OR BETWEEN EASTERN WESTERN MINING TOWNS.

m's Coal Field - West of o the Coal in Under the Most Pertile

prolonged strike of coal miners a t, Mo., and the rule of martial law mail a place present some puzzling to eastern men. T' condition mains a mining town in Pennsyl or farther east are radically differ there east are radically differ or farther east are radically differ-ten those prevailing west of Ohio, to east it is much as it is in England sacce. In a mining town and vicin-ters is practically no other interest mining; the adjacent country is, as



the Negro Settlement.

b, unfit for farming, and the related operators and miners have by unge settled down to a regular system of the settle is still a serious thing, so there is no third party to appeal the operators must either come to as with the men, or the government expel the latter en masse, or work a stop. And the stoppage of mining liness a complete commercial and intrial paralysis.

Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, on contrary, the most valuable coal as lie under the most fertile and often best improved farming lands; there

he best improved farming lands; there is an old established society of the agrimitural type, and in no county are the miners and those directly associated with hem a majority. Indeed, they are but is mall minority in most of the best coal counties, and the "mining vote" is a makeweight which local politicians have to handle and study with a good deal of the county. If there is trouble, the rand jury that investigates it is composed of old farmers, who, of all men in america, have the least sympathy with professional agitators and make the least illowance for labor riots. Obviously make an organization as that of the Mollie Maguires" would have a short run in such a county, even if it could be established at all.

Southwestern Indiana, as an illustration, contains some 6,000 square miles of segrent Illinois coal field, so called, yet brail is the only place where the mining interest can be said to predominate; and in that county, Clay, as well as the adjoining counties of Parke, Vigo and builtvan, the eastern visitor's attention is constantly drawn away from the mining shafts by the vast stretches of level or but gently rolling land of a fertility smazing to the stranger. The highly cultivated farms produce corn to mexically attended to the country is still covered with valuable timber. In all the Illinois coal field, covering parts of three states, there is not a hill which would attract the attention of a Pennrylvanian, or a square mile of land which would not seem fertile to a New Englander.

In Missouri the topography is much est improved farming lands; there old established society of the agri-

In Missouri the topography is much the same and the old population much more conservative. The fertile valley of the Missouri from St. Louis to St. Joseph was settled almost entirely by solid middle class people from Kentucky and Virginia, and of the later emigrants from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the great majority were but one remove from contherners. To them were added but a few eastern men. It would not be possible to find a more conservative set of men than the middle class from the old border states, both slave and free. To they law and gospel seem made to be obeyed, and a "strike" accompanied with

To ther' law and gospel seem made to be obeyed, and a "strike" accompanied with violence is a criminal absurdity. If two men or two families, or even two neighborhoods, have a difference and "fight it out like men," whether with shotguns or otherwise, they appreciate the honor of the proceeding; but "for a lot of hired men to quit work an' go to shootin' at the other men," as they express it, is an intolerable nuisance. It will be many years before the rural population of fissouri learn to look with favor upon a "labor war."

The contrast between one of these suddenly improvised mining towns and the surrounding country is striking in either of the states west of Ohio. In Missouri it is indicrous. The traveler through rural Missouri is everywhere struck by the abundance of room the people have allowed themselves. The country roads are so wide that the poor san's cow finds sufficient pasture on their margins; the fields vary from twenty to sixty acres each; the dwelling is often in the center of the farm, in the timber, as far as possible from the road, and the porch and middle hallway are of amazing breadth, while the rooms, though few in number, are "old Eng-



HE LARGEST HOUSE IN BEVIER. ish" for size. In the midst of such a sandscape one comes suddenly on a little sammed up hamlet, with a dozen or serie of little dwellings just alike, on a list about the size of a farmer's front rard—this group repeated indefinitely—and this is the new mining town.
"Mighty good place to sell eggs an' butter and small truck, but all the money in St. Louis wouldn't hire me to live in it," is the Missouri farmer's frank opinion.

