

FROM ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

London dispatch: A conference of the conservative party was held to-day. The conference was largely attended by members of both houses of commons and the house of lords. The meeting lasted half an hour. The marquis of Salisbury reached the conference promptly. In his address to the conference he dwelt on the secession from the government of Lord Randolph Churchill, which was described as a considerable loss to the party. "After marking time for a month," continued the marquis, "we have arrived at serious business."

Several members urged the government to introduce in parliament the local government bill for England, Scotland and Wales, the provisions of which should be extended to Ireland. Edward DeLisle, conservative member for Middlesex, speaking on the subject, said that as a Roman Catholic conservative he denounced the conduct of Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, Ireland, in openly encouraging the conduct of the Irish National League. He said he would like to have the archbishop tried for this conduct by a jury of Englishmen in London. This statement provoked great enthusiasm in the conference.

FAIRCHILD AGAINST THE FIELD.

Washington dispatch: Prominent officers of the treasury department regard Mr. Fairchild's chances of succeeding to the secretaryship about even with the field, and it is thought that after looking over the field the president will be influenced a great deal in making his selection by the very able manner in which Mr. Fairchild has filled the office of secretary during Mr. Manning's long absence. It can be stated on the best authority that it is not at present the intention of the president to appoint Mr. Fairchild, provided a suitable selection can be made from the west, and here is where Mr. Pendleton's name comes in. There is another matter to be considered, however, which may influence the executive, namely, Assistant Secretary Fairchild accepted the office he now occupies upon invitation from Mr. Manning to assume control of certain branches of the department. In other words, to be secretary of the treasury, so far as revenue and custom matters were concerned. If this power is taken away from the secretary, it is not likely that he will feel it incumbent upon himself to resign the office he now holds. Being thoroughly familiar with the department and in every way capable of administering its duties there appear to be good reasons for placing Mr. Fairchild against the field.

CAPTURED IN CANADA.

A Boston Embroider Brought Back From Dominion. Boston special: William P. Spear, clerk for R. H. White & Co., left Boston for Montreal on December 24, 1888, carrying \$4,500 with him. He obtained the money by holding back silver certificates obtained in exchange for silver at the United States sub-treasury. Spear and his family took rooms on St. Catherine street, whither he was traced by an agent of Wight & Wood, of this city. This agent told Spear he was selling American cigars smuggled to Canada, and wanted a partner during the carnival week. They ran a booth near the toboggan slide. Then Spear was told that in order to get any more cigars he must see the "boss smuggler" who did not dare to enter Canada for fear of arrest. The ex-claimer fell into the trap, and accompanied the detective on a sleigh ride. He was taken across the line to St. Albans, Vt. Spear and the agent were sitting down to dinner at a hotel when Detective Wood entered. "Here is my boss," said the detective as Wood entered the room. "I am glad to see you," said Spear, recognizing him at once, and sinking back much overcome into the chair from which he had just risen. Finding that the detective caught Spear made no resistance, and agreed to come to Boston without the governor's requisition. He was arraigned before the municipal court yesterday, and pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement.

THE TREASURY SECRETARSHIP.

Washington special: There continues to be a great deal of speculation as to who will succeed Mr. Manning as secretary of the treasury. Further than the belief that Assistant Secretary Fairchild will be chosen nothing is definite in public opinion. Something is thought that the visit of ex-Mayor Grace has something to do with the secretaryship. Though not necessary in view of his own possible appointment, it is believed that the name of some one will be sent to the senate this week. Still it is thought that the president has not yet himself decided whom he will select. Col. Lamont is quoted as saying that the position has not yet been offered to anybody and that the president has not yet settled the matter in his own mind. Secretary Whitney was clearing up the work on his table this afternoon. When asked what the prospect was for a successor to Mr. Manning, he said: "That is too much for me to answer. But you may rest assured that I will not exchange my present position for the treasury portfolio. I have all that I can attend to now and do not care to assume more when more to be done for the position of secretary of the treasury is not a secure by any means. Nothing whatever has been given me as to any future colleague at the cabinet table and I want to stay where I am."

MORE BONDS CALLED FOR.

