The laws to which Jews are subject in Russia are sometimes painfully, often ludicrously, anomalous. For instance, Jews, as a body, are not permitted to settle in Russia proper, their domicile being restricted to the provinces which of old formed part of the kingdom of Poland. Now this law operates very oppressively in many cases. And as may be imagined, recourse is had to all sorts of shifts and expedients of evasion. The Novosti gave an instance of this a short time ago. The right of Jews to reside in St. Petersburg is limited to professional men-doctors and lawyers—merchants of the first guild, and certified handicraftsmen. A Jew belongino to the first guild and living in the capital, lost his parents, who dwelt in a provincial town. They left a daughter some provincial town. They left a daughter some 18 years old. The brother sent for her to his own home. But no soon r had she arrived in St. Petersburg than sae was ordered out by the police: she did not come within the category of jews entitled to reside in the city. The brother hurried to the "Polizie," explained, expostulated; but all in vain; and so, seeing nothing eise to be done, he engaged his sister as his cook. The engagement was duly reported to the police the following day, and the Jew's sister figures on the official list as a domestic servant. Another instance is more suggestive and less pleasant. A young lady of good family and connections was compelled by adverse circumstances to gain her own liveli-Like many another young woman in like case, she resolved to become a gov-erness. Having passed with credit through the provincial gymnasium for girls, she went to St. Petersburg in order to enter the higher school for women. But the privilege of admission was refused to her. However, finding friends in the capital, she applied herself to private teaching. The pat once ordered her out of the city. The police this she had her name entered on a certain infamous list, and she was permitted to remain.

A deputation of leading Jews recently waited upon Gen. Ignatieff to complain, among other things, of the disqualification which Jews labor with regard to the owning of land. In reply, the minister pointed out that the disqualification existed only in certain governments west and south and that in Russia proper Jews could acquire and hold such property. And the general was right; only it happens that

THE LAW FORBIDS JEWS

from entering Russia proper, compelling them to remain in these southern and western provinces. In other words, the Jew may acquire land in the districts where he is hidden to reside, but may not do so in the governments where the law insists on his remaining. But that is not quite all. The Jews, as already mentioned, are confined to the old Polish provinces, where the law affecting the purchase of land is peculiar. In order to facilitate the "Russification" of the districts, none but a Russ born-i. e. born in Great Russia-can acquire such real estate as comes into the market from time to time. Now, the only non-natives here are the officials and administrators of these governments. The Jews are the chief capitalists in the south and west. They are, however, excluded from competition; hence land sells for very little. Hence, too, it is gradually falling into the hands of the "tchinovnyik"—the middle class Russian official, whose poverty and lack of honesty are notorious. But with an income of 2,000 or 3.000 roubles a year he cannot possibly pay the purchase-money down; so he borrows it of the Jew. And money is further necessary in order to work the land—for labor, implements, and for seed. Now, the official can not furnish it: nor is he accustomed to the management of an estate. So he leases it to the Jew. As the crop is the security for repayment of the loan, the latter gladly takes it. To make two profits he must squeeze as much as he can out of his laborers and those to whom he sub-lets his farms; the peasant class, of course, paying in the long run. In this way the Jew gets his interest and the odium attaching to the business, while the " tchinovnyik " obtains the land—which, it must be admitted, is certainly getting the best of the bargain. Of the treatment generally to which the Jews are subjected in districts where the "Ispravnyik" is omnipotent a

