

The Hippopotamus.

Exciting scenes on the East Coast of Africa.

Here, on my first day, I lost my way in the jungle, about four miles inland, and for a long time I got a view. I forthrightly met some natives. I climbed a coconut tree and got some milk, and on my trying to describe the sea, at once made signs of intelligence. (Thinking I wanted to get to a lake to shoot hippopotami, they took me two miles inland, and on reaching some swampy ground, made signs of caution. At last, parting the foliage, they showed me a small lagoon, and for the first time I beheld the mighty hippopotamus in his native lair, never disturbed by a white man before. My disgust may be imagined as I had only my smooth-bore, and on the opposite side of the lake, some eighteen hippos, basking in the sun, and now and then giving a belch that made me laugh much. I took accurate bearings of the place by the wind and sun, and succeeded after much fatigue, walking through swamp and jungle, in reaching the boat. The next morning at daylight I was under way, with our black interpreter, and armed with my Martini rifle. We arrived at a village, and some natives immediately volunteered to guide me and come see the fun. They have hippos, which do great mischief to their little crops, sugar-cane, &c., besides frightening them out of their wits at night, and often knocking down their houses. I got within seventy yards of one and sent my little messenger on its fatal errand. It passed through the ramus of the animal's lower jaw, smashing the atlas and axis, and the death struggle that ensued gave me an idea of what a mighty brute the hippo is. Its entire body was hurled out of the water (feet first), a most fatal sign, and volumes of blood, mud and water were sent high to the air, obscuring everything. About twenty seconds afterwards a large one rose to breathe, some eighty yards distant, and I sent No. 2 straight into his brain between eye and ear. Death was in this case so immediate that the animal did not make quite so much disturbance as the first one. The natives were astounded, and looked on the rifle and me as objects of the greatest interest. I then shot two more, and by this time the bodies of the first two were being dragged ashore. Next morning I was up early to cut off their heads as I knew they would be all floating by that time, and about ten blacks accompanied me, one of them making fast a rope to the leg. On the first being landed, the blacks gave a hearty cheer, something like an Irish "Ullagone," and I, jumping on the huge carcass, proceeded to make a speech duly rendered into Swahili by my interpreter. That I spent five hours up to my middle in water setting the heads off, the skin being cut and a half-inch thick and like India rubber. The blacks cut off all of the flesh, and bore away the skulls to the boat. I have now got two heads on board, and the lower jaw of another; my big head and tusks are the largest ever seen by any man on board, the tusks of the lower jaw being about nine inches long. The night before we left Delagoa, watched for the sharks by moonlight, and, on seeing three come out of the jungle, jumped, gun in hand, out of the stern with bare feet, alighting on some coral which opened an old wound, and cut my foot badly, so that I have now a nasty suppurating hole in my foot.

Salt.

There would seem to be some persons on this earth who are constantly trying to make water run up hill, and yet they never make out beyond making themselves miserable and every one around them who is in any way connected with or related to them. Only lately I have asked as if taking salt with his food would be of any value. He was pale and the lips nearly colorless, and this feature at once betokened to the experienced eye that the blood is poor, poverty stricken, "too thin," to make use of a slang phrase; or, the "doctor"—and a miserable one at that—had told him that "salt" was not necessary, and that he should not upon any account whatever partake of it. It is a well-known fact that the human body contains a great amount of saline matter, and of this a little over one-half is salt—nothing less, nothing more. Now this is carried off in several ways—perspiration is always salt if you taste it—and the kidneys