Washington dispatch: The acting secretary of the treasury this afternoon issued a call for \$10,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds. The bonds will mature April 3. The following is the description of the bonds called: 3 per cent bonds issued under act of congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: \$50, original number 24 to 59, both inclusive; \$100, original number 60 to 374, both inclusive; \$500, original number 159 to 162, both inclusive, and original number 4235 to 4236, both inclusive; \$1,000, original number 1222 to 1320, both inclusive; \$10,000, original number 2886 to 3958, both inclusive. Total, \$10,077,500. Parties holding the bonds called by this circular can obtain immediate payment with interest to date of presentation by requesting the same in the letter forwarding the bonds for redemption.

THE CROW INDIANS.

A Memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Montana.

Washington dispatch: Mr. Toole presented a memorial of the legislative assembly of Montana, concerning the Crow Indians, as follows: Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives, composing the legislative assembly of the territory of Montana, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the honorable commissioners, J. V. Wright, J. W. Daniels, and C. F. Larabee, appointed by the honorable secretary of the interior to negotiate and treat with the various tribes of Indians of Northern Montana, under provisions of an act of congress entitled, "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1880, have, as your memorialists believe, performed their duties with much success and are about to depart from Montana. That as your memorialists believe, it was the intent of said act to include the Crow Indians situated south of the Yellowstone river in Montana among the tribes to be treated with by said commissioners, on the subjects mentioned therein, but by a strict construction thereof said commissioners feel unauthorized to treat with said tribe. That by the allotment of lands in severalty to said Crow Indians, a large tract of their reservation lying west of the Big Horn river, comprising agricultural, grazing and mineral lands, is wholly unnecessary for the use of said tribe, and should be open to settlement by citizens of the United States. Wherefore your memorialists urgently pray that your honorable bodies enact such measures as necessary to enable said commissioners to treat and negotiate with the said Crow Indians before leaving Montana.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Illinois G. A. R. adopted resolutions sharply censuring Cleveland for vetoing the dependent pension bill, and adopted resolutions eulogistic of Gen. Logan. Opposition election-placards in Berlin announce that the government contemplates suspension of universal suffrage and suspension of the constitution, in case it passes a majority in the new Reichstag. If pending negotiations fail, Russia will occupy Bulgaria, with Germany's aid and Austria's consent. A labor convention will be held in Cincinnati, for the formation of a new political party devoted to laboringmen's interests. The South Carolina senate passed a resolution sanctioning popular vote on prohibition and the question will be voted upon in November, 1888. The senate passed the bill increasing the naval establishment. Judge Thomas M. Joseph, of Galveston, treasurer of the grand lodge of Texas Odd Fellows, is \$23,000 short and 70 years of age.

POOR PROSPECTS FOR PASSAGE.

The Outlook for the Pre-emption, Timber Culture and Desert Land Act. Washington special: There is very little likelihood of the passage of the bill to repeal the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land act. The two houses are widely apart. The chief point of difference is on the eighth section, which the senate added to the bill which provides that when an entry is cancelled by the commissioner of the land office the entryman shall have redress in civil courts. For some unexplained reason Cobb and Payson are much opposed to this, although it would seem to be only justice that the complainant should have a chance to be heard by a court of competent jurisdiction. Major Straut, of Minnesota, who is the principal opponent on the committee to the house bill, said tonight that the senate will never recede from its position so long as Cobb remains one of the conferees. He thought if some one else less objectionable than Cobb should be substituted there would be a good prospect of reaching an agreement. The speaker is not disposed to substitute any one and the bill will probably fail. Representative Hugh Price, of Wisconsin, the young man who is serving out the unexpired term of his father, has very broad views on this subject. He says he has had experience in this matter, and that he has yet to find the first case of fraud under the pre-emption laws in any of the agricultural districts. He is willing that the act should be repealed, but he cannot see how it is going to protect the public domain from fraud. He says that the bill remains as it is, as there is as much chance for fraud under one as the other. The bill is of great importance wherever the United States has land subject to entry, but it is now practically hopeless to try to reach an agreement before March 4. The opponents of the repeal say that a bill can be agreed to which would aggregate the timber and mineral lands from the public domain and offer them for sale at cost that there would be no further necessity for the repeal of the pre-emption law, as it is only in timber pre-emption and mineral lands that frauds are charged, and there is less than 2 per cent of the fraudulent entries in the agricultural lands on the public domain.

HE WILL BE PARDONED.

