

Why Hearts Break—A Matter-of-Fact Solution of Sentimental Problems.

"A healthy man or woman does not die of a broken heart," a well-known physician said. "A healthy heart is only a big muscle and nobody can have grief enough to break it. When, therefore, a blooming young widow shows apparently inconceivable grief at the death of her husband and in a short time recovers her equanimity, she ought not to be accused of hypocrisy. Neither may it be concluded that another widow who soon pines and dies has had more affection for her husband than the first. The first widow may have had even more affection than the other, but have been sustained by physical health.

"It is erroneous to suppose that death by heart disease is always sudden. It is very commonly protracted for years and exists undetected by most skillful physicians only to be developed by some sudden occurrence. There was an eminent physician of Brooklyn, in active practice, who died within an hour of a time when he was about to lecture. He was so well that, after examination by skilled physicians of a first-class insurance company, he was declared to be perfectly sound and a policy for \$10,000 insurance on his life reached his home before his body was cold. The cause of his death was a mystery until the post-mortem examination by Dr. John G. Johnson, of Brooklyn, showed that a little piece of chalky deposit in the heart had become loosened and formed an embolism. The man had simply taken some specimens out of his desk and he died in his chair without any excitement or undue effort. Any little excitement might have done it. The exertion of grief might have done it and then his death would have been cited as that from broken heart.

"So-called deaths from broken hearts may be frequently traced in this way. One exertion as well as another may furnish the requisite culmination. Medical books are filled with instances of death by heart disease during the performance of pleasurable natural functions. When a man is nearly dead it is easy to put on him the finishing stroke, but it is inaccurate to give the finishing stroke all the blame of his death. When a woman loses her husband or a girl loses her lover and by nervous exhaustion, loss of sleep, lack of nourishment, and grief weakens the action of her heart, she is said to die of a broken heart, but she has in fact died of a very ordinary disease.

"The case of Bill Poole, living for days with a ball in his heart, is often spoken of as remarkable; but Dr. Flint records a case where a man had a ball in his heart twenty years, and finally died of pneumonia. Both these men had healthy hearts, and could not have had them broken by grief. Yet, in fact more men than women die of heart disease. Out of sixty-one observed cases thirty-seven were males. Another record showed seventeen males out of twenty-four cases. Another record showed that in sixty-two cases of rupture of the heart there was fatty degeneration existing. One observer recorded seventeen cases out of twenty-four where the heart was ruptured and where fatty degeneration existed. In other words when fat is substituted for muscle, the organ is easily broken. If any of these diseased people had been subjected to sudden grief they might have furnished illustrations of heart breaking. One medical observer records 100 cases of rupture of the heart where there was no grief to account for it. In fact, grief is a very rare cause of heart breaking.

"Disease is the real cause of heart breaking, and the various kinds of disease which lead to it are so many that volumes would be necessary to describe them. The cause of these diseases are manifold and are very much under the control of the individual. There are, of course, hereditary tendencies to heart disease; but aside from traumatic causes these tendencies may exist for years without fatal result.

"It is a curious fact that the least dangerous heart disease often creates the most apprehension. Frequently patients who have only a functional or curable disorder will not be persuaded that calamity does not impend, although there may be no real danger. On the other hand, organic disease may exist unsuspected. There are sympathetic relations between the mind and the heart, and disorders of the heart are frequently traceable to mental excitement, either pleasurable or painful. Quick beating of the heart is no certain symptom of danger. It has been demonstrated that the pulse may safely range from 100 to 140 per minute for many years.—The Sun.

There are 4,000,000 Methodists in the United States.

Met His Match—Teaching Bill Chandler a Lesson in Good Manners.

Secretary Chandler is a very rude man, and once in a while he gets a lesson in good manners. Not long ago, a number of persons, of whom he was one united in buying some property. The understanding was that on a certain day the papers should be signed, the cash payment made and the shares allotted. On that day, therefore, one of the men interested called at the Navy department and mentioned to Secretary Chandler that the time for making the final arrangements had come. The secretary was in a hurry, and in a bad humor as well, and said brusquely that he couldn't attend to it then—call the next day. The next day, accordingly, the same man called. Chandler was in an ugly temper and evidently looking out for some one to be the victim of it. He saluted his visitor by saying crossly:

"Well, you're in a tremendous hurry about that money."

