THE OREGON SCOUT. JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers.

OREGON. UNION, . . .

Gross Superstitions.

In my grandfather's family the old cook was accustomed to bake cakes in large rounds, which she cut into four with a sharp knife, each quarter being put to bake by itself. She was most careful that during baking the pointed end of each of these quarters should not be broken, otherwise a death might shortly be expected. Even the slipping of a piece of soap from a person's hands when washing has been construed to mean that the death of some relative is imminent, as, indeed, is also the persistent burning of a fire on one side only of the grate,

Every one knows that to dream of losing teeth means that some calamity may be looked for. If the eyes of a corpse are difficult to close, they are said to be looking for a successor; and if the limbs do not become quickly stiff, it is supposed that some one of the family will be soon also among the dead. If the house-door is closed upon the corpse before the friends have come out to take their places in the carriages, Sheffield people say another death will happen before many days; and if, at a the front steps. A fat, good-looking funeral where the mourners walked, the girl came to the door and I commenced procession went in a scattered or straggling manner, this was thought in the West of Scotland to betoken the same misfortune. Even if the mourners walked quickly, the omen was bad. To walk under a ladder betokens misfortune, if not hanging, as it does in Hol-land. To meet a faneral when going to or coming from a marriage was considered very unlucky in Lanarkshire; for if the funeral was that of a woman, the newly-made wife would not live long ; and, if it was that of a man, the fate of the bridegroom was sealed. If one heard a tingling in his ears, it was the "deid bells," and news of the death of a friend or neighbor might soon be expected. If knocks were heard at the door of a patient's room, and no person was found there when the door was opened, there was little chance of recovery ; and, if a man caught a glimpse of a person he knew, and found, on looking out, that he was nowhere to be seen, this was, says Mr. Napier, a sign of the approaching death of the person seen.

Ear and Brain.

The substance of the following statements with regard to the ear and brain is from a paper in the New York Medical Journal, by Dr. Andrews, surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.

Ear diseases are much worse than those of the eye. They are a principal cause of deaf mutism. They are also among the most frequent diseases of childhood, being developed in diphtheria, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, typhoid fever, influenza and tubercular affections of the lungs.

Indeed, a simple cold in the head or sore throat rapidly spreads along the mucous membrane of the nostrils and pharynx to that of the ear. Says the late Prof. Clark, of Harvard University, "So important is proper attention to the car during and after acute exanthemata

TAKING THE CENSUS. Fun on Jefferson Avenue and Remunerative

in the Seventh Ward, "Say, old fellow, the next time a census of births and deaths is to be

taken, don't you fail to get a job in one of the big-bug wards!" exclaimed wide and fifteen feet deep, at most, jolly Nick Tisler to a reporter a few days ago.

"Don't believe I'd like it. Always makes me sick to go around mixing beer.

"There's lots of fun in it."

"What in drinking fifteen or twenty kinds of beer?"

"No in taking the census. You'll never know how cussed lazy some people are until you take a big book under your your arm and go around asking questions. I've been around." "Where did you find the laziest one?"

"Upon Jefferson avenue. Oh, I don't know as she is real lazy, but up there they're so stuck up they wouldn't come to the door if you rung the bell all day, for fear you'd think they was the servant. At one house 1 rang the bell seven times-the girl was out to the shed, I s'pose, and the woman was a-settin' in the bay window about four feet from me, and looking at me all the time.

"At another house I seen the women up stairs at the window as I went up tiring questions at her.

"Any children been born here during the last year?' says I.

"Don't know, says she, I hain't been here but three weeks. I'll go and ask missis,' and away she toddled up stairs. Pretty soon she came toddling back and says:

"''Missis wants to know what you want to know for?'

"'Tell her I am taking the city census, as required by law each year, says I, and away scooted the girl again. When she got back she said: again. " 'Yes.'

"How many?' says L = "Only one,' says she.

"Boy or girl?' says I.

"'Girl,' says she.

"What's her name?' says I. "Dimple,' says she.

" 'That's her baby name,' says I.

What's her real, full name?

"'I'll ask missis,' says she, and up she went.

