes the hour of devotion, death appears as the old man retires, a sign of the zodiac shows itself every month, the four generations present themselves in turn on the quarters of hours, and the seasons change four times a year. Every year and leap year is marked in order, and the mechanism is arranged for a record of 10,000 years. The clock has 365 wheels and is worked by one pendulum and twelve weights.—New York Times.

How Freezing Benefits the Soil.

It is well-known fact that water in the act of freezing expands considerably, and with a force that is irresistible. It is the freezing of water in their crevices and the pores that causes the rocks to be gradually worn down, and "weathered," as it is called, into soil. It is this also which is continually reducing the soil to finer fragments, and which breaks up the hard clogs and mellows the ground.

Fall plowing or spading assists this effect by breaking up the compact soil into lumps, which are further broken into small particles. As water and air can only act upon the surface of these particles, it is clear that the smaller they are, the more surface is exposed to the weather and the soil is made more soluble.

If a block of hard soil of twelve inches cube is exposed to the weather, there are 864 square inches only of it affected; if it is broken up in cubes of one inch, 10,368 square inches are exposed to these beneficial influences; and the amount affected increases as the soil is further broken up.

This fact shows how greatly the effect of frost benefits the soil, and therefore how necessary it is that the land should be fall ploughed, and opportunity given for this beneficial action of the weather.—American Agriculturist.

An Extensive Collection of Meteorites.

The extensive collection of meteorites at Vienna now contains specimens representing 338 meteoric falls Other valuable collections are at London, Paris and Calcutta. Exchange.

Success of Instantaneous Photography.

Instantaneous photography depends chiefly for its success upon the quick action of the lens. Any instrument with proper lens and plates, will take instantaneous pictures. A very elaborate and ingenious device has been invented for regulating the time of exposure, even to the 1-250th of a second; but the arrangement in common use is simple, consisting of a wooden drop shutter, which falls across the camera mouth. The complicated device is used in photographing trotting horses, railway trains, etc. There is certainly much to commend in amateur photography, for it not only fosters a love of nature and creates a taste for art, but is productive of something useful. It is difficult to tell what proportions the craze will assume, but it is certainly on the increase.—Boston Globe.

They Remain Cold and Unmoved.

At a recent popular assembly in Paris a speaker pathetically inquired: "Why don't the great men of Paris bestir themselves? Why do they remain cold and unmoved at the calamities of our country?" "Because they are cast in bronze!" shouted a sarcastic voice in the gallery.—Exchange.

I overheard a small boy remark, the other day, that he had all the coasting he wanted at home of a kind which he described as "it beats snow all holler." I suggested that the coasting he was probably most familiar with was the sole of his father's slipper, to which he replied that it was not; that he took a big tin tray from the pantry, sat in it and coasted down the stairs. A variety of bruises and some paint off the walls covered the damage.—Town Topics.

The most cross grained are by no means the worst of mankind; or the humblest in station the least polished in feeling.

STRUGGLE.

My soul is like the car that momently
Dies in a desperate stress beneath the wave,
Then glitters out again and sweeps the sea:
Each second I'm new-born from some new grave. —Sidney Lanier.

THE HABITS OF THE KOREANS.

A People Who Are Physically Superb, but Lazy and Improvident.

The people are physically superb—tall, strong, noble in bearing. The women are very giantesses and tread the ground like oxen. By far the finest race physically in the east is in the mouth of every foreigner. Mentally they are keen and intellectual. They have in reality no religion. Buddhism holds a few; Catholicism numbers several thousand. Confucianism is the court code. Demon worship, a low form of superstition, prevails everywhere. Ancestral worship is universal. In habit all are careless, lazy, improvident, dirty beyond endurance, and given to drunkenness. Women are degraded and held in abject subjection. They do much of the work. There are no schools, the parent being the sole teacher. Poverty is well nigh universal. Bulls of heroic mold and small ponies are the means of traffic as well as the backs of men.