are busy taking away salt in their regular duty, the skin secretes a very salt sweat, either sleeping or waking, and the bile consists largely of salt when it is healthy bile, and all the cartilages of the body contain salt. Now, with the waste going on, sleeping, eating, working, or resting, will this salt be replaced? It will be done in the way of replacing the salt that is taken out of the system by the regular course of nature? People often become nervous, peevish, irascible, and "good for nothing" because they deprive themselves of fresh air, proper exercise and salt. It is a simple thing, but when the Almighty made man He not only made him about right, but gave into his keeping all the natural elements for maintaining and repairing the body and its wastes. Among these, salt in a great variety of forms, and in a beautiful supply was given. And it is a matter of wonder how men who pretend to be "up" in the matter of handling this body and the disease incidental to it, can perpetrate any such foolishness as to attempt to say that you "must not eat salt," such a man or woman would be "white livered" in three months, and open to every change of weather or food, and consequently all the time "ailing." Eat all the salt that you require, and shake your fist at delightful independence in the face of any such "snake," keep the salt in your system, and be happy. It is an absolute fact with the best stock breeders, that if cattle do not have moderate free access to salt, they soon become "weak," lifeless and afflicted with diseases which are entirely unknown among those who have access to salt whenever they desire. Does not the same law apply to people, who are of so much consequence in the minds of thinking people and those who have any knowledge? Salt is one of the essentials, and the body cannot be supported without it in a reasonable quantity. There is no sort of use in attempting to do without it, and if you will take notice of those people who are advocating diuretic of salt, you will find them "unnatural" upon the good health question and probably devotees of the Dis Law "outcasts" as a doctrine, and first-class beatniks as a practice. Sensible people will not be brought into this kind of a trap, which in the immediate future makes work for these veritable M. D.'s.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

Precious Opal.

Since the time Pliny accurately described his opalus, to the present day, this handsome mineral has been esteemed a gem, though not always assigned the same rank; for fashion, in the capacious vagaries, displaces and reinstates it in favor at irregular intervals. Its innate beauty, so happily characterized in the lines,

"Milk opals that gleam and shine
Like lilies from the pallid mist,"
coupled with the fact that it keeps the only stone really defying imitation, has enabled it to eventually hold its own. The high rank awarded it in ancient times was undoubtedly largely due to the comparative ease with which it could be worked, and also to the fact that unlike all other precious stones much of its beauty was revealed and available without any labor. The strange popular belief of modern days that opal is an unlucky stone to the water, appears to be directly traceable to Sir Walter Scott's Romance of "Anne of Gelestein." In its usual occurrence in seams or veins in porphyry and igneous rocks, it is plainly an infiltration of gelatinous silica (filla) in the colloid state, often mixed with considerable crystalline silica, and retaining more or less of the original combined water. Indeed, precious opal proper seems, as a rule, to contain more water than the other varieties. Until within the past few years the greater part of the material for commerce has been of Hungarian and Mexican origin, but a new source of supply has been discovered in Queensland. In the variety from that locality, which may in some respects be considered unique, the usual fiery reflections are displaced partly or even entirely by the most splendid metallic hues—greens and blues of every conceivable shade—the individual colors in some instances being arranged in more or less distinctly defined bands or zones, or again imperceptibly melting into each other and vying with the plumage of hummingbirds in magnificence. Clearly the old descriptions will need enlarging to cover this latest addition to the numerous forms of silica.—F. W. Stober in Ward's Natural Science Illustrations.

Belvedere Metal.

A comparatively new article in the industrial and artistic world is a compound known as "Belvedere Metal." It was discovered by Mr. J. M. Spence, at Belvedere, England, about two years since. The prime feature of the metal, and those which give it marked advantages, are its low melting point, about 250° F., or but 38° over that at which water boils, its rapid and almost instantaneous loss of heat, imperviousness to weather influences, resistance to acids and alkalis, and its facility of manipulation by unskilled hands. One very great desideratum is the facility it affords for application to mechanics and ornamental or artistic uses, without the heavy investment usually required in "plant" and furnaces of the mechanical, founder or metallurgist. Dr. Granville Cole, of the Society of Arts of Great Britain, has reported to that society in a paper read before it at London in 1880. He declares the metal to be a thoroughly new discovery, and stamps it one which must have a wide range of adaptability for industrial and artistic uses. The casting of the metal by the methods adopted secures a perfectly homogeneous compound, with all the properties for durability and resistance to atmospheric or climatic influences. More recently, in an article from the pen of M. Auguste Moreau, which we find in the Paris *Moniteur*, the useful properties of the metal for special branches of art and industry are enlarged upon. His article is written after examination of the specimens of the metal exhibited at the Paris Exposition—an exhibit consisting of a series of bruses in statuettes, busts, also and basso reliefs of large and small dimensions, and of every variety of relief from the very lowest to that so highly undercut as to be almost detached. The central trophy was a singularly sharp high-relief of Gibson's "Horse of the Sun," some 84 feet, cast in one mould made of gelatine. This is of itself an important feature; there are no mould marks to remove, the integrity of the copy is unimpaired, and finally there is no skilled labor demanded. The appearance was that of a fine bronze. Not less effective was the "Venus" of Canova, while another noticeable work was a bust of Sir Henry Cole, taken from the original by Mr. Boehm, "the Million Shillings" (cast from the gelatine mould) of M. Morel-Ladieu, "Flaxman's Shield," and a very low relief, the "Chariot of Apollo," were also shown.