Byrier, as far as it is new, is just such a mining town. The colored miners live in a cramped up hamlet, two rows of little cabins, much more thick set than any old time "slave quarters," little if any more comfortable and nothing like a attractive. The newly imported the process live in the garrison, or barracks—sing warehouse at the mine they work in;

there they sleep, eat, cook and live, ping their arms in good condition maintaining a bright lookout lest acriting miners make an unforeseen

cirking miners make an unforeseen ck on them.

It has been been been been been been been but in most respects the town is typical mining settlement. Now it rooms there can be no more real symbol between the people of such a fown the surrounding population than is seed by trade; but the interesting thion is, How long will the statement a militia garrison there to prothe the operators and "scabe" as miners those who take the places of strikers, present Bevier is under martial, maintained by some sixty men of state troops, picked from various maintaines at Kanaas City, and changing time to time to give all a chance, operators propose to simply wear the strikers, and the latter are one giving up and going elsewhere.

Greater Than Niagura.

reloss stories are related of a set in the interior of Labrador, bewhose terrific leap Niagura pales assignificance. The whith of the immediately above the falls is 1,500 and the cataract itself is not more at across. The height of the cataract at 8,000 feet.

NEW YORK'S BIG CATHEDRAL. It Has Just Passed Its Piret Chris

It is not usual in this age, at least in America, to spend many years in the construction of any building. While in the old world centuries have passed between the beginning and completion of some of the great cathedrals, there is but one modern church in America so large as to have required a long time for its construction. This is St. Patrick's Roman Cathelic cathedral at New York.

On the 15th of August, 1858, there was a concourse of people gathered about the block bounded by Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, Fittieth and Fifty-first streets, New York. Archbishop Hughes, then the eminent head of the Roman church for the diocese of New York, in presence of 100,000 people, amid great pomp and ceremony, laid the foundation of the new cathedral, which was to be the most imposing of any in the United States. Thirty years have elapsed since that gathering dispersed. The bishop who presided at the ceremony has gone to his rest. But slowly year after year the foundations took shape, then, after a period of cessation, the walls began to rise, growing higher and higher for many years, until the main portion of the work was completed, and a new prelate



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

these towers have been finished, and the building stands forth a massive white structure of great architectural beauty.

St. Patrick's is not only the largest church in the United States, but is among the largest in the world. Its length, in its interior, measures 806 feet. Its interior breadth 96 feet, exclusive of the chargest heterographs. Its interior breadth 96 feet, exclusive of the chapels between the buttresses, which make the total width 120 feet. Its height is 108 feet. Its spire shoot up into the heavens a distance of \$20 feet. In architectural effect, expectally in its two towers, it bears some resemblance to the great cathedral at Cologne. The material used in the construction is, for the basement, granite; above this, white marble from quarries in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. The architect intended that the building should be finished to its highest point in this marble.

ished to its highest point in this marble, but; haste and economy brought about the substitution of artificial stone in the upper halls, and plaster in the vaulted ceiling and in the capital of the great

The use of this material is not plain to the eye, but it renders the cathedral less fire proof. The height of the building doesn't appear to be as great as that of similar cathedrals abroad, but this is partly on account of the height of the buildings surrounding the New York structure, while churches abroad are usually only mut in comparison with

structure, while churches abroad are usually only put in comparison with dumpy little buildings a few stories high. There is something sad in the remembrance that so many who took an interest in the inception of the plan of building this great structure, and who were present at the laying of the corner stone should have passed away before its completion. Thirty years brings many changes; it is nearly the average duration of a generation; but when one compares the time spent in the construction of this cathedral with that of St. Peter's in Rome, which was not dedicated till 175 years after it was begun, was three hundred and fifty years in building, and whose construction occupied the attention of forty-three popes, thirty years seems a short time. The cathedral at Cologne was six hundred years in building, and when finished it was discovered that the foundations of the towers were crumbling. The crection of St. Patrick's in New York is a fine illustration of the rapid spirit of the present age.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF STANLEY. Bas the Daring Explorer at Last Eccu

present age.