"But, Mr. Secretary," replied his visitor, "if you remember, this was the day agreed upon."

"Well," suddenly remarked Chandler, "all I've got to say is, that you're in a great hurry to handle that money."

The man looked the secretary full in the eye. "Do you know sir," he said, "that I don't allow people to talk to me in that tone or in that manner and I would like to know what you mean by adopting it towards me when I come here upon a simple matter of business."

"Well, I think," responded Chandler doggedly, "that you are in a big hurry."

"See here," said his visitor, who was not the kind of a man to put up with insolence, "if you don't unsay that and apologize for it now, on the spot, I will give you the best thrashing you ever had in your life, right here in the presence of your chief clerk."

And Chandler on the spot backed down, apologized profusely, and handed over the money.

Curiosities in Claims.

Fished Out Fresh Among the Thousands in the Committee Rooms.

Old claims are stored away in the room of the house committee on claims as thickly as corpses in Pere la Chaise. There are no less than two thousand of them now resting on mouldings, or sticking there. Some two or three hundred were favorably reported upon at the late session, but of these not more than twenty were acted upon by the house. The largest claim considered by the committee was Ben Halliday's, now some twenty years of age, and good for half a million if it ever makes all the connections. It was favorably reported on by both houses of the XLVth congress; but back it goes to be introduced over again, and again to be worked out of the committees. The ironclad "extra" claims are larger, but they, though before the committee, were not touched by it during the entire session of the late congress. The Myra Clark Gaines case is one of the old ones. The cotton dealers' claims, one of which was reported favorably late in the session, involve large sums of money, and have come to be classed with the slow cases. There were many claims for relief from postmasters in cases where post-offices have been robbed that have been sent from congress to be settled by the postoffice department under a general law that covers them. Many cases for relief of marshals and other officials remain unacted upon. The most absurd case that came to the committee during the XLVth congress is that of a woman who was hanging around the galleries and committee rooms all winter. She claims \$500,000 damages on account of an assault which she says was made upon her long ago by a senator. She thinks the government ought to pay for all damages done by its officials.

'Curiosities of the Census.'

The Net Production—How it is Distributed—A Startling Summary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST: Following my last (15) would properly come an examination as to how the annual net production of the country is shared by the whole people. An equal division, without regard to capital, would give \$148 per head, or in round number \$740 to each family. The 17,505,099 persons accounted for in occupations, includes all ages and sexes, and traders, bankers, professional men and other

occupations, as well as wage laborers.

We cannot exactly define the number of wage laborers, or how many families they represent, and a large number of wage laborers, such as domestic servants, cannot be classed as producers; but, including the farmers, the following table will be found approximately correct:

Table with 2 columns: Occupation and Amount. Includes Net production, Farmers receive, Manufacturing employees receive, etc.

These are the actual producers, and represent at least 6,800,000 families, or 34,000,000 of the whole population.

Next we have 1,200,000 employees in trade and transportation, including merchants and bankers, and allowing children at \$100 each, \$120,000,000. Among personal occupations we have 1,075,000 domestic servants, and 1,800,000 laborers not classified, allowing for children, and giving same average as to farm laborers, \$250 each, resulting in \$400,000,000. 600,000 mechanics at \$500, 300,000,000.

Or a total of \$1,400,000,000. These four latter classes represent at least 2,200,000 families, and 11,000,000 of population, leaving only 1,000,000 families, or 5,000,000 population to be accounted for. It also leaves \$2,600,000,000 of product yet to be accounted for.

Out of this \$2,600,000,000 are paid the profits of banking and trading, of the physicians, lawyers and clergymen, and the profits on capital; and whatever portion of it is saved goes into accumulation and is exhibited in improved realty or additional stock.

The average accumulation on our aggregate wealth and capital is about 3.65 per cent. per year, which would make now about \$80,000,000 increase.

Notwithstanding one-tenth of the population must receive over one-third of the product and nine-tenths receive less than two-thirds of the product, the accumulation is not all contributed by the favored class. The larger portion of the accumulation plainly appears to be saved by those who receive proportionately the least. The manufacturing wage laborers, who receive an average of \$1.19 a day, still save out of this scant pittance, and make large deposits in the savings banks. The farmers who contribute nearly one-half the capital, and most of whom labor honestly, and receive only an average of \$1.35 per day, or \$406 per year, still exhibit their savings in their increased stock and improvements on their farms.

