

ing damage, both on land and sea, are very greatly increased. Attacking parties may do their work silently and effectively without disturbing a whole army corps. Vast armies will meet and in deadly silence begin and prosecute their deadly work. The hazards of war will be greater and man-shooting will become more effective.

THE N. Y. World has this: James Berry, who has control of the hanging industry of England, is willing to come to this country and execute every condemned criminal in the United States for \$2,500. This is certainly a low figure, but there is a law in this country against the importation of pauper labor. James is a huckleberry we'll have to do without.

THERE is a remarkable specimen of deformed humanity at Paradise, in the northern part of Clay county, Mo. His name is Joseph Jesse. He weighs 200 pounds, has no hands, feet, elbow joints or shoulder blades; but notwithstanding these drawbacks, he enjoys life immensely, walking about on his chair, talking well, writing with a pen in his mouth, singing, crowing, barking and, in fact, constituting an entire museum in himself. He has a wonderfully developed chest, and can hold his breath for three minutes without any apparent inconvenience.

SPEAKING of the wife of the President of France a correspondent says: "Mme. Carnot is of medium height, olive complexion Roman features. Her carriage has possibly a suggestion of self-consciousness, which may be wholly due to her intensity of eye—an intensity at once to be explained by her deafness. She spends her mornings habitually in the privacy of domestic duties. She looks personally after the education of her children. She speaks English with the English governess, Italian with the Italian. She reads the best literature in the hours of seclusion with her husband and friends, and is as well informed as he about everything that is going on in the world."

ON September 1st Dr. J. Mazen died at Marshall, Illinois. He was aged 91 years, and was probably the last of the heroes of Perry's Ferry victory, on Lake Erie, in 1813. He was born at North Heron, Vermont, in 1798. When the war of 1812 broke out he joined a company of boys to protect the town while the men were away at war. He went to Ohio early in 1813 and fell in with Perry's company of shipbuilders. He joined them, and when the vessels were completed went on board the *Lawrence*. He was one of those who accompanied Perry on his perilous passage from the disabled flag ship, the *Lawrence*, to the Niagara, in an open boat. He was severely

wounded on the Niagara and carried the bullet in his body the remainder of his days.

CHARLES E. SISEME must be an imperturbable Englishman. He sat at the table where Judge Terry was killed by Nagle. Mr. Siseme is an English traveler, just from India, and he never moved