THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.]

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Choice Poetry.

THE CONFLICT FOR TRUTH.

The willing mind will ever
Deem heavy burdens light,
The noble spirit will never
Cease struggling for the right.
Though the conflict may increase,
And might should brave the strife,
Right's Champions shall release
The prison bars of life.

On, on the Banner speedeth,
The battle cry of Right,
No blood-stained fields it needeth,
No cannon's thundering might.
(Whence red eyed fury dashes
His storm of deadly rain.)
No cities laid in ashes;
No mangled heaps of slain.

But dauntless minds that fail not To strive in fadeless youth, That falesehood may prevail not Against the Cause of Truth. Lead on, the darkness breaking, Their beacon light to spread, Unnumbered hearts awaking, From mingling with the dead

On, on, the war-cry speedeth,
"Soldiers of truth arise!"
The simple peasant heedeth,
And error's ranks defies.
The veteran, gray and hoary,
The beardless, noble youth,
Swell back that shout of glory,
And arm, and strike for Truth.

Fiercely the conflict rages,
For soul is majohed with soul,
The "battle-fields" are "pages,"
And "thoughts" the "artiflery's roll."
Oppression, crime, and terror,
Marshall'd in added might,
Strike on, yet sbrink with terror,
When met by Truth and Right.

Still is the conflict raging, Strike, then, thou veteran hoary, Strike, then, thou beardless youth, Strike, true men, all for glory, For Justice, Right, and Truth!

If education is the great buckler of huma liberty, well developed industry is equally the buckler and shield of individual indedence. As an unfailing resource through life, give your son, equal with a good education, a good, honest trade. Better any trade than none, though there is ample field for the adoption of every inclination in this foreign commerce. High funeral honors and respect. Learned professions, and speculative employments may fail a man, but an ded to Lin, who had used such extreme honest handicraft trade, seldom or neverif its possessor chooses to exercise it. Let ton, as a testimony of a country's gratitude him feel, too, that honest labor-crafts are honorable and noble. The men of trades-the real creators of whatever is most essential to the necessities and welfare of man-kind—cannot be dispensed with; they above for the habit—a habit which is full of peril, all others, in whatever repute they may be and will unvariably, if persisted in, destro held by their more fastidious fellows, must its victim. The writer, from whose detailed work at the oar of human progress or all is statement we gather these facts, says further: think of this, or appreciate the real position

and power they compass. fortune he may have or seem likely to in- sage by the Chinese, and of a closer and -at any rate a trade. With this he can al- At the close of the last war with China, our be independent and better is independence at the prospect of an increasing of with a moderate education, than all the with three hundred or four hundred millions learning of the colleges and wretched tem- of Chinese customers; yet, by statistical re poral dependence. But in this free land there can be ordinarily no difficulty in se. curing both the education and trade, for every youth thereby fitting each and all to the ranks of manhood defiant of those obstacles which intimidate so many tradeculiarities of fortune, that no mere outward possession can be counted so ab-Hoarded thousands may be swept away in a day, and their once possessors left with are the best jadges of what is noxious and neither the means of independence or of injurious to them, if they declare by their

He was a wise Scandanavian King who decreed that his sons must learn useful trades or be cut off from their expected princely fortunes. They demurred, bu obeyed the decree. The eldest, as the eas iest trade to learn applied himself to bas ket making. In time he reigned in his father's stead. In time, also, revolution sed, wandering and companionsource for livelihood a recurrence to his numble, but honest and useful trade.

should be strengthened by this possession If never used beyond the learning, no harm calculable good. It is a weapon of assault of defence, which once fairly seized, car never be taken from a man's grasp. Think of it, parents; examine your boy's 'bumps, study the bent of their minds and tastes,-and as of the best and lasting services you can do for them, apply to the learning of honest trades

THE USE OF OPIUM IN CHINA. ITS TERRIBLE EFFECTS.

