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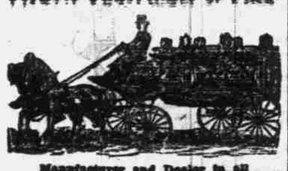

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BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

STILL QUIVERING.

Three Slight Shocks felt at Summerville—Falling Walls, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Supervising Architect Bell has granted the request of the Mayor of Charleston that Inspector Spier be permitted to remain another week in Charleston to assist in the work of examining into the conditions of the damaged buildings.

Charleston, 10.—The night passed quietly. There wese no shocks in the city, and with the appearance of the sun this morning there were renewed signs of activity in the work of removing the debris, and an increased disposition on the part of the people to return to their houses, Mayor Courtenay has sent a telegram expressing his profound thankfulness for the gift of $5,000 by W. W. Corcoran, of Washington. The rains of yesterday have just begun to effect the shattered walls, several of which fell to-day. Three slight shocks were felt in Summerville yesterday. The Relief Committees are at work distributing both provisions and money, and their chief concern is to prevent the giving of relief to unworthy persons. Two hundred and ninety tents were received to-day from the government of New Jersey. One hundred and seventy-six tents have also been shipped from Ohio.

Hoffman & Co. Assign.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Hoffman & Co., fancy dry goods importers, 19 Battery St., made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to-day. Liabilities about half a million dollars.

The assets are stated to be nominally the same as the liabilities, and consist of merchandise in stock and $100,000 in bank account. The assets cannot be ascertained. The assignees are M. Meyer, George H. Frederick, Arnold Stahl and G. Gump, all of this city. The principal creditors are Daniel Meyer, of the London and California Bank, I. Cohen, of this city, and others in New York, Cincinnati and Syracuse, whose names could not be learned. The firm attribute the failure to the general business depression. The immediate cause of their assignment was the inability to pay a draft of $10,000 presented by E. Cohen, the latter threatened to attach, and to protect the remainder of the creditors the firm made an assignment.

Horticultural.

CLEVELAND, 10.—The American Horticultural Society elected officers today as follows: President, Parker Earle, Cobden, Illinois; Vice-President, E. M. Hudson, New Orleans, Louisiana; Secretary, W. W. Ragin, Green Castle, Indiana; Treasurer, J. C. Evans, Hart, Missouri.

The nominating committee recommended that the time of the next meeting should be February 28th, 1888, and some point in California the place. It was decided to discuss the location at a future session.

Colonel Gilder Starts for the Pole.

WINNIPEG, 10.—Col. Gilder and his companion Griffith, started for the north pole last night. They will take the steamer *Princess* at Selkirk and proceed to Norway House, and from that point they will ascend the Nelson river and proceed to York Factory. The outfit which the Colonel takes with him weighs a ton and half and consists of hard tack, pemmican and other food, guns, rifles, revolvers and ammunition, scientific instruments, hand organ, baubles for the natives, etc. He also takes two sledges, sixteen feet long and four feet wide. After leaving York Factory, Col. Gilder will take as little as possible with him, because of the difficulty of carrying it along. He relies for sustenance mainly upon game to be secured along his route.

Wanted Him Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—A man named George Ehms yesterday made an affidavit before a magistrate that he had been offered $50 by Mrs. Barbara Pressman, widow, to murder a man named Frank G. Glasmire, and that Wm Conrad and Wm. M. Gardner had endeavored to persuade him to commit the deed. Mrs. Pressman and Conrad were arrested, and at the hearing to-day the former was held to $1800 bail for conspiracy to murder, and Conrad in $800 as an accomplice. Ehms was placed under $1000 bail as a witness. Warrants have been issued for Gardner's arrest. Ehms states Mrs. Pressman desired to get rid of Glassmire because he forced his attentions upon her, and his persistent protestations of admiration were distasteful to her.

Telegraphic Messages.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—In February last Frank Jaynes, general superintendent of the Western Union Co., was subpœnaed to produce before Judge Maguire of the Superior Court certain telegrams which had passed between San Francisco and New York City sent by either of various persons named in the subpœna to any one of the various persons, on each and every day for several successive days covering a period of six months. The superintendent refused to search for or produce the telegrams and was committed for contempt. By a writ of *habeas corpus* and of *certiorari*, the proceedings of the Superior Court have been reviewed and reversed by the Supreme Court and Supt. Jaynes ordered discharged from custody.

