

Stop It!

Stop what? Why, the suicidal practice of uncovering the head at open-air funerals out of respect to the dead. The dead do not ask for that respect. And if they did, there is no reason why the living should grant it. And there is every reason why the custom should be relegated to the domain of antique absurdities. One of the most eminent of our city surgeons is the first to lift up his voice against the practice. Six weeks ago Dr. Lewis A. Sayre acted as pall-bearer at the funeral of a friend. Removing the hat, as is customary, as the remains were brought out of the church, Dr. Sayre caught a severe cold, resulting in capillary bronchitis and pneumonia, from which he is but just recovering. But Dr. Sayre's case is one of thousands. A recent instance is that of Mrs. Dr. Beard, who, at the time of her husband's funeral, caught a severe cold and died of pneumonia within a few days. Marshall Jewell died of pneumonia and a few days thereafter his wife was also borne to the grave from a cold caught at his funeral, and so it is that funeral begets funeral. A Tarrytown clergyman was recently prostrated by a severe cold brought about in this way and he narrowly escaped pneumonia. Dr. Sayre, who was recently interviewed touching his own case, narrates how he missed an opportunity. He said: "I have lost such an opportunity of doing good that I feel like kicking myself. I wanted to have sent a suggestion to those in charge of Governor Morgan's funeral that they should announce that out of respect to the dead the gentlemen present would please not remove their hats in open air. But I did not do it, I am sorry to say. I might have saved a million of lives, and it is not many doctors can do that. 'Out of respect to the dead,' mind you, and such a way of putting it would have offended no one, and have carried the point. Such a proceeding at the funeral of one so well known would have been reported all over the country, would have been imitated and, as I say, my suggestion might have saved a million lives. Taking my own case, for example, I was in excellent health up to the day of that funeral, and here I have been for over a month unable to move—having had a close rub of it with pneumonia—and taken away from my patients—a victim to an unreasonable custom."

There can be no doubt about it—a man, be he clergyman or layman, who leaves a close carriage to stand in the chilling air of a cemetery with uncovered head does so at the peril of his life. Let the practice cease instantly. The Jewish idea of reverence insists upon the covered head in the presence of Jehovah; so there is nothing necessarily wanting in reverence in having the head covered during a funeral service, but, on the contrary, much that is irreverent and wicked in disregarding the plainest law of health in removing the head covering at a time when to do so is to expose one to one of the deadliest of diseases. We need to put this absurd custom wholly away, and the clergy and the physicians in their several towns and villages can help us to a newer and better order of things.

A Real Romance.

New York, April 10.—Mrs. Mary L. Relyea, a public school teacher, died in an unusual personal history, died in the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Coggeshall, at No. 37 Sidney Place, leaving an eight-year-old daughter. Mrs. Relyea was the sister of General Hugh McNeil, who won fame during the war. She was in her maidenhood, the belle of Brooklyn, her beauty resembling that of which Mrs. Scott Siddons is an example. She was married to Mr. Rockefeller, brother of J. S. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, and went with him to live in Montana, where he held a State office, and lived in luxury. They had a costly home and abundant means, and life was happy with them until his health broke down. He felt if he could breathe the air of his native place, Round Brook, N. J., he would be better, and he and his wife started across the plains. He died in a stage. She carried his body for several days with her in the stage, but finally, at the request of the passengers, left it to be shipped east. Her husband possessed a large estate, but his western agent is said to have despoiled the widow of all of it. She became a pupil in Peter Cooper's school of telegraphy when she was a girl. She had a most ardent lover in Mr. Relyea, whose life was almost blighted by disappointment by her first marriage, and he broke into a prosperous career in New York to go into stock raising in Montana. When he heard she was a widow poor success at first, but his persistence

ended in her marriage. She experienced then a transition from poverty and went again to Montana. She came east for her health, and after the birth of her child her husband sold his ranch and pocketed the proceeds, amounting to over \$20,000 in cash, and started east. He has never been heard from since. She believed he was murdered and robbed on the way east. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, became much interested in her, and as she could telegraph he placed all of the Western Union lines at her disposal, and she searched by wire everywhere for some trace of her husband, but in vain. She was then given a position as a telegraph operator, and until Mr. Wm. Orton's death he provided pleasant positions for her, but her health succumbed to the work when her protector died. At length she secured a position as teacher in the Public School, No. 32, at President and Hoyt streets, where she taught until a few days ago. She died of pneumonia.

Cassidy's Characteristics.