Despite the success of Lord Palmerston a the polls, it is highly probable that he wil encounter a severe, if not a formal oppositio on the assembling of the new Parliament.-Already several of the leading Journals are preparing the way for a demonstration. One of them, the London Morning Star, intimate that a resolution will be offered at the earlie moment, for a thorough investigation of the defiance of the Chinese Government, and

which yield an annual revenue to the East India Company of something like fifteen millions of dollars. This trade now amount to 87,000 chests a year, equal in value to something like \$30,000,000. This is paid in hard cash, and thus the Empire is drained of specie. A correspondent of th carried on in China, by nearly all the British managed. Eighteen well covered vessels called receiving ships, of from 200 to 500 tons, and stationed along the coast of China just outside the limits of the five ports chief ly; and these receiving ships are supplied with the drug-(in order to get in ers, called clippers and steamers, which pl regularly along the coast, all heavily armed and efficiently manned by English officers, Lascar and Malay crews chiefly, well-trained to arms for defensive operations—these receiving ships have stout netting, which they cover over them in times of danger of threatened attack from Mandarin junks o merchants' hongs within the ports, from these receiving storeships, chiefly by night, or th dusk of evening, in fast sailing and row boats, well armed. Sometimes Chinese boats go to these receiving ships and purchase for themselves, and convey it away into the in-

The writer says that he has seen large supplies of the drug landed by the boats of the receiving ships in the dusk of the evening, at the English Hong, and has known the Steam Navigation Company go into port and discharge large supplies at an English agency. It is well known that the Chinese rulers, the late Emperor, Tou Kwang, in particular, exerted every means and used all his ener gies to exclude this pernicious drug from China, finding it highly detrimental and in-jurious to his subject. He put forth repeated for stopping its ingress, and severe penalties were enacted against those who inroduced it and encouraged it. At length finding its evils appalling, he despatched the late official, Lin, of Canton notoriety, to that port effectually to stop the contraband traffic n the drug-the measures which he tool were such as led to the war with China about the year 1843-the particulars and results of which are matters of history. Suffice it to say, that that war was overruled, to the openmeasures for suppressing this traffic at Canfor such services.

The victums of opium smoking and chew ing often apply for foreign medical aid at the

ther:
"All missionaries in China are agreed that the evils of this system are one of the great-Give your son a trade, no matter what est obstacles to the reception of their mes more friendly intercourse with that people. merchants and manufacturers were rejoicetl doubtless inquire the reason of this. The solution of it is easy-for this illicit traffic in opium carries with it, like every other wrong course of action, its own punishment and consequences—and in this instance the dissecure or protective to man. grace of it is reflected upon the nation at large. The Chinese, it must be admitted left with are the best judges of what is noxious and rnlers and literati (as they have most promi nently done in this instance) that any cause of proceeding is injurious to them, we are bound, I apprehend, to accept their testi mony, and are bound, as right minded per sons, more especially as professed Christian to respect their wishes; as moral agents we violate the first principles of Christianity, to endeavor to force a noxious and prohibi drug, like opium, upon them for the sake of

> He states further, that he has for the las seven years witnessed this sad traffic in Chinese people. The great majority of opi-um-eaters of the commoner class resorted to public places called Quangs, or opium-dens. for the indulgence of the fearful practice.— The effects of the drug, when taken in small quantities, are fascinating, exhilarating and exciting. But the repetition soon begins to relf as upon the physical conformation.
> "The Chinese generally, as it well known,

kindred have a common home and establishment, mutually support, and are dependent on one another. The males, of course, are the chief props and mainstay of the whole clan or community, just as we read of the patriarchal system in the Old Testament Scriptures-they feel, act, and sympathize with each member is bound to contribute his aid men of elders are the governors, and respon are held accountable to society and to the authorities for the welfare and conduct of every member of the clan. This system thus supplies the place of a poor law in China, and in this way China is governed in its vastness the more easily and effectually. Now, it is a fact, so far as has yet been as certained, that opium smoking in China is confined, almost exclusively, to the male population, the sinews, the strength, labor, and capital of the people on whom the fe-males, children, and aged men are dependent for sustenance; hence we cannot fail to per ceive that if the moral and physical energie ery must be directly entailed on their de-pendents, and how much the material and social welfare of the Chinese is involved in the practice of opium smoking. I have my self had to discharge an excellent Chines servant simply because he smoked opium and I have known the British consul do the very same thing, because they could no longer be trusted. An agent of one of the principal English firms in China told me that he had discharged an old Chinese ser-

