# Albauy Register. COLL. VAN CLEVE. ALBANY, - - · OREGON.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING. MECHANICAL VIRRATION

The tendency of mechanical vibration to retard rusting is exemplified in the condition of two lines of railway leading out of Burrachee, an important port of British India, on the Arabian sea. One of these lines, the Scinde railway, has been worked daily since its construction, fifteen years ago, and has rusted away but little; the other, a line about two miles long leading to the mouth of the Biver Indus, was built at the same time, but has hardly ever been used, and the oxidation of the rails has been extremely rapid.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS. The theories of steam boiler explosions are thoroughly discussed in an able paper on the subject recently published by Dr. Ferdinand Fischer in Germany. After a careful consideration of the various causes of explosion, he pronounces boiler deposits and incrustations the worst enemies of steam industry.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL. It really seems possible that the much talked of tunnel between England and France may become a reality. At least the thing is to be tried. Two companies don Times respecting a letter addressed are to be formed-one French, one En- by Dr. Phipson to a French journal, exglish, each with a capital of £400,000- pressing the opinion that the recent transfor the purpose of making an experi- it of observations are useless because mental tunnel is to be done by a machine first determined very exactly. This Magellan, an unlimited supply of good invented by Mr. Bruton, which will cut would be about a three hundred thou-invented by Mr. Bruton, which will cut would be about a three hundred thou-coal in that locality is a matter of very Moore, Hill, Weaver, Cooper, etc. In hour. Thus, in two years, the experi- length of the year would have been mental tunnel could be completed and in changed by about a two hundred thoufour more years trains would be running sandth part-that is by about two minthrough it. The tannel will be twenty- utes and a half. Now, it is known that eight miles long, for its approaches on the Chaldean sidereal year, probably each side must be four miles from the far more ancient than the above reasonshores of the channel, in order to obtain ing assumes, contained 365 days 6 hours a practicable grade. It will run fifty and 11 minutes, being not quite two minyards below the bottom of the sea; that utes too great. The sun's distance is to say, it will be 330 feet below the sur- might, therefore, be diminished by about face of the earth. A NEW AND POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE.

ply render the access of fresh air more brother. urgent and essential. It also enables the patient to take stimulants more easily,

when essential. ASTRONOMY.

# SOLAR RADIATION.

A series of valuable observations on solar radiation in Great Britain has been made during the past five years by Mr. F. W. Stow and a number of his friends, The results show a difference in the power of the sun's rays inland and on the sea-shore. Near the ocean their power seems to be diminished by the excess of vapor in the atmosphere.

VENUS' ATMOSPHERE. The atmosphere of the planet Venu

was distinctly visible during the recent transit, and was seen by the astronomical party stationed near Thebes, in Egypt, as a pale white circle around a part of the planet's edge, totally different from the brilliant sunlight. "The general remark," says one of the observers, "was that it reminded us of moonlight." It is the opinion of many astronomers that the atmosphere surrounding Venus is much deeper than the atmosphere of the earth.

IS THE EARTH APPROACHING THE SUN. Mr. R. A. Proctor, writing to the Lonment. The English company is to start the earth is continually drawing nearer locality known as Capt. Corey's Ranch, from Dover and is to make a small tun- to the sun, observes that it would be near the Chilian colony of Punta Arenas, nel, eight feet in diameter, half way something beyond a joke if Dr. Phipson in latitude 53 degrees 9 minutes south across the channel. The French com- were right, and therefore it may be as and longitude 73 degrees 13 minutes pany, starting from Calais, is to do the well to point out that, while during the west. The property referred to has been name thing, meeting their English con- last century there has been uncertainty granted by the Chilian government to freres in the centre of the channel; and about the sun's distance, even to the ex- three French explorers, Messrs. Bouthen, if this experiment succeeds, the tent of millions of miles, astronomers are quet, Derue and Suzainnecourt. There tunnel is to be enlarged so as to admit absolutely certain that the distance had are three distinct beds of coal, of which of the passage of railway trains. The not varied by a hundred, or even by ten one is about 300 above the level of the depth of the water in the channel is no- miles, during that time. If the earth sea, of a minimum thickness of about 64 where greater than 180 feet; it is be- had, as has been stated, drawn nearer by feet. The second is from five to six feet lieved that the ground underneath is a one-thirtieth of her former distance, the in thickness, and is about 170 feet above smooth, unbroken bed of chalk. Should length of the year would have changed the first. - The third is 130 feet above the this bed be broken by any very deep by one-twentieth of its former length, or second, with a thickness of 16 feet, difissure, it might be impossible to make by eighteen days. A change of only ten vided into three nearly square layers, and the tunnel. But very careful soundings miles in the last 100 years would corre- separated by thin strata of slate. In have made it almost certain that no such spond to a change of more than 300 view of the large number of steam vesfissure exists. The boring of the experi- miles since the length of the year was sels annually traversing the Straits of eight miles per century. But in reality

