

RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE

WONDERFUL RESURRECTION OF PEOPLE APPARENTLY DEAD.

A Woman and a Child Seemingly Dead Restored to Consciousness—Some Valuable Suggestions.

The Washington Star prints the following letter: My attention has been called to an article contained in your publication entitled "A Wonderful Resurrection," quoted from the London *Lancet*, relative to the case of a woman fifty-three years old who was found hanging eight minutes after she had been last seen alive, suspended by a cord which encircled her neck. When cut down the latest known appliances failed to indicate the slightest spark of life. The physician in attendance, however, resolved to try slow artificial respiratory action. In the course of ten minutes application of such action the faintest signs of returning life were observed by means of a stethoscope. The work was continued incessantly for two hours before natural breathing was sufficiently established to dispense with the artificial means. Apropos of the need of steadfast and hopeful perseverance in efforts to restore those who have apparently lost their lives by strangulation which this lesson teaches I desire to relate an incident of my own experience.

While engaged in conversation with relatives, whom I was visiting a year ago, I was abruptly interrupted by the startling information that the little five-year-old daughter of the next door neighbor had fallen into a cistern, containing rain water, and been drowned. Hurriedly proceeding to the spot I learned that the body was still lying in the water. As soon as possible it was gotten out and laid face upward on the ground, with the hands fixed extended beyond the head, then with my hands I exerted a continuous pressure on the chest in imitation of slow breathing motion. The feet were immediately bared and a large cloth, dipped in boiling hot water, was held to the soles. In about twenty minutes from the commencement of the restorative action we were rewarded by seeing the little one breathing naturally, and in a few days she was playing around as well as ever.

On a comparison of notes it was discovered by the closest calculation that the child must have been in the water, which was three feet in depth, at least five minutes. When taken out the body was cold and rigid, the eyes set, the face of a deathly pallor, and, so far as ordinary signs indicated, resuscitation was apparently an impossibility. In view of the surprising success attained in the case of the woman, by means of artificial respiratory action only, would it be unreasonable to presume that if the blood had been forced to circulate by the application of heat, as in the case of the child, that she might have been resuscitated in less than two hours?

The result of suffocation is a suspension of respiration. Taking for granted, as a matter of course in all such cases, that the condition of the heart is normal, can any one say positively that asphyxia of seven thirty minutes duration might not be overcome? The possibility of resuscitation in various cases of sudden apparent dissolution, resulting from other causes than those mentioned, is well worthy of serious contemplation, in view of instances constantly occurring of persons having been buried alive through ignorance of the attendants concerning prompt and proper action. In any event, what harm can result from a practical application of the remedies suggested?

Birds and Wires.

Animals great and small have ways of avoiding danger to which their ancestors have been exposed. But when a new danger arises, they do not know how to meet it. Telegraph and telephone wires are a deadly peril to birds which haunt cities and other places where the wires are numerous. A few generations hence wires will be as harmless to birds as trees are now. In the following extract it is the wires which suffer, owing to the size of the bird:

According to the *Brazilian Germania* of Rio de Janeiro, the telephone wires in that city have found a formidable enemy in the "assgeier," a large bird of the vulture species—a kind of John Crow—which, flying very low as it passes over the tops of the houses in scavenging the streets, hits the wires and breaks them, or else becomes entangled.

Good wire is very expensive in Brazil. In consequence of the damage done by these birds, the telephone people are compelled to keep up a large force of men for repairs. No sooner are the wires mended in one part of the city than report comes of interruption in another part, owing to the operations of the assgeier. It is against the law to kill these birds, and as a result they increase very rapidly in number.

The *Provincia*, too, says that nothing positively remedial can be done at present. The telephonists must wait until the bird learns by experience that it will enjoy more personal comfort by flying higher.

There are in this country 11 St. Pauls, 20 Bridgeports, 18 Buffalos and Newarks, 17 Brooklyns, Clevelands, and Rochesters, 16 Hartfords, 15 Louisvilles, 13 Bostons and Pittsburgs, 8 Cincinnati and Philadelphias, 6 Chicagos, 7 Detroit, 5 Milwaukeees and St. Louises, 32 Washingtons, and 2 New Yorks and Baltimores. New Orleans and San Francisco are not duplicated.

A standard rose, said to have been planted by Charlemagne, 1000 years ago, is one of the great curiosities in the ancient city of Hildesheim, Hanover.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

At Pernambuco a snake of the boa variety is used to drive rats from houses. Envelopes are now made and sold for thirty cents per thousand. They once cost five cents apiece.