"It is a fact well known to medical men is China how great an evil is this opium smok ing to the Chinese, and their record may be seen in the published works on China, in pamphlets and periodicals, especially in the "Chinese Repository." The medical faculty in England know well that the use of th narcotic habitually destroys the procreative selves designate the drug a "black dirt," "black poison," "foreign poison," &c. All in China are agreed that the opium traffic in China is the chief obstacle to the introduction of Christianity into that empire, and a more friendly intercourse and commerce with that people. When they present Christianity to the Chinese they are often met with such rebuffs as the following 'How is it that you profess to give us a good religion while your countrymen are deluging us with a poisonous drug? A literary man once was asked what proportion of persons he supposed smoked opium. He replied about eight-tenths. This may be true in cities and towns perhaps, not so in the country On the whole the more this system is inves tigated the more it is apparent that to the Chinese, politically, morally, socially, and religiously, it is an immense evil, and reflects most seriously on the British nation and ou

vant because he was an opium smoker-re

marking to me that servants become quite

POVERTY AND PAUPERISM.

These terms are too often considered synonymous, and used indifferently the one for the other. But they really represent two distinct and widely diverse things. As a gen eral rule poverty is the result of misforts while pauperism is a crime. The one is produced by various causes beyond the con trol of the individual-the other, by a disinclination to live by labor; the one is the inability to procure the necessaries of life by any means within the individual's control however earnestly and honestly he may strive. The other is a determination neve to work so long as a living can be obtained by begging, lying or stealing. The one is generally retiring, and has to be sought out. The other impudently thrusts itself into our houses and places of business, appealing, thies. Poverty suffers uncomplainingly in lieve the poor man or woman, who has been struck down by some misfortune, or who cannot find remuneration for willing labor is a sacred privilege—a true act of charity, blessing the giver and receiver—lightening the sad heart-encouraging and lifting upsaving from despair, perhaps from crime honest poor one;-while on the other hand yielding to the importunate demands of pau

perism, is but encouraging idleness and vice by looking over "The Eighth Report of the Ministry at Large, in Roxbury, Mass." The able and indefatigable man who fills the po sition of minister at large in that city, Mr James Ritchie, gives in this report a some what extended summing up of his eigh years' experience with poverty and pauper-ism. We should be glad to present to our readers the whole of his reasoning upon the ubject, if we had space; but must content ourselves with giving the conclusions to which he arrives, and which he sums up under eleven heads, as follows:

1. That pauperism in our community is

voluntary and necessary.

2. That it is very much increased and for tered by almegiving, and the multiplicity and societies having separate and independent

3. That it needs to be dealt with consid erately, but sternly and uncompromisingly.

4. That the regularly constituted municipals. pal authorities are the proper ones to have control of it. The Mayor of our city has therein, whose duty it shall be to keep at

all cases, and to him applicants should be 5. In our community all instances of wan

of food, fuel, and clothing which are repre-sented to the benevolent as extreme, are elective, being the choice of such extremity rather than to take the provision offered by 6. That in each and al these instance

the public provision is beter, both for the applicant and for the community, and the interference of private chalty is only evil,

7. That sid, either public or private, afforded from year to year to the same individuals, is destructive of individual indece and happiness. 8. That all assistance should be tempo-

rary, and only bestowed where sickness cr other casualties have cut off ordinary means

9. That any assistance is better than tha which directly affords supplies.

10. That the support in winter of those who can only be employed in summer, perpenuates a dependent class, and enures only to the benefit of those who in favorable sea sons procure their labor at less than living

11. That the refusal of aid to such, would support them independently, and would ensure to those who remained a sufficient de mand for their labor, and an adequate support for their families.