"Beatrice Branscombe Brown,' savs she.

""When was she born?' says I. "'I'll ask missis,' says she, and I whistled 'The Watch on the Rhine'

clear through before she came back. " 'Day before Christmas,' says she. "What is her father's name?' says

"'Mr. Brown, of course, says she.

"What's his first name? says I. "I'll ask missis." The girl was fat and she'd begun to puff by that time, and she waddled as she went up the

stairs. " 'Benjamin Bruce Brown,' says she, "What does he do for a living?" says L

"Keeps a store,' says she. "'What's her mother's name?' says

"'I'll ask her,' says she.

"Betholinda Berthelet Brown," savs she.

just ten miles southeast of New Orleans, on the east side of the river, at

the Lake Borgne canal outlet. There the gulf is six miles east, while where I stood it was fifty-five miles away, and were a side mouth made there at wide and fifteen feet deep, at most, the outflow of the surface water of the river would be so great that there could not be any overflow, and, con-sequently, the problem of how to dry Louisiana is easily solved. When that is done, then the Harvey or Barataria gulf-water ship canal could easily be made five hundred feet wide, fifty feet deep, and straight as a pole, due south to the gulf. fifty five miles, and through which could pass the biggest ship that could be made. Gulf water should be used, and thus keep out the settlings of the Mississippi river. These settlings now drop, after meeting the gulf water, three miles out from the river's mouth, and are roached up on the sea bottom just like the thread in weaving cloth, and the ships can't plow through it when drawing more than, say, twenty-five feet, and were it not for the constants dredging or passing of the screw propellers of depth, the depth would be but about twenty feet; so the rivermen told me in New Orleans quite recently.

Flowers on the Kansas Prairies. Barbaric splendor of the scenes in tida and L'Africaine seemed repeated as the glorious panorama of blossoming prairie unrolled day after day. Can you picture to yourself ten acres of portulaca? or whole hitlsides curtained with what seems a superb variety of wistaria, except that it grows on a stalk instead of hanging from a vine? Do you know how it feels not to be able to step without crushing a flower, so that the little prairie-dogs, sitting contentedly with their intimate friends the owls on the little heaps of earth thrown up around their holes, have every appearance of having planted their own front yards with the choicest floral varieties? Think of driving into a great field of sunflowers, the horses trampling down the tall stalks, that spring up again behind the carriage, so that one outside the field would never know that carriage-load of people were anywhere in it; or riding through a 'grove'' of them, the blossoms towering out of reach as you sit on horseback, and a tall hedge of them grown up as a barrier between you and your companion! Not a daisy, or a buttercup, or a clover, or a dandelion, will you see all summer; but new flowers too exquisite for belief; the great maiden-hair fern, and its blossom a countless mass of crimson stamens fore it reached the coast. tipped with gold, and faintly fragrant. Even familiar flowers are unfamiliar in size and profusion and color. What at home would be a daisy, is here the size of a small sunflower, with petals of delicate rose-pink, raying from cone-shaped centre of rich maroon shot with gold. A----had brought with her numerous packages of seeds and slips, nobly bent on having ribbon flower beds and mosaic parterres about the house; but she sat on the steps and threw them broadcast, never knowing, in the profusion of flowers that would have been there anyway, whether hers ever came up or not. And how beautiful where the grasses -the most useful one the most beautiful of all; the delicate little "buffalograss," for which the prairie is famous, waving its tiny curled sicle of feathery daintiness as if its beauty were its only excuse for being, yet bravely "euring" itself into dry hay as it stands, when the autumn winds begin to blow, that the happy flocks may "nible, sharp-toothed, the rich, thick-growing blades" all through the winter, without their being gathered into barns .- Alice Wellington Rollins, in Harper's Magazine for June.

FIGHTING THE SEPOYS.

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Survivor of the Indian Mutiny Tells How Re-Fought His Way Through India and Was Shut Up in Beleaguered Lucknow.