For months the eyes of the world have been turned upon the map of Africa. In the heart of that continent two intrepid men are so far hidden, and one of them has so long lived, that only the most uncertain reports have come from them; and these seemingly as voices from another world. Henry M. Stanley, ascending the Congo river to relieve Emin Pasha, who was reported hemmed in by hostile tribes in his province lying upon the Upper Nile, for a time sent back reliable information; but at last his voice as well as that of the man he sought was lost in the heart of Africa. Lately the news, at least the report, came that Stanley and Emin Pasha had both arrixed on the River Atuwimi. Correctly Located? rixed on the River Atuwimi.



MAP OF CENTRAL AFRICA. Wadelal, where Stanley probably met Emis Wadelal, where Stanley probably met Emin Pasha, is indicated by a cross.

In the accompanying map of Central Africa, Emin Pasha's province is represented by the shaded area. It lies very near the equator, and the Nile, which takes its source among the lakes directly south and on the equator, flows through the province. The Atuwimi river, one of the tributaries of the Congo, has its source on the southwestern edge of Emin's province, and joins the Congo about 150 miles below Stanley Falls. Stanley's route was up the Congo to Stanley Falls, where a station had previously been established by him, and situated at a point almost coincident with the passage of the Congo across the equator. In the map two small rivers are seen to form the Atuwimi river. The point which Stanley is reported to have left on Aug. 29 last to go to Emin at Wadelai (a distance of some 350 miles) is on the north or Nepoko branch of the Atuwini. Stanley Falls, whence it is claimed Stanley sent letters received lately at Zanzibar, is about the center of the continent geographically; though communication with the west coast is far easier than with the east coast because of the river Congo affording easier transit than the overland route to Zanzibar.

On a large map one may trace a route from Wadelai down the White Nile,

land route to Zanzibar.

On a large map one may trace a route from Wadelai down the White Nile, through a country which has been appropriated by the mahdi, to Khartoum, at the junction of the White and Elue Nile, a distance of eight or nine hundred miles, thence to Berber, and then, leaving the river, to Suskim on the Red sec.

miles, thence to Berber, and then, leaving the river, to Suakim on the Red sea. Between the points at the extremities of the routes so traversed lies the extended territory of the Soudan.

Whatever truth there may be of recent reports, with reference to the two remarkable white men who have been so long lost in the wilds of this hitherto almost unknown region, there can be no doubt but the whole civilized world will watch for further news with intense interest. One scarcely can decide which to admire most—the Austrian doctor (Emin), who has so long ruled his prov-

ince, in the center or this benighted country, or the newspaper correspondent (Stanley), who found Livingstone, who passed over the continent, who estab-lished stations on the Congo, and at last started, for a fourth time, for the center of the continent to relieve Emin Pasha.

A Meaument to the Newsboys.

Mrs. Clara A. Heim, a wealthy lady of New York city, of artistic taste, has in view the presentation of a handsome drinking fountain to the city of her residence. Mrs. Heim has had considerable experience in modeling, having been a pupil of the well known sculptor, Launt Thompson. Her idea of the fountain is that it should be dedicated to the newsboys of New York city, and should have a place on the borders of City Hall park, in the immediate neighborhood of the grea, army of newsboys. A rough copy of the design which Mrs. Helm has in her mind is here reproduced. It represents a newsboy, with his papers under his arm, leaning naturally against a water plug. The figure is to be in bronze and the base in rough granite. The spout of the fountain represents a printer's composing stick, and the whole will make a very appropriate statue for Printing House square.



NEWSBOYB' FOUNTAIN.

Mrs. Helm will design and model the figure, and have it cast in the United States if possible. She will perform most of the work in Europe, where she intends to go shortly.

Mrs. Helm was born in Cincinnati. She has studied in Dana's and Bougereau's studies in Parls. So far her work has been confined to private persons. This fountain will be her first public work.

Ruby Mines, Burma.