Attorney General Cassidy has always been a lawyer who knew not what rest was. Yet he is not rich. Of course, he has some money laid away; but the acceptance of this position is considered by his friends as a direct pecuniary loss to him. In a great measure he is compelled to set aside his private practice, which is of the most profitable sort. During the seasons of the Legislature it is necessary for him to be in Harrisburg, within the beck and call of the governor. I am told that Cassidy would not have accepted this position had it not been for the opposition which was manufactured against him. The bait was tempting and one that a man could scarce refuse. On the one side was the honor, possibility of stepping higher and the satisfaction of knowing that his name would go down in the pages of history. Upon the other was the thought of breaking into a lucrative practice, chancing the picking it up again after four years if nothing better offers itself. The attorney generalship was not accepted the same day it was offered, nor the same week. Cassidy is never sanguine of anything. He crosses all the bridges in his path before he comes to them, so to speak. Strange disposition for a man who has achieved so many successes, both at the bar and in politics. He never sees a silver lining in a cloud, and does not believe the sun will shine until its golden rays pour down in full force. He worries over adverse criticisms in the newspapers, and becomes restless when a good word is spoken to him. Why? Because he fears some one else will take it up and twist it around the other way. When he is engaged upon an important case he knows nothing else until a verdict is rendered. He studies every detail minutely, evolves in his mind the best plan for breaking down the witnesses of the opposition, and if he can possibly avoid it, will not burden his mind with any other matter. When he comes to make a speech he knows what he is talking about. It can be taken for granted then, that no decision he renders as attorney general is dashed off haphazard. It is intended to be impregnable to the sharpest lance of criticism.

Growth of the Hair After Death.

There appears to be some ground whereupon to claim that the hair of a person continues to grow after death, making the subject one worthy of thought and attention. In a recent article in a metropolitan journal a statement was made that in 1863 a number of bodies were removed from the vaults of a church in Carmine street, New York, where there had been an accumulation of years, with no addition during the seventeen years preceding the date. There were a few coffins in a fair state of preservation, one especially being singularly strong. It contained the body of a boy who died aged 12 years, and had lain in the vault for sixteen years. The body crumbled to nothingness on being exposed to the air, but the golden hair remained and reached luxuriantly below the waist, and had over-run the body, showing upon it at the first glance like a thin veil. The writer cited a case. A child was transferred from Greenwood cemetery to Laurel Hill. In sickness the hair had been cut close to the head. When the coffin was opened for the purpose of identification the hair was found grown to exceed a foot in length. There is a story also told of the love of Gabriel Dante Rossetti's youth. The girl he loved died while very young, and the pillow to her coffin was the manuscript poem the young author had inscribed to her. When Rossetti's fame became so great that all his writings were of value, friends wished copies of these buried poems. The poet had none, nor could he re-write them. At length he consented to have the originals exhumed. The hair of the girl had grown and was twined and intertwined among the leaves of the poet's paper, the

tresses being much larger and more profuse than in the life of the girl. These statements deserve a thought, and appear to be well grounded. Although in the latter one the story may be somewhat magnified.

One of the Strangest Crimes of the Age Recalled.

Charles F. Freeman, the Religious Lunatic of Pocasset, Mass., Declared Sane by the Asylum Authorities What the Result of the Trial Will be.

Boston, April 17.—The strangest crime of the age is at length to be brought before the courts, four years after its commission, for final judgment upon the chief actor. Charles F. Freeman, the religious fanatic of Pocasset, who, in May, 1879, slew his little daughter as a sacrifice to God, has been pronounced sane by the asylum authorities, and as there is pending against him an indictment for murder, the form of a trial must now be gone through with. Freeman is much the same man that he was when he led the little community on Cape Cod into a fanaticism so rank and wild that he was sustained and defended by scores of his neighbors in the dreadful crime he committed. He, however, has lost something of his arrogance, and his religious belief is entirely overturned. Indeed, he is fast tending to infidelity. He now says that he was instigated by the devil to kill his little daughter, and not inspired by God. The circumstances of the tragedy he claims to be unable to recall, but he does not seem greatly overwhelmed with remorse. Frequently of late Freeman has been allowed to visit his wife, who joined with him in prayer before the awful sacrifice, and who held the light when he plunged the knife into the heart of her little daughter. Mrs. Freeman was not long kept in confinement. For two or three years she has been earning a living with her needle for herself and the surviving daughter in Lynn. She, too, has renounced the second advent delusion, and feels more keenly than does her husband the terrible manner of her child's death. The religious history of Pocasset since the tragedy, which has made the name synonymous with modern fanaticism the world over, has been full of interesting points. For a long time the event remained a blight upon the whole village. Scores of the Adventists sincerely expected to see the little martyr rise from her coffin on the third day, as had been prophesied by her executioner. The failure of this promise first shook their faith, but it was many months before some of the fanatical delusions were dispelled, and even now the breach between the old faction and the Methodists is not entirely healed. The spirit of bitterness finds vent in many a heated theological argument. During the last two seasons, however, summer sojourners have been bringing a new and more wholesome life into the strange but picturesque little village, and the effect has already proved salutary. Two justices of the supreme court have the case of Freeman under advisement, but it has not been decided what disposition to make of it. The attorney general will bring the case to some final settlement before the supreme court at Barnstable on May 1. Freeman will probably be acquitted on the ground of insanity or be allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Beware of Disease Germs.