New Orleans dispatch: The staying of John C. Kirkpatrick in this city, some months ago, by Dr. T. S. Ford, a leading physician of Shreveport, for the alleged seduction of his (Ford's) wife, the arraignment of the slayer, the plea of guilty of manslaughter and the sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment all followed in regular order. Since that time petitions have been repeatedly signed making Dr. Ford a pardonee. The people of Grand Coteau sent Gov. McEnery a petition for the pardon of Ford, to which the signatures of a number of ladies were attached. Upon its receipt, Gov. McEnery addressed a reply to the ladies, in which he says: "I assure you, when the application reaches me I will promptly grant the pardon. Had I power to do so, he would have been pardoned before conviction. I have not, except in cases of this kind, given an expression in advance in any matter that may come before the pardoning board. It is the unwritten law of the land, and it is imperative in its mandate, that the destroyer of female virtue, of home and domestic happiness, shall forfeit his life."

RUSSIA'S STAND.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—It is semi-officially stated in Russian government circles that the conviction is gaining ground that war between France and Germany is inevitable. As a fresh defeat of France might involve disastrous results to Russia, the czar's government will, in the event of war, preserve the liberty of action. It will not support France as an ally, but may by a firm, reserved attitude prevent Germany from sending the whole of her army west of the Rhine, and even if France should be defeated, attenuate as much as possible the effects of his disaster. For these reasons it is declared that Russia will await the outcome of the different phases of the Bulgarian crisis with the greatest calmness, and act in such a way as to avoid being involved with Austria or England at the moment when France and Germany commence hostilities.

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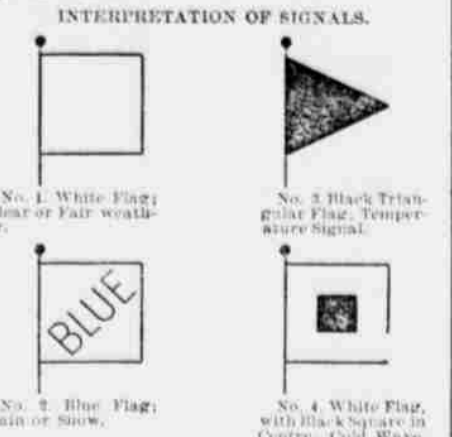
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SIGNAL SERVICE SIGNS.

New Signs of Weather Signals to Go Into Effect March 1.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes, when practicable, for benefit of the general public and those industries dependent to a great extent upon weather conditions, the "indications," which are prepared at his office daily, at 1 a. m., for the twenty-four hours commencing at 7 a. m. These weather forecasts are telegraphed to many signal service stations, railway officials and others, and are so worded as to be readily communicated to the public by means of flags and symbols. The flags adopted for this purpose are four in number, and of the form and dimensions given below:



INTERPRETATION OF SIGNALS. No. 1. White Flag, six feet square, always indicates clear or fair weather, no rain. No. 2. Blue Flag, six feet square, indicates rain or snow. No. 3. Black Triangular Flag, six feet at the base and six feet in length, always refers to temperature. When placed above or below No. 1 or 2 it indicates warmer weather. When placed below or after Nos. 1 or 2 it indicates colder weather. When not displayed, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that the temperature will not vary five degrees from that of the same hour of the preceding day. No. 4. Cold Wave Flag, six feet square, indicates the approach of a sudden and decided fall in temperature. This signal is usually ordered up at least 24 hours in advance of the cold wave. It is not displayed unless the temperature is 4 degrees or less, is expected; nor is flag No. 3 displayed with it. When displayed on flag poles the signals should be arranged to read downward. When displayed from horizontal supports a small streamer should always be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are read. When in the form of symbols, to be displayed on cars, the symbols should be placed one below the other and read downward. These signals may be withdrawn at 3 p. m.

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MILITARY BANDS IN NEW YORK.

How They Originated Half a Century Ago—Some of the Famous Leaders.