There is an entry in the books of the isane department at Blockley which reads: "Feb. 26, 1884, admitted; transerred to iasane department Sept. 5, 1884; James E. Dockrey, aged 45 cears; nativity, New York; occupaion, teacher; social state, widower; liagnosis, ----," and here there is a blank, which was yesterday filled up by Dr. Richardson verbally by the sinle word "dementia." This is a spesies of partial or temporary insanity, which, in the case of James Dockrey, akes the form of almost total obliviou egarding comparative recent events, while his memory of circumstances which occurred prior to his present affliction seems to be nearly if not horoughly unimpaired.

James E. Dockrey has a history which, without any hesitation and with but one misstatement, he related resterday afternoon as he sat in Dr. Richardson's office, on the Chird floor of the men's wing of the insane department. A short, broad-shouldered man of powerful build, somewhat fallen away from protracted confinement, a very intelligent face, covered with a stubby iron-gray beard, straight hair of the same color, brushed away from the face and cut straight around, as if in the old-fashioned nautical manner by means of a basin, and a pair of gray eyes which, but for a weakness of the lids, rendering them somewhat bloodshot, would have been very mild and intelligent.

"In 1856, when the terrible mutiny of the Sepoys broke out in India," said he, "I was in Australia, near the town of Melbourne. The news came to us of the horrible deeds of the brutal blacks, and my blood boiled to go and light against them. Although I was born in America, my father was a Scotchman from the city of Aberdeen and my mother an Irishwoman, so I not only had lighting blood in me, but could almost think they were my own fellow-country people the Sepoys were mascereing. I had been in India sevral times, and could speak one or two of the dialects quite fluently. I therefore shipped on a trader for Bombay on the condition that I should leave the ship when I arrived. As soon as I got ashore I joined the Volunteer naval brigade, under the command of an officer named Stewart. We marched through the peninsula toward Calcutta. But before we got there many a time we thought we never should arrive. The volunteer naval brigade was part of the army under Sir white prickly poppies, and the sensi- Henry Havelock, and it would be no tive rose, with its leaves deficate as a news to tell you how that army was cut to pieces and decimated long be-

"We literally fought our way through the country, leaving thousands of our men, women and children on the road, killed by the most cruel and cunning enemy in the world. The sights I saw during that terrible march will never be eradicated from my memory. Delicate women staked alive and their limbs torn from their bodies while still living, children tied by the feet to two animals and then torn in halves-the horrible atrocities are still fresh in the minds of many who were but children then, and it is not so long ago but that most adults remember the story. We came hand to nand several times with the black devils, at Kootapoor and at Shanghai and Rodar, and then at Cawnpore, until, on the 17th of October, 1857, we reached Lucknow. There we were nearly overpowered, for there were only a few of us left. We had to fight our way through the streets of Lucknow, keeping together and holding our own as well as we could. You must remember that, although these Sepoys were more than half savages, they had had the advantage of military training under European officers. So we had to keep our eyes very wide open when fighting against well-armed, well-trained forces far outnumbering us and combining the European

"No. sir. All I know is that it must have been near the Fourth of July, for remember to have heard the booming of guns, and on inquiring what they were firing for was told the date. After that I remember nothing till I found myself here. I have a wife living somewhere in Canada, but I

can not remember where. Dr. Richardson said that Mr. Dockrey's case was most satisfactory. He is very considerably improved since his admission. He is a Freemason and an Odd-Fellow, and his last question to the reporter before saying good-by

"Have you ever traveled east?"-Philadelphia Times.