One of the finest sanitariums in India is that of Bernard-Myo, on the broad rolling plains of Enjouk, on the northern slopes of the hills bounding the ruby mining district of Mogok, Burma. Bernard-Myo is over 6,000 feet above sea level. level. The ruby mining district may have a population of over 6,000 people belonging to many different tribes. The mines are of three kinds—the working mines are of three kinds—the working
of fissure veins, washing in a somewhat
similar manner to the hydraulic mining
in California, and what may be called
placer diggings. The third class of
mines is at present the most important.
At depths varying from ten to thirty
feet, in the flatter lands of the valleys,
there occurs a layer of corundum from a
few inches to a few feet in thickness. few inches to a few feet in thickness. When this corundum is brought to the surface myriads of small rubies glitter in the sun. Almost all the stones are water worn or of irregular shapes, and it is rarely that a flawless ruby is found. So rare is a ruby of the finest water, that one of three carats is worth ten times the value of a diamond the same size. The district of Mogok is situated between Mandalay and Bhamo, and is nearer to the former place.—Scientific American.

Damping Grain. One of the largest millers in the United States, C. A. Pillsbury, is credited with asserting that American millers do not dampen their wheat before grinding it. This is correct of some millers, but not of all, and the reason is not attri-butable to differences in millers, but to differences in wheat. Most of the Cali-fornia wheat ground in this state is moistened, because it is found necessary to do so. On the other hand, Oregon wheat will not stand dampening, as it contains enough water without this treatment.

On this account local millers prefer California wheat, as they can add the necessary water for nothing, which they necessary water for nothing, which they have to pay for in the Oregon article. When shipped abroad or stored for months at tidewater, there is less difference, as wheat which is not moist will become so when in a damp atmosphere. California wheat when aftent gains 2 to 8 per cent, from absorption of moisture. A certain percentage of water in wheat is essential to render it fit for grinding, and the moisture has to be either found in the grain or applied artificially thereto.—San Francisco Grocer. -San Francisco Grocer.

Like Napoleon, Leo XIII does a great deal of work and takes very little sleep. He rises at 5 in summer and 6 in winter. His toilet occupies a half hour, after which he passes an bour in prayer and meditation as a preparation for mass, which he says every day in one of the private chapels of the Vatican. He officiates at the altar with exemplary devotion, and there is an exceeding grace in all his movements, whether in the sanctuary, in his garden, in his library or when holding a public audience. At 8 o'clock the pope takes his cafe au lait and a roll. Leo XIII is one of the most abstemious of men, and the entire expressions. Pope Leo's Abstemious Life. abstemious of men, and the entire ex-penses of his table do not average more than \$1 a day the whole year round. It must be remembered that the pope al-ways takes his meals alone,—Pittsburg

Leprosy Is Contagious. That leprosy really is a contagious dis case seems to be pretty well proved by the documents which the Rev. H. P. Wright communicates to The Times. A Hawaiian convict who was condemned Hawalian convict who was condemned to death had his life spared on condition that he should be inoculated with leprosy by way of experiment. The inoculation took place three years ago, and the unfortunate man, who would surely have done better to go to the scaffold, is now a tubercular leper. The experiment was perhaps hardly necessary. The fact that Father Damien has become a leper since lie went to reside in a settlement of ho went to reside in a settlement of lepers is surely proof enough that the dis-case is contagious. Now, however, there is no longer room for any doubt which may have been felt upon the matter at one time,—Pall Mall Gazette.

Braham's Pride. It is amazing how pride sometimes dominates a man. "I was passing through Jermyn street late encevening," writes theatrical historian Bunn, "and seeing Manager Kenney swinging about in a nervous sort of manner, I inquired the cause of his being there at such an hour."

"Tve been to the St. James theatre," he replied, "and do you know I really thought Braham was a much prouder man than I find him to be," 'How was that?"

"I was in the greenroom, and hearing Braham say as he entered, 'I'm really proud of my pit to-night,' I went in and counted it. There were seventeen spec-tators in it?"—Detroit Free Press.

A freight train on the Southern Pacific A freight train on the Southern Pacific railroad ran into a herd of cattle, striking a yearling calf, which jumped at one bound on the pilot of the locomotive. It lay down quietly and rode for nine miles. As the train approached Tucson the signal whistle aroused it, and it jumped from the pilot and scampered across the range. THE GAME OF "HOP."

IT EXCELS POKER AND IS EQUAL TO THE FASCINATING FARO.

New Short Gard Game That Has Taken Paris and London by Storm, and Fromises to Become Popular in America—How It Is Played and the Rules for It.