we have no evidence in support of such A NEW AND POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE. The account of trials of vigorite, a a theory, seeing that the Chaldeans pro-winter-eggs are ed such a value for the

in bed by artificial means, the free character of the natives, and on their breathing of pure, fresh air will at all language, which belongs to the Baytu times keep up the natural animal heat. group. It is notable that the children syrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks,

THE LYBIAN DESERT. At a recent meeting of the Munich population, all clamoring for a name. Academy of Science, it was stated that oases of the Nile valley.

#### GEOLOGY EARTHQUAKES AND MAGNETIC DISTUR

ANCES. Mr. Lamont, Director of the Observe tory at Munich, says that many cases as known where magnetic disturbances coincide with earthquakes, and states that, on April 18, he by chance saw the needle of the declination instrument receive a sudden jerk, the oscillations continuing for some time. After some days he received news that violent oscillations of the needle had been observed in Parms, and subsequent computations showed that the movement hadbegun at the same moment in Parms and in Munich; while, later still, reports were received of a violent earthquake occuring simultaneously in Greece.

COAL IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. An important discovery, if correctly epresented, has lately been made in the opening of a rich coal mine in the southern part of Patagonia, near Brunswick Island, in the Straits of Magellan, in the

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY. M. Sars, son of the late distinguished Prof. Michael Sars, has recently com tributed an interesting discovery to logical science. It is the occur a dimorphic form, with alter generation, in a fresh-water tomostracan, a species of The young born from the mer-eggs attain their full any metamorphis; but served that the young

NAMES

by the numerous hosts of increasing vidual.

The Romans made some advancement the desert of Lybia would prove a van- in names, and gave to their commonable health resort. During the months wealth a division into clans or gentes. of January, February and March, Pr.f. The gens were then divided into families, Zittel made a series of experiments by and the families into individuals, each which he found that the air of this local- of whom had three names : the prenoity contains more ozone than that of the men, or first name, which marked the individual ; the nomen, or middle name. which marked the gens, and the cognomen, the family. Military successes added an agnomen, in honor of conquest. The ninth day after a child's birth was celebrated by name and a feast which the Romans called Nominalia. The Greeks used the tenth day. and offered sacrifices to their gods. Pythagoras noted the success of men according to fate, genius, and name. Plato and Tacitus also believed in a prosperous name.

> Our surnames are modern. The pagan converts to Christianity dropped their Pagan for Bible names, and whole companies of Marys, Marthas, Johns and Peters were baptized at once. From this we can readily see the confusion of generality when one particular John felt a very particular preference for his particular lady Mary love, and called to see her at the house of many other Marys. The distinction necessary was found in a nickname suggested by the occupation of the individual.

For several centuries little is known about surnames. Some date their origin from the Norman conquest, a plausibility to American aristocrats, who seem satisfied if their stock and "family' goes as far back as William the Conqueror, or even a taint and discolor of "blood" be traced in that English channel which William crossed. Camden dates surnames in France A. D. 1000; in England, 1066, a little before Edward the Confessor. In Wales surnames were used some time after that. Surname is from the French sur nom. and Latin super, because at first the surname was written over the given name.

The Saxons made their surnames by adding "ing" to the father's name, as Whiting, Browning ; also from place of the eleventh century the Normans began

Anglo-Saxon-Smitan, to smite, Among

the Highland clans the Smith ranked

third from the chief, because his employ

included wood, metals, and all mechani

cal work, hence the importance and fre-

ple Smithopolis Magna.

to transm

which must have been somewhat queer. BRASSER'S SON CLAUDIUS. The ancient Hebrews, Egyptians, As- The incident is one of the most remark-In typhus fever, complications of all are placed under care, not of their father all used one name for each individual. and if that boy is not always thankful able in the history of somnambulism ; kinds, of the lungs or other organs, sim- and mother, but of the mother's eldest Nor did the rich recesses of the name- that he struck a snow drift instead of a mine yield its treasures till broken into rail fence, he'll be an irreligious indi-

EATING STRANGE FOOD.