As far as experiments have gone, castings have been made on glass, engravings, of photographs, by the gelatine process for autotype printing, from plaster and gelatine moulds, and even in flour and butter. If the Belvedere metal had been discovered earlier, the luckless artist who produced the "Sleeping Beauty" moulded in butter, would not have mourned the destruction of her caseous chamber, for the "Belvedere" would have preserved her statue in its fullest integrity. Some of the points about Belvedere metal have thus been summed up: 1st, low melting point; 2d, its resistance to atmospheric influences; 3d, its insensibility to the action of acids; 4th, its close resemblance to antique bronzes; 5th, its producing an exact impression of the mould, thus saving the labor of chasing; 6th, its extreme lightness, being half the weight of metals in use; 7th its cheapness. It is said to be valuable in the jointing of gas and water pipes, joining iron to stone and wood, and glass to iron, in roofing houses, fixing pulleys to shafting, fitting in defective castings for vessels containing acids, stereotyping and printing, constructing and lining chimneys, tanks and pipes, protecting of iron from rust, and wood and stone from decay, for moulds for concrete and builders' engineers, and moulders' castings, works of art, statuary, vases, and decorations, furniture, electrical insulation and electroplating.

In the space of the eighteen months which date this discovery, the purchasers in England alone have reached the number of 3,000. An instance of the economy of the metal is the experience of the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London, which has adopted it to the exclusion of lead.

Snoring in a Foreign Tongue.

"It's funny how careless they get about joint powder after they get used to it," said Woodcock Williams the other day to a *Boomerang* man. "It's mighty harmless looking stuff, and you wouldn't think if you didn't know what it was, that it would blow a man up any quicker than a ball of non-explosive Nebraska butter."

"I know when I was snoring on the Feverish Hornet and had a cabin up in Slippery Elum gulch, at first we was powerful careful about our joint powder, and kept it in a hole in the side of the hill, but after we got more familiar with it we got to keeping it into the cabin, and in about two weeks we used to sit on the box when we played Black Maria and Pedro."

"After this we found that this kind of groceries worked better if it was kept kind of warm, and we used to put the little cakes of joint powder under the mattress nights so they'd be kind of warm in the morning to blast with."

"We had a Polander on the night shift of the Feverish Hornet, that the boys called Neuraglia Phlakowhiski. He was the worst man to swear nights and snore days that I ever saw. When he used to go down in the shaft and swear a few times in the dialect of his fatherland, the other men had to come to the surface for fresh air. He generally swore till he got excited and his jaw got cramped on an imported gob of profanity, and then he would quit awhile. We called his style of swearing the Anglo Kosciuszko swear. It generally jarred the foot wall and shattered the vein matter so that we had to timber up a little after he got through."

"His snore was about as blood-curdling as his unique style of swear. He used to snore in his own native tongue. Of course, the force of habit is strong on a man when he is asleep. That's why he never tried to snore in English. "When he seemed to be getting the most comfort out of his slumbers and had his mouth open so you could throw a Magnolia ham against his liver, and snore so as to get in all the double 's' and 'q's' and 's's' and Polish diphthongs and other funny business, it made the floor of the cabin creak, and the cooke stove would fall down and the clock used to stop, and stock in the Feverish Hornet would go down 10 cents a share."

