

# THE DARLINGTON HERALD.

"IF FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE WORLD WE CAN DO ANYTHING."

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### A TRUE PORTRAIT.

**Carl Schurz's Portrayal of Grover Cleveland**

I certainly do not pretend that Mr. Cleveland is the ideal man or the greatest statesman of all times. He no doubt has his limitations' weaknesses and shortcomings. But he possesses in uncommon measure those qualities which are especially desirable in a public servant charged with great responsibilities. He has a conscience. He has a will. He has a patriotic heart. He has a clear head. He has a strong sense of right. He has a good knowledge of affairs. He is a party man, but not a party slave. He is true to duty regardless of personal interest. This is not only the judgment of his friends, but also of his opponents, who, in a campaign like this, wish they might not have to admit it. There is to-day no public man in America so widely and well known and so generally and sincerely respected as Mr. Cleveland. Even those politicians of his own party who opposed his nomination had to respect him for those very qualities on account of which some of them thought him objectionable as a President.

### Don't Discourage the Boys.

Have you stopped to consider the effect of your complaints and discontent upon the boys on the farm. Every day seems to end in joint in agricultural matters, nobody seems satisfied on the farm. Day and night are spent in murmurings and complaints at special afflictions that come to farmers, while the farmers themselves seem up in arms and ready to do harm to all opposing forces. Is there not some plan by which we can gain our ends and readjust matters that seem out of joint without so much complaint and bitterness? Such conditions have a most harmful effect upon the younger members of the household, to say nothing of the very damaging effect upon our temper and morals.

How can we expect the boys to cultivate any degree of fondness for farm life when they never hear anything pleasant in its pursuit? How can we ensure them as they grow up to manhood for abandoning the old homestead, when every zephyr that played among its flowers was turned to a sigh and all its bright cheer into sadness and tears.

We must hold on to good spirits, at least in the presence of the boys, until we can whip the terrible fix upon which we have entered.

No man was ever made better by having the blues nor better fitted for a conflict because of feeling sour that he would be whipped in the fight.

Young spirits are much more easily broken than those that have weathered the storm for years. Just as young mules are reined for life by overtaking their strength the first year, so young boys are made prematurely old by putting upon them the burden of care beyond their years.

The farmer makes a grievous mistake who discusses his cares and his troubles in a complaining spirit in the presence of his boys, and he puts their young minds on search for brighter surroundings and more pleasant prospects.

Under all the complaints that now burden the land, what must be the grievous consequences upon the young in bringing about a demoralization that will bring failure to our agriculture.

Make the future of your children bright and happy by keeping the young in years as far from care as possible.—W. J. Northern, in Southern Cultivator.

### Home-raised Mules.

Georgia has already started out to raise her own horses and mules to some extent, and other States are taking similar steps. The Arkansas Farmer is gratified that the farmers of Mississippi are turning their attention to the raising of mules, and are finding it a profitable industry. More than half of the counties of Arkansas are as well adapted to the raising of mules as Missouri, Tennessee or Kentucky, and mule colts could be reared to a salable age in this climate even with less expense. A hundred thousand mules, raised and sold to Arkansas and Louisiana planters, would keep a million dollars in the State that annually goes out of it for this kind of property.—Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer.

### Protection and Labor.

In his letter of acceptance, President Harrison said: "No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff system claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to the fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protected duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barriers against a reduction to a European scale."

It will be interesting to note, in connection with Mr. Harrison's confident claim, that there is no such thing as a "European scale." There is quite as great a variation in the rate of wages in the different European countries as there is in our own.

Wages, as are articles of commerce, are regulated by the rules of supply and demand. Where there is a crowded population wages are low, and vice versa. In America, with our virgin soil and vast undeveloped resources, there is not any necessity for a man to labor at a starvation price. There are too many avenues open to him. But in the European countries, with their dense and idle population, no system can have any perceptible effect on the price of labor. But unfortunately for Mr. Harrison's theory, the records show that wages are lowest in the protected countries. For instance, here are the weekly wages paid in free trade England and protected Germany:

	Free trade England.	Protected Germany.
Blacksmiths,	\$9.80	\$4.00
Carpenters,	\$9.75	4.11
Machinists,	8.00	4.80
Painters,	8.00	4.82
Masons,	8.00	4.07
Shoemakers,	6.00	2.95
Laborers,	5.29	3.11

These scales are an unanswerable argument to the above-quoted declaration from President Harrison. Were the tax removed from the necessities of life, our laboring classes would gain two dollars in the expense of support where they lose one dollar by a reduction in wages. Besides, the impetus given business by the increased consumption of goods would supply constant and remunerative employment for the masses.