A Bad Man.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, 10.—S. P. Harlan, night telegraph operator for the Union Pacific Railroad at Rock Springs, Wyoming, deserted his office at 2 a.m. to-day and carried away two bags of coin and a large package of currency. The amount stolen is probably $1,000 or more. Harlan is 29 years old, five feet ten inches high, rather heavy set, square shoulders, bronzed face, dark brown hair, and is slovenly in appearance and gait. Two fingers of the right hand are contracted. The company will offer a liberal reward for his capture and the return of the money.

Reading's Celebration.

READING, Pa., 10.—To-day was the 103d anniversary of the incorporation of Reading into a borough in 1783, and and the occasion was celebrated with a banquet on Flying Hill near here given under the auspices of the Klopperthal Club, a social organization which has also been in existence 103 years, and is probably the oldest social club in the country. The festivities were participated in by about 70 gentlemen. Among the distinguished guests were ex-Senator Cameron, ex-Justice Strong, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and ex-Gov. Hartranft.

WESTERN FREIGHT.

A Pool to Last Five Years.

CHICAGO, 10.—The Western Railway Managers after a three-days' session succeeded to-day in reaching the basis of a compromise and reorganizing the Western Freight Association. Two prominent obstacles have been the refusal of the Chicago & Northwestern to pool its range cattle business originating in western Nebraska and Wyoming, and the demand of the Missouri Pacific that by reason of its Lincoln, Nebraska, extension, it should be awarded a share of the through business. The first was settled by virtually conceding to the Northwestern its point. This was done by removing the Western boundary line of the range cattle pool as it formerly existed running north and south through Valentine, Brady Island and Indianalo, Nebraska, to Laramie City and Douglas. This gives the Northwestern control of all of the cattle shipped on its line west of Norfolk to Fort Fetterman, from which it will exact local rates and not report business to any pool. As both the Union Pacific and Burlington are building into that territory it will not enjoy a monopoly longer than the present season.

The other bone of contention was amicably divided by giving the Missouri Pacific four per cent. in the pool on through business, and awarding Omaha two per cent. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs is awarded six per cent. of the gross earnings in the Council Bluffs local pool. Otherwise the percentage remains unchanged. A committee of one from each road was appointed to perfect the minor details of the pool to report to a general meeting at 11 a. m. to-morrow, to which time an adjournment was taken.

The pool, which will endure five years, will go into effect September 15th, with General Fatthern as Commissioner. This completes one of the most important and far-reaching railroad combinations ever made in the West.

Keane Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The creditors of Keane Bros., dry goods merchants, who failed August 28, to-day decided to accept 52 cents on the dollar as a settlement in full of all claims. The firm will resume business.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, 10.—Chicago 14, Detroit 8.
Washington, 10.—Philadelphia 4, Washington 1.

Searching for Hidden Treasure.

CHICAGO, 10.—The *Times'* New Orleans spicial says: Dr. Geo. J. Adams of Massachusetts was arrested here to-day, charged with embezzlement by a number of persons whom he defrauded out of money to search for hidden treasure. Adams claims to have been a practicing physician in Massachusetts. When the war broke out he shouldered his musket and joined Company "A," 17th Massachusetts Volunteers, a portion of the command which came with Butler to New Orleans. In the foregoing expedition three soldiers of the regiment entered dwellings on Magnolia plantation, 23 miles above New Orleans on the right bank of the river, and carried off some $30,000, $1,000 in dollars and the rest in gold. Being afraid to enter the city with so much money, on reaching a pecan grove about half a mile from the locks at the Company Canal, opposite Greenville, or rather the upper end of the Exposition grounds, they selected a tree prominent for its size and some peculiarities in appearance, which made in conspicuous.

At the foot of the tree they buried the money and then took bearings, one of the party being a civil engineer. Each of the three men were furnished with a copy of this and the marauders returned to New Orleans, intending to return after the war and recover the money. His two companions were killed and Adams was desperately wounded soon after. Adams was taken to a Southern hospital and left it paralized and perfectly helpless. When he recovered the use of his limbs, only a month ago, he returned to New Orleans and at once began to search for his treasure. He found to his dismay that all the older pecan trees had been cut down and only the young trees were left, and was consequently unable to recognize the tree under which the treasure was buried. He devoted himself, however, for three weeks to delving for it. A few days ago he took several other parties into partnership with him, who advanced a better outfit for surveying the land and digging for the buried money; but as he has succeeded in unearthing no treasures, his partners had him arrested to-day.