The food consists of beans, rice, and meat. The Korean is a beef-eater, and will devour more meat than two Englishmen if he has the opportunity. Dogs also are eaten. Those who live along the coast subsist mostly on fish diet, though the Korean boat is so poorly constructed and the Korean so bad a sailor that very little deep-sea fishing is practiced. Hence the Chinese who inhabit the opposite shores of the Yellow sea are the gainers, for in seasons when the herring frequent the Korean shores they come over in numbers and carry away quantities of fish.—Cor. Inter Ocean.

How the Speaker Makes His List.

Is it not a wonder to any one who thinks about it how the speaker is able in a week or ten days to assign 325 men to fifty committees without giving one man too much or omitting to employ somebody. The work is done so systematically, however, that it is only by a gross blunder that anybody is altogether omitted in the distribution of places.

The speaker begins by setting up a chart ruled one way for fifty places, and at right angles to those lines are 325 others corresponding to the number of members and delegates. As a man is assigned a check is made in the space over the name and a committee line inserted. As the work progresses the speaker can see at a glance who has been chosen and who is to be provided for. When a change is made, the checks are rubbed out and the transfer made by more checks in other places. While members are not supposed to ask for places, they do it, and the expression of preference, though not quite proper, in a strict sense, is helpful to the speaker in furnishing members with congenial occupation. A certain degree of caution is observed in refusing to put men on committees when they are too seemingly concerned about pet schemes to come before them.—Washington Letter.

Troublesome Articles in the Mail.

Some changes have been made in the rulings concerning unmailable matter. The rule has been, for a long time, that candy and cake could not be sent by mail unless enclosed in a tin or wooden box. These articles are very troublesome in the mail. If candy can go, any kind of candy can go, and candies are sent that melt and run, and defile and glue together all the other mail matter in the same pouch with it. Cake is worse still, and, strange as it may seem, gives the department more trouble than any other kind of mail matter. It is always wedding cake, and very rich. It not only breaks up, gets scattered through the pouch and leaves great grease spots on all the other mail matter, but attracts the rats, so that they eat through the pouches and through the other mail-matter to get to it. Experience has proved, now, that even enclosing cake and candy in tin or wood does not remedy these evils; and consequently a late ruling declares cake, candy and all sorts of confectionery altogether unmailable. This will break the hearts of a great many brides and bridesmaids, but it is indispensably necessary.—Chicago Journal Interview.

Superstitions in Central America.

The peasant Indians of Central America hold some curious superstitions, of which the following are examples: When a child is ill the mother takes a drake, singes its tail feathers, and, muttering certain words, passes it over the patient. A woman feeds a parrot with a few pieces of tortilla and gives the child the crumbs which fall from the beak, as they will make it talk. Colic is due to the evil eye; in order to get rid of the disturbing influence the woman breaks four duck's eggs into a basin and, having mixed them with rue, places the whole under the child's head; if the compound be curdled in the morning the spirit has departed.—Chicago Herald.

Rich Placers Yet To Be Discovered.

Gold fevers of the intermittent form still agitate the settlers of Eastern Australia. A detachment of Melbourne adventurers has started for the head-waters of the Latrobe river, where rich placers have been discovered in a valley which twenty years ago was superficially explored and pronounced non-auriferous. Similar revisions of pioneer verdicts are at any time apt to surprise the '49ers of our own Eldorado. The California placer region is too extensive to have been more than half explored.—Professor Felix L. Oswald.

Railroad Property and Transportation.

Railroad property now constitutes one-fifth of the accumulated capital of the country, gives employment to 650,000 people, and moves 400,000,000 tons of freight annually, one-half of which is fuel and feed, and so cheaply that the Massachusetts mechanic can now procure the transportation of a year's supply of food from a distance of 1,000 miles for the proceeds of one day's labor.—Chicago Journal.

Henry Clay's Breed of Red Hogs.

When Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was in active life he imported from Spain four red shoats. This was in 1837. Mr. Clay was well pleased with these red hogs, and bred them on his farm at "Ashland" for a number of years. They were probably the original blood from which the southern-bred Kentucky family of red hogs are descended. Some of of these red hogs may now be found in Kentucky, changed in characteristics by continued crossing with the local breeds, and generally modeled after them, but, like all families of red hogs, retaining with remarkable tenacity the red color.—Chicago Times.

Students in German Universities.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the higher institutes of learning in Germany when compared with those of the United States, by reading the official reports of the number of students in any one of them. It is reported that there are now 2,865 students in the university of Munich. Of these 1,067 are devoting themselves to the studies of medicine, 880 in judiciary branches, 158 law students, 524 to the study of philosophy, 130 to theology, 102 to national economy, and 152 to pharmacy.—Chicago Times.

Professor Baird says that a fair estimate of the annual product of the American fisheries would not fall short of $100,000,000.

Tilden's Cleverness at Repartee.

Mr. Tilden is quite clever at repartee. Dorsheimer on one occasion said quite boastingly to the governor: "My majority as lieutenant governor was 51,488, while yours was only 50,217." "Yes, but you forget," retorted the governor, "that I gave you the 50,000, and you got the 1,488 votes."

"All head and tail," is the way little Johnnie described a snake.

MACHINES SURPASSING HAND WORK.

Furniture of the Highest Grade Now Made by Machinery—A Few Details.

In one of the many stores used for the sale of fine furniture to which the trade name of "artistic" is now applied, two men were examining an elaborate cabinet the other day. One of them was actively engaged in the wholesale furniture business, the other had retired from it some few years ago. "I want you to examine this," said the former, "and tell me if you think it is really what it claims to be—a piece of hand-worked furniture." The other after a sharp scrutiny and examining closely various points such as the carving, the interior finish of the little cupboards, the returns of the mouldings and so forth, said: "Certainly this with the exception may be of some of the minor mouldings must have been worked by hand and finished altogether in that manner."

"Well then," replied his companion, "I may tell you for your own edification that this was worked by machinery from start to finish and put together by men working for 30 cents an hour." He remarked that during the last year or two an enterprising western firm had gone in for making furniture of the highest grade by machinery. The designs were prepared by the most skilfull designers and a design has yet to be prepared which the machine can not turn out with nearly as fine a finish as can possibly be attained by hand work.

New machines are being constantly invented to do any peculiar work which has hitherto been thought only possible by hand. Fine mahogany fancy tables, carved parlor sets and cabinets are the principle lines of furniture now made in this fashion and the work is as superior to common hand work as the latter is to the cheap machine-made stuff which was once the only representative of machine work on the market. It appears that most of the dealers in the finer sort of furniture in this city are adding the new machine-made work to their stocks. The wood is carefully seasoned and the joints are finer and closer than is usually the case with hand work. The cost is of course much less.—New York Tribune.

Disraeli's Love for His Race.

The young Disraeli began life as a Jew, when to be a Jew meant to be deprived of every social and civil advantage that makes a public career worth striving for. The position of a conquered Samnite in a world of Roman citizens was scarcely more galling than the position of a Jew in England in the early part of the present century. He was not, it is true, any longer tortured at the pleasure of prince or noble; he was no longer condemned to dwell in a ghetto or wear garments of peculiar cut or color; but all, or almost all, chances of political promotion were closed against him in his adopted country. He might amass fortune, he might win distinction in letters and the arts, but he could not place his foot on the lowest round of the ladder that led to political distinction.

These difficulties did not long restrain and impede the young Disraeli. He had been brought up a Christian. As a Christian he could enter the parliament which it was then impossible for a Jew to enter; and once in parliament, he felt that his career was clear before him and his success certain. But though he never professed the religion of his race, Disraeli never forgot his reverence for that race nor his love for the people from whom he sprang. In his writings, in his speeches, in all the actions of his life, he was the champion, and a most powerful and effective champion, of the Jewish people.—Justin McCarthy.