### How to Save Boys.

Women who have sons to rear and dread the demoralizing influence of bad associates ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vain ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irremediable desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that your homes are associated with the repression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them in the society that in any measure can supply the needs of their hearts. They will not go to the public house at first for love of liquor, they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they find does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See it, then that their homes compete with public places in their attractiveness. Open your blinds by day, and light bright fires by night. Illumine your rooms. Hang pictures on the walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make home their delight fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass happy boyhood, and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions, depends on you. Do not blame miserable barkeepers if your sons miscarry. Believe it possible that with exertion and right means a mother may have more control of the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.—Anon.

Bob Ingersoll is reported to have said "I believe in protecting what are called 'infant' industries, but after these infants get to be six feet high and wear No. 12 boots, it is about time to stop rocking the cradle, especially when the 'infant' tells you that if you stop rocking he will get out of the cradle and kick your head off."

Peter the Great superintended the management of the first Russian newspaper.

### Third Party Births and Deaths.

A Texas exchange has been looking up the history of third parties for the education of its friends who have strayed away with the people's party. Here is the list:

First. The Clinton Democracy; born in 1812; died the same year.  
Second. The anti-masonic party born in 1826, and though such men as Fillmore, Seward, Weed, Clay, and Witt were identified with it, its existence ceased in 1839.  
Third. The Hoey party; born in 1840; died in 1844.

Fourth. Free soil or abolition party; born in 1848; died in 1852.  
Fifth. The southern states rights party; born in 1852, and died the same year.

Sixth. The American or Know-nothing party; born in 1853; died in 1860.

Seventh. The liberal republican party; born in 1872; died same year.

Eighth. The temperance party's birth and death occurred in 1872.

Ninth. The labor reform party came into and went out of existence in 1872.

Tenth. The American national party was born in 1875; died in 1876.

Eleventh. The greenback party was born in 1872; and died in 1880.

Twelfth. The prohibition party as a national party was born in 1876, and has been dying a slow death ever since.

Thirteenth. The national party was born in 1879, and died the same year.

Fourteenth. The national liberty party was born and died in 1879.

Fifteenth. The greenback-labor party was born in 1882 and died so quietly that the exact time is unknown.

Since 1872 probably a dozen different parties, all more or less tinged with communism and socialism, have flourished for a short time.

Following the greenback-labor party came the union-labor party, when Br'er Streeter went down with a forlorn hope. And now comes its ill-fated successor, the people's party to "put forth the tender bud of hope" and have it nipped by early frost this fall.

### Boys, Read This.

Chauncy Depew, against whom no one would think of charging a Puritanic spirit, speaks as follows on the temperance question: "Twenty-five years ago I knew every man, woman and child in Peckskill. And it has been a study with me to mark boys who started in every grade of life with myself, to see what has become of them. I was up last fall and began to count them over, and it was an instructive exhibit. Some of them became clerks, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors. It is remarkable that every one of those who drank is dead; not one living of my age. Barring a few who were taken off by sickness, every one who proved a wreck and wrecked his family did it from rum, and no other cause. Of those who were church going people, who were steady, industrious and hard working men, who were frugal and thrifty, every single one of them, without an exception, owns the house in which he lives and has something laid by the interest of which, with his house, would carry him through many a rainy day. When a man becomes drunk through the fire department or the police station. On each fire alarm box is a notice telling where the key is kept. The policeman on the beat usually passes a separate key. It is also his duty to know where the other key is kept. 'Hurry calls,' usually street cases, are sent through the fire department to the hospitals. Notice given at a police station is at once telephoned to the hospitals. It lies within the discretion of the police officers to decide whether a patient is a fit subject for a prison cell or a hospital."

The ambulance is always equipped in the same complete manner. Under the driver's seat is a large box, the lid of which is the ambulance in the world, and is divided into compartments for use on different parts of the body. Stored away beside these are splints, lint, ointment, oil, salves, etc. for burn. A hip splint, long enough to extend from the knee to the foot, is always a part of the equipment. This is provided in anticipation of broken legs. There is a lantern at the head of the patient and another at the feet, in order that no light may be lost in obtaining proper light. A strong leather strap, with a clasp at the end, goes with every ambulance. This is used where a patient is violent or wildly intoxicated.