THOUSAND STRANGE STORIES

are told. One of them, rather characteristic, may be worth re-telling. In the good old days of the Czar Nicholas, when a Jew was regarded as "something lower than a horse and a little above a pig," an entertainment was given in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. Among the guests was a certain Princess. The Governor of Ekaterinos-lav happened to be present. The conversa-tion chanced to turn on beautiful and luxuriant hair. The provincial governor remarked that in Ekaterinoslav he was acquainted with an old Jew who had the longest and most magnificent beard he had ever known. The Princess exclaimed: "How I should like to see him!" The governor, bowing gallantly, promised to gratify her wish. And a few hours afterward a special messenger was on the road to Ekaterinoslav, with an order to bring to the capital immediately the longbearded Hebrew. In due course the order was handed to the "Polizie;" the Jew, wondering and terror-struck, was seized, bundled into a chaise, and driven off. A fort-night afterward the party arrived at St. Petersburg. By this time the Princess was away and the governor had been sent on some mission; beard and Jew were forgotten. However, he was handed over to the chief of police, together with the order of the governor of Ekaterinoslav. Of course, the ference was, that the Jew must be some extraordinary criminal. Accordingly, he was thrown in the political prison, his hair cropped short, and his magnificent beard—the unsuspected cause of all his troubles—shorn For weeks he remained in fail. But friends at home bestirred themselves; inquiries were instituted, and in the course of a month or so the governor returned. Then the secret of the whole affair became known. The princess remembered her wish to see the magnificent beard; but the magnificent beard was gone, and with it the necessity for detaining the Jew.

A similar instance occurred only a few

weeks ago, during the anti-Jewish riots in Southern Russia. One Abramoff, residing

in the neighborhood of Alexandrovsk, had suffered considerable injury and loss during the disturbances. His cattle and his horse and cart had been carried off by the rioters. As soon as the troubles ceased the procureur of the district came around to

AN INQUIRY INTO THE OUTRAGES

which had been perpetrated. Among others, Abramoff lodged his complaint, and a note was made of his case. The day after several of the rioters were brought in for trial, and in the course of the proceedings certain prop erty wasidentified as belonging to Abramoff. The procureur, thinking to do the Jew a service sent for him off-hand, a couple of Cossacks being despatched with orders to bring him back. He happened to be away from home when they arrived. The Cossacks quietly awaited his return; and then, without any explanation, carried him off. It was morning ere they reached Mariopol. where the trial had been conducted. But the court had risen, and the procureur had started off for the north without leaving any instructions with the police. Since the Jew hall been brought in under arrest, the only thing to be done was to imprison him until further orders. And in prison he was accordingly detained, in company with the very men who had robbed him, doing prison work, and fed on prison fare. After he had been four weeks in jail, an order for his release and the restitution of his property was received. By this time there was no property for restitution. No claimant having appeared, it had been sold for the benefit of the

Many of the singularities of the Jewish question in Russia are due to the autonomy in some respects enjoyed by the Jewish com munities there. For example, they have their own marriage laws—the marriage laws of the Talmuda, that is, and of the ancient Hebrews. In accordance with these laws divorce is a very easy matter. Husband and wife have but to agree to separate, attend before the rabbi, and the thing is done; the ceremony, consisting solely in the handing of the "bill of divorce" to the woman. Under these circumstances strange things sometimes occur. A few months ago a young Jewish girl, an orphan, arrived in Odessa intending, as many young Jewesses do, to obtain a situation as assistant housekeeper in a Jewish family. While looking for a place, she was recommended to stay with a respectable middle-married woman, whose husband—a man very much younger than herself—was away for a few weeks. The middle-aged Jewess soon wound herself into the confidence of her guest, and ascertained that the young girl would have a dowry of some five hundred rubles whenever she Thereupon she formed a bold design. She persuaded the girl to marry in-stead of going into service, promising to se-cure a suitable husband; an undertaking not uncommon among Jews. When her own husband returned from his journey she imparted to him her plan. He was to divorce her, marry the young Jewess, secure her 500 rubles, and then, divorcing the new bride, return to his first spouse. After seeing the promised bride, the husband agreed. The divorce was given; the marriage took place and then the husband, perfectly content with his new partner, refused to divorce her. Furious at this breach of promise, the di vorced wife summoned him before the chief rabbi, Schwabacher. He, however, pro-nounced the divorce binding and the mar-riage valid. But, as a solatium, he decided that the disappointed woman was entitled to a commission of 25 rubles, or 5 per cent. of the dowry; for having acted as "schadchen" or marriage broker!

SOME NEW GEOGRAPHY.

For People who have not Cut Their Eye-

Teeth. Detroit Free Pres

"Of what is the surface of the earth composed?"
"Of corner lots, mighty poor roads, rail-

road tracks, base ball grounds, cricket fields, and skating rinks."
"What portion of the globe is water?"