Recognizing most fully the distinction we

have made between poverty and pauperism, Mr. Ritchie says the first is to be relieved, the other to be cured. What is best in thes matters in Roxbury, is best elsewhere, and our citizens should, in all it would be well if cases shut their hearts, hands and purses to beggers of all descriptions. Let them remember that honest poverty never systematically begs. A strict adherence to this rule would result in one of two things--partly perhaps, in each-it would compel the lazy pauper to work, or to seek a living in som other locality. There is no possibility of harm or wrong in this action. Send the applicant to the Directors of the Poor, and he will surely be properly cared for. Or, better still, contribute to the funds and procure the right to send an applicant for charity to some charitable society, where his wants will be investigated. There is no fear that the beggars will starve, for, as a last resort, th Almshouse is always open to all comers, and in it the destitute are amply provided with all the necessaries of life not only, but with many other things which the street beggar cannot find without its wall. Its inmates are instructed as well as fed, worked (if able to work) as well as clothed-better cared for in every respect than the unfortunate poor who had rather suffer and starve then b steal. Refuse to give, and the really destitute will find a refuge, while the lazy but able-bodied beggar will emigrate. We may really perform an act of charity. The cases of poverty remaining would be very few, and the dollars and cents now thrown away upon bold-faced pauperism would be amply

Occasionally some millionaire builds a mansion, which is the admiration of the town, or erects a country house, which, with its grounds, is the pride and boast of the neighborhood. In time the great man dies. becomes insolvent, goes abroad, or retires to his hobby; and then the property is put up for sale. Everybody crowds to see the dwelling or drives out to the country house. The pictures, the furniture, the hot-house, or the was a partnership transaction, even although grounds, are by turns the theme of admiragrounds, are by turns the stellar errives. The the members of the firm.

auction room is crowded. To judge from the Actual knowledge that a bill or note purthink that the competition would be enortioneer expiates long before he can obtain a single offer; the property, at first, seems about to be knocked down to the first bidder; and when, at last, other offers are made, they ost reluctantly, and though the hammer falls amid a general cry 'how cheap,' the purchaser looks as if he stready half re-

pented of his bargain.

And why? Simply because it is one thing to buy a costly house, but quite another thing to live in it. Men, before they purchase a stately mansion, should ask themselves wheth er they can afford to keep it is appropriate style. A hundred thousand dollars for a dwelling makes necessary thousands of dollars for furniture, thousands for diess and equipage, and thousands more for servants, arties, Newport and Saratoga. There is a fitness in things, demanded by public opinthis opinion, nine men out of ten sooner or later practically yield, even if they, or their wives, do not embark in the extravagance at once. But usually there is no backwardness in this respect. Fitznoodle purchases a new house, with rosewood doors, walnut stairhas fairly recorded his deed. Mrs. Fitznoodle wants the walls frescoed and paneled with satin, and ten thousand other superfluities.
The estimated cost of the new movement is soon trebled; the annual outlay grown proportion; and Mr. Firmoodle is either ru-

ined, or condemned to groan, forever after, over his increasing expenses. What is true of the would-be-fashionable is just as true, however, of persons with more limited means. If men, worth only a hund-red thousand dollars or two, ape the million-aire's riyle of living, so do young merchanis,

office and attend to all the applications for professional men, even clerks and mechanics the city's aid. No doubt a competent agent ape those richer than themselves. The weak-will be selected, who will keep a record of ness of wishing to live in a fine house is altive, for that which a millionaire scorns, the young merchant thinks superb, and that which the merchant looks down on, the clerk pinches himself to obtain. It is amezing how many families live in dwellings beyond their means The miserable shifts to which such families are driven in order to keep up appearances are melancholy to think upon. In the end too, the head of the family dies, having laid by nothing, and the widow and children sink into a hopeless poverty, the more poignant to them, because of the mortification attending it. It would be well if the question was oftener asked, when moving into a better house is proposed, "can we afford to live in it?"-Ledger.

Important Law Decision.