The fire department system of harnessing is employed, and only three minutes are required to be ready to respond to a call. On the second alarm the driver drops the suspended harness upon the horse. The bucking takes less than a minute. He hurries with his coat and vest, and appears at the hospital entrance as the attending physician comes out of the door.

Any point within a distance of two miles is reached in less than fifteen minutes. The ambulance call is reduced to the minimum degree of simplicity. Everybody should know how to summon an ambulance. The alarm is always sent through the fire department or the police station. On each fire alarm box is a notice telling where the key is kept. The policeman on the beat usually passes a separate key. It is also his duty to know where the other key is kept. 'Hurry calls,' usually street cases, are sent through the fire department to the hospitals. Notice given at a police station is at once telephoned to the hospitals. It lies within the discretion of the police officers to decide whether a patient is a fit subject for a prison cell or a hospital."

If an ambulance is summoned and the disease is contagious the sufferer is taken to Bellevue hospital and placed in a tent outside the building. The ambulance is at once fumigated, and the patient transferred to the board of health. If removal of a patient by ambulance will endanger life the physician must at once telephone the hospital, meanwhile conveying with the patient. Then another physician is sent in a coupe to attend the sufferer.—New York World.

### Ingredients of a Cigarette.

Professor J. M. Laffin, the athlete and trainer, said to a reporter: "Think for a moment. There are five ingredients in every cigarette, each one of which is calculated to destroy human life. First, there is the nicotine or the oil of tobacco; next, the oil in impure paper, which is nearly as destructive; third, the arsenic introduced to make the paper burn white and add a peculiar flavor; fourth, the saltpeter put in the tobacco to prevent it from molding and finally the opium that is sprayed on tobacco to give it the insidious influence which it possesses over the brain. Can you wonder that the annual life of a young man is killed by such a mixture? In the cigar or pipe we have but one poison—nicotine, but it is not inhaled."—Albany Argus.

### CARING FOR THE SICK.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE AMBULANCE SYSTEM OF NEW YORK.

Luxurious Vehicles for the Comfort of Those Taken Suddenly Ill in the Great Metropolis. Why an Ambulance Is Better Than a Carriage.

The ambulance service of New York city is probably the most complete in the world. Few people reflect as to the scope of its humane work when they see the long line of familiar hospital wagons warring every one to "claim the truck." It is a nuisance to drivers and firemen.

It would seem that the ambulance service, perfect as it is, is appreciated less by the most who are its beneficiaries. It is a nuisance to drivers and firemen. The annual cost of a single ambulance is estimated at \$920. There are twenty-six of them in daily service now. This involves an expenditure of \$23,920 a year. Incidental expenses are not included in these figures, which only defray the cost of the conveyance, the horse's feed and driver's salary.

The number of ambulance calls responded to in one month was 472. All of these were in the city. They are carried and speedily carried to various hospitals and depots free of charge. In the same month there were fifty-four "hurry calls." These were in cases of emergency, such as fire, poisoning, apoplexy, alcoholism.

The ambulance system is usually a person in poor circumstances. One rarely sees a well dressed occupant being carried to hospitals by ambulance. It is strange that a lack of confidence should be placed in such a perfect service as the city supports. And yet many people suddenly struck ill betray dread and distrust of the ambulance. There is no doubt that lives are lost by this foolish apprehension. All that science and advanced invention can do in the way of easy and speedy transportation, accompanied by the best of medical treatment, is given to the poor and dependent part of the population.

The educated and well placed sick, when unexpectedly stricken, yield to the first impulse to get home at all hazards. A police officer, who is not engaged in any active employment. Then follow the apothecaries and photographers, and after them in order bakers, cigar makers, real estate agents, army officers and soldiers, liquor dealers, and naval officers. Shortest of all seem to be the auctioneers, boarding house keepers, barbers and drivers.

"Do you take into consideration the question of a customer's occupation in granting a poppy?"

There must be something in gardening that cultivates independence and obstinacy. My old gardener, with his head and neck bent over the garden place was a great martyr as the well Scotch gardener of my friends.

"And," I would say, "don't put those double anemones in the center bed this year, and please don't sow double poppy seed, and please don't sow double poppy seed, and please don't sow double poppy seed." "Yes, ma'am."

With spring came the anemones; in June, in a faraway corner, struggled up the poppies.