"About three-fourths. Sometimes they add

a little gin and nutmeg to it." "What is a town?"

"A town is a considerable collection of houses and inhabitants, with four or five men who, 'run the party" and lend money at fifteen per cent. interest."
"What is a city?"

"A city is an incorporated town, with a Mayor who believes the whole world shakes when he happens to fall flat on a cross-walk."

"What is commerce?"

"Borrowing \$5 for a day or two and dodg-ng the lender for a year or two." "Name the different races." "Horse race, boat race, bicycle race and

racing around to find a man to indorse your 'Into how many classes is mankind di-

"Six; being enlightened, civilized, half civilized, savage, too utter, not-worth-a-cent

and Indian agents." 'What nations are called enlightened?' "Those which have had the most wars, the worst laws, and produced the worst crimi-

"How many motions has the earth?" "That's according to how you mix your drinks and which way you go home."

"What is the carth's axis? "The lines passing between New Yorland Chicago.

"What causes day and night? "Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everybody taking the street car and going home to supper." "What is a map?"

"A map is a drawing to show the jury where Smith stood when Jones gave him a lift under the eye."
"What is a mariner's compass?

"A jug holding four gallons.

The French Political Crisis.

The Paris correspondent of the Times point out that M. Gambetta has shown his ense of the seriousness of the position by detailing in a memorandum the extreme concessions France was prepared to make on the categories disputed in the Anglo-French commercial treaty which he was about to hand to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, just before the election of the hos-

Water for Live Stock.

American Agriculturist.

The importance of an abundant supply of water for the animals of the farm, at all times and under all circumstances, as an essential condition of the healthy and efficient performance of the functions of animal life, is too often entirely overlooked. The analysis of the carcass and offal of oxen, sheep, and pigs, made at Rothamsted, by Lawes and Gilbert, in their investigation of the composition of the increase of these animals, in fattening, shows that the percentage of water in the fasted live weight of the entire body, is as follows:

live weight of the average animal of the farm fat animals containing somewhat less, and lean animals considerably more. In man, physiologists estimate water to constitute from § to 3 of the weight of the body. In the functions of nutrition and exerction, the water of the system performs an important part. The food taken into the stomach must be in the soluble form before it can be taken up by the absorbents and transferred to the blood, which in its circulation throughout the body carries the elements of nutrition to the various tissues, where the materials required for their particular use are appropriated. But this transformation of the food into substances that can be assimilated and made use of by the tissues, is not a simple one; it must be acted upon in its course through the organs of digestion by various fluid secretions from the time it is introduced into the mouth until it is received into the circulation. The work performed by the system in this elaboration of nutritive materials cannot be fully appreciated without reference to details. The saliva is secreted by the glands of the mouth to moisten the food, so that it can be readily swallowed. The specific action of the saliva upon the composition of the food, we cannot now stop to discuss. The quantity of saliva secreted by animals is surprising. Experiments by Lassainge show that 100 lbs. of dry hay fed to a horse required a secretion of 400 lbs. of saliva; 100 lbs. of oats required a secretion of 113 lbs. of saliva; while 100 lbs. of green tood required but 49 lbs. of saliva to prepare it for swallowing. Concentrated foods, like grain, therefore, seem to make a smaller demand upon the glands for the secretion of saliva than the coarser foods like hay; and dry hay imposes a much greater tax upon the salivary glands than green feed. Green feed has not only an advantage over dry, in the amount of saliva required to prepare it for digestion, but the results of the German feeding experiments seems to indicate that it is much more readily digested. M. Colin estimates the saliva secreted by a horse when fed on dry food, at 92.6 lbs in 24 hours. and the quantity secreted by a cow under similar conditions at 123.5 lbs in 24 hours. Now if the blood in the system is estimated at from 50 to 75 lbs., the secretion of saliva alone must have a marked influence upon its distribution in the system as well as upon its composition.