Wolseley's Administrative Powers. It has never been my good fortune

to accompany a force on campaign under the command of Lord Wolseley, and I write, therefore, under some disadvantage. But the expedition which he conducted from Malta to Cyprus when he went to organize the British administration of that island was at least of a semi-military character, and the opportunity offered of watching his methods as well as a commander as a civil organizer and administrator. His leading characteristic struck me as equanimity. There were many temptations to irritation, in the detective commissariat arrangement, in the characteristic obtrusiveness of the Turkish authority whom we were dispossessing, in the hazy indefiteness of the situation generally. But Wolseley, decisive, nay, incisive when occasion demanded, never betrayed a sign of temper. That he was eaergetic one could discern, not less than that his powers of hard workand of fruitful hard work-were exceptional; but there was no gustiness in the energy, and he slid through his hard work with apt, bright dexterity. He never fussed; and he never entangled himself in the labyrinth of trifles. The absence of all friction in his administrative methods, stood accounted for partly by his own idiosyncrasy, partly-a phrase, indeed, of the other reason-because of the perfect organization and thorough interworking of his staff. I traveled out from home with Wolseley and his staff. The latter had to be gathered together hurriedly, but its members met, blended, and set to work in the saloon carriage between Dover and Calias. as if they had stepped into it out of a department in which they had been co-operating for years. While they settled minor points of detail, their chief meanwhile slept serenely, easy in the perfect assurance based on experience that his subordinates would deal with these as he would desire they should be dealt with. It was clear to me thus early, and the impression but grew in distinctness, that Wolseley was the man who decided, who decreed, the centurion who, said, 'Do this;" and that he had recruited for the fulfillment of his behests a set of men on whom he could rely as intelligent and devoted executants, and to whom, therefore, he could and did confide the functions assigned to each, reserving himself as the chief, unhampered by a multiplicity of details, for the big work of resolving and direct-

ing. In all this he was making no experiment. He was sure of his "maLEECHES.

The History and Present Condition of a Pecu-Har Trade,

Of the two firms in London-and there are only two-to whom the foreign leeches are consigned from Hamburg, one practices as a dental sur-geon and the other sells pipes, tobacco, and other trifles. Both are of sufficient standing to recall le-beaux jours passes of the trade, the great times of indiscriminate bloodletting, when, whether the patient suffered from a black eye, a headache, a liver, or a heart, he lost a couple of oances of blood and was declared to be better. Now scarcely one is used where a century ago a hundred flourished, and the sixpenny leech of even so recent a date as 1860 has fallen to something less than a halfpenny at wholesale price. No completer proof of the proof of popularity of the leech with the early practitioner can be afforded than by the fact the verb 'to leech" means to treat with medicine and to bleed, while the doctor himself, even so late as the days of Shakspeare, borrowed the name of his favorite instrument of healing. The slender, meager, hungry leech comes from Turkey, within a radius of fifty miles of Constantinople, and from Buda-Pesth, where the country people bring them in, like watercress, by thousands from the ditches and sell them to the dealers. They are found there in all ditches and ponds, and wherever there is pure ranning water, weeds for shelter, and muddy banks and bottoms. They are, as a rule, netted in nets prepared with bait, though we are also informed that it is not rare for the hardy peasant to walk barelegged through the water and strip them off as fast as they can adhere to the calf. However they are caught,-by plain, honest fishing or by human artifice,-from Buda-Pesth, without distinction of age or size, they travel to Hamburg, where they lie in vast ponds or reservoirs until the time for their selection arrives. In these reservoirs they he generally for a year, and during all that time, if they are properly cared for, they should receive no food, or rather no more than they can find for themselves in the water. But this is a rule that is not always observed as it should be, for there are many merchants who give them blood, and some liver, and some, so that all tastes may be satisfied, the entire body of a horse thrown among them; with the result that on arrival in this country their appetites are fatigued, and they are found to need certain stimulants to performance, From Hamburg, when their time of probation is over, they are imported here direct in bags and boxes, and at the back of the surgery in Pentonville or among the pipes and tobacco of Houndsditch they lie m shallow earthen vessels tightly covered with gauze or linen, the halting stage on the way to the wholesale druggist and the hospital. With the importer they raretarry for more than four or five days, but are sent out almost as fast as they come in, in small wooden boxes similar to those used by fruiterers for honeycomb. . From the

(diseases attended with rash) that a physician who treats such cases, and neglects to give this attention, cannot be said to perform his duty to his patient.

But the most serious fact about these diseases grows out of the very intimate connection between the ear and the brain. Most of the bony wall which contains the internal ear lies in direct contact with the membrane of the brain, Some parts of the wall are so thin as to be transparent. There are also openings through it for the passage of nerves and blood-vessels, and often parts of it are wanting through arrest of development.

Hence, purulent inflammations of the car extend readily to the brain-the more so, the younger the child. These may cause similar imflammation of the membranes, inflammation of large veins and abscesses of the brain.