"Well, Neuraglia Phlakowhiski, working on the night shift as he did, had to do his heavy sleeping during the day, while the rest of us was to work in the shaft. The day-shift consisted of myself and a man named Marco Boszaris Smith, and the night-shift was composed of a picked crew, consisting of Neuraglia Phlakowhiski and a man from Zion that we called Anonymous, because we never knew what his name was."

"Anonymous slept in a tent, because he said he was a little nervous and didgety like and couldn't sleep in a boiler factory. So he pitched his tent about a mile down the gulch, where the sound of Neuraglia's snores was partially deadened."

The Fair Sex.

Her Wants and Penalties.—The Mormons expect 1,500 converts from London next month, comprising families, and about 300 unmarried women.

There are in England and Wales 10,000 women who are classed as halodrumkards, the number of men in the same category is 27,575.

A Murray girl, New York, girl has had one of her shapely feet modeled in marble, and has presented it as a birthday present to her affianced husband for a paper weight.

A chap in Oregon married four wives within ten miles of each other, and wasn't found out until the fourth happened to meet at a picnic and showed the same kind of dollar-store earrings.

"Mrs. Emmons," says the Washington *Epitaph*, "is the name of the lady who died in company with a large stag head which matches in the color of his shaggy coat the shade of her hair. The dog has a private room at Wormley's and has its meals served to it as a fine style of any other dignitary residing there."

Woman wants the ballot box because it is her right; because she stands upon an intellectual equality with man; and therefore should be allowed to exercise her judgment in public affairs; because she has been oppressed by unjust laws which should never have been made without consulting her; because she has borne for years the injustice of "taxation without representation."

The Bombay *Guardian*, in speaking of the number of missionary ladies arriving from Europe and America to labor in northern India and Bengal, says: "A remarkable sign of the times is the number of single ladies engaging in Zealana and mission school work, and the prophecy of Pa. xviii. 11, 'The Lord gave the word, and the great was the company of the women' (Heb.) that published it, is being fulfilled. By the last mail steamer, eight ladies from America, unattended by a gentleman arrived and proceeded the same day to Allahabad, where they would separate, some going to the northwest, others to Calcutta. Miss Thoburn and Miss Blackmar, of the Ohio and Rohlfend Methodist Mission, returned from a visit to America. Miss Warner proceeds to Hongkong to take charge of a school."

Oxygen.

The highest temperatures are obtained by combustion—that is, by the combination of other bodies with oxygen. Since oxygen is continually inhaled and consumed by animals during life, we are obliged to consider this as the source of heat and force. We have here a problem which is open to discussion, namely, whether the energy liberated by the combustion was originally contained in the oxygen or in the substances. It appears as if the latter supposition was generally accepted; at least, the bodies are often met with, such as for instance, that coal contains the heat of the sun which has been stored up during thousands of years. Although we cannot, at present, with the means at our disposal, definitely solve this problem, it can at least be shown that the decomposition of carbonic acid by the influence of light and heat causes the sun is effected in such a manner that the carbon is employed in the formation of the compounds of which the plant is built up, while the oxygen escapes into the atmosphere. Now, we know that acids contain the least energy, because it must be supplied to them in the form of heat in order to convert them into the liquid or gaseous state; while, on the contrary, heat must be withdrawn from gases to condense them to liquids or solids. Oxygen is one of the most permanent gases, and must therefore possess an enormous amount of energy; while carbon, on the other hand, being one of the most difficultly diffusible and volatile bodies, can only contain a little energy. This makes it extremely probable that the force of the sun, taken up by the plants, is not stored in their bodies, but in the free oxygen of the atmosphere. Hence the latter is to be considered as the most haughty source of power, which man and animals draw, and in the carbon we possess a valuable aid in making this energy, contained in the oxygen, available.—Edmund Drechsel, in *Popular Science Monthly*.

When you see a young man cultivating his back hair and talking about the soulful, you may know that he has got it.—The small-pox?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The New York Russian Refugee fund is now \$45,174.

A fire at Minneapolis, Minn., destroyed Jeffrey's carpet store. Loss, \$35,000.