Volcanoes Along the Pacific Coast.

A volcanic revival seems to have struck the Pacific coast of our continent. The seaport of Guayaquil, in Ecuador, has witnessed a three days' eruption of Mount Tungurazua, "turning night into day;" and in western Mexico the volcano of Colima has furnished a series of free pyrotechnics. After a subterranean prelude of strange bumpings and rumblings, the great crater burst into flames and began to bombard the neighboring hillsides with skyrockets in the form of twenty-pound chunks of bituminous conglomerate. American tourists could reach the scene of the phenomenon within three days after leaving San Antonio, Texas, via El Paso, the Mexican capital and the terminus of the unfinished Acapulco road, from where Colima (the seaport) can be reached by easy stages. The peak of Colima—12,000 feet above the level of the Pacific—is about our nearest native volcano, for the two unpronounceable craters in the neighborhood of the capital seem to have permanently retired from active business.—Professor Oswald in Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Antiseptic Interment Sack" for Corpses.

Some months ago a committee appointed by the National Association of Baggage Agents called upon us and asked if rubber could not be effectively substituted for the canvass wrapping that is now occasionally used in embalming. I told them I would see what could be done and a few weeks later we devised and manufactured a sample lot of these sacks, which we call our "antiseptic interment sack."

"Here is the sack," added the reporter's informant, as he drew his attention to a rubber bag about six feet in length. Its shape was that of a man's sock, and when the body is placed in it for sealing the leg extension of the sock is rolled back over the heel, and the body inserted until its feet are in the toe; then the extension is pulled up over the head, and the aperture hermetically sealed with cement. This is then tightly laced between two stout rubber flaps which project near the commencement of the main sock. As they are to be made in future, a thick plate of glass is to be sealed into the sack and supported beneath by a wire frame, so that the face of the corpse may be seen. The body, when thus sealed in the sack, is placed in the coffin and is ready for shipment. They are made in all sizes, and vary in price from $6 to $14. There has been some little objection to it raised by undertakers, who think that the profit they have enjoyed in expensive caskets will be done away with by the sack. Each sack is used but once, and is intended to remain upon the corpse—Chicago Tribune Interview.

The Characteristics of M. Pasteur.

M. Pasteur is 53 years old. He is a short, thick-set person, about five feet six or seven inches high, with straight black hair, a little sprinkled with gray, and short-trimmed whiskers of the same character. Some few years since, he had an attack of paralysis which affected his left side somewhat, so that the movements of that side are not as free as those of the other.

In some ways he reminds one of the late Gen. Grant. He is not much of a talker; has in general rather unemotional features, but has a pair of kindly, dark eyes, with heavy eye-brows. From casual observation or without sufficient acquaintance, under peculiar conditions, one would never be led to think that a man so apparently unemotional possessed a tenderness and emotional sympathy far beyond that of ordinary women. When babes or very young coildren displayed exceeding fright after the first inoculation, when brought each succeeding day, one did not have to watch very closely to see the pearls of sympathy gather in the master's eyes.—Dr. Billings in Medical News.

The Identification of Criminals.

Our system of identification in criminal cases is preferable to the English mode, as it is a good test of memory. When a man sees another in a crowd, especially when they have a common characteristic, it is much easier for him to distinguish that individual by his peculiarities. But when they are taken, one by one, as in our American practice, his memory is put in play. Yes, sir, our system, which also obtains in France, is more advantageous to the prisoner.—At-

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Have placed in stock full line of Tricots, Serges and suitings.

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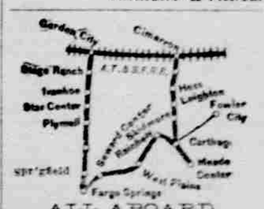

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