Man is unfortunate enough to be an omniverous animal, and has at various a neighbor's boy to stay all night with periods and in various countries connumed almost everything that grows, swims, flies, runs, or crawls. More than this, he has eaten, under certain conditions, mineral matter-the clay eaters of South America having found great com- neighbor's boy had a mask in his pocket. fort in the constitution of an unctuous earth. He has ransacked the sea for ali- prayers like good boys and then jump ment. The whale has yielded up his highly carbonized carcass to the Esquimaux, as the dugong and manatee have furnished forth bacon for him who dwells under the equator. The Gaucho of the pampas finds that life in the saddle can best be sustained by the consumption of vast quantities of beef, without bread or green vegetables, and only occasionally supplemented by a few beans ; while in similar latitudes the South Sea Islander has maintained a healthy and happy existence on fish, roots and vegetables. varied only by an occasional treat of that famous viand known to the Maori as "long pig"-a dish requiring especial steaming and most careful cookery on account of its extraordinary toughness. The inhabitants of the Maldive Islands. making cocoanuts and fish the base of most of their dishes, live well upon that simple diet ; while the primeval Sand-

wich Islander - incontaminated by the civilizing influence of runaway sailorsate his bread fruit, drank his "sva," and was happy. The North American Indian of the prairies rejoices in buffalo hump, the trapper enjoys his beaver tail, the Mexican revels in tortillas and frijoles. and the humble "Digger" makes his meal on acorns, roots, and the grubs of various insects. On the opposite side of the Pacific the Celestial race, abundantly provided with wholesome and excellent food, consume rats and hairless dogscarefully fed and fattened like turkeyssea slugs and sharks' fins. Birds'-nest soup is good enough in its way, but the merit of stewed rat is less easy to com prehend, A prejudice has prevailed in

favor of plain, wholesome food - fish. fowl, or the flesh of oxen, sheep, deer and pigs ; but sieges have developed a curious elasticity in the European palate. As at the famous siege of Vienna the "harmless, necessary cat" was consigned four times, upset a chair, and reached the jaded omnibus horse and patient an old army musket.

donkey during the siege of Paris find "Now, then, for blood!" he continheir way to the table of the epicure. ued, as he advanced to the window and t this latter movement in favor of un- lifted the curtain. viands was not due entirely to the

The man was there, face close to the ties of the Franco-German war, glass, and he had such a malignant extiment had long been nourished pression of countenance that Brasser mands of advanced philosophie jumped back with a cry of alarm. tauch flesh which had been "Kill him! Shoot him down, you

to the catsmeat barrow might old noodle-head !" screamed the

ordinary baggage, and it could then be carried either by express or as valuable Disturbing the Old Folks- & Good Shot-Smashing Glass and Arouising a Policefreight. The action of the passenger in delivering it to the company as ordinary personal baggage was in effect a species Mr. Brasser, who lives on Ninth of legal fraud, and for this reason the avenue, has a son about twelve years company was relieved from all responsibility in the matter.

ing this boy received permission to allow

The Fun He Made for a Neighbor's Boy-

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

old named Claudius, and the other even-

him. The old people sleep down stairs

in the sitting-room, and the boys were

put into a room directly above. When

they went up to the bed Claudius had

the clothes-line under his coat, and the

into bed and tell bear stories, but as

soon as the door was locked the Brasser

"You'll see more fun around here to-

From a closet they brought out a cast-

hight than would lie on a ten-acre lot !"

mask and an old straw-hat on for a head.

image was lowered down in front of the

sitting-room window, lifted up and down

once or twice, and old Brasser was heard

to leap out of bed with a great jar. He

was just beginning to doze when he

heard sounds under his window, and his

wife suggested that it was a cow in the

yard. He got up, pulled the curtain

away, and as he beheld a man standing

"Great bottles ! but it's a robber !"