Nearly one-half of the latter are duto this cause, chronic inflammation of the car-showing itself perhaps only in a slight headache-being vastly more dangerous than acute.- Youth's Companenn.

Aversions of Appetite.

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Dr. Oswald calls attention, in the Popular Science Monthly, to the fact that an antipathy to a special dish indicates the presence of a constitutional repugnance, which it is not wise to disre-

gard. He says : I knew a Belgian soldier on whom common salt, in any combination, and in any dose exceeding ten pennyweights, acted as a drastic poison, and thousands of Hindoos cannot taste animal food without vomiting.

Similar effects have obliged individuals to abstain from onions, sage, parsnips and even from Irish potatoes. Dr. Pereira mentions the case of an English boy who had an incurable aversion to mutton :

"He could not eat mutton in any form. The peculiarity was supposed to be owing to caprice, but the mutton was repeatedly disguised and given to him unknown; but uniformly with the same result of producing violent vomiting and diarrhea

"And from the severity of the effects, which were in fact those of a virulent poison, there can be little doubt that, if the use of mutton had been persisted in, it would soon have destroyed the boy's life.

We know a lady whose missionary work in Burmah has attracted the atten tion of English-speaking people, who could not eat rice. Once when she was visiting in England, her hostess, thinking the aversion a mere whim, put a table-spoonful of rice in the soup. Though the soup was strained before being served, and not a grain of rice was to be seen in it, yet the moment the lady tasted it she exclaimed, "Oh, there's rice in this soup!" and was obliged to cave the table.

Very appropriate get daring was the ornamental inscription in g it letter ng added to some fancy t lotters by a lady lover of Shakespeare, which read,

"Just then the woman came to the head of the stairs, and says:

"Seems to me you're asking great many impertinent questions. " 'Law requires it,' says 1. 'Where

were you born?' "Buffalo."

" 'How old are you?'

" 'None of your busines! Matilda, shut the door!"

"Oh, it's fun! Say, we get ten cents apiece for births and deaths and that day I made just tifty cents, Up in Dutchtown you can make \$6 or \$7 a day,"-Detroit Free Press.

The Mississippi Problem.

Capt. Cowdon says in a late letter: The city of New Orleans, geographyscally, is the best located city on the sphere. She is near the gulf, and has all the Mississippi basin at her back. She has an area of land 2,000 miles north of her by 1,500 miles wide, all of which has untold facilities for agriculture, manufacturing, grazing, and commerce. She, like New York, has water lines in her rear that reach out and drain the numerous tributaries to her main ditch, the great Father of Waters. Perhaps you have noticed that Boston has deep water in front and railways in the rear; and, practically, it is the same with Baltimore; while New York has the six by seventy foot Erie canal and lakes behind her Hudson river, and to the fact of the cheap water transportation of New York, she owes her success as a rival city to Boston and Baltimore; and, deeper ocean vessels than either of land was forced to back down, they tion and horrible atmosphere killed

now, then, should New Orleans have those three cites, and with water flowing to her doors, why wouldn't she increase enormously in her commercial power?

But there are two great problems which yearly, monthly, weekly, daily, and hourly confront the people of Louisiana, and they are these:

1. Can Louisiana get rid of her overflows?

2. Can New Orleans harbor ships of fifty feet depth?

Not long since I crossed the river at New Orleans a mile above Canal street, to "Harvey's Canal." The mile-wide, muddy, turbid stream was moving to the gulf at about the rate of three miles down a slope of about seventeen feet in going to the gulf, at the river's mouth, 120 miles distant. I landed at Harvey's canal-dock, which is not yet opened to the Mississippi river on its north end, by some few rods. I walked south for less than 400 feet, when, down there in the canal, I saw gulf water just tweive feet lower than the river, only a few rods north of where I stood. You ask why don,t they cut the bank two miles wide and lifteen feet deep, straight to the guif, only fifty-five miles south, and thereby drain the flood waters of the river. and so increase the outflow that the bottom of the river will deepen up to its rocky bottom or shoals? Well, now, ancient citizen, you have me, sure. Why don't they?