The development of music in the shape of military bands, now so widespread, is comparatively of modern growth in this city, says *The New York Mail and Express*. An old and veteran musician, in conversation with a reporter thus describes the origin of military bands in New York, also the advancement made with regard to theatrical orchestras: "When I was a boy anything like an organized body of musicians was unknown. This city was then a small place and nearly all below Canal street. Theaters were of small importance so far as music was concerned. A few fiddles, large and small, and perhaps here and there a flute composed all the prechests as then in existence. The first step towards developing an orchestra was made by Thomas Dilks, the father of the present inspector of police, and Thomas Jefferson Dodworth. They began by organizing a band to play at parties, festivals, and such gatherings. The city military was then content with the fife and drum, and a brass band was unknown. Col. Peers, of the Governor's guards, a military organization of this city, thought by the aid of Dilks and Dodworth a brass band might be formed, and encouraged them to try it. Dodworth had four sons, all musicians, and with Dilks as the manager, the work was begun. Dilks played the fife and drum and old Dodworth the bugle, the sons played on other instruments. I well recollect when they made their first parade in uniform of buff and blue, as the Governor's Guard band. There were about eight musicians in all. The father of Harvey Moor was the bass player, Freeman had a bugle, and Nathan Conklin managed the big drum. At first it was known as the National Brass Band, but soon became popular under the name of Dodworth's band. Soon after William Wallace with his three sons came from Canada and organized a band which played at Peate's museum on Broadway, between Warren and Murray streets. The Wallacees organized the New York Brass band, which for a time rivaled with Dodworth for the honors. But Dodworth and Dilks managed to retain the prestige, and for twenty years or more virtually had the monopoly. Their band was always popular with the 'sidewalk committee' by playing familiar tunes, and was always chosen for military parades; those composing the militia, as it was then called, desiring the applause from the sidewalks whenever they turned out.

"One of the favorite tunes played was the 'Light Guard Quickstep,' which was always given in front of the Astor house, then the principal hotel in the city, as a compliment to Mr. Stetson, the proprietor. Of course, the guests and all in the hotel would applaud the piece and the military which marched behind the band. Dodworth also started a Philharmonic society, and by frequent rehearsals this body of fifteen musicians, with Dodworth's compositions of operatic quicksteps, made a complete success of street music. Capt. Vincent, of the Light guard, seeing the advantage of good music on street parade, persuaded Dodworth to organize a band of thirty-five musicians, and thus was developed Dodworth's band, which held sway in this city up to the time of the war. Among those who played the fife in his band was Gralla, afterward the leader of the 7th regiment band. So well trained was Dodworth's band that the great composer and conductor, Jullien, when he visited New York to give his concerts, engaged this band to play for him, and on his return to England told the English musicians that it would not pay to come here, as there was a father and three sons who had a band equal to any they could organize. An Englishman named Lothian tried to get up a band for the 7th regiment in opposition to that of the Governor's guard, or 6th regiment; but in 1849 he started for California and remained there, and the band fell to pieces for want of organization. Dodworth managed to keep his musicians together by aid of the Philharmonic society.

"Later, however, as all his men were good musicians and the bands became more numerous, many gained the position of leaders, among whom may be mentioned Harvey Dodworth and Gralla. When the Central park was opened in 1869 Dodworth volunteered to give Saturday afternoon concerts therein without charge to the city. These concerts were given mainly for rehearsal and practice, but they became popular because of the music, which was attractive. The number of musicians composing the Central park orchestra was small compared to the concert bands of the present day; but Dodworth rose in estimation. Among those in the band were Henry Tinsington, who played the piccolo. Until his plan of organization was broken up during the earlier representations of the 'Black Crook' at Niblo's, Dodworth was the musical monarch of New York. When the war broke out and bands were more in demand a strong impetus was given to martial music, which, with encouragement, has fostered and developed the splendid bands which are now to be found in this city."

MAYBE HE KNOWS IT.

"I've been aching for the last sixteen years for that man to injure me in some way," he remarked as he pointed to a citizen ahead. "And he won't?" "No." "What do you feel that way for?" "Well, I have a vacant lot next to him, and his bay window is six inches on my land. If he'd only call me a liar, or his wife would sass my wife, just think what a snap I would have." —Detroit Free Press.

Bless the Tender-Hearted Things.

Ladies having bald-headed escorts at the theatres now remove their hats in order to draw attention away from the shining pate. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SHALL FIRST COUSINS MARRY?

If They Have No Heritable Weakness, Yes.

The question of the effects of consanguinity is one of those vexed problems on which much evidence has been collected pro and con. The observations have been made by careful observers, and the most probable explanation of the diversity of the results reached is that other circumstances have in some cases canceled the bad effects of too close interbreeding and in other cases brought them into prominence. A very fair consideration of the problem is given by Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth in *The Journal of Mental Science* for October, 1886. The common misgiving as to the propriety of cousin marriages is of rather recent origin. In ancient times marriages of near kin were not forbidden. The first prohibition of them is in the fourth century A. D. The church soon came to cast its odium on marriages even of the seventh degree of relationship, and the fees for removal of such objections by dispensation were an important source of revenue. This has undoubtedly influenced popular opinion on the question.