"Did you, ma'am? I thought I told you I did not want those things." "Yes, ma'am? 'Deed I thought them poppies would be more beneficial in the corner of the wall like."

Poor old Andy! He never realized that he was an American, but would quash many an ambition with a "That's the way they do in America. Isn't that more beneficial?"

He had been in our country for a few years and privately told me it was a "hard place."—Kate Field's Washington.

The Greatest Natural Bridge. You all know of the Natural Bridge in Virginia, and perhaps have heard how the first president of the United States, in the athletic vigor of his youth, climbed up and carved his name high on its cliff. A very beautiful and picturesque spot it is, too, but many of them would not begin to make one of the Natural Bridge in the western edge of the Tonto basin, Arizona, in the same general region as Montezuma's well and castle, but it is even less known.

The Natural Bridge of Pine Creek, Arizona, is to the world's natural bridges that the Grand canyon of the Colorado is to the world's chasms—the greatest, the grandest, the most bewildering. It is truly entitled to rank with the great natural wonders of the earth.—The Natural Bridge in Virginia is not. No photograph can give more than a hint of its majesty; no combination of photographs more than hint at it.—St. Nicholas.

Irving's Ideal. Mathews and I were one day looking through an album and came across a drawing of the back of a man. "Lafont!" cried out. "What do you know about Lafont?"

"I've seen him act," I replied. Mathews turned to me very quietly and said, "To that man I owe all—I built myself up on him." The fact is, when I was playing at the St. James, after I had finished I would often drop into the gallery of the Princess theater and see the end of a French play. From that gallery I saw an actor, which caused me to say inwardly, "That's my man." He was great. That actor was Lafont. This is how I recognized him in Mathews's album.—Henry Irving in Strand Magazine.

The Weather. The weather is the one topic which never wears out. It is wet, it is dry, it is hot, it is cold, it is fickle, it is agreeable, it is good for the crops, it is trying for invalids, it is this or it is that, and it furnishes a never ending, unending source for conversation. The best gift a talker can bestir a draft; the most incessant chatter can magnify a food. Old and young meet on common ground when they discuss the winds and the clouds. Meanwhile the skies are blue or gray, and the sun and rain shine and fall impartially on the good and the evil.

The part of folly is to gird at the occasional discomforts of the weather. Wisdom regards the weather not with indifference, but with composure, as a background for that which is best in life for all of us, our work. How shall we accomplish that if we fret and fuss and fume and find fault?—Harpers Bazar.

### AMERICANS WHO LIVE LONGEST.

Occupations That Are Conductive to Longevity or Short Lives.

"What occupation tends most to prolong life?" asked a reporter of the chief mathematician for one of the great life insurance companies.

"That is a difficult question," he replied. "I can only answer it by referring to the occupations of persons whose lives are and have been insured by us. Inasmuch as they number several hundreds of thousands they will afford a pretty good basis from which to draw conclusions on the subject. According to this evidence it appears that commercial travelers and agents live longer than men in any other kind of business notwithstanding the hazards which attend transportation by rail and water.

Next to them in point of longevity are batters, clergymen and missionaries. The latter are occasionally furnished food for the larger part of their lives. Next come bankers and capitalists, who seem to live just a trifle longer than butchers and marketmen. Lawyers and jewelers follow, and they are succeeded by physicians and gentlemen who are not engaged in any active employment.

"And who after them?" "Next to them in point of longevity are batters, clergymen and missionaries. The latter are occasionally furnished food for the larger part of their lives. Next come bankers and capitalists, who seem to live just a trifle longer than butchers and marketmen. Lawyers and jewelers follow, and they are succeeded by physicians and gentlemen who are not engaged in any active employment.

"Where do newspaper men come in?" "Oh, they don't live as long as any of the people I have mentioned. Even bookkeepers and bank cashiers, as well as artists and architects, are ahead of them. They come in next, with the printers, milliners and milliners who are not engaged in any active employment. Then follow the apothecaries and photographers, and after them in order bakers, cigar makers, real estate agents, army officers and soldiers, liquor dealers, and naval officers. Shortest of all seem to be the auctioneers, boarding house keepers, barbers and drivers.

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### A Camp Experience.

A Rhode Island soldier, while on picket guard, was rushed upon by a party of Confederate cavalry. He fired at the foremost of them and ran. Before him was an open field about fifty rods across, bounded by an old log fence, and beyond that a thicket of briars and underbrush. For this busy retreat the soldier started, a half dozen horsemen after him. Fortunately for the fugitive, the rains had softened the soil, and the horses slumped through the turf so badly that pursuit was slow.