But, now, while this could be done, there perhaps is a better place. It is

Bismarck's Dream.

Are Austria and Russia working together for England's humiliations with eastern war factics. Besides, The report that these great powers they were natives, and could "have come to an understanding about stand the terrible" climate better the Orient," must be classed among than we. the many statements of the day that are important if true. Austria has through them till we reached the resnever been friendly to Russia. She has always stood opposed to Russia's horrible resting-place for nearly a ambition in the direction of Constanti- month. Men and women were there nople. During the past decade a dip- already. The place was ill-adapted lomatic controversy between Vienna for a barricade, but they had made it and St. Petersburg has gone on almost | comparatively secure for so long as without intermission. Yet it is as- the ammunition held out. Day after serted that the most amicable relations day passed away, and watchful now exist between the two governments.

Ministerial officials of Austria are inet became alarmed at this hostile blacks or a possible assault on our endemonstration from an unexpected feebled garrison. quarter.

Turkey from the powers of Europe, - Cincinnali Times-Star.

The Missouri Mule,

"It's rather strange," olserved passenger from Pittsburg, "that England should send clear over to Missouri to buy mules for use in the Soudan. wonder what that's for?"

"Tactics, my dear sir, tactler," replied a military looking man; "England's policy in Egypt is to get up close to the enemy and then turn tail as I reretreat slowly and in good order. Here is where the mule is expected to get in his work."-Chicago Herald.

Careless or fraudulent placing of railway properties in the hands of courts should re ceive a check .- Railway Review.

"Well, we managed to fight our way idency, where we found a weary and sentries, carefully saving their powder and bullets, would only use them to pick off some too zealous Sepoy who claiming for Franz Joseph all the seemed to be inclined to creep too credit of having effected a settlement near to our barricades. At night we of the Anglo-Russian dispute. Eng- would count our dead-for the privasay, because Austria interposed at some nearly every day-and burned Constantinople to prevent the conclu- them in the yard as far from the buildsion of an Anglo-Parkish convention ing as possible. And each night spewhich would open the Dardanelles to cial precaution was taken to guard English war ships. The British cab- against the expected incendiary of the

"I think I will never forget the joy If Austria's attitude is not misrep- with which we poor, starving, besieged resented, perhaps we see the beginning folk heard the distant sounds of the of a movement for the realization of Highland bagpipes, nor the shout Bismarck's dream, which eliminates which burst upon the pestilence-thickened air when the British red-coats extends Austrian rule to the Bosphor- rushed along through the streets of us, and annexes part of the German Lucknow yelling with the rage of provinces of Austria to the German avengers, and released us from our empire. For Russian consent to this prison. I seem to have gotten mixed per hour, and, when full, it has to run grand scheme, Austria, with the con- up somewhere there, and I guess nearsent and support of Bismarck, could ly all of us did, for we were half mad afford to favor Russia's plan of reach- with starvation and constant watching selt water by way of Afghanistan. ing. Anyhow, I was taken to Calcutta to recuperate my health, and as the mutiny was suppresed shortly after that, and I was only a volunteer. I thought i'd had enough of soldiering for a time, and gave up the army. I went to Bombay when my health was better and romained in business for some time, but I had a reaming spirit and had to take to my old calling-the sea-again at the end of about a year." Mr. Dockrey, in answer to a ques-

tion if he considered the sea his profession, said: "No, sir. I am by profession a eler-gyman. I have beet so much on the

sea, though, that perhaps I know more of it than anything else.

"Do you remember how you came bere?'

chine:" it was of his construction: he the perils of travel and the variations had selected every cog and pinion of it; and had tested its efficiency, both in parts and as a whole .- Archibala Forbes, in The English Illustrated Magazine for May.

Must Be Enforced.