People of Paris who gamble are devoting all of their spare time to a new game that has supplanted all of the other games played for money.

The new game "called "hop," and it is described as bei, y the most fascinating game that has ever been played—not even excepting the alluring game of poker.

Paris is so infatuated with "hop" that millions of france are lost and won at it

Poker.

Paris is so infatuated with "hop" that millions of france are lost and won at it every night.

The game of "hop" has been introduced into the clubs of London, and it is being played there with a zeal worthy of a better cause. So far as known the game has not as yet been attempted in the United States, but it is only a matter of time when it will become as popular there as in Paris and London, for the reason that it is so enticing that it is impossible for card players to withstand its temptations. All that is required to render it a go there is to explain the rules governing the play.

"Hop" is an extremely simple game. Any person of ordinary mental caliber can play it if once told how to proceed. Here is a description of the game: Four persons are necessary to make up a game. Take four decks of cards, from which throw out all of the cards below the sevens. That leaves the aces, kings, queens, jacks, tens, nines, eights and sevens to play with.

FOUR DECKS IN ONE.

All four of the decks are shuffled together as though they were one deck. This done, and, the cards having been cut, one person makes the deal, giving one card at a time to the other players until he has dealt them three cards apiece, but taking no cards himself.

After the deal those who have been supplied with cards look at their hands and bet or stay out, as their judgment dictates.

The matter of betting having been

The matter of betting having been settled, the dealer turns a card from the top of the deck and proceeds to pay and take, according to the exigencies of the

Losers and winners are determined thus: If the dealer turns an ace he makes a sweep, or, in other words, wins all of the bets that are made, regardless of the cards held by the other players. If he turns a king, and there are any kings in the hands out, they "stand off" the dealer. All cards below the king lose on that hand or deal. All aces out

win.

It is merely this: The persons to whom the cards are dealt take chances, after looking at their cards, and before seeing the turn up, of their cards being either higher in denomination than the card that will be turned up or as high.

The ace is the dealer's percentage. A king or a seven will stand off a king or a seven, and there is nothing lost nor won on such a stand off, but nothing will stand off an ace when turned by a

stand off an ace when turned by a dealer. Even if there are three aces in a hand against the dealer, he wins if he turn an ace, When the cards have all been dealt by

When the cards have all been dealt by one dealer he passes them to the player on his left, and they are shuffled and dealt that person until they are again exhausted, and so on as long as the game lasts. They are not shuffled between the hands as lin poker or euchre, but after each hand is played the cards employed in that hand are thrown aside, not to be in that hand are thrown aside, not to be used until another grand shuffle has been

A limit is placed on bets to be made, which is determined, of course, by the purse of the players.

A SAMPLE GAME.

Imagine a game. Say the players are Blackie Edwards, Tem Meade, Dick Holland and Bill Bolander.

They sit in the order named, with Blackie on Meade's right. It's Blackie's deal. He shuffles the cards and hands them to Bolander to cut. Then he deals one card at a time, helping Meade first, until he deals three cards from the top of the deck to each of the players.

Meade looks at his hand and finds a king, a ten and a seven. The limit is \$25. Meade bets \$1. He signifies his willingness to bet by declaring that it's a "go," that being the technical phrase.

Holland finds in his hand a jack, a nine and an eight spot. He bets the limit.

limit.

Bolander discovers a queen and a pair of tens. He bets \$6.25.

Blackie then turns up a jack.

Meado's king, being higher than the jack turned by the dealer, wins \$1, but the ten and seven both being below the jack, cause him to lose \$1 each, which forces him to pay the dealer \$1.

Holland's jack is a stand off for Blackie's jack turned up, and there is no action so far as that card is concerned. Dick loses on the ten and the seven, they both being below the jack in value, so he owes Blackie twice \$25 until he can see Bill Hyde.

Hyde. Bolander wins one bet and loses two,

having a queen and two tens.