A pistol ball passed through the runner's hat, but he reached the fence, and with one bound landed on the top, intending to give a long spring ahead, but the old fence crumbled beneath his weight and down he went.

But luck favored him again, for a hog had rooted out a gutter at this place and the moment was lying in it. The soldier fell plump into the hole, and the frightened hog uttered one squeal and scampered into the underbrush, leaving the newcomer in possession of the wallow and buried under the debris of the fence.

A minute more and up dashed the horsemen. Hearing the rustle of the fleeing hog in the bushes, they supposed it to be the picket, and dashed through the gap in the fence and hastened on.

"I say," he asked "did you catch that faint drag in the bushes?"

"We did that," retorted the prisoner; "but it wasn't the one we were after!"—Youth's Companion.

A Cheap Remedy for Smallpox. "I've a cheap and safe remedy for smallpox," said a medical man. "My father was a physician before me and he used it successfully. It's sure, too, in cholera and yellow fever. No guess it, gentlemen. It's a simple article—one you've all used from childhood. No, you can't? Well, sir, it's salt—common, plain, everyday salt. You know, preserves, prevents putrefaction. The diseases we most fear, according to eminent medical authorities, are due to putrefaction in our systems. Here, the salt works like a charm. Now, don't smile, but try it. If you take two teaspoonfuls of salt in a glass of water, say three times a day, you'll not have to be vaccinated during a cholera scare or nursed during a yellow fever epidemic, or in the midst of a smallpox epidemic, shunned during a cholera scare or nursed during a yellow fever epidemic, or in the midst of a smallpox epidemic."—Fitzburg Dispatch.

Chemical Effect of Lightning. Lightning works chemically as well as mechanically. It has the power of developing a peculiar odor, which has been variously compared to that of phosphorus, nitrogen gas and most frequently burning sulphur. Water mentions a storm on the Isthmus of Darien which diffused such a sulphurous stench through the atmosphere that he and his marauding companions could scarcely draw their breath, particularly when they plunged into the wood. The British ship *Montague* was once struck by global lightning, which left such a stanic sear behind it that the vessel seemed nothing but sulphur, and every man was suffering.

About a year ago the newspapers recorded a similar experience of the crew of another English ship while crossing the north Pacific from China to the States. In this case the crew had to take to the rigging to prevent being choked by the sulphur fumes.—Chamber's Journal.

A Fortunate Cat. A cat which patronizes the soda water fountain is an attraction of a drug store in Sixth avenue, near Jefferson market. It is a fine plump animal, with a layer of fat for each of its thirteen years, but between its age and weight it is most delicate in its movements. Its teeth are not what they once were by any means, and so it goes along most easily with liquid food. Long ago it discovered that the "cream" of the fountain suited its tastes, and it has a habit of going up to the counter and waiting until it is served with light refreshments in its own particular saucer. Then it sits in the sunlight and basks contentedly, the envy of all the small boys of the neighborhood, whose visits to the fountain are limited by circumstances over which they have no control.—New York Times.

A Possible Use for Serpents' Poison. The experiments which I have been making consist chiefly of soaking scraps of meat in the venom of a rattlesnake, and analyzing the changes which resulted in them after a given interval. From these and from similar trials it was found that this fluid had the power of dissolving the albumen of flesh like the gastric juice has, so it is thought that one great use (perhaps the greatest) of the venom is to aid in the digestion of that and serve as ammunition to kill the prey as well.—Manchester Times.

Not Playing. Mamma—I told you not to play on Sunday. Little Boy—I haven't been playing I've been at my Sunday school lesson. "But you are all in a perspiration." "I was turpin handspins between each verse so's to get it down into my head."—Good News.

Rural Advantages. City Man—Whew! Seems to me it's about as hot in the country as it is in the city. Suburban Man—Y-o-s; but if you get overcome by the heat here and fall in a faint you are in no danger of being clubbed by a policeman.—New York Weekly.

It is stated as remarkable that in most ancient statues the second toe is longer than the great toe. The reverse is the case in men of the present time.

Amariah, king of Judah, fled from Jerusalem on the discovery of a conspiracy against him, but was followed and killed.

### THE TAIL OF THE DOG.

HOW A CANINE EXPRESSES PLEASURE OR HUMILIATION.