The plea that great speculators, absorbers of the product, are savers of what laborers would otherwise squander, is not good. The great speculators are great squanderers; and, if it be a necessity that these monopolists exist—if great public works would not exist without them—it is fortunate they are spendthrifts and not a lot of misers, else their vast hoards would soon endanger society.

That the agricultural and labor interests are the great savers of accumulation is further proved by the fact that when the end of speculation is reached and revision and settling-day arrive, and the speculators as well as others are forced to rigid economy, prosperity is again reached through the products of the farm, and the hard work of the farmer, without a single possible contribution of the banker, the trader or speculator, excepting always their forced and reluctant economy.

These figures also prove that the only result of violently forcing markets into false channels by granting protecting subsidies to favored interests, is the enriching of a few thousand people at the expense of as many millions; the building up of combinations of protected and favored interests, which use their power to dictate lower wages, and the fostering of extravagant and luxurious living, which is constantly tending to divide society into classes, with a wide gulf between the two extremes.

The plea that protection beyond revenue saves or benefits American labor is as false and ridiculous, as was the plea that slavery was right because it was profitable to the slave owner. The Southern slave did not wear a chain; slavery was only the appropriation by a class of all the fruits of labor under "due process of law," and without any legal remedy for the poor victim, who could neither fight nor run away. So all special class legislation is of the same character and for the same purpose. N. REVUE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

\$500,000 Worth of Chickens.

A HALF BUSHEL OF MONEY PAID FOR A HALF BUSHEL OF HENS.

Army and Navy Journal. Governor Eli Murray, of Utah, tells this excellent story: I never shall get the amount of money it cost us to keep an old woman from crying herself to death. Of course we were obliged to subsidize the country as we went along, and we naturally took the best in sight. One day we took possession of a chicken ranch kept by an old lady, who stood at the gate with a broom and threatened to lick all of Sherman's forces if they did not move on. Now chickens were considered officers' meat, and as we

were infernally hungry we went for those hens pretty lively. When she saw that her favorite fowls were being caught and killed she keeled right over and began to cry. Presently she began to scream, and finally you could hear that woman's voice clear to Atlanta. I sent the surgeons in to quiet her, but they failed, and then the officers took turns, but the more attention paid her the more she howled. I then got pretty nervous over the infernal noise, because the whole army would hear it, and they might suppose somebody was torturing the woman. Finally Sherman rode up and asked what it was all about. When we told him he said: "Give her a bushel of Confederate bonds for her hens and see if that won't stop her." Acting on this hint, I proceeded to business. We had captured a Confederate train the day before with \$1,000,000 of Confederate money and I hunted up the train at once. The money was worth about two cents on the dollar. Well, I stuffed about half a million dollars into an old carpetbag and marched into the house.

"Madam," said I, opening the sack, "I'll give you \$500,000 to quit this noise." It was as still as death in a minute and then her face expanded in a broad smile. I laid the package of notes on the table, and I never saw so delighted a woman.

A Lone Baby's Voyage.

Found Slightly Cuddled in a Cradle Afloat and Bobbing on the Ohio's Waves.

The morning after the fearful deluge occurred at the cut-off a man named John Glazer was rowing around in a light boat, picking up what had floated from the homes of the unfortunate, when his attention was attracted to a strange looking object bobbing up and down on the waves, some distance out and having the appearance of a miniature house. Impelled more by a sense of curiosity than anything else he rowed across to head the object off and to his astonishment discovered that it was an old-fashioned baby cradle setting upright in the water. A few vigorous strokes of the oar drew him alongside of the floater and catching it by the edge he pulled it in toward the boat. Great as his surprise had been, it was doubly so when his eyes fell upon the form of an infant, apparently several weeks old, cuddled up among the blankets, from which it peeped out with eyes dilated by astonishment and fear. The little stranger was carefully lifted from his uncertain bed and placed in the skiff, the cradle which had sheltered it being forgotten in the excitement and left to pursue its lonely journey toward the Father of Waters. The child was comfortable dressed in swaddling clothes having a long flannel gown wrapped about his little shape. It had evidently been born of "poor but respectable" parents, but as to who they were or where they lived not the slightest clue could be found. The baby was taken home by Mr. Glazer and comfortably provided for, where it will be kept till its parents claim it.