Henry Hedschewider, of New York city, committed suicide in Brooklyn, by stabbing with a dirk.

C. W. Havenner, a real estate agent at Washington, D. C., who shot himself with suicidal intent, died.

Reuben Lyon, aged fifty years, formerly a jeweller and recently a diamond broker committed suicide at Baltimore, by taking laudanum.

August Klauer, who was committed to the city jail at Baltimore for disorderly conduct, committed suicide by hanging himself in the prison.

Charles Albert Smith, charged with the shooting of John J. Hayes at Montreal, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

The report of the Illinois Board of Agriculture of the condition and acreage of winter wheat shows that the seedling for the next crop has been 3,676,000 acres, or 275,000 less than the previous crop.

McMaster & Co., have entered another suit at Montreal for \$500,000 against the Temporality Board of the Presbyterian Church to compel that body to render an account of its stewardship.

E. B. Wood, senior member of the wholesale hardware establishment of E. B. Wood & Son, Galveston, Texas, died aged sixty-seven years. Wood was a native of New Jersey, and went to Texas in 1810.

General James R. Herriot was recommissioned for Police Commissioner of Baltimore City by the Democratic caucus of the Maryland Legislature, at Annapolis. There was a bitter contest on this position between the friends of ex-Governor Whyte, at present Mayor of Baltimore, and United States Senator Gorman, and the result is a defeat for Gorman.

One thousand seven hundred and eighty-five acres occupied in New York city last year. Of these 1270 did not exceed \$100 damage, 338 less than \$1000 damage; 88 between \$500 and \$10,000 damage; 3 nearly \$50,000 damage, and 2 between \$100,000 and \$200,000 damage.

The three most disastrous fires of the year caused losses of respectively \$500,000, \$1,250,000 and \$2,000,000 each. Of the causes that led to the fires ordinary carelessness with matches, fire, hot ashes, etc., constituted the largest number.

Old Credit Mobilier Suit.

Boston.—Arguments were begun before the Supreme Judicial Court of this State in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the Credit Mobilier of America, which has been pending for several years. The plaintiff seeks to recover about \$2,000,000 which it paid to the defendant through fraud, it is alleged, in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

A Preacher Arrested in the Pulpit.

ROCKLAND, Me.—Rev. Edward H. Ellis, of Newport, Mass., was arrested at North Haven, Me., on a charge of criminality with the wife of a resident of Thomaston. Both parties belong to highly respectable families, Ellis is a Baptist clergyman, and has been holding revival meetings in this section of the State the past two years. He was arrested in the pulpit while addressing a large meeting.

Heavy Failure of a Shoe Manufacturer.

Boston, Mass.—A. W. Perry, boot and shoe manufacturer, Summer street Boston, has failed. Perry has two factories, one at Rockland, Mass., and the other at Hanover, Mass., and has had quite a large business. He has suffered quite severely of late from losses through bad debts, and the losses are said to figure prominently among the leading causes of the failure. The liabilities are reported to be in the neighborhood of \$75,000. A large portion of the indebtedness is to Boston leather merchants.

Prospectors of Speculative Policy-Holders.

READING, Pa.—It is understood that Receiver McColl, of the defunct World ("graveyard") Insurance Company, of Lebanon, intends to enter suit against all responsible policy holders who failed to pay their assessments on deaths prior to the failure of this company, and there is much consequent concern among those interested. High legal policy is said to sanction such proceeding, and if the issue is successfully prosecuted a rattling of the "dry bones" among the

hills throughout the State may be confidently anticipated, as the whole field of speculative insurance policy-holding will be most energetically worked.

Disasters Among the Iron Workers at Pittsburg.—There was developed a rebellion in the ranks of the Amalgamated Association which, should it grow in dimensions, will seriously impair the usefulness of that organization.

United Lodge, composed of workmen employed by Singer, Nimble & Co., decided to continue at work notwithstanding the action of the convention of the association last Saturday, when it was decided that a strike be ordered on the 13th in all works whose proprietors have stock in the Homestead Mill. This action is significant, since W. H. Singer is President of the Bessemer Steel Company, against which the Amalgamated Association is now struggling.