The Important Part That the Tail of a Hunting Dog Plays in the Chase—All Dogs Seem to Wag Their Tails When Pleased—Why Dogs Wag Their Tails.

There are many reasons for the tail being the chief organ of expression among dogs. They have but little facial expression beyond the lifting of the lip to show the teeth and the dilation of the pupil of the eye when angry. The jaws and the contiguous parts are too much specialized for the serious business of setting prey to be fitted for such purposes as they are in man. With dogs which hunt by scent the head is necessarily carried low, and is therefore not plainly visible except to those close by.

When ranging the long grass of the prairie or jungle, the raised tips of the tails would often be all that an individual member of the band would see of his fellows. There is no doubt that hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert. If a faint drag is detected suggesting the presence of a fox, but scarcely sufficient to be sworn to vocally, the tail of the hound is at once set in motion, and the warmer the scent the quicker does it wag.

Others seeing the signal instantly join the hunt, and there is an assemblage of waving tails before ever the least whimper is heard.

Should the dog prove a doubtful one the hounds separate again and the waving ceases; but if the wagging becomes more and more emphatic until one after another the hounds begin to whine and give tongue, and stream off in Indian file along the line of scent.

The whole question of tail wagging is a very interesting one. All dogs wag their tails when pleased, and the movement is generally made by their human associates as an intimation that they are happy. But when we attempt to discover the reason why pleasure should be expressed in this way the explanation appears at first a very difficult one. All physical attributes of living beings are, upon the evolutionary hypothesis, traceable to some actual need, past or present. The old and de-lightfully conclusive dictum that things are as they are because they were made so at the beginning no longer can be put forward seriously outside the pulpit or the nursery.

No doubt in many cases—as, for instance the origin of human laughter—the mystery seems unapproachable. But this only results from our defective knowledge of data upon which to build the bridge of deductive argument. The reason is there all the time could we but reach it, and almost daily we are able to account for mysterious and apparently anomalous phenomena which utterly baffled our wits in the past. Probably the answer to the question of why pleasure is expressed by the wagging of the tail lies in the pleasure and wagging has become so inseparable that the movement of the tail follows the emotion whatever may call it forth.

An explanation of a similar kind can be found for the fact that dogs depress their tails when threatened or scolded. When running away the tail would be the part nearest the pursuer, and therefore most likely to be seized. It was therefore securely tucked away between the hind legs. The act of running away is naturally closely associated with the emotion of fear, and therefore this gesture of putting the tail between the legs becomes an invariable concomitant of retreat or submission in the presence of superior force. When a puppy taken out for an airing curves its tail downward and scuds in circles and half circles at fullest speed around its master, it is apparently trying to provoke its pseudo-cynic playfellow to pursue it in mock combat. It may be observed that this running in sharp curves, with frequent change of direction, is a common ruse with animals which are pursued by larger enemies. The reason of it is that the centrifugal impulses are more powerfully exerted on the animal of larger bulk, and so gives the smaller an advantage.

—Dr. Louis Robinson in Contemporary Review.

A Bad Blunder. Magazine Office Boy—Oh, there's been an awful time up in the editorial room today. Business Manager—Eh! What's the trouble? Office Boy—The janitor made a mistake and put the "No Admittance" sign at the subscription office and the "Welcome" sign in front of the editor's room.—Good News.

A Frank Statement. "Can I—dare I ask that little hand for my own?" pleaded the smitten young man. "It is only—an second hand," replied the young widow deprecatingly.—Exchange.

### When the gain of what is termed a whole nation under arms is estimated, the exaggeration of the pompous phrase hides the nakedness of the fact that large numbers of young men are lost to their country by the means to which they resort to escape military service.

In Italy and Germany these may be counted by legions; in France men are less numerous, because in France men are more wedded to the native soil, and take to service more gaily and more naturally, but in Italy and Germany thousands flock to emigrant ships, thus resorting to escape military service. In Italy and Germany these may be counted by legions; in France men are less numerous, because in France men are more wedded to the native soil, and take to service more gaily and more naturally, but in Italy and Germany thousands flock to emigrant ships, thus resorting to escape military service. In Italy and Germany these may be counted by legions; in France men are less numerous, because in France men are more wedded to the native soil, and take to service more gaily and more naturally, but in Italy and Germany thousands flock to emigrant ships, thus resorting to escape military service.

When ranging the long grass of the prairie or jungle, the raised tips of the tails would often be all that an individual member of the band would see of his fellows. There is no doubt that hounds habitually watch