The next hand, all of the outsiders, The next hand, all of the outsiders, that is, those other than the dealer, have average cards and bet well up to the limit, but, notwithstanding the fact that Meade has three aces, Blackie wins everything in sight when he turns up his card, for it is an ace. Remember, aces in the hand of the outsider do not stand off an ace turned by the dealer. When the dealer turns an ace there is but one thing to be done on that deal, and that is to take everything—if you are the is to take everything-if you are the

If an outsider hold three cards corre-If an outsider hold three cards corresponding to any card—except an ace—turned by the dealer, there is nothing lost or wen on the hand, for they are all a stand off. If an outsider have three cards that prove to be higher than the one turned by the dealer, the person holding the cards in question wins three times the amount of the money he bet. If he hold three cards that are lower than the one turned he loses three times his bet.

Those who play cards for money like to get quick action, and for that reason the game of "hop" is bound to become popular in the States when once started there. The action in "hop" is as rapid as in faro. In fact, it is little short of being furious.-Paris Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Mud Supply.

The question agitated years ago, "What becomes of all the pins?" might be supplemented by the query, "Where does Pittsburg's mud come from?" From some unknown and mysterious source acme unknown and mysterious source there comes to the streets of the Iron City tons upon tons of mud. It is carted away, washed away, scraped away, only to reappear and to grow in bulk as rapidly as did Jonah's gourd. Known causes for this increment are not sufficient to explain the presence of these muddy avalanches. The debris of new buildings, the droppings from wacons the wash. the droppings from wagons, the washings from higher portions of the city; these do not wholly account for the perennially gathering deposits. It must be that Pittsburg mud, like Topsy, "jes' growed."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Moderate work, afternating with mod-erate rest, gives a brain which, taking the whole life through, will accomplish the most and the best work of which a human being is capable. The brains are to be improved and developed by reason-able exercise and reasonable rest. The one is as essential as the other.—Once a Week.

Digby—Aw've jawst thawt awf aw scheme taw keep thaw mawths awt awf maw clawthes, daw yaw knaw?
Bigby—Whawt is it?
Digby—Aw—give awm awway—haw, haw!—Life.

Of the 200 gold beaters of New York not one is a woman, while of the 900 gold cutters not one is a man.

ALWAYS SOME ONE BELOW.

climbed till my vision grew weary I climbed till my brain was on fire planted each footstep with wisdom Yet I sever seemed to get higher.

For this round was giazed with indiffer And that one was gided with scorn, And when I grasped firmly another I found, under velvet, a thorn,

Till my brain grew weary of planning, And my heart strength began to fall, And the flush of the morning's excitem Ere evening commenced to pale. But just when my hands were unclasping Their hold on the last gained round, When my hopes, coming back from the futu Were sinking again to the ground—

One who had climbed near to the summit Reached backward a helping hand; And, refreshed, encouraged and strengthe I took once again my stand.

And I wish—oh, I wish—that the climbers
Would never forget as they go
That, though weary may seem their climbing.
There is always some one below.
—Ella Higginson.

Dreams and Coincideenes

While staying in your good city last week I read in The Globe-Democrat an account of curious coincidences con-nected with dreams. Strangely enough, a night or two afterwards, as I was coma night or two afterwards, as I was coming east on a sleeping car, I dreamt of meeting a friend, a lady, whom I had not seen for seventeen years, and in the morning I sat directly opposite this very lady in the dining car. I had not thought of her, but who will say that her presence in the next car did not have some subtle influence over my dream the night before?

Speaking of dreams. I will tell you of

Speaking of dreams, I will tell you of another one, of a ludicrous nature, not many weeks ago. I dreamt that I was a boy again, and was engaged in the rather common juvenile diversion in the country of robbing a farmer's water-melon patch. Just as I was in the act of making off with one of the finest melons in the act of the finest melons. making off with one of the finest melons in the patch I saw the farmer approaching, with dog and gun. In vain did I tug at the melon, hoping to get over the fence ahead of the advancing dog. The barking of the brute awoke me, and I found myself pulling with all the energy at my command at the head of my 15-months-old baby, which I had mistaken for a watermelon, and whose cryhad filled my dull cars with sounds like the barking of a dog. The poor child had been dreadfully abused, and I resolved never again to sleep in bed with a baby.—A. M. Heston in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Curious Chinese Notions.