The saliva is, however, but one of the many secretions that are required to pre-pare the food for the process of assimilation. When the food enters the stomach the gastric juice is elaborated to transform the albuminoids into soluble peptones, and then as it passes into the intestine, an emulsion of the fatty materials, and the conversion of starch into sugar, take place through the influence of the pancreatic and intestinal secretions. The bile is also secreted in considerable quantity to perform its peculiar functions, and the absorbents are actively at work to transfer the nutritive materials to the blood as fast as they are prepared by the digestive fluids.

As the soluble nutritive materials are taken up from the intestinal canal by the vessels that perform this function, a fresh draft is made upon the blood by the digestive organs for the elaboration of their peculiar secretions, so that a rapid interchange of fluids is taking place between the intestinal canal and the blood during the process of digestion.

The rapidity with which this inferchange of fluids takes place, is perhaps best indicated by the amount of chyle and lymph passing through the thoracic duct, which, in ruminants, as shown by M. Colin, is from eighty to nearly two hundred pounds in twenty-four hours. In a cow, weighing 1, 000 lbs, the principal secretions and excre-

| 100 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 Exhaltion from the Lungs.....

Perspiration
Urine
Total ated from the blood in the form of secretions required in preparing the food for the processes of nutrition, and in excretions of waste materials that are of no further use in the system. From this enumeration of some of the leading activities of the animal economy, and it must be seen that the amount of work performed by the internal organs of the body is not inconsiderable, even when the animal is apparently at rest, and that a supply of water to maintain the equilibrium of these fluids and keep them in proper proportion to the denser tissues, is of great im-

portance.

It will also be readily seen that the supply of water should be constant, or at least frequently repeated, to secure uniformity in the fluidity of the blood and the various secretions. Water must be recognized as a food, and it should be given with the same regularity as other food. Magendic found that dogs, supplied with water alone, lived from six to ten days longer than those that were deprived of both food and water; so that water has undoubtedly an important function to perform in the system, aside from the dilution of other nutritions substances. The addition of green feed, in some form, to the winter ration of our farm animals, will be found advantageous for many reasons, and the amount of water required by them as drink will by this means be diminished.

THE Marquis of Ailsa, owing to the last five bad harvests, intimated to his Ayrshire tenants a reduction from five to fifteen per cent for the past year.

THE LADIES.

Some Short Items of Interest for Them. Mrs. Langtry is said to have inherited her

elocution and beauty from her father, the Dean of Jersey.

Everything must bow to fashion. The fashion in France just now is not to have any honevmoon at all.

"Wring out the old—wring in the new," is the motto of the laundress. Perhaps some of you can get a wring on that.

The Government of Liberia has given 200 acres of land for the foundation of a seminary for the education of young girls. An imprisoned girl at Bnrr Oak, Mich.

cut every button from her clothing and swallowed them, in an ineffectual attempt at snicide. It is said that the first requisite for an

able-bodied æsthethe is intense laziness; the second, a lanky body; and the third, an em-A female shoplifter in New York was found

to have a hook fastened to her garter and a pair of stolen new shoes hung to the hook. She lives by hooking things. We are indebted to the searching demand of the æsthetic for many of our new and

beautiful fabrics in gold, crepe-like tissues, cashmeres, and other soft cloths. A bear trotted alongside of a Pennsylvania voman for half a mile the other evening to keep her company home, and when she opened the gate he growled his adieu and

left her. An Indiana widow and a watch dog at tacked and bit a barn thief so badly that it was two weeks before he could leave his bed. The widow bit three of his fingers to the bone as her share of the work.

The Empress of Austria has introduced a new coiffure, which foreign journals say is likely to create a considerable sensation this winter. She wears her hair falling in wavy folds upon her shoulders, confined a la grecque, or with bars of pearls.

In the Vienna disaster a girl of 18 lost her father, mother, sister, brother-in-law and her betrothed in the fire. She returned to the burning house twice in search of them, and at last jumped from the front balcony into the street and was killed.

The wife of the Grand Shereef, of Moroco, who is an English lady, has induced the Moors to accept vaccination. Once a week she, with her own hands, vaccinated children whom their parents bring from long distances. In one day she vaccinated over 300 children and grown up people.