The following extracts we clip from an opinion recently made by the Supreme Court is Bane at Harrisburg. As the decision involves important principles of commercial law, par ticularly when applied to partnerships, and the individual acts of partners. We publish it as a matter of general interest :

THE BANK OF MIDDLETOWN, In Commo PETER HALDEMAN and E. B. Caster co. Ver dict for Pl'ff.

Writ of Error to the Supreme Court, May Term, 1857.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Knox. Justice :- Peter Haldeman and Ed ward Grubb were partners in manufacturing iron at the Henry Clay Furnace in Lancaste County, from June, 1853, to November, 1854 On the 21st of October, 1855, Peter Halde man in his own name and that of his partner E. B. Grubb, made a draft for six thousand dollars, for sixty days, directed to Haldeman Brothers, Philadelphia, payable to the order of Peter Haldeman, and by him endorsed.— The draft was discounted by the Bank of Middletown, and the proceeds paid to Pete Haldeman. It was protested for non-pay ment, and this suit was brought by the Bank against Haldeman & Grubb, to recover the amount due and unpaid upon the draft. Edward B. Grubb defends upon the groun

that the draft, although in the name of Peter Haldeman and himself, was really made by Haldeman for his own use, and that the prodeman & Grubb, but were appropriated by Haldeman to his individual purposes. The case depends upon the question, whether the Bank was bound to enquire as to the author ity of Haldeman, to draw the draft in the firm's name. It is not pretended that the Bank had actual notice that the discount was for Halderman's separate use; but it is alleged that the form of the draft was sufficient to put the bank upon inquiry. The draft was made payable to Peter Haldeman's order.— Was this an indication that it was not drawn by the firm in the usual course of its busimay not be the ordinary form in which bills are drawn, it is by no means an unusual transaction where the object of drawing a draft is to raise money for a firm, that it should be made payable to the order and endorsed by one of the members of the firm -The law merchant, founded as it is upon the usage and custom of merchants, should conform to the business habits of the people where it is to be applied, rather than to com pel the business community to follow arbitrary rules not in conformity with the common understanding of business men. Where a draft or bill is drawn in the name of a firm by one of the partners, is offered for discount the presumption is, that drawing the draft it was made payable to the order of one of

given wirhout the consent of some of the stimping. I vant mine money." s given for an individual debt, the person to wants to have it rectified, old be good against the firm in the hands of bona fide bolder.

The free circulation of mercantile paper is essentially necessary to the prosperity of the business public, and all defence made against it, which is not clearly founded upon princi- with an escape of steam, and looks intensely ples of substantial justice should be disregarded. If the paper is fraudulently put into circulation, let him who has actual knowledge of the fraud, or who has been grossly negligent in obtaining such knowledge be affected by the frauel. But if notice is to be implied from the name of the payee of the bill or note, other implications of equal or greater weight will be made from other canses, and the rule would be that no one would dare take a note or bill without first taking the advice of counsel learned in the law

OF Mr. Mills, the writer of a practical reatise on horse-shoeing, puts a gutta perthis practice in his operations of horse-shoe-ing for several years, and finds it a very ef-

THE NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE.

It isn't all in "bringing up,"
Let folks say what they will-To silver-scour a pewter cup, It will be pewter still;
Even he of old, wise Solomon,
Who said, "train up a child,"
Il I mistake not had a sor.

A man of mark who fain would pass
For lord of sea and land,
May have the training of a son
And bring him up full grand—
May give him all the wealth of lore,
Of college and of school,
Yet, after all, may make no more
Than just a decent fool.

Proved rattle brained and wild.

Another, raised by penury, Upon her bitter bread,
Whose road to knowledge is like that
The good to heaven must tread,
Has got a spark of Nature's light;
He'll fan it to a flame,
Till in it is burning letter's bright
The world may read his name.

If it were all in Wbringing up," It it were all in Abringing up,"
In counsel and restraint,
Some rascals had been honest men—
I'd been myself a saint,
Oh! 'disn't all in "bringing up,"
Let folks say what they will;
Neglect may dim a silver cup,
It will be silver still.

