AGED INDIANS.

Remarkable Longevity of the Natives of Southern California.

The early inhabitants of northern California, according to the statement of Mr. H. H. Bancroft and other reports, were found to be living in Spartan conditions as to temperance and training, and in a highly moral condition, in consequence of which they had uncommon physical endurance and contempt for luxury. This training in abstinence and hardship, with temperance in diet, combined with the climate to produce the astonishing longevity to be found here. Contrary to the customs of most other tribes of Indians, their aged were the care of the community.

Dr. W. A. Winder, of San Diego, is quoted as saying that in a visit to El Cajon valley some thirty years ago he was taken to a house in which the aged persons were cared for. There were half a dozen who had reached an extreme age. Some were unable to move, their bony frames being seemingly anchylosed. They seemed, wrinkled and bleary eyed; their skins were hanging in leathery folds about their withered limbs. Some had hair as white as snow, and had seen some seven score of years; others, still able to crawl, but so aged as to be unable to stand, went slowly about on their hands and knees, their limbs being stunted and withered. The organs of special sense had in many nearly lost all activity some generations back. Some had lost the use of their limbs for more than a decade or a generation, but the organs of life and the "great sympathetic" still kept up their automatic functions, not recognizing the fact and surprisingly indifferent to it that the rest of the body had ceased to be of any use a generation or more in the past.

Dr. Palmer has a photograph of a squaw whom he estimates to be 120 years old. When he visited her he saw her put six watermelons in a blanket, tie it up and carry it on her back for two miles. He is familiar with Indian customs and history, and a careful cross examination convinced him that her information of old customs was not obtained by tradition. She was conversant with tribal habits she had seen practiced, such as the cremation of the dead, which the missionary fathers had compelled the Indians to relinquish. She had seen the Indians punished by the fathers with thongings for participating in the practice of cremation.

At the mission of San Tomas, in Lower California, is still living an Indian, a photograph of whose Dr. Remondino shows, hard and wrinkled, whose age is computed at 142 years. Although blind and naked, he is still active, and daily goes down the beach and along the falls of the creeks in search of driftwood, making it his daily task to gather and carry to camp a fagot of wood.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's.

Effects of Overeating, Worry and Fear.

Overeating is no lad as undersating, and often acts more promptly. All the digest, especially those that eliminate the waste, are overworked and weakened. Poisonous waste is retained in the circulating fluid. Any overindulgence wastes the nerve elements faster than they can be supplied, and nerve force is behind the normal working of every organ.

Worry and care have a like effect, not only rapidly using up nerve force, but also weakening the organs that eliminate it. Fear, also, is a great vital depressant, and by itself often induces a fatal susceptibility to epidemic diseases. Temperancy and yet fatal susceptibility may be conquered by fasting. Eight white rats, having been subjected to exhausting exercise for several days, were inoculated with an attenuated poison. Four others in a normal condition were similarly inoculated. All four of the second series survived, while seven of the first series died.—Tenth's Companion.

Lee's Heart Was Broken.

Governor Gordon said in a speech reported in The Atlanta Constitution: "As I rode back from Appomattox Court House after having met the conquering generals by the side of Gen. Lee he said to me, with his heart swelling and breaking, 'I wish, general, that I had fallen in one of the last battles.'

"'Why, general?' said I.

"'Because my countrymen will misjudge me.'

"'How?' said I.

"'They will imagine that with 8,000 or 10,000 veterans I might still to have continued the warfare in the mountains with a possibility of final success for the Confederate cause.'

"I endeavored to turn his thoughts on other lines, but Gen. Lee's heart was broken at the very thought of the possibility that his country'men might misjudge him."

The Dead Horse Business.

There is very little, if any, money now in the dead animal contract. Ten years ago I was interested in the contract. The company averaged eight dead horses a day the year round. Now the collections wouldn't amount to an average of four daily. And the is all on account of the substitution of electric and cable power on the street railroads. I expect in the near future to see a great part of the package delivery business in the city done by the street railroad companies, which will run package cars over their lines at certain hours of the day.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Portable Book Clamp.

A most handy desk clamp is being used for holding incumbrances. By its means a lamp may be adjusted to any desired position over the desk, or on the walls, and by dipping it on the back of a reading chair the full light of the lamp is made to fall on the book or paper in hand.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The coming college course will probably have in it less Greek and more psychology.

A prominent Canadian reports that the sentiment in favor of reciprocity with the United States is spreading rapidly in his country.

Dr. Koch himself, the discoverer of the consumption cure lymph, has developed symptoms of tuberculosis. Now if he can cure himself he will do what most doctors cannot do, and the world will indeed have faith in his remedy.

This is what The London Iron and Steel Trades' Journal says about tin plates in America: "If the plates are to be made in the states to successfully compete with the product of the Welsh works the possibility of which we doubt, it will only be done with the aid of the leaders of the tin plate industry of this country."

At the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance a little woman, Mrs. Dripps, was enthusiastically for the formation of a third party. She made a speech in favor of her position, and the remarks following were vociferously applauded: "Do you like the old name Republicans? I do—the grand old Republican party of Abraham Lincoln. Do you like the name Democrat? No do I—the name of the grand old Democratic party of Thomas Jefferson. But we are facing another way. We are facing the future. I want to say that words are things."