The streets of Rome in the time of Domitian were so blocked up with cobblers' stalls that he caused them to be removed.

In Germany a boy under twelve cannot for any offence go before a magistrate; the schoolmaster must inflict the necessary chastisement; between twelve and eighteen he may be sent to a reformatory and detained till twenty.

Large numbers of dried and smoked lizards are imported by the Chinese physicians. They are used in cases of consumption and anemia with considerable success. Their virtue seems to lie in the large amount of nitrogenous compounds and phosphates they contain.

In 1739 the first type foundry in America was established by Abel Buell, at Killingworth, Conn., in which he made good long-primer type. That year he had asked assistance of the Connecticut Legislature in establishing a type foundry.

The year before the introduction of cheap postage into England, the average number of letters written by each person in a year was three. The next year it was seven, it is now thirty-six. In 1839 there were 82,000,000 letters posted, of which about one in every thirteen was franked. In 1840 the circulation rose to 169,000,000, although franking was abolished. At the present time it has reached the astonishing total of 1,280,000,000.

M. Vulpian, the Paris doctor, had a patient some time ago who was afflicted with that form of aphasia in which speaking is impossible, though the individual is able to sing without difficulty. The doctor utilized the singing power by teaching this patient and those who followed him to sing whatever they wished to say, without confining themselves to the words of the air. As a consequence, the hospital has become musical with the notes of the opera bouffe and the Marseillaise, in which the patients ask for everything they desire.

Cuttle bone is not bone, but a kind of chalk once inclosed in the fossil remains of extinct specimens of cuttle fish. Cleopatra's needle was not erected by the Egyptian queen nor in her honor. Pompey's pillar had no historical connection with Pompey in any way. Sealing wax does not contain a particle of wax, but is composed of Venice turpentine, shellac and cinnabar. The tuberosis is no rose, but a species of polyanth. The strawberry is no berry, but only a succulent receptacle. Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey, and are not baths, but heated chambers. Whalebone is not bone, and is said not to possess a single property of bone.

The Paris of America.

San Francisco is the Paris of America. The fondness of the people for amusements, their "fastness," love of display, disregard of the Sabbath, wild, reckless habits of speculation, all tend to justify the comparison with the French capital. Like Paris, this city is decidedly cosmopolitan in its character. Through its broad "Golden Gate" and over its continental highway people of all nations, creeds and language have thronged, with one idea in common, the thirst for gold. There are probably more rich men in San Francisco, in proportion to its population, than in any city in the world. "There are many good and righteous people who are fighting faithfully against evil; but there are many more with whom morality has probably lost all its significance. In proportion to the population, there are probably more vile, criminal and abandoned creatures here than in any city except Paris. Divorces and suicides are matters of little or no account here. It is an admitted fact that California buries more suicides in proportion to the population than any State in the Union. The prolific causes are dissipation, financial embarrassment, and domestic trouble. Nowhere is the marriage bond, that should be the guarantee of peace and contentment, so lightly regarded; nowhere is fortune so fickle; nowhere do so many fall in a day from a position of wealth to want. Such transitions disturb the mental balance, and destroy the power of self-control.—*Rev. Dr. Eccleston.*

The Blue Grass Country not Blue.

The term "Blue Grass Region" of Kentucky is quite extensive in its application, but in its popular sense it applies only to the remarkable body of land in the center of the State, which comprises six or eight counties surrounding Lexington. The favored district, which scientific authority has styled "the very heart of the United States," is underlain by a decomposable limestone, which imparts to the soil an unsurpassed fertility, and gives to grass, known to botanists as *Poa Pretensis*, a rich and permanent luxuriance which it attains nowhere else. Hence the term "The Blue Grass Region," a synonym for the acme of fertility of a district which also bears the proud distinction of "the garden spot of the world." But why our grass is called "blue," when it never is blue, is one of the unsolved problems. It is always green except when in bloom, when the heads have a brownish purple tint. If, however, the term "blue grass" is meant for an abbreviation of blue limestone grass, then it will do, for certainly it only reaches its highest perfection on wonderful blue limestone soil. Propagated without cultivation, it comes up thick and juicy early in the spring, ripens in June, renews its growth in autumn, and, retaining its verdure in spite of snow and ice, furnishes abundant and unequalled pasturage during the entire winter. It is believed to be indigenous.—*Sportsman.*

PEOPLE LIVING IN TREES.