General Miles' Action Approved.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Official dispatches received at The Presidio from Arizona say that the War Department has approved of the action of General Miles in removing the captured Indians to Florida. He directed General Stanley to take charge of Geronimo and other hostiles on their arrival at San Antonio and hold them there as prisoners.

FOREIGN.

THE CHRISTIANS MUST GO.

Horrible Atrocities Reported by the Bishop of Tonquin.

Seven Hundred Christians Murdered and 9,000 Starving to Death.

PARIS, 10.—The *Universe* publishes a telegram from the Bishop of Tonquin saying that 700 Christians have been massacred and forty villages burned in the Province of Manhoa, and that 9,000 Christians are perishing of hunger.

The War Minister of Bulgaria will be a Russian.

The *Standard* prints an interview with a Russian representative at Philippopolis in which the latter stated that Prince Dolgorouks would arrive immediately at Sofia as an envoy of the Czar; that Russia would advocate amnesty and that the War Minister of Bulgaria would be a Russian.

Sofia, 10.—The military authorities have ordered the release of all who were arrested for taking part in the revolution.

The opposition in the Sobrange instead to protest against the Regency, on the ground that it was illegally appointed. Russia offered to guarantee a Bulgarian loan of 10,000,000 roubles.

Darmstadt, 10.—Prince Alexander has arrived here. He was received by the Secretary of the English Legation and the Burgomaster, and at once proceeded to Jugenheim, his father's residence.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Georgetown, Texas dispatch says: Irvin Murray, the wife murderer, was hanged here to-day.

The Czar is sojourning in Poland and will not return to the Russian capital for three weeks yet.

Press censorship is rigidly enforced at St. Petersburg. All incoming and outgoing telegrams are most mercilessly sifted and mutilated.

The story that Soto, ex President of San Salvador and Zaldivar, ex-President of Honduras are working for the unification of the Central American States, is reaffirmed.

The Aztec Fair, established and collected by the Orrin Brothers and Mr. Nichols of the City of Mexico, passed through El Paso yesterday on the way to Boston, where they will give the people of the United States illustrations of the inside life of Mexico. The fair contains a large number of natives, who will illustrate the different branches of native Mexican industries.

HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAG.

The following extracts are from a monthly magazine entitled *Good Health*:

The Healthy House.—The healthy house is the one thoroughly penetrated and purified by the hygienic rays of the sun. In the houses of the wealthier classes, says the *Sanitarian*, there is too much luxury and elaborteness of furnishing and ornamentation; and sanitary precautions are made to give way to the multiplied artificialities of existence. Our civilization is becoming overdone. The tendency should be toward greater simplicity.

The custom of surrounding dwellings too freely with trees and shrubbery, as often seen in village and country homes, is a most pernicious one; and in these damp and sunless rooms, it is no wonder that phthisis, rheumatism, and malaria find a fertile atmosphere for their development.

Another source of nervousness and lowered vitality, in connection with insufficient ventilation, is the extreme degree to which our houses, places of business, theatres, churches, hotels and railroad cars are overheated in winter. This custom alone is sufficient to prevent Americans from ever becoming a robust people.

Infallible Recipes.—For preserving the complexion, temperance; for whitening the hands, honesty; to remove stains, repentance; for improving the sight, observation; for improving the voice, civility; to keep away moths, good society; a beautiful ring, the home circle.

Patent Medicines.—The truth is, when people consult the doctor, they want to get the worth of their money, and they want it in something they can see, taste and smell, in short, in something that will do them good: and their idea of that is, something that will make them sicker before they are allowed to get better. If they do not get it from one doctor, they will from another. Failing to get it, or what is more likely, getting too much, they abandon the doctors, and take to "Kennedy's Medical Discover," "Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure," or "Lydia Pinkham's Compound," or some other nostrum put up in a quart bottle, advertised in an almanac, and for sale by all druggists. The extent to which these and the many kindred nostrums are used among all classes of people is appalling. High and low, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, servant girls and sewing girls, lawyers, judges, ministers and, I am sorry to say, sometimes doctors, voluntarily tax themselves to build palaces, steamboats and pleasure-yachts, and to buy fast horses and bulldog pups for the millionaire proprietors of these health-destroying and disease-producing nostrums in almost every city in this country.

Baking Powders and Digestion.—Eastern professors are making experiments upon the influence of baking-powder upon the digestion, the result of which is thus given by the *Scientific American*: "Elaborate experiments on the effect of the residue, left by certain baking-powders, on gastric digestion, showed that the digestion of albumen by gastric juice was greatly retarded by the residue which would be left in biscuit made by cream-of-tarter baking-powders. Besides retarding the digestion of albumen, it was observed that the tartrate residue rendered the mass liable to fermentive changes."