From the physician's point of view the evidence from the animal world is very important. Here there is almost a consensus that while the effect of "in-and-in breeding" is to intensify vigor of constitution. It is to be remembered that every breeder takes care to exclude any animals with any known morbid tendency, while, on the contrary, in the genus homo, as Dr. Clouston remarks, there seems to be a special tendency for members of neurotic families to intermarry. The result of this will be that in some portions of the population the offspring of such marriages will show the evil results of it to an unusual extent. And thus we find in rural, and especially in mountainous districts, where the population is small and mixed, the comparative amount of idiosyncrasy is greater than elsewhere. Statistical information is inadequate on the subject; the motion to include it in the census returns of England was rejected "amid the scornful laughter of the house, on the ground that the idle curiosity of speculative philosophers was not to be gratified." In France the returns have given rise to various estimates (varying from 9-10 to 25 or 30 per cent.) of the frequency of consanguineous marriages. Mr. G. H. Darwin came to the conclusion that in London 13 per cent. of all marriages were between first cousins, in urban districts 2 per cent., and in rural districts 21 per cent.

If now, we ascertain the ratio of idiots and insane patients that are the offspring of such marriages to the total number of patients in the asylums, we will have some means of estimating the results of consanguinity. From quite an extended series of records, it is concluded that the ratio just referred to in the idiot asylums is from 3 to 5 per cent.; hence "first-cousin marriages, at any rate, are to some extent favorable to the production of idiot children." But this conclusion must be tempered by the consideration that in a large number of such cases of idiocy and imbecility other causes for this condition are present; and this consideration leads Dr. A. Mitchell to the opinion that "under favorable conditions of life the apparent ill effects of consanguineous marriages were frequently almost nil, while, if the children were ill-fed, badly housed and clothed, the evil might become very marked." From such facts and figures we may conclude that first-cousin marriages should, as a rule, be discouraged; but that if a close scrutiny reveals no heritable weakness, neurotic or otherwise, the banus need not invariably be forbidden.

Elopes Sure Enough.

"There had been an account of an elopement in the morning papers," said the commercial traveler, "and I was thinking of it when a couple drove up to the country hotel and registered 'Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so.' I winked at the boys and said: 'Here's for a joke.' The old hotel-keeper was a very dear friend of mine and took my word for gospel truth, so when I said 'Look out for 'em! I think I know 'em, and they are eloping and are not married,' etc., you ought to have seen the old fellow. He scowled and lifted his chin, and wagged it up and down a half dozen times, sort of as though he was thinking it over, and then he walked off. All the other boys in the house were put onto the joke and we agreed to watch the old man and see what he did.

"Supper rang, and the party of traveling men took seats at one table and left the new arrivals to the sole occupancy of another. The hotel proprietor, who helped serve at the table, took his station as much as possible behind the young couple, his eyes all the time watching their very movement. "Will you have some sugar in your tea?" at length said the young man to his companion, as he passed the saccharine for her use. "No, thank you; I never use sugar in my tea," was the sweet response. "We were watching the old man as he stood near them and heard this answer. He grew about a foot in a second. 'He's got a clew,' said I to myself. And it was a clew such as would make the eye of a Pinkerton detective sparkle. The idea of a husband not knowing whether his wife used sugar in her tea or not! The old man didn't linger about coming to a decision. He leaned over the table and said: 'Young man, you leave the table. That woman is not your wedded wife.' The couple never whimpered. They called for their team and drove on. The most surprised party in the affair was ours. We hadn't dreamed that we were so near the truth. The next day the same pair was arrested in a neighboring town and carried back to their homes. If I should tell that landlord now that the Methodist minister that boards with him was Jesse James in disguise he would believe me. —Low (Me.) Journal.

HEART DISEASE THE CAUSE.

Death of a Fine Hippopotamus at the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia.