"Theodorius Brasser, are you a fool !"

creamed the wife as he monopolized all

"Be quite, you old jade, you !" h

"Don't you call me a jade !" she re-

plied, reaching over and trying to find

his hair. "Git up and git the gun and

"Git up, you old coward." she

napped. "I'll never live with you an-

Brasser turned up the lamp, sat up in

"Mercy on me ! git up !" yelled the

wife as the straw man was knocked against

"I'll blow his head off as clean

milk !" said Brasser in a loud voice as he

got up. He struck the stove three or

whispered ; " perhaps he'll go away !"

the bedclothes to cover up his head.

there he shouted out :

and he jumped into bed.

blow his head off !"

bed, and cried out :

the window.

" Is that you, boys?"

"Oh, you do it !"

other day if you don't do it !"

The

clothes-line around the "man."

boy remarked :

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. England approves the compulsory education she has recently attained, although many among the parents and employers of the children endeavor to evade it. France is contemplating a similar step ; Italy has moved toward it ; Spain debated it ; and Germany sought They didn't kneel down and say their to perfect a system that was very complete before. In this country Pennsylvania insists more strenuously on the education of all ; New York has made education compulsory, and found the need for new school-houses, and some of the Southern States are introducing the precedent. The Legislatures of Illinois off suit of Brasser's clothes, stuffed them and Indiana are debating the same queswith whatever came handy, tied the tion, and those formerly unaware of the arguments in its behalf are shaken by and while one boy was carefully raising finding how strong they are. It cannot the window the other was tying the be said that there has ever been any want of interest in the subject in the older States. They have realized the necessity of general education for political, industrial, moral and every use. The interest has not extended as it should have done in some new States, and has been balked in not a few of the older. Facts show that the remedy is being applied on no mean scale, and we may well hope that our records of illiteracy will be reduced everywhere, and that the benefits of this reduction will be as wide.

> ly felt. THE SHAR'S STRONG BOX.

The strong box of the Shah of Persia consists of a small room 20x14 feet. Here, spread upon carpets, lie jewels valued at £7,000,000. Chief among them is the Kaianian crown, shaped like a flower pot, and topped by an uncut ruby as large as a hen's egg, and supposed to have come from Siam. Near the crown are two lambskin caps adorned with splendid aigrettes of diamonds, and before them lie trays of pearl, ruby and emerald necklaces, and hundreds of rings. A Mr. Eastwick, who is reported to have been allowed to examine the collection, states that conspicuous among the gauntlets and belts covered with pearls and diamonds is the Kaianian belt, about a foot deep, weighing perhaps. eighteen pounds, and one complete mass of pearls, diamonds, emeralds and rubies. One or two scabbards of swords are said to the kitchen as a "roof hare," so did behind the foot of the bed and drew out to be worth a quarter of a million each. There is also the fraest turquoise in the world, three or four inches long, and without a flaw : and an emerald as big as a walnut, covered with the names of Kings who have possessed it.

CATTLE IN CENTRAL AFRICA. The Baris of Central Africa own immense herds of cattle, but will suffer prolonged abstinence from meat rather than ce one of their anir

from the cows, blood from the bullocks

bling the black-pudding eaten through-

out Europe. Bruce describes, in his

African travels, a cruel operation which

he once witnessed, by which a steak was

cut from the hind-quarters of a cow driven

by the natives. The Baris are in the

habit of practicing vivisection upon their

cattle, removing the hump which grows

upon their backs, and which is the most

delicate portion of the beeve. After

each removal a new hump grows again,

Thus the operation may be several times.

repeated upon the same creature, and

thereby its owner enjoys an occasional

feast of juicy steak, and still retain a liv-

MR. F. SEYMOUR HAYDEN, in a letter

to the London Times, meets the objec-

ing spring to draw from.

overed explosive, at Stockholm, states that a charge of about eight year as would make their "saros" conounces, made up in five cartridges, and tain an exact number of hours. Considdeposited in an excavation, raised a block ering that astronomers will be well satisof stone of 163 cubic feet. It would have fied if they can determine the sun's distaken over fourteen ounces of dynamite tance within 100,000 miles, it is clear, to have produced the same effect.

### MEDICINE.

DANGERS OF RUBY-COLORED MERINO. A case of poisoning by arsenious acid to the sun, is not a very important point contained in a ruby-colored merino frock in the inquiry. has recently occurred in England. The poison was associated with the coloring matter, which was believed to be coralline, a substance derived from coal-tar. and perfectly harmless when thoroughly freed from impurities. This coloring matter should not be used a dye-stuff ex-

## MANUFACTURE OF ARSENIC.

The quantity of arsenic annually produced in England is upward of five thousand tons, and more than one-third of the entire product comes from a single locality-the Devon Great Consols Mine. The white arsenic of commerce is manufactured by roasting in a current of hot air the arsenical minerals taken from the mine. At the time of the recent inspection by the official commissioners, they saw stored in the warehouse of this mine a quantity of the poison believed to be sufficient to kill every animal on the face of the earth, and enough to destroy hundreds of thousands of human beings is sold there every month. It is very difficult to prevent the poisoning of the streams in the neighborhood of such mines and manufactories.