Will It Ever Be Done?

The paragraph below is from an Indiana paper. The Air Line News. We commend these observations on the subject of a well known domestic evil to the attention of our lady readers. We reproduce the paragraph in order that they may have opportunity to get even with that Air Line editor. It pains us to see him scorning such a large sower at the whole female sex, but we are quite sure Silent the ladies can take care of him:

Could anything be a better illustration of the way women do their work as compared with the way men do theirs than to send over a volume of say a thousand females to a Number something in a thousand. Give them a thousand women would be sent promptly over into a thousand little cells, each shown, leaving a thousand little cells each leaving, handling their tools over a thousand little work benches and hanging their aprons on a thousand little pegs, the work of each in efficient order to enable her to do the work, then give any man or woman or set of men and women a thousand dollars and a thousand little cells and a thousand little benches and a thousand little pegs and a thousand little aprons, and the men would be long, long ere they would have a thousand dollars and a thousand little cells.

The Zone System of Railway Fares.

A writer in The Century has compiled from the Hungarian government report an abstract of the zone system of railway fares which it adopted in August, 1888. The success of the system has been so remarkable that railway men from all parts of the world are hastening to Hungary to learn the workings of this new method. Under this plan long distance fares are only one-fifth of what they were before, while short distance are one-half less. Yet, strange to say, in spite of these sweeping reductions the revenues of the railroads have been substantially increased, so great is the rush of travel since the zone system went into operation.

The zone system cuts down expenses by doing away with a multiplicity of railway offices and ticket agents, as well as with the printing of so many different tickets.

The writer in The Century thus describes the system:

From Hungary we have a suggestion of reform in railway management which promises to revolutionize the passenger business.

The "zone tariff," as it is called, was put in operation in Hungary on Aug. 1, 1888. It has, therefore, had a brief experience to justify its practicability, but the results thus far have been so remarkable that its success seems to be assured. The method consists of a division of the territory of Hungary into fourteen concentric zones, Budapest, the capital, being the center. The first zone includes all distances within 25 kilometers—16 miles—from the center; the second, all more than 25 and less than 50, and the same except the first, the twelfth and the thirteenth are 15 kilometers or a little more than 9 miles in width; the zones nearest are 10 kilometers in breadth, and the innermost, within 50 kilometers, each 25 kilometers from the center. The fare is regulated by the number of zones which the traveler enters or of zones during his journey. Railway guides for a trip within the 1st, 2d and 3d zone for some far field, second and third class passengers respectively. If one starts from Budapest and crosses three zones between, therefore, 50 kilometers, or about 31 miles, if he goes first class his fare will be 60 cents; if second class, 40 cents, if third class, 30 cents.

For local traffic when the traveler does not cross the boundary of any zone, there are special rates. If he goes only to the nearest station, the charge will be 10, 7 and 5 cents; if to the second station from his starting point, 20, 14 and 10 cents; if to the third station, the full zone of the zone are charged.

The greatest reduction, however, is in the long distances. For all stations more than 200 kilometers—125 miles—from Budapest the rates are the same. At stations beyond that, distances are reckoned to the fourteenth zone. It costs no more to travel from Budapest to Arpatak, which is 250 miles distant, than to Nagy Varos, the distance of which is only 90 kilometers. To the farthest point, 340 miles from the capital, the fares of the three classes are, for ordinary trains, $2.10, $1.40 and $1.00. At that rate first class fare from New York to Chicago would be only about $5, and the third class fare about $2.50.

The Pennsylvania railway's fare from the two points now under consideration were $10.50, $7.00 and $5.00. The fare in Hungary, on the same scale, would be about $1.

The economic and remarkable advantages of such a fare should be obvious to all. Whatever tends to promote the mobility of labor is in the interest of thrift and peace. Especially in this time in these times, when through changes of fashion production is constantly shifting, if the work people impose out of employment in one place could easily and cheaply remove to some other place where industry was normal and suffering would be relieved, production stimulated, and the employment of labor, out of which labor differences arise, greatly reduced. The high rates of railroad fare prevent the free movement of labor, and restrict the many of its social ills.

Go to BUSINESS DIRECTORY & CO. 17 and 19 West South Temple street, for Tin Roofing Guttering, Spouting, Stoves and Tinware, etc.

Wm. Wood, Sr., the old reliable Pioneer Butcher, is still located at 400 E. Second South Street, where he has the Choicest of Meats always on hand. His sausage has no equal in the city. A cordial invitation extended to all old customers. Call telephone No. 847.

Either the gold finish of jewelry cases Rolled Gold. I thought some of your customers would like to know.

Either they have worn out, owing to a poor article being used, or else they have taken the life out of them by using too much water in washing.

Have I been wrong in my claim that Diamond Dyes would do as good work in dyeing jewelry cases as they would do in dyeing other articles of wearing apparel? I have tried it in the only way that it should be tried, namely, by using the Diamond Dyes in the proper way, and I find that very good results are obtained. I have dyed cases for years, both gold and silver, and I have never had any complaint to make. I have dyed cases for years, both gold and silver, and I have never had any complaint to make. I have dyed cases for years, both gold and silver, and I have never had any complaint to make