New York.—The trial of the Hindu against Bishop Hare for \$25,000 damages, for alleged libel, was continued in the Supreme Court. Evidence was given for the plaintiff in regard to the alleged libelous pamphlet, of the same having been printed by a man in Minnesota for Bishop Hare, and the hitting up and destruction of a number of them. This closed the plaintiff's case. Counsel for the defense then opened, contending that Bishop Hare had heard rumors about Mr. Himmam shortly after 1872, and an investigation was had by three Bishops, with a view to set all the charges at rest, but that the evidence was not satisfactory. As early as 1865 Bishop Whipple had investigated the plaintiff's conduct relative to Indian women. In 1877, he was dropped from the list of missionaries. The action of Bishop Hare was in accordance with the regulations of the Church, which he belonged to.

WASHINGTON.

The Court of Claims upon application of the Attorney General, made an order extending the time for taking testimony in the case of the Choctaw Nation, which is a claim involving \$150,000.

A Delegation representing the employees of the State, War and Navy Departments buildings and all the navy yards through the country waited upon the President and urged the enforcement of the eight-hour law of 1868, as was done under President Grant's administration.

Bids were opened in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for chandeliers for the public buildings at Hartford, Conn., and at Harrisburg, Pa. There were three bidders—R. H. Collins & Co., of Boston; Cornelius & Co., of Philadelphia, and Mitchell, Vance & Co., of New York. No decision can be made until the bids are examined, and the design selected.

For the improvement of the Missouri River, so as to make it navigable from St. Louis to St. Louis, \$8,000,000 is asked of Congress. The territory which would be benefited by this improvement contains 520,000 square miles, or 300,000,000 acres, a territory eight times larger than the entire New England States, and twelve times the size of the State of New York. Scarcely one-tenth of it is cultivated, and yet it has a population of 5,000,000 and assessed valuation (on real and personal property) of over \$1,200,000,000.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

An American Naval Officer's Observations.—Much Preparatory Work Done.

In a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Meade, commanding the *Vandalia*, dated Havana, Cuba, March 1st, reports the results of his personal observations on the isthmus of Panama, and the entire changes that have occurred since his last visit there about eleven months ago. He says the canal company has been quietly at work preparing for the gigantic task before it, and has accomplished a large amount of preliminary or "surface" work.

Several of the best officers of the company have died since his last visit, from the local fever of the country and want of suitable attention. A number of deaths among the inferior employees have occurred, but the number has been greatly exaggerated in the American papers.

Speaking of a visit to the proposed axis of the canal, near Rio Mindi, Captain Meade says he saw enough to convince him that, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, a large amount of valuable work has been accomplished. He is told that nothing important is done until it is sanctioned, as a rule, are the fastest and sanest (self-reliant I mean) I ever saw.

The work progresses steadily, though perhaps not rapidly; but a work so gigantic as this inter-oceanic canal needs cautious work and careful expenditure of money at first, until the final lines of work are well determined. The entire work has been cleared of trees and undergrowth for a width of, say, 800 yards. This is a work of no small magnitude in itself. Fifty miles of undergrowth cleared off in this region represents a deal of work. All along the line the company has construction stations and villages for its laborers. At Gatun these works are of an elaborate character. Sidings and narrow-gauge rail track are also constructed to carry off the excavated earth, to be dumped into the marsh near Boca Chica, so as to form the foundation of a town. The machinery brought from Europe is clumsy and comparatively antiquated, and it is said that most of the machinery will be made in the United States hereafter. A sub-contract with Messrs. Stevens & Co., of San Francisco, to commence excavating between Rio Mindi and Gatun, is reported.

FOREIGN.

A meeting of the Ladies' Land League at Dublin acknowledged having received £51 for the general fund and £1511 for the imprisoned Leaguers.

The Pope has decided to send a Papal delegate to Canada, and the name of the prelate who will fill the position of trust will be known within a few weeks.

MacLean, the would-be assassin of Queen Victoria, has been identified as a man who last summer frequented the vicinity of Windsor Castle and acted in a suspicious manner.