MEN POSSESSED OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF MONKEYS.

A Journey to the Swamps of Laos in Southern Asia—The Child Wonder, Krao.

"I am prepared to swallow the whole story, except the pouches in the mouth," said a gentleman, the other day, to whom Professor George G. Shelly, the anthropologist and member of the geographical society, was recounting the story of the capture of a hairy family, clearly human, but bearing many strong resemblances to the anthropoid apes, which were secured by himself and the well-known explorer, Carl, aided by some native soldiers, in the wilds of Laos, in the year 1882.

"There are," said the professor, "three distinct races of men who live in trees. These are Indians in South America who inhabit the borders of the Orinoco, Tacuza, and Madera rivers; the Veddas, of Ceylon, and the Krao-Moneik, of Laos, a dependency of Siam. Krao-Moneik means man-monkey. Laos is a part of the world which has never been thoroughly explored, and but comparatively little is known about it by geographers and scientists. It contains from eight hundred to one thousand square miles, and lies between the fifteenth and twentieth degrees of north latitude, north of Siam, east of the Menam-Khong, west of Annam, and about four hundred miles southwest of Tonquin. The reason why Laos has not been thoroughly explored is because almost every one who has attempted it has died of malarial fever. That part of the country in which the Krao lives is inhabited only by the men who live in trees to escape the snakes and the wet ground. They weave the branches together and build huts therein. In climbing the trees they use their toes as a monkey does. They do not grasp the trees with their legs, as we do. They do not use fire. They live on dried fish, wild rice, and the rind of green cocoanut. Their only weapon is a club.

"Ten years ago Carl Bock, the author of 'The Man Hunters of Borneo' and 'My Travels in Siam,' was traveling in Asia on behalf of Mr. Farini, the English Barnum, to look for the tall people which were said to live there. In the court of the king of Burmah he saw and talked with a hairy family, which were kept by the king for his amusement, as European kings formerly kept fools and dwarfs. Bock tried in every way to secure them to take to Europe, but he failed. He offered \$100,000 for one of them, but money is no object there; they have more of it than they know what to do with. These people that Bock saw were the grandchildren of a hairy couple which Crawford, who went to Burmah in 1835 as English plenipotentiary, saw there, and of which he published an account in his book, 'A Mission to the court of Ava.' Crawford said that these people had been given to the king of Burmah by the king of Laos.

"Early in 1882 I joined Carl Bock at Singapore. We went up the straits of Malacca and made an expedition into Rumbou, in the Malay peninsula, where it was reported that a hairy race lived called Jaccoons, but we did not find them. We then went to Rangoon and thence to Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Bock had once cured the prime minister of Siam of a malignant disorder. This was the means of procuring us an escort, twenty elephants and letters to the king of Laos. After a four months' journey, partly by land and partly by river, we reached Kiang-Kiang, the capital of Laos.

"Our letters from the king of Siam procured us the good offices of the king of Laos, who gave us guides, fresh elephants, an escort of ten native soldiers, armed with spears and bows and poisoned arrows. After a journey of several weeks we came to the swamps where the hairy people lived. But we had hard work to catch them or even to see them. They are wonderfully alert, their scent is remarkably keen, and they are very shy and timid. We saw many of their huts built up in the branches of trees before we saw a person. At last we surprised and surrounded a family, a man, wife and child, at their meal. We made a dash for them and captured them. The parents made a little resistance, but the child fought, scratched, and bit like a monkey. None of them were clothed in anything. We took them to Kiang-Kiang, and there the king refused to allow the woman to go out of the country. He had a superstition that it would bring him bad luck. She is kept in his court and treated with high consideration. She appeared to have little affection for the child, and made no opposition to its being taken from her. We started from Bangkok with the father and the child. At a stopping place called Chieng-May the whole party was attacked with cholera. The hairy man captured and three of the escort died. The rest recovered, though Mr. Bock came very near dying. We landed in Europe with the child October 4, 1882. The child is the child now known as Krao. We know by her teeth that she is eight years old. She talks English and German, can read and write, and has developed the true feminine love of fine clothes.

"She is modest, affectionate, playful and easily managed. Every part of her body is covered with hair except her palms and soles. The hair on her forehead grows upward, that on her back grows inward toward the spine and will form a sort of mane, as her father and mother had, when she grows older. Her forehead is covered with thick black hair about three-eighths of an inch long. The hair of her forehead is entirely distinct from the hair on her head. Her hands and feet, though entirely human in shape, have the prehensile qualities of a monkey's hand. She has thirteen dorsal vertebrae and thirteen pair of ribs, like the chimpanzee, while we have only twelve. And she has pouches in her mouth in which she carries nuts and other food like the apes."