TAR AS A DRESSING FOR WOUNDS. A memoir on the use of Norwegian tar as a dressing for wounds, has been presented to the French Academy by M. Sarazin, who mentions a number of cases. in which the treatment has been success fully adopted. A dressing of fine powdered charcoal is also said to have been used with favorable results.

#### FRESH AIR IN TYPHOID FEVER

insued a pamp several remarkable cures of typhoid fewar. The doctor regards the disease as a in which they settled themselves. But trunk of an oak tree into lengths for sort of paralysis or asphynia of all the they also called themselves Pai U-tah-ats, staves, was attacked by a panther, which a poisonous atmosphere, emanating either from a typhoid patient or from large section of country. Several of but his strength and pluck were equal to some other morbid source. By his ex- these tribes have numerous names, and the occasion. He seized the panther by periments he has mactically demon- in this way the number of individual the throat, and, though fearfully torn rived from the use of open air in treating the fever. Moreover, he declares that there is absolute immunity from contegion in the open air. The cures which

medy, either in dansers from other from the west coast of Africa by Mr. R. ble paper, bright and newsy, and with a C. Phillips. These extracts afford infor-

are provided with a Mr. Proctor says, that the maximum, change of distance we can admit, by which 1,000,000 years would be required to bring the earth 100,000 miles nearer

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN NAMES.

A member of Major Powell's expedition, which has been engaged in the the typhoon was accompanied by a slight married, hung, day after day. Oh, why government survey of the Territories, shock of earthquake. If the conjecture did he escape that celebrated Indian furnishes some interesting notes should be verified, and it becomes cer- hatchet? Who does not know John cept when the absence of poisonous of the discoveries made in the tain that such a shock actually took Smith? No one better than that man in properties has been demonstrated by origin of Indian names. It seems that place, the fact will strongly tend to con- a crowded house who, wanting a seat, each tribe or primary organization of firm the opinion of Sir, Charles Lyell cried out-"John Smith's house is on Indians, rarely including two hundred that physical disturbances within the fire," and was the recipient of two-thirds souls, is, in obedience to the traditional crust of the earth are largely influenced of the emptied seats ! Smith is from laws of these people, attached to some by the atmospheric pressure above it.

well-defined territory or district, and the tribe takes the name of such district. Thus the U-in-tats, known to white men as a branch of the Utes, belonged to the Uintah Valley. U-imp is the name for pine; too-meap, for land or country; table, nervous, excitable people will U-im-too-meap, pine land; but this has been contracted to U-in-tah, and the tribe inhabiting the valley were called U-in-tats. The origin of the term Ute is as fol-

lows: U is the term signifying arrow; U-too-meap, arrow land. The region of heights; hence the Professor's conclucountry bordering on Utah Lake is called sions. U-too-meap because of the great number of reeds growing there, from which their

arrow-shafts were made. The tribe formerly inhabiting Utah Valley was called

U-tah-ats, which has been corrupted into the term Ute by the white people of the country. The name U-ta-ats belonged only to a small tribe living in the vicinity of the lake, but it has been extended so as to include the greater part of the Indians of Utah and Colorado. Another general name used by white men is Piutes. A tribe of U-tah-ats being defeated and driven away by a stronger Dr. Hampton, of Paris, has lately tribe, who occupied their country and hlet containing a history of took their name, were obliged to take a new name corresponding to the new home

Pintes is now applied to the Indians of a his assistant being temporarily absentated that great advantage is to be de- tribes has probably been much over- by the animal's claws, he crushed it

## THE CONGO NEGROES.

A paper recently communicated by hurt that he had to be carried home, but Mr. Watson Smith to the Literary and the reports are ascribed mainly to the free dimission of out-door air to the patient's some interesting particulars respecting bed mon He argues that the patient the negroes of the neighborhood of auspices of C. E. A. McGready, late edicannot suffer from the application of this Congo, obtained from letters sent home tor of the News, is out, and is an admira-

ere. If the patient is kept warm mation on the trade of the coast, on the always was a lucky town.