The injunction applied for to restrain the Council of the London Geological Society from allowing the elephant Jumbo to be removed from the Gardens has been refused, with the costs against the plaintiff. F. T. Barnum has purchased the elephant for \$10,000, for exhibition in America.

Pueblo, Colorado—Growth of the Place, Its Climate, etc.

A recent letter from Pueblo, Colorado, gives these points respecting the town on both sides of the river: Good to best business lots only from one hundred to five hundred dollars per foot (residence lots are cheap in comparison, ranging from ten to sixty dollars per foot); brick in the wall costs \$15 per thousand, and stone \$25 per thousand; lumber is worth from \$25 to \$50 per thousand, and mechanic's labor is about twenty per cent. higher than in Dubuque. So improved property is worth something here, but there is a demand for it and rents are comparatively higher. Why this is so, or how long it will last is a mystery to me. It seems as though men came here to engage in business just for the glory of the thing, as from what I have seen and heard, there is not a branch of trade in the retail line that is not fully represented, and the grocery business seems overdone. So, while these towns both have the geographical position and railroad advantages to make a large commercial and manufacturing city, and become the metropolis of Colorado, I think that everything in the way of its future growth and importance is fully anticipated by number of their capitalists for at least the next three years, and that property and rents are now high enough for a city of a population of fifty thousand people, which depends on comparatively nothing but a mining country for support. I must say I do not admire the climate of Pueblo, and it is said to be as good as any in Colorado. The difference between shade and sunshine is too great, and dust storms are altogether too frequent particularly during this and next month. The dust is almost as impalpable and penetrative as the air, and no doubt is largely composed of alkali. It is very disagreeable anyway, and about every third person you see here is more or less troubled with the sniffles. My ears and nasal passages were pretty much plugged with it before I left, and my eyes were as blue and bloodshot as an old toper's, but I was "roughing it" and exposed my phis to the most heavily-charged breeze. I also think it a bad climate for nervous diseases, and yet while high altitudes are known to be unfavorable for putting on flesh there are many corpulent persons here who came to the place as lank and lean as a picture of famine, and the children, as a rule, are the fattest and sanest (self-reliant I mean) I ever saw.

Extraordinary interest was excited in the popular mind of Kentucky at an early day by a form of convulsive disease, which, though it had been witnessed elsewhere in the world, had never before assumed a shape so decidedly epidemic. Among the Camleards or French prophets, who appeared in the mountains of the Cevennes toward the close of the seventeenth century, the subjects, when about to receive the gifts of prophecy, were often affected with the trembling and fell down in swoons. When the fit came, no matter where they were, they fell smiting their breasts with their hands, crying for mercy, and impressing curses on the Pope. They were finally, after an obstinate struggle, put down by their insane persecutor, Louis XIV.

Epidemic convulsions prevailed in Scotland half a century later. Multitudes, under pungent preaching, were violently agitated, uttering loud cries, shaking, trembling, falling at the feet of the minister pronouncing the horror by urging them not to stifle their convictions. The shriek or the about it stated, never rose from one but that others joined in the outcry. The early career of John Wesley is well known to have been marked by similar disorders. In his journal he records numerous instances of men and women dropping to the ground under his preaching "as if struck by lightning," ten or dozen, praying at once. They had also prevailed extensively in New Zealand half a century before they became epidemic in Kentucky. The elder Edwards has left an instructive account of the bodily agitation, which accompanied the revivals of religion from 1738 to 1742. Many instances are given of fainting, falling, trances, numbness, ecstasies and convulsions, and he relates that some of the subjects lost their reason. The epidemic of Kentucky spread more widely and persisted for a longer time as well as in more extravagant forms. It continued to reappear for several years, and involved a district of country extending from Ohio to the mountains of Tennessee, and even into the old settlements in the Carolinas.

Lorense Dow relates that, at a religious meeting in the Court House of Knoxville, when the Governor of Tennessee was present, he saw one hundred and fifty people "jerking" at one time. But at other places the frenzy reached a greater height. It was computed that at a religious meeting in Kentucky not less than three thousand persons fell in convulsions to the ground.