At this point the visitor made the remark which stands at the beginning of this article. Prof. Shelly disappeared for a moment and returned with the child. The pouches in the mouth were there, and in each one of them was a filbert almost as big as a hickory nut, and all that the professor had said about her was proved true. She talked intelligently and wrote her own name and the visitor's name on the back of a photograph of herself, which she presented to her caller. She has been examined by Prof. Virchow, of Berlin university; Prof. Kirchhoff and Prof. Weicker, of Halle university; Prof. Haeckel, of Jena; Prof. Lucae, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main; Prof. Hale, Washington, D. C., and much has been written about her in the medical and scientific journals.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Saved by a Load of Hay.

A Bradford (Penn.) correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times* writes: "I tell you what, boys, I've railroaded it for years and been mixed up in all kinds of disasters, but I hope to croak right here if I want to be the eye-witness again of such an awful sight as I saw a day or two ago."

"The speaker was a brakeman on the Erie. "A day or so ago," he continued, "a tall and handsome woman got into the ladies' car at Dunkirk. With her was a bright and interesting boy, possibly two years of age. The child laughed and crowded and played with the passengers. When the train left Cattaraugus the woman, who seemed nervous, got out of her seat, picked up the baby and started for the rear end of the coach. A short distance east of Cattaraugus is a long, deep gulf, over which the railroad has built a high trestle. The distance from the top of the trestle to the wagon road below is perhaps one hundred feet. A sharp and short curve leads to the trestle. As the train rushed over the gulf a woman's piercing shriek was heard. I looked and saw an object leap from the platform into the rocky gulf. That object was the lady passenger, and in her arms closely clasped to her breast was her infant. I pulled the bell-cord and the train came to a halt. How it happened I cannot say, but at the time the woman jumped a load of hay, drawn by a pair of oxen, passed under the trestle. Mother and child landed squarely in the center of the hay and were thus saved from a horrible death. The farmer was so horrified that he jumped from his wagon and darted up the hill. The woman, who was not hurt in the least, said her name was Mrs. Adam Scell and her home in Michigan. She was on her way to visit friends in the oil country. Hers was indeed a miraculous escape. Mrs. Scell said that she could not explain her action. When near the car door she was seized with an insane desire to jump from the train. The farmer, as he drove along, was thinking of his dead wife and daughter. When the visitors came through the clouds, as it were, and landed on his hay he thought that the dear departed had come back to earth to revisit him.

How the Chinese Aim.

When the French troops made their first and unsuccessful advance against Sontay, some importance was attached by the special correspondents of the English papers to the circumstance that the Black Flags apparently fired low. It was pointed out that most of the bullet-wounds received by the French soldiers were found in the legs and lower parts of their bodies. Of course, the practice of firing low is one strongly urged upon the troops, a shower of bullets being much more effective if fired low, even if it strikes the ground in front of the advancing hostile forces, than it would if sent into the air over the heads of the approaching enemy. But a rather interesting explanation is given of the reason why the Black Flags and their allies fire low by one who has had a great amount of experience with Chinese troops. He says that the bulk of the Chinese had no idea of the use of the sights on the rifles, and it is almost useless to attempt to teach them the use of such contrivances. Thus, a Chinese soldier armed with a modern rifle would never think of raising the sight of his weapon when he was called upon to use it, especially in the face of an enemy. He would fire at an object six hundred yards off with the sight down, the consequence being that the muzzle of the rifle not receiving the necessary elevation to carry the bullet over a long distance, the ball would strike or descend very close to the ground before it reaches its destination. It was also asserted that some of the Chinese soldiers actually knocked the sights off their rifles as being entirely useless.

The Box Tree.

The box tree, from sections of whose trunk the blocks for engravers are made, is found in marketable quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean. It grows very slowly, and seldom reaches more than twenty feet in height, and the pieces in commerce are seldom more than five inches in diameter. The increase of illustrations is said to be causing a rise in the cost, and we may expect soon to have a substitute which the engravers will denounce as the invention of the sons of Belial.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

St. Augustine, Fla., proposes to celebrate the anniversary of the landing of Ponce de Leon in 1512, and at the same time to commemorate the founding of the city in 1565, by a demonstration on the 27th of March, 1885.