BRINGING THE COMPANY TO TERMS

Porter's Spirit of the Times publishes an excellent story by "H. P. L.," under the capion of "Bringing a Railroad Company to Terms." The story goes that a railroad train cow, on one of the roads leading West; and while the engineers were repairing damages, one of the passengers, who knew the owner of the cow-an old dutch woman named Sally Raunchfuss-regaled the company with a story, going to show how the old lady on a occasion had a pig killed by the train, and how she brought the company to "Old Sally Raunchfuss always carries her

point by sticking to it, therein differing from putable because they stick at nothing, and er grounds. A low, wet, clayish soil apnever hold on." Old Sally had, a few years to be the most favorable to its developago, a pig which she justly esteemed the ment. pride of her pen; so fat that he could hardly grunt; in fact he was so well taken care of that none of these powers were called into play, or, more properly speaking, work. His overcare caused his death; for, getting out of the pen one day, he rolled down to the railroad track. The iron horse, coming along was unheeded by the pig who thought (perhaps so!) that it would get out of his waybut it didn't. The lean earth was litterally

snorted at the pig's last grunt. Old Sally, on learning her loss, raged like a south-wester. "Mine big, oh, mine big."
"Town mit ter railroads!" was the cry.— From morning till night she poured out her sorrow to her neighbors; she poured out her wrath on the unlucky agent of the road who was stationed at H-. It's only a mile or two from where she lives to this town-we passed it coming out this morning. Well, this agent had the life bothered out of him by old Sally. In the midst of the busiest calcu lations regarding the sale of tickets and making change he would see a sun bonnet walking up till it filled the little round hole of the office window, and then a voice:

"You bays me for mine big ? Yaw! I not coes 'vay dill you bays me for mine big. I shtays yuste strate in dis room dill you bays

"Now g'way from dare!" shouted the

"Come, good woman, step aside, I want to get a ticket," says a man in a great hurry. She looked at him indignantly, never moved, and commenced again:

"I coes 'vay ven you bays me for mine "I coes 'vay ven you bays me for mine big. Mine big vot veigh dree hoondret but neither is it found in elevated regions. sea of faces looking up at the crier, one might porting to be drawn or made by a firm was bounds, and was smasht to beeces by der Thus, it has sever appeared at Madrid, which

mous. But the fact is the reverse. The suc- partners, but the presumption that the The agent is raving, the man who wants a paper is what it purports to be, cannot be ticket thrusts his hand through a pigeon hole overthrown by a mere matter of form, in in- nearly dislocating his elbow as old Saily serting the name of one of the members of crowded him to one side. The agent gives a partnership as payee. Where a firm note the ticket and the wrong change, the man whom the debt was due is effected with no- about "mine big !" and, just as the locomotive comes snorting up to the depot, the agent ship transaction, and therefore his right to re- manages to have old Sally drawn aside, who cover from the firm will depend upon the as- at once turns the tide of battle from the agent sent of the partner or partners, other than the to the locomotive, tender, baggage and pas original debtor. But such a note would clearly senger cars, and all the inhabitants thereof

cha protection neross the sole of the foot, dashing at full speed suddenly slackened and secures the shoes on the forefeet by stood still. Buzz ! whiz ! Round went the only three nails on each. He has followed driving wheels of the honometry, but ahead this practice in his operations of horse-shoe it would not go. It was directly in front of

The brakemen and engineer, fireman and conductor, had to get out, etirring around in mud up to their knees. "What's to pay ?" "Grease!" sung out the fireman, and all hands, after working with sand and gravel on the rails, found that the wheels at last would take hold, and, tearing mad, got under way again, hearing, as they started, old Sally crying out at the top of her voice: "You bays me for my big now, eh?"—

What answers were made must remain un-

-, he told the agent that he must pay

charged to the company as a "dead loss" the next time the cars were stopped in that spot. The next day the agent paid old Sally the full value of her pig, on condition that she would never bring the comprny to terms again by GREASING THE TRACK.

Geographical Distribution of Discour.