Alfred Krupp at Work.

The Might and Majesty of Mechanical Industry when Directed by Master Spirit—the Remark of the Triphammer and Sling-shot.

The Germans are justly proud of Herr Alfred Krupp, the owner and creator of the largest and most famous foundry in the world. Although continually turning out immense castings of iron and steel for various purposes, it is for the noted cannon that the great establishment at Essen, in Rhineland Prussia, has the widest reputation.

Alfred Krupp is a native of Essen and is 70 years old. In 1823 the elder Krupp died without leaving any considerable fortune to his widow, with the assistance of her son, carried on a small foundry until 1843, when she retired in favor of her assistant. Herr Krupp continued to make great progress with his foundry, but without attaining international reputation until the great Exhibition of 1851, when he attracted attention by sending to London a single block of steel weighing 1,500 kilograms. In the 1853 Exhibition Herr Krupp was a most successful exhibitor, showing, among other samples of his skill, a cast steel block of 100 cwt., which, being broken into halves by a steam hammer of 1,000 cwt., was found to be perfectly clear and free from flaws.

One specialty of Herr Krupp's exhibit in 1851 must not be passed by without mention, and that is—his cast-steel guns. A wonder of the French Government was particularly attracted by this artillery, and the experts that Government made with it afforded convincing proof of the practical value of the Essen manufacture. These guns at that time were of very small calibre, but Herr Krupp was continually experimenting, with them, until he finally succeeded in producing these gigantic pieces of artillery which are now world-famous. Indeed, it is asserted that upwards of 15,000 cast-steel guns have, up to the present time, been made by the Essen

establishment, and disposed of in various quarters of the globe. In the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, Krupp exhibited many wonders that started even Americans, accustomed as they are to all kinds of mechanical wonders.

Altogether the establishment covers a superficial area of 1,000 acres, about 100 of which are covered with buildings. In the year 1877 the Krupp foundry possessed 1,648 various kinds of furnaces, 236 steam-boilers, 77 steam-hammers, 234 steam-engines, ranging from two to one thousand horsepower, or altogether 11,000 horses power, and 1,063 other kinds of machinery.

To keep all these foundries employed Herr Krupp possesses several mines in various parts of Germany, and even at Bilbao, in Spain, whence the metal is brought by a regular line of steamers to the mouth of the Rhine, and thence conveyed by rail to the furnace. Although the number of people employed by Herr Krupp in the performance of these various labors is little short of 15,000, they all work together under their employer's skilful direction with the regularity of a machine. The daily consumption of coal by this army of workers is about 2,300 tons. The creature comforts and requirements of his people are carefully provided for by Herr Krupp. He has had 3,777 dwellings erected for his clerks and workmen, in which everything necessary has been thought of. Fire and life insurance, invalid and pension societies, hospital, bathing establishments, four people's schools, besides an industrial school for girls and workhouse for women, all proclaim the thoughtfulness of Herr Krupp, their founder and benefactor. Herr Krupp, a few weeks ago, had in his employ 23,000 men; but new orders have just obliged him to hire an additional force of 5,000, which will put at the head of the population of a small city—more than 30,000 men. The Rothschilds only, of all Kaiser Wilhelm's subjects, return a larger income than Herr Krupp. Not even the Rothschilds set in motion so many hands.

A Few Lines of Humor.

A man of marked character.—The late Lord South Sea Islander.

The man who discovers the north pole will probably be a Chilian.

To say the good die young is a standing invitation for a snail boy to be bad.

"Him!" said the disgusted politician of his opponent, "he couldn't beat a carpel."

The question as to who shall be speaker of the house has to be settled after every marriage.

Advice to wives.—Man is very much like an egg; keep him in hot water and he is bound to become hardened.

"Another lie nailed," as the wag remarked when the merchant tacked up a sign, "At a cost."

An advertiser in Texas calls for an "industrious man, as a horse hand over \$5,000 head of sheep that can speak Spanish fluently."

Some one who has been there remarks that a young author lives in an attic because one is rarely able to live on his first story.