A novel illumination took place in Rome on the last occasion of the Queen of Italy's birthday. When their Majesties appeared on the balcony, every one struck a match and held it in air. The effect was pretty, as the air seemed filled with fire flies. The reason for this novel kind of illumination was that all the gas of the town was turned off, on account of a tremendous fire that had burst out in a palace near the gas-works.

A New York correspondent says that in that city very few ladies wear their dresses cut low in the neck, and that out of an aver age of a thousand ladies, representing the best society, who were the guests upon five or six recent and very fashionable occasions, not more than five wore dresses cut in this way, and several of these were filled in with lace. Some were cut square, some heart-shaped, and many were enriched with exquisite embroidery, but none of them that were perfectly bare.

As if the ordinary expenses of a fancydress ball were not sufficient, certain ladies now frequently appear at the same fancy ball in two different characters, retiring to change their dress before supper and appearing in a different costume. At a recent festival of this nature, the Countess of Bective appeared first as Mary Queen of Scots, and later as a shower of gold. Mrs. Cornwallis West, on the same occasion, appeared in two consecutive characters, the Comtesse Panada, from "La Macotte," and the Princess in the "Forty Thieves."

A woman, accompanied by a girl of 15, was arrested for shoplifting in one of the grand Paris shops. The girl escaped. The woman steadily refused her address; but a woman employed in the establishment recognized her as Mrs. M.—, reputed to be of independent means, living near her. At the address indicated the porter said that her daughter was in. She, however, refused to answer until the police said they would break open the door. The rooms were piled with plunder, and the gurl confessed that for three years they had lived entirely by shoplifting and pawning or seiling the goods. The neighbors had not the faintest suspicion

English As the Speech of the Future.

The success of the English-speaking peo ples as colonists and their superior prolific-ness are not the only reasons for thinking that the English tongue is destined to domi-nate the world. The flexibility and terseness of the English language has made it the language of international telegraphy, and from statistics just collected it appears to be the great newspaper language. In other words, it about equally divides the newspapers of the world with all other tongues combined.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals now published is given by H. P. Hubbard's forth-coming "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," as 34,274, with a circulation of about 116,000,000 duties, the annual aggregate circulation reaching, in round numbers, 10,600,000,000 copies. Europe leads with 19,557, and North America follows with 12,400, the two tegether making over nine-tenths of all the pub lications in existence. Asia has 775; South America 699; Australasia, 661; and Africa 132. Of all these, 16,500 are printed in the English language, 7,800 in German, 3,850 in French, and over 1,600 in Spanish. There are 4,020 daily newspapers, 18,274 tri-weeklies and weeklies, and 8,508 issued less frequently. It appears that while the annual aggregate circulation of publications in the United States is 2,600,000,000, that of Great Britain and Ireland is 2,260,000,-

THE Princess of Wales has sent to Kins Kalakana several photographs of herself and her sons as a contribution to a bazzar to be held in Honolulu in aid of the building of a cathedral there.

A STORMY VOYAGE.

The Perils Through Which the SS. " Ra cillia" Passed-Three Lives Lost.

St. John's, Nfld .- The new iron steamship Racillia arrived on Friday morning in a damaged condition after passing through a series of imminent perils. Captain James. commander of the steamer, gave the following narrative of his tempestuous voyage: "We left Little Bay mining settlement, in Notre Dame Bay, on Sunday last, laden with 2,000 tons of copper ore, consigned to Swansea, from the time we lost sight of the Gull Island, off Cape John, till we reached the forty-seventh western meridian we were steaming slowly through a vast sea of ice, which, however, was not very densely pack-ed together. Now and again a huge iceburg towered up frowningly in the midst of the ice plain, and enabled us to make somewhat better headway. On Saturday, the 14th, we parted company with the ice and broke out into clear water. We had thus travel-led over three hundred and fifty miles of field ice. Scarcely had we lost sight of this trozen sea when we encountered a terrific storm of wind from the southeast, with a heavy, broken and turbulent sea. On Sunday the gale suddenly swung round to the northwest and blew with still greater fury. We were now near the axis of the storm and the ship was being heavily belabored by the sea on both sides.