organs wholly wanting simple cyclopean eye young persists, hovey METEORO CLOCES STOPPEO The details of the ver Hong Kong in Septemb many facts of scientific inter them is the simultaneous story or seven pendulum clocks, short

2 o'clock in the morning, the time the storm was at its height. This ind cates that the most violent burst of wind

which occurred in the whole course of he daily are the provide born, buried,

SEA AND MOUNTAIN AIR. Prof. Bereke, of Marburg, has con cluded, from investigations with regard to the comparative influence of sea and mountain air on the system, that irriderive benefit from the mountain air; while persons with good digestion, who are suffering from overwork, will be improved by a sojourn at the sea-side. Bodies part with their heat more rapidly

on the sea-coast than on the mountain

#### THE EQUINOCTIAL.

To an observer at the North Pole the equinoctial would be a great circle in the heavens, exactly coincident with the horizon. To an observer in 45 degrees north latitude the equinoctial would appear an arch in the heavens, 45 degrees above his horizon directly south, and coincident with his horizon at the east and west points. To an observer at the equator the equinoctial would appear a straight line, cutting the east and west points of the horizon, and passing through the zenith.

JAMES DOUGALL, a boatman and lumstions, occasioned by breathing or true U-tah-ats. The corrupted name sprang upon him. Dougall was alonedown in the snow, broke its back, and choked it to death. He was so badly his wounds were not dangerous.

> THE Danburian, issued under th Danbury in a drift, and being young, he did not

isly have been eaten by man

WSPAPER WRITERS The inner lives of these per- he made a leap at Brasser. re, to the mass of people, mere rs of conjecture, as opportunities ho !- perlice !" roared the old man.

social enjoyment with the outside and they are rarely intimate with any up and down, and she yelled : except their fellows. It may be supposed that the life they lead is one of

They work perseveringly while others iron stove with the poker. sleep-their work being by no means confined within the circumscribed ortho- shrieked the old woman, recovering from dox rule of eight hours. Their minds her desire to faint.

are busy from getting up to lying down. with the details of their profession. On from the boys up stairs, and while one the other hand, regulated by the laws of continued to shout, the other drew the demand and supply, their pay is far from man up, tore him limb from limb, and commensurate with the labor they per- secreted the pieces.

ments run from grave to gay, from lively and said to Mr. Brasser : to severe. As might be naturally expected, there being much competition, cuser."

grounded charge against the fraternity. dangerous acts at times without fatal re- It is the way of the world, no doubt, but

out on the platform, stepped carelessly in maintaining the equity of their moral off. No sooner had he accomplished consciousness than newspaper writers; track, and its nearer approach showed probable, fresh recruits will be found to the missing boy. The search for him had proved unavailing simply because, at the time it was made, he was not

Sarries was telling some friends about visible. As he stepped off the train in his sleep he had been hurled into a snow wonderful parrot, hanging in a cage in the door of a store on State street. bank and had actually only awakened "Why," said he, "that parrot cries 'stop when the cold had called him to his thief' so naturally that every time I hear senses. He could remember nothing of it I always stop. Now, hang it, what are the affair save that he fell asleep in the car and awoke buried four or five feet ouy all laughing about !"

A. T. SERWART paid \$800,000 in duty analyze his sensations when awakening, last week.

"I will-by thunder ! I will !" replied of its flesh. "The sustenance which they Brasser, and he blazed away, and tore derive from their herds is limited to milk out nearly all the lower sash.

Reporter says : Every city The boys up stairs uttered a yell and and steaks cut from the hump and hindrable size contains a large num-iters who depend mainly upon window to see if the man was down. oxen are bled periodically, and the block ions to the daily press for sub- He wasn't. He stood right there, and thus obtained is made into a dish resem-"He's coming in !-perlice !-boys !-

The tattered curtain permitted Mrs. orld, with many of them, are limited, Brasser to catch sight of a man jumping

"Theodorius, I'm going to faint!" "Faint and be darned ! Boys !- persevere labor, and by no means inviting. lice !" he replied, wolloping the sheet-"Don't you dare talk that way to me!"