The zoological garden has met with another misfortune, says *The Philadelphia Times*. El Mehdi, the popular hippopotamus, is dead, and the society is out about \$5,000 by his loss. He died last Thursday, a post mortem was held on him on Friday, and his carcass was presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences yesterday. He died of fatty degeneration of the heart. El Mehdi was one of the finest specimens of his species in captivity. He was 5 years old, and was imported by the society direct from Egypt three years ago. Up to the time of his death he was apparently in the best health—eating, drinking, and taking his usual exercise in his tank without evincing the slightest disposition, and was growing so fast that arrangements had been made to enlarge his tank. A few minutes before his death he had been bathing, and when found dead his body was half in and half out of the water. His keeper had not been away from him ten minutes when his attention was attracted by a terrible commotion in the elephant house, where the hippopotamus was kept. When he arrived at the house the elephants were loudly trumpeting and lashing the heavy iron bars with their trunks, and old Pete, the rhinoceros, was tearing around his apartment at a terrible rate, snoring like a wild bull and furiously beating the bars with his head. As soon as it was ascertained that the huge animal was dead, Supt. Brown was notified and Dr. Chapman sent for. On Friday morning, by the aid of block and tackle, ten men raised the carcass to a truck and conveyed it to the barnyard of the garden, where Dr. Chapman dissected it. The huge carcass which was nine feet long, four feet high, and over a thousand pounds in weight, was turned over on its back and the throat slit to ascertain if it had choked to death. The wind-pipe was found to be all right, but when the heart was reached the condition of the blood revealed the fact that death was caused by heart disease. Dr. Chapman then took the heart and lungs out, and found that the left side of the heart was covered with a blubber, which choked up all the pores. The heart was about the size of a beef's heart, six inches in diameter, weighing about five pounds. The right side of the heart where the blood was received was in a healthy condition and fresh looking and red; the left side, from which the blood was pumped into the lungs, was completely covered with a small blubber, which had suddenly closed up the small cells and prevented respiration, in exactly the same way that the disease acts upon human beings.

The brain was remarkably small in proportion to the size of the head, weighing only one and one-half pounds, but was in a perfect condition. It was taken away by Dr. Chapman for a closer examination. The hide on most parts of the body was one and a half inches thick, but as flexible as rubber and without a blemish. Under the fore legs and the upper part of the breast it was as white as snow and as soft as kid, being less than half an inch in thickness. Dr. Chapman attributed the disease to worming occasioned by confinement, as the animal, excepting his heart affection, was in splendid condition, his digestive organs being especially healthy. Yesterday afternoon six stalwart keepers, assisted by Snakekeeper Thompson, the artist of the garden, and Headkeeper Byrne, moved the handsome tapir Carrie into the vacant apartment of the Hippopotamus.

Keeper Pendergast broke down completely and cried like a boy when he removed the two large wooden balls with which El Mehdi used to amuse himself while in the water. Next to old Pete, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus was Keeper Pendergast's favorite. If old Pete should die the keeper said his heart would break. The tapir was rather shy of her new quarters at first, and carefully felt her way down the steps into the tank. Her old tank was very small and shallow, and she was considerably surprised when she went in over her head in the new tank. She took it kindly, however, and had been in but a few minutes before she had reconciled Keeper Pendergast to his loss by her funny antics, one of which was jumping two or three feet out of the water and diving out of sight. Before night the two wooden balls had been returned to the apartment and Carrie was knocking one of them all around the tank. Carrie will occupy the tank until the arrival of a new hippopotamus, which the society will endeavor to procure.

Dr. Chapman said that nine-tenths of wild animals in confinement are subject to heart disease, although all animals have their peculiarities. The elephants are heir to many diseases, but the most common and fatal is rheumatism. Monkeys and baboons generally die from bronchial affections and heart disease; felines, such as lions, tigers, leopards, etc., suffer most from dysentery and heart disease; while the canine tribe, such as wolves, foxes, etc., don't seem to be subject to any disease except pure cessiveness. The only thing to be feared in the wolf tribe is too much sociability. It is unsafe to keep more than a pair together, otherwise they would eat each other.

Miraculous Escapes.

It seems almost impossible that there should have been survivors of the Vermont Central accident. It looks as if a clear fall of fifty feet for a railroad train would kill everybody in the coaches. Several years ago a train on the Shenandoah Valley branch of the Baltimore & Ohio road went through a bridge and fell 116 feet, yet there were several survivors of the wreck. It was a mixed train of freight and passenger cars. The conductor was on top of one of the cars at the time the accident occurred. He went down with the train but was not seriously hurt. —St. Paul Globe.