The supposition is that the little stranger floated down from this city, its home being swept away by the breaking of the dam at the cut-off. It will be remembered that a cradle containing an infant was seen to float past Clay street early in the evening of the day following, and, although efforts were made to capture it, they proved fruitless. Meanwhile the little Moses will remain at his new-found home until the proper owners claim him.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Hungarian Tragedy.

THE TERRIBLE RESULTS OF A SUDDEN FORTUNE.

A peculiar sad and shocking domestic tragedy is reported from the town of Batyn, in Hungary. The keeper of a crossing on the East Hungarian railway near that town happened to win a few days ago some hundreds of florins in a lottery. The poor fellow, who had never seen such a large sum of money in his life, took the bank notes home and amused himself in turning them over, forming plan upon plan for their disposal. All at once a train was signalled, and he rushed to his post, leaving the precious roll behind him. As ill luck would have it, his little daughter was playing in the room at the time. Struck by the peculiar appearance of the notes, having rarely if ever seen one before, and not knowing anything whatever of their value, she proceeded to use them as a plaything, and presently flung them into the fire, where they were burned to ashes. Just then the father returned, missed the notes and learned what had become of them. In his fury he struck the child a violent blow which stretched her lifeless on the floor. The mother who was giving a bath in an adjoining room to her second child, an infant, rushed in on hearing the disturbance, picked up the little girl and tried to restore her to consciousness. Her efforts were vain; the child was dead. She flew to the bath in which she had left the in-

fant. Another shock awaited her—the child was drowned in its bath. The childless mother, distracted and desperate, rushed out of the house and hanged herself on the branch of a tree. The wretched father, overwhelmed with misfortune—his fortune gone, his wife and children gone—seized a revolver and put an end to his existence. The artistic completeness of this tragedy gives it a certain air of unreality, but the Hungarian journals vouch for the exact truth of these details.

A Long Pilgrimage.

THAT IS TO BE ATTENDED WITH PURE JOYILITY ONLY!

The pilgrimage of Knights Templar of the United States, which will be made to the Pacific coast in August next, promises to be an affair of magnitude. Great preparations for the journey have been made by the Templars of several Eastern cities, and large delegations will leave New York, Philadelphia and Washington. New York will be the rallying point for the Knights from Vermont, Connecticut and the Eastern States generally, and near 400 have already arranged for accommodations on the trip. It is believed that a party of not less than 600 will leave New York the first week in August. This party will be absent a month, yet the expenses of each member will be fixed at only \$250.

From Philadelphia what is called "The San Francisco Club" of Templars will consist of about 400 Knights with ladies. This party is composed of Philadelphia Templars, and those from adjacent towns and cities. One party, under the auspices of Mary Commandery, No. 26, will consist of Philadelphia alone. Preparations for the Philadelphia excursion have been in progress for over two years, and the party, like that from New York, will be absent about a month. The entire expense from Philadelphia, including transportation, sleeping cars, subsistence upon the road, hotel accommodations at San Francisco for a week and music while there, have been fixed at \$300, and more than half the sum needed is already on deposit in a joint fund. The Mary Commandery party will have a special train of eight Pullman sleepers.

The Washington and Baltimore Templars have combined, and will make one large party. This party has engaged Wagner sleepers, and will be absent five or six weeks. The programme is varied and attractive, and about 200 Knights with ladies will go with the party. The cost of this trip will be \$250 each. From Wilmington, Delaware, a select party will go in a Pullman car, chartered for its special accommodation. Two Cincinnati commanderies will send lodge delegations.

All these eastern bodies of Templars will stop in St. Louis on the route westward, and will be accorded all honors by the Knights of the city. From St. Louis they will go to Denver, where they will stop for some days in attendance at the session of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. They will next visit Georgetown and Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City and will subsequently make a stay in San Francisco of about ten days. There will be numerous separate excursions among the wonders of the West, through the Sierras to the Yosemite Valley, and whatever points of interest may most attract the sightseers. The pilgrimage is expected to be one of the most notable in the annals of American commanderies.

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