"Po-leece ! Po-leece !"

form. As a class, they are no better or Several neighbors were aroused, an worse than other people. They are not officer came up from the station, and a all stereotyped in the same mold, nor do search of the premises was made. Not they all run in the same groove, there so much as a track in the snow was found. being among them those whose tempera- and the officer put on an injured look

"A guilty conscience needs no a 'That's so !" chorused the indignant

neighbors as they departed. As Mr. Brasser hung a quilt before the less from these caustic critics, whom shattered window he remarked to his

Now see what an old cundurango you made of yourself !" "Don't fling any insults at me, or I'll filled in with any fragrant herbaceous choke the attenuated life out of you !" she replied.

And the boys kicked around bed, chucked each other in the ribs, and as much as the coffin would still contain cried :

"I'd rather be a boy than be Presi-

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION. An important decision, concerning the liability of railroad companies for valuables intrusted to their care as personal baggage, has been rendered by the Suthis feat than his mother, noticing his but, unfortunately, extraneous influences preme Court of Illinois in the case of absence from the train and remembering are often too great for them to resist the W. J. Carrow vs. the Michigan Central Cal., and embarked in business, and was also his peculiarity, surmised the cause temptation to deviate from that equity. Railroad Company. In this case a trunk very successful till the great fire of 1852. of his departure, and through her en- To sum up, the paths of journalism are containing jewelry and valuables to the when he lost nearly everything. He treaties the train was backed up. The full of thorns, and success, with even amount of about \$30,000 was destroyed came East, called a meeting of his credmissing boy was not discovered, how- the better class, is rare; few ever ac- by the burning of the baggage car. Suit itors, stated his case and proposed his. ever, and the mother was left at the sta- quire more than a decent competency, to recover the value of the property was discharge. The creditors were pleased tion. She had not long to wait in sor-row. A figure was seen coming up the the chances for success are in any way ment given against the company. An him a full discharge, but furnished him occupy the place of the deserters and and the judgment reversed. The court six months he was able to pay off all his held that the company's contract was for old and his new indebted

tions to burial in wooden coffins and to cremation, by suggesting that burial should be made without coffins, or that, if cases of any kind are used, they should be constructed so as not to seelude the body from the action of the earth. The process of change which, under the influence of the air or of liquids of the body. is putrefaction, becomes in dry earth an inoffensive resolution of the body into ita component parts. He suggests that if coffins are used, "they should be made of some light, permeable material, such as wicker-work, open at the top, and matters that happen to be in season. A ayer of ferns or mosses for a bed, a bundle of sweet herbs for a pillow, and after the body had been placed in it of any aromatic or flowering plant for a coverlet, such a covering, in short, as while it protected the body from the immediate pressure of the earth as effectually as the stoutest oak, would yet not. prevent its resolution."

In 1849 Mr. James F. Stuart, of New appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, with a new stock of goods. In less than the carrying of the passenger and the he entered into a land speculation which ordinary amount of personal baggage, absorbed all his business capital and and that, as no notice had been given by crippled his resources. He made a full the passenger of the valuable nature of statement to his creditors, and promised the contents of the trunk, the company's if he was ever successful he won was not bound to exercise any extra dili- up all. That time has arrived, and last gence in the care of the property. If the week he remitted the princip 1 and innotification had been given, it would terest of his indebted meas in gold. Such have been the duty of the company cases are rare, if this one is not even un-

quency of the Smiths. Some derive it from Shem ;-Shem-it, Shemidt, Smith -quite an easy declension of the very proper and most common noun Smith. there is also much professional pique On the Egyptian temple of Osiris is that and jealousy. Pulpit orators, actors, name Smith. Pharioh Smithosis, of Thebon Kings, built the celebrated temsingers, and politicians suffer more or partisan and conflicting interests buy wife: SOMNAMBULISM EXTRAORDINARY. over to raise a "whoop" of unpopulari-Somnambulists have performed many ty. This, unfortunately, is a too wellcurious feats and have accomplished

of events

sults ; but it remained for a small boy it is a weighty matter when such loose traveling from Milwankee to Minnespo- principles govern newspaper writers. lis to do, sleeping, what no one ever did The columns of the press influence, in before. The boy was a son of a Mrs. these days, the public mind for good or Wright, and, in company with his for evil more than the pulpit or stage; dent!" mother, was on a train going at the usual for, be it said, everybody reads newsparate of twenty miles an hour. After the pers, but everybody does not go to train had left a place known as Weaver church or attend the theater. Probably Station, the boy fell asleep and walked no class of men ought to be more careful