Abraham Stockton, who, during many years, lived in the southern part of Arkansaw, was, in honor to his great learning and also to the fact that he had once killed a mad dog, elected justice of the peace. The people were very anxious to see a case taken before the old man, for every man knew that Stockton's opinion would be one which the supreme court could not reverse. The opportunity came. A man named Eckford sued Mr. Chelsey, The litigation grew out of a dispute concerning the ownership of a lot of sheep. A jury was empaneled, the evidence was taken and the lawyers made their speeches. The verdict of the jury declared that the sheep should be equally divided. Before discharg-

ing the jury, the magistrate said : "Gentlemen, you've did your duty, but you ain't made no provisions fur the cost in this thing. The constitution of the United States says that when jurvmen make sich a oversight. the judge shall take the matter into his own hands. Gentlemen, I'll charge you two dollars a piece. I have heard a heap o' people talk about the judge's charge to the jury, an' I reckon some o' you will talk about this one, but if you say anything outen the way, I'll whale the whole kit and bilin' o' yer." "Your honor," said a lawyer, "you

can't make the jury pay-"Can't I? Wall, now it's funny if we don't. They don't git a bite to eat till the thing's settled. Boys, git your pops an' keep your eyes on the The laws of this state have got ury. to be enforced."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Aristocracy in the Old South.

If wealth is measured by net income, there never was much wealth in the South. The very nature of the property forbade it-consuming its own production. But if the number of slaves is taken as the standard of wealth, then where there was one man owning 500 there were 50,0% who did not own 100, and in that ratio, clear on through the negro population, still leaving thousands owning none.

Be that as it may, wealth was not the standard of the best society. If there was any undeviating rule it was family lineage, even while the best old families possesed the large proportion of the aggregate wealth though to no large extent individually. In other words, family lineage, when supplemented by dignity and good conduct, was always a passport into the best society, whether with or without property, while those without this tincage were never excluded who possessed other qualifications. There were but few formalities of any sort, and social intercourse was at all times natural and easy. This is a simple and true statment of facts, yet they have been loaded down with every possible caricature .- Mrs. Fal coner in the Current.

sidered, the intending purchaser must not be surprised if he finds himself asked sixpence for an animal that cost the first dealer a shilling for a couple of hundred. Many die on the voyage and many in the short time they remain with the importer, and though in theory the select leech will stand an extreme heat or cold, many of the five-and-twenties and fifties ordered by the chemist, carefully treated as they are, do not live to fulfill what seems to be the sole reason of their existence-that of drawing blood. The leech should never properly be applied more than once, and can be applied anywhere. It fills in about a quarter of an hour, and will absorb altogether from forty to eighty-five grains of blood, or in all about half an ounce. There is an ingenious instrument known as the artificial leech. once occasionally used, but now scarcely ever met with. It consists of a small, sharp steel cylinder worked by a spring, with which a circular incision is made, and with an interior glass cylinder capable of being exhausted by a piston worked by a screw. It is not a good instrument, and is, as we say, not used now. There is a specimen to be seen in the museum of the College of Surgeons among the "Surgical Instrument Series. In England there is a less powerful species commonly found, though now never used. It is known as the horse leech, from its habits of attacking the membranes lining the mouth and nostrils of animals drinking at the pools it haunts. It is in its way venomous, and, when applied to the human subject, inflammation, leading to erysipelas, has been known to follow its bite. There must be something in our waters unfavorable to the growth and culture of the parasite, for not only is the indigenous leech useless, and indeed harmful, but the foreign specinens which efforts have been made to acclimatize have never come to any good. Thirty years ago a prominent English firm projected and founded a farm at Norwood for the breeding and cultivation of the Turkish and Hungarian leech, but, either from ignorance of treatment or changefulness of climate, they all sickened and died, and the scheme collapsed .- Cornhil Magazine.

wholesale druggist they pass again to

the chemist and apothecary, and when

of climate they go through are con-

Jay Gould's Abstemious Habits.

Any wide-awake newspaper man, whose duty it has been to report public banquets, and who has in the discharge of his duty taken the trouble to keep an eye on Jay Gould at such of the ban quets as the mony king has attended, must have noticed how sparingly he eats. He leaves many of the daintiest dishes untouched, and contents himself with soup, a piece of roast or a bit of game, and a glass of claret. I am told that he lives equally plain at home. "Complex dishes muddle the brain," he says, "and I have to keep my brain clear." There are a good many speculators who wish he ate more heartily. - New York Cor. Chicago Berald.