Fat Produces Dyspepsia.—One of the most pernicious tendencies of modern cookery is the use of fried foods of every description. Fried meats, fried eggs, fried vegetables, fried bread, dough-nuts and similar combinations of melted fat and other food substances, are exceedingly harmful articles of diet—we can hardly call them food; for their only virtue consists in staying the cravings of hunger at the expense of the digestive organs.

The gastric juice has but little more action upon fat than has water; indeed, fat undergoes in the stomach no change which answers to the digestion of other elements of food, and its presence interferes with the action of the gastric juice upon other foods. In consequence, digestion proceeds very slowly, if at all, and the delay occasions fermentive and putrefactive changes which render the article still more unfit for nourishment.

It is the indigestibility of fat, and this property of delaying the digestion of other food substances used in combination with it, that render pie crust, puff paste and all varieties of pastry so unwholesome that even their name has come to be almost synonymous with dyspepsia.

A Queer Prescription.—Dr. Lyman Beecher used to tell an amusing story about his aunt, who used to say to him, when he had a sour stomach after eating pie: "Lyman, go into the milk room and get a piece of cake; you don't look well." Quite equal to the above is an anecdote related of an elderly New England gentleman, who upon returning home late at night, entered the pantry, as was his custom before retiring, in search of pie and cake. Finding none, he awoke his wife, who had already retired, and in tones of severe reprobation exclaimed; "Mary, I am greatly surprised to find no pie or cake in the house. What would you do if some one should be sick in the night?"

Killed by a Snuff-Box.—The great Napoleon died shortly after middle life in exile at St. Helena, and, according to Rev. De Witt Talmage, "one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the centre of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuff-box!"

Vinegar and Indigestion.—It is the business of the saliva to digest starch, and by its alkalinity, to stimulate the secretion of the gastric juice in the stomach. It is well known that the saliva is unable to act upon starch in the presence of an acid. Experiments have shown that even so small a quantity of vinegar as one part in 5,000 appreciably diminishes the action of saliva upon starch. One part in 1,000 renders it very slow, and twice the latter quantity arrests it altogether. From this it is evident that vinegar, salads, and other preparations in which vinegar is used are unwholesome, especially when taken with farinaceous food, such as bread and other grain preparations. There is a popular notion that by the use of vinegar a tendency to increase in flesh may be antagonized. The physiological fact that fat is largely formed from the starchy elements of grains and vegetables, rather supports the popular notion; but this method of reducing weight should not be encouraged, as the loss of flesh is secured at the expense of good digestion.

There is more poison in a cup of strong tea than in a glass of ale or beer, and yet many persons who suppose themselves to be good temperance people, are trying to fight the drink demon with the fictitious strength of strong tea and coffee.

Death from Decayed Meat.—The death of the late mayor of Omaha, from eating chicken which had been preserved by freezing, and after being thawed out had become slightly tainted before being used, has called public attention to the fact that the use of tainted meat is in the highest degree dangerous. The process of decomposition in meat develops poisons known as ptomaines. Cooking does not destroy these poisons. It is probable that many mysterious cases of illness are due to this cause. Sickness from eating canned meat, and from cheese poisoning, are also attributed to the same class of poisons.

Rational Dress.—"The requirements of a perfect dress are: 1. Freedom of movement; 2. No pressure over any part of the body; 3. No more weight than is necessary to warmth, and both weight and warmth equally distributed; 4. Quick changeability; 5. Grace and beauty combined with comfort and convenience; 6. Not departing too conspicuously from the ordinary dress of the time.

Maxim—Clothing sould follow the natural lines of the body.

Indifference about Health.—An old writer has quaintly asked: "Who is he that values health at the rate it is worth? Not he that hath it; he reckons it among the common ordinary enjoyments, and takes little notice of it, or less regards it than his long worn clothes, perhaps is more careful of his garments, remembering their price; but his health costs him nothing, and coming to him at so easy a rate, he values it accordingly, and hath little regard to keep it; is never truly sensible of what he enjoyed until he finds the want of it by sickness; then health above all things, is earnestly desired and wished for.

THE CODE OF HEALTH.