Both savage and semi-barbarous peo-ple have always exhibited a great repugnance to any surgical operation, however necessary, which involves amputation. The North China Herald, in commenting upon this circumstance, points out that the Chinese have always shown this repugnance, not on account of fear of rain for they are patient under all kinds repugnance, not on account of fear of pain, for they are patient under all kinds of physical suffering, but because they look upon it as a duty to keep the body intact. If they submit to the amputation of a limb, they invariable ask for the severed member, and keep it in a box, to be buried in due time with the owner. Sometimes they will actually eat it, thinking it only right that that which has been taken from the body should be returned to it.

which has been taken from the body should be returned to it.

On the same principle an extracted tooth will be carefully preserved, or ground to powder and swallowed in water. Another curious phase of the same idea is seen in the belief that a sick parent can be cured by broth made from same idea is seen in the belief that a sick parent can be cured by broth made from flesh cut from a living child, and it is looked upon as a sign of filial piety for the child to submit himself to an operation for that purpose. The child is supposed to be of the vital essence of the parent, and if a portion of this essence is returned to the fountain head, the parent will be greatly strengthened. The peace loving nature of the Chinese is said to be largely due to this respect for the human body.—Chambers' Journal.

Food for Cor

Snails, in the opinion of Willich, are equal in value to oysters. They are, he says, equally nourishing and wholesome. On account of their gelatinous nature they have lately been much used in con-sumptions; and as these complaints are now very frequent it were to be wished, says Medical Classics, that such patients would give the remedy a fair trial by boiling a dozen of the red garden snails every day in a quart of sweet milk or whey for half an hour, then straining the liquer through a coarse cloth and drinking it with sugar every morning gradually upon an empty stomach, and repeating these draughts for a month or

This red garden snail has also been used externally in the open hemorrhoids, where fresh snails were applied every two or three hours, in a raw state, with

remarkable success.

The large Roman or edible snail is re-nowned both as a delicacy and on acnowhed both as a delicacy and on ac-count of its reputed virtues as a remedy in cases of consumption, which it is said has in several instances been entirely cured by a regimen of the mucilage from these snails. On the continent the Ro-man snail is considered a great delicacy; but the garden and yellow banded snails are the kinds merg commonly eaten.

The "Block" System. The block system, as it is now termed The block system, as it is now termed in railroad parlance, is simply the division of a railway into a certain number of what are called telegraphic districts, the distance between which is determined by the amount of traffle, and each block station has signaling instruments by which the signal man can communicate with the box on each side of him. Now, when a train enters any block a serve. when a train enters any block, a sema-phore signal is lowered, and no train is allowed to follow until the one in front has reached the end of the block, when the signal is raised and at the same time lowered for the block ahead, etc. The block systems in use in Europe and in the United States employ mechanical devices for lowering and raising the out-door signal; but these, it is thought, will eventually be replaced by automatic de-

Yellow Fever.

Dr. G. M. Sternberg, who was commissioned by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia to investigate the methods of protective inoculation as practiced in Brazil (by Dr. Domingos Freire) and in Mexico (by Dr. Cargona y Valle), reported that facts concerning the endemic and epidemic prevalence of the fever justify the belief prevalence of the fever justify the belief that its cause is a micro-organism, which can, under suitable conditions, be propa-gated outside the body, as well as be capable of transport to a distance; also that, as a single attack of yellow fever, however mild, mostly protects from future attacks, there is reason to hope that such protection might be gained by

inoculation.

The yellow fever germ probably gains entrance into the body by the respiration of the body by the respiration. atory or alimentary tracts, or through the surface of the body, or it is possible that it multiplies in insanitary localities and develops a volatile poison which contaminates the air. The former hypo-thesis, that it enters the body and multiplies within it, is, he thinks, the more probable. Hitherto the germ has not been found in the blood and tissues of been found in the blood and tissues of those attacked, for Dr. Sternberg does not confirm the alleged discovery made by Dr. Domingos Freire. Nor is there, in Dr. Sternberg's opinion, any satisfactory evidence that the method of inoculation practiced by Dr. Domingos Freire has any prophylactic value, and the same applies to the claims put forward by Dr. Carmona y Valle, of Mexico.—Lancet.

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