WISE WORDS.

Without earnestness no man is ever great or does really great things.

Experience is a trophy composed of all the weapons we have been wounded with.

The truly grateful heart may not be able to tell of gratitude, but it can feel, and love, and act.

Genius is only entitled to respect when it promotes the peace and improves the happiness of mankind.

In the literary world as well as military world, most powerful abilities will often be found concealed under a rustic garb.

A plain, genteel dress is more admired and obtains more credit than lace and embroidery in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

The knowledge which we have acquired ought not to resemble a great shop without order, and without an inventory; we ought to know what we possess, and be able to make it serve us in need.

Nothing so cements and holds together in union all the parts of society as faith or credit, which can never be kept up unless men are under some force or necessity of honestly paying what they owe to one another.

Remember, that if thou marry for beauty thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which, perchance, will neither last nor please thee one year; and when thou hast it, it will be to thee of no price at all, for the desire dieth when it is attained, and the affection perisheth when it is satisfied.

A father has no right to do business or worry himself out of health, in order to keep young men and women in idleness. It is better for both father and children that they go out at once to earn their bread, and get that training which the world never spares to those who will not take it from a father.

Nourishing Food.

Peas, beans, lentils, vetches and all the seeds belonging to that class used as vegetables, contain rich nourishing matter, in the same proportion as the best grains. The special nourishing azotic matter found in grains, as gluten in the cereals, albumen in the egg, casein in milk, musculin in meat, differs in those seeds, according to the kind, from 24 to 31 per cent.; the fecula and its derivations, the dextrine and glucinum, from 49 to 59 per cent.; the fat phosphorated in one part from 2 to 2.8; the mineral matter from 2.1 to 3.5; the cellulose matter forming the waft of the seed is similar in its chemical composition to the fecular and dextrine, from 1 to 3.5; and lastly, the water from 10 to 15 per cent. These seeds are therefore very nourishing food. It will be of great value to know that the juice of these seeds, when cooked, contains the same rich aliment. It is only necessary to take care that peas, beans, lentils, etc., are not put into boiling water, as that would cause them to harden instead of soften, and prevent a solution of the vegetable. The water must contain as little lime as possible, and the vegetable must be put into it before it commences to heat. Legumens are especially valuable on account of the peculiarity of having the richest phosphoric parts of all substances in the group of albumens which form mankind the complete ailment for the constitution, as well as for the nervous system. Especially is such food nourishing to the brain. Comparing grains with legumens, we find that the former contains 15 per cent. of the albuminous azotic substances, similar in their constituent parts and nourishing qualities to the albuminous fibrin, casein, musculin and legumin. The principal albuminous substance of grain is gluten; called also fibrin of gluten, or vegetable fibrin, in the same way as the legumen has been called vegetable casein. The gluten in the cereals represents the legumen of peas, beans, lentils and other seeds of the same vegetable kind. These two substances are considered to be of the same nourishing value, except that the legumen is richer in phosphorus than the gluten. The grain contains 60 per cent. of fecula, 7 of gluten, 1.2 of fat of which one part is phosphorous, similar to the legumens—1.6 of mineral matter, 1.7 of cellular matter, and 14 per cent. of water. Thus we see that the proportion of nourishing matter in the leguminous seeds is from 24 to 31 per cent., while the nourishing substances of grain do not exceed 15 per cent.—*American Miller.*

Men of High Standing.

Chang, the Chinese giant, is by no means as tall as many celebrated giants of other nations. Chang is seven feet six inches in height. Patrick Cotter, the Irish giant, was eight feet seven and one-half inches. He died in 1802. Eleazar, the Jewish giant, mentioned by Josephus as living in the reign of Vitellius, was ten feet six inches in height. William Evans, porter to Charles I., was eight feet tall. He died in 1632. Goliath, whom David slew, was nine feet four inches in height. Loushin, drum-major of the Russian imperial guards, was eight feet five inches in height. Maximian, the Roman emperor from 232 to 238 A. D., was eight feet six inches tall. John Middleton, who was born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the reign of James I., was nine feet six inches in height. His hand was seventeen inches long and eight and one-half inches broad. A human skeleton eight feet six inches in height is preserved in the museum of Trinity college, Dublin.

The expression, "a little bird told me," comes from Ecclesiastes x., 20: "For a bird of the air shall carry thy voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter."

The bell of the evening—The supper bell.