"At noon on Snnday we shipped a heavy sea, which washed my first officer, Mr. John Winter, of London, overboard. The next sea swept away two seamen — William Evans, of Pembrokeshire, and Igalmar, of Sweden—who were almost instantaneously drowned. Thewheelhouse was smashed into pieces and the binnacle and other gear carried away. Our starboard quarter boat was next washed away, davits and all. Our remaining boats were stove as they lay on the chocks, and if the ship sank under us, as she hourly threatened to do, our lives were not worth a single rush. Owing to the dead, heavy character of our cargo the steamer labored much and plunged headlong down into the trough of the sea, sometimes going so far that we frequently despaired of ever coming back sgain. On Monday morning I put the Racillia head for St. John's, for the purpose of undergoing repairs and procuring a full supply of coal. ice has drifted so far down that I purpose, when resuming my voyage, to steam down as far as the forty-sixth parallel before heading the ship across for the British coast.

How to Escape Diphtheria.

1. Avoid the atmosphere near the disease. Especially is this important for children, whose throats are more liable to take on the poison than those of adults. No matter how mild the case is, keep children away from it.

2. Do not permit any person, not even dog or a cat to come to a child from the room where there is a case of diphtheria. The person exposed to it should disinfect his clothing, and bathe his body, and wash thoroughly his hair, and gargle his throat, before he comes in contact with a child after his coming from the sick-room.

3. Do not permit a child to ride in a carriage in which one sick with diphtheria has ridden, until it has first been disinfected.

4. Avoid all causes which cause the throat to become sore, raw, or tender during an epidemic of this disease. In fact it is well avoid them at all imes. A simple sore throat may become a case of diphtheria very

easily, when the poison is in the air.

5. Do not allow any child to wear or handle any clothing worn by a person who has had diphtheria. It is criminal to sell ergive away clothing of this sort, without most thoroughly disinfecting it first. An epidemic was recently caused in one of the New England States, and many lives lost, from some clothing from a child which died of this disease being sent to friends from a

6. Never kiss a person with diphtheria (mothers have lost their lives by doing this) nor drink from the same cup, nor blow a whistle he has used, nor use a pencil, or a pen, or a handkerchief of his.

7. Never send the clothing of a diphtheria patient to the common wash or laundry, there other clothing may become infect

8. Disinfect all the excretions from one sick of this disease by a strong solution of copperas water before disposing of them.

9. If a child has been exposed to diptheria

by accident, or by any means, at once iso-late it from other children, give it a thorough warm bath daily, and clean clothes; put it on a diet of brown bread and milk, with fruit, and wait till all danger is over before removing it from quarantine.

Diphtheritic poison, no doubt, goes for miles in the air from one house to another. The wind carries it, and when there is an epidemic the greatest precaution should be aken. With all our care we are not always able to prevent its spread entirely, but much may be done.

10. Allow no children to attend a funeral

of one who has died from this disease.

The Scientific American adds: "As every physician knows, it is no un ommon thing for adults to have diphtheria so mildly that it is mistaken for an ordinary sore throat resulting from cold; yet such easily infect a child, and the child become a centre of malignant infection. In view of the fatal prevalence of diphtheria, therefore, the kissing of a child upon the mouth by a person with a sore throat is hazardous, if not criminal; and scarcely less so is the practice of allowing children to kiss their ailing playmate. It would be wise to exercise great caution in this matter, if not to discontinue the practice of kissing upon the mouth altogether." The best preventions are to be found in the hints given, and in most thorough cleanliness about the house, the air, and the drains, water supply, and cellars.

Preparing to Stamp out Polygamy.

The United States Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed on the bill doing away with present requirement for proofs of polygamous marriages, and providing the fact of living in bigamous relations shall be sufficient evidence for conviction. In prosecutions for bigamy, any person drawn as a juryman may be challenged on the ground that he practices or believes in polygamy as a religious rite. The bill also contains provisions debarring polygamists from the privilege of voting, service on a jury or holding office.