As the weather grows warmer nature admonishes the thrifty farmer and householder to take precautions against disease and annoyances arising from vegetable or other organic matter left in corners and crannies of barns, houses and cellars. The warning is sometimes given by a strongly offensive smell, but more often by a close and oppressive atmosphere, the foulness of which can be detected on entering it from the open air, although there is no distinct nor powerful odor in it. Almost every cellar, no matter how careful the housekeeper may be, contains small remnants of vegetable food, accidentally dropped or promiscuously scattered in out-of-the-way places during the winter. During a freezing temperature outside little decay sets in; but just now there is a rapid fermenting action in all such things, and the health of a whole household may be mysteriously affected without much suspicion attaching to the few rotting potatoes, apples, cabbage-leaves and other similar substances quite overlooked by the sanitary inspector of the family. Even where there are no outward and visible signs of decaying material all storerooms and cellars that have been tightly shut during the winter ought to have a thorough cleaning and airing. On some dry, sunny and balmy day an energetic use of broom, brush and water, followed by a wholesome application of whitewash and an opening of doors and windows, so as to give a free circulation of the outer air, might be the means of saving many persons—particularly invalids and children—from precarious health, if not from downright illness. It is not a bad idea to give a mild fumigation to cellars

and storerooms, and if the children are occasionally treated to the fumes of burning sulphur for a few minutes at a time the treatment may be the means of saving them from serious sickness. It should be remembered that in the spring-time not only the healthful and useful germs grow and reproduce themselves most rapidly, but the noxious germs are also at the period of their highest activity, and great care should be taken to obtain all possible protection against these latter.—Phila. Record.

A Relic of Lewis and Clarke.

From the San Francisco Exchange. On the south bank of the Yellowstone River, between Miles City and Billings, stands a detached body of yellow sandstone, which rises abruptly on three sides to the height of about 400 feet. Its base occupies about one acre of ground. The fourth side is irregular and broken, and affords a way by which ascent may be made. The rock is known as Pompey's Pillar having been so called by the explorer, William Clarke. The most noticeable thing about it is Clarke's name, carved deeply on the face of the rock, about half way up on the north side. At this place, which may be easily reached by clambering up over the heavy blocks of sandstone broken down from the body of the cliff, the face of the rock is protected by some overhanging portions from the sun and storm, and the inscription "William Clarke, July 25th, 1806," is traceable throughout. It is an old-fashioned script, and is undoubtedly genuine. A modern vandal, who evidently had never heard of the explorer, has registered his own worthless name in uncouth characters over a part of the original inscription. But General Anderson, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, has given orders to have the bumpkin's name removed and a frame covered with glass placed over the name of William Clarke to preserve it. It was on his return from the mouth of the Columbia river that Clarke passed this place. The exploring party had divided a short time before. Clarke having taken this route while Lewis pursued another. Lewis, upon his return to the east, was made Governor of Louisiana Territory and died by his own hand near Nashville in October, 1809. Clarke was made Governor of Missouri Territory and lived till September, 1838.

The Girly Girl.

The girly girl, says the Philadelphia Progress, is the proudest girl. She is what she seems, and not a sham and a pretense. The girly girl has a hard job of it not to forget her character. The boy girl and the rapid girl are likewise wearers of masks. The girly girl never worries about woman rights and woman wrongs. She is a girl and is glad of it, she would not be a boy and grow up into a man and vote and go away to war and puzzle her brain about stocks for a kingdom. She knows nothing about business, and does not want to know anything about it. Her aim is to marry some good fellow and make him a good wife, and she generally succeeds in doing both. She delights in dress and everything that is pretty, and is not ashamed to own that she does. She is pleased when she is admired, and lets you see that she is. She is feminine from the top of her head to the end of her toes and if you try to draw her into the discussion of dry themes she tells you squarely that the conversation does not suit her. She is the personification of frankness. There is not a particle of humbug in her composition. Here is health to the girly girl! May her numbers never grow less.

Nervousness.

The moment there is danger of impairment of the mind from excessive nervousness exhaustion, or where there exists forebodings of evil, a desire for solitude shunning and avoiding company, vertigo and nervous debility, or when insanity has already taken place, *Peruna* and *Manalin* should be implicitly relied on. But it is never well to wait so long before treatment is commenced. The early symptoms are loss of strength, softness of the muscles, dim or weak sight, peculiar expression of the face and eyes, coated tongue, with impaired digestion; or in others, certain powers only are lost, while they are otherwise enjoying comparatively good health. In all these *Peruna* and *Manalin* should at once be taken. 17-21

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, '80.

GENTLEMEN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated. MRS. MARY STUART. 17-21.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WIGGINS' SWEET SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WIGGINS' SWEET SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 5-7-15.

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