The laws which relate to individual health may be concisely summed up as follows;

1. Breath only pure air.
2. Drink only pure water.
3. Eat only pure food.
4. Take sufficient muscular exercise.
5. Preserve proper attitudes.
6. Discipline the mind by proper mental excercise.
7. Take proper rest and recreation and sufficient sleep.
8. Restrain the passion and govern the emotions.
9. Give due attention to personal cleanliness.
10. Be temperate in all things.

Cess-Pools are Disease Breeders.—House slops may be carried out and distributed over the surface of the ground so widely that evaporation will quickly render them innocuous. If this plan is adopted, the garden should be divided into three or four areas, which should be used successively, one each day.

Summer Complaints.—The summer complaints of children, which carry off so many thousands of little ones, especially those below five years of age, are almost wholly due to bad feeding. Feeding little children meats and vegetables, and all sorts of such articles as are found on the table in most families, is in the highest degree injurious to children. Many times these articles are fed to little ones whose digestive organs are not prepared to dispose of starchy food of any sort, particularly starchy vegetables and other farinacious foods. Children who are fed properly, bathed every day and given an abundance of out-of-door exercise, will not be likely to suffer from bowel complaints.

Learn to Live Healthfully.—For 10 cents, I will send to any address 25 four page Tracts on health topics, and a list of Health Publications. D. M. McAllister, 66 Centre Street, Salt Lake City.

Abraham Lincoln's Kindness.

"Abraham Lincoln," said Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is the father of the House of Representatives, "was the most patient man in the details of life I ever saw. He was the only President we have ever had, and probably ever will have, who knew nothing of the common autocracy of public life. He was the only man we ever had at the White House who would go back of the wishes of persons and examine their real wants. I remember an incident in connection with the war which illustrates what I am trying to say. It is not proper for me to use names, but the story goes: It was at that early period in the rebellion when suspects and conspirators were being arrested and imprisoned by the wholesale. A letter written upon a printed sheet of paper, giving the business of a prominent firm of merchants of New York and containing incendiary language toward the Union, found its way into the hands of a government official in the South. The declarations were penned by a traveling man, who represented the firm mentioned in the letter-head. The result was the arrest of the principal member of the firm on the charge of conspiracy against the Government. The letter was signed in such a way as to make it perfectly clear who the author was, and, of course, suspicion bore heavily upon the firm mentioned. He is a man well known in New York to-day. Men were held in prison at that time on the slightest suspicion—suspicion in fact more slight than this one. The wife of the merchant came to a friend of mine in New York immediately after the arrest of the husband, and requested him to communicate with President Lincoln the fact that her husband had been arrested for something for which he was in no way responsible. My friend addressed a note to the President, telling him that the man under arrest was not guilty of the misdemeanor even in a collateral or the most remote way. The wife came here; it was 11 o'clock at night when she arrived. At the depot she told the cabman to drive to the White House. The driver expostulated with her, and told her it was of no use to call at the White House at such a late hour of the night. She said it made no difference, she wanted to see Mr. Lincoln, and that he must drive her immediately to the Executive Mansion. When she presented herself at the entrance to the White House it was midnight. Everything was quiet. The cordon of police very strong at that time, turned out in full force. They would not listen at first to her entreaties to be admitted to the White House. Finally she prevailed upon one of the officers to take the letter of introduction she had to President Lincoln, who was then asleep. A minute after the President had been awakened his voice was heard in the corridor on the upper floor. He held the letter in his hand and the tremor upon it indicated his feeling.

"'Mrs. ——, this case demands immediate action,' said Mr. Lincoln. 'If you will take my arm we will go immediately to Secretary Stanton.' Across the lots at a rapid pace went the President and the lady. Stanton was aroused from his slumbers, shown the letter by the President and requested to release the prisoner. He wrote a dispatch and handed it to Mr. Lincoln, and said he would attend to the matter further in the morning.

"Like a lucky boy, the President with the lady started toward the downtown hotel. It was 1 o'clock in the morning. Washington was filled with revolutionists and would-be assassins, yet Mr. Lincoln never faltered and seemed not to comprehend his danger. When he arrived at the hotel with the lady on his arm he told her to go to her room, sleep soundly, return to New York in the morning and that her husband would meet her on the dock. The lady could not believe it, but Mr. Lincoln assured her that such would be the case. The President then went to the telegraph office, filed the message, which demanded the unconditional release of the prisoner, and returned to the White House alone. Sure enough, when she alighted from the ferry at New York the next day, her husband was there to embrace her. I am inclined to believe the millennium will come before we shall have another President who would do such an act as this."—*Baltimore American.*

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