Considerable attention has been paid, within the last thirty years, to the origin and causes of diseases. The statistics collected on this subject have established a fact long suspected by the medical profession, which is, that climate and temperature give a permanent and unchangeable location to various work, has gathered together many curious facts pertinent to this problem. The plague, for example has never appeared in the World, nor in the Southern hemisphere, and is confined, in the Old World, principal tween the parallels of latitude 29 and 42 degrees north. In some places it returns, with great violence at fixed periods. It rages, in this manner, at Constantinople, every nine years, in Egypt every five, at Aleppo every ten, at Andoch every fitteen, and at Cadiz every forty-three. It formerly devastated much higher latitude than it does at present, England and Scotland having been de by it more than once. But it has not appeared in Scotland since the reign of Charles the Second nor in England since the accession post office stamps, which my old friend," of the House of Hanover. It chiefly harbors nodding to old Comfortable, "says are disre-

> The yellow fever is believed to have been unknown to the civilized world till the discovery in America. It is a tropical disease but often invades the temperate zone, when favored by tropical identity of climate, though it disappears again the moment the mercury falls below 550 Fahrenheit. The high limits which it has reached in Europe are Gibraltar and Cadiz; but sporadic cases of it have appeared in England, imported there by West India ships. In the last century, it raged at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Elevated localities, even in the torrid zone, are free from it. Thus, it has never appeared a! Maroon Town, Jamaica, nor at the Pocenix Park. The island of Grenada, Mount Cardigas, five hundred feet above the sea, is exempt from it. In the mountainous parts of St. Domingo the disease is unknown. The loftiest point at which it has ever been found was at an elevation of twenty-five hundred feet. It is about thirty per cent. more fatal in America than in Europe. Hygienic regulations, in temperate latitudes, are a certain prevention of it, and do much, even in the ropic zone, to mitigate its ferocity. Persone of pure African blood are comparatively exempt from it.
>
> As yellow fever is the scourge of tropical,

> so typhus is that of temperate latitudes. In North America it prevails between the parallels of 32 and 48 degrees, and in Europe be-tween those of 44 and 60 degrees; for the climate of Western Europe is warmer by 12 degrees than that of Eastern America, in the same latitude. Where the mean annual temperature rises above 62 degrees, or falls below 40 degrees, it is rarely found. It does is two thousand feet above the sea. It rages with the greatest violence, in crowded, ventilated hospitals or jails, in camps, and among badly fed or hard-worked populations It is a curious fact that it seems to be confined to the same geographical and chmatal limits as the glutinous cerealize and the potato. Sanitary precautions are particularly efficient much of its virulence, at least in Western Europe and America.

The Fame of the Gobelin Tupestri

to the locomotive, tender, baggage and passenger cars, and all the inhabitants thereof a standing on the depot platform, and raging at one of the engineers in particular shaking her first at him.

"I makes you bay vor mine big!" looking directly at the man, who drowns her voice with an escape of seam, and looks intensely delighted at her and says:

"Hello, old gal. Hain't they paid for that pigyet! Put it to 'em; they're as rich as blancs!" And this solvice exactly agreeing with Sally's determination, she at cores amendes out in a tirade of abose which is only stopped by the "all aboard" of the conductor, and the white I whoo hoo of the department of the shoot of the sood ductor, and the white I whoo hoo of the department in the stood his ground until one day came and went, and another, and cid Sally besieged the agent, but the stood his ground until one day came and went, and another, and cid Sally failing to appear, great was the agent's jey believing that he was delivered from her important in the conductor, which is accimally including the manufacture, which had antil then beening to appear, great was the agent's jey believing that he was delivered from her important in the conductor, which is accimally required by the government, are chiefly demand for the reveal palaceurs, which is entirely supported by the different and indifferent in the manufacture, which had antil then beening as the case of some of the different and has since been cided and generally historical subscences as manufacture, which had antil then been prosecuted with various degrees of success, government of Napales on the stood discussion of the sound that the prosect of some of the different and supports the through the case of the different and supports the case of some of the different and supports the case of the different and supports the case of some of the solution of the case of the sound of the sound file when the case of the case of the sound of the sound file when the case of the sound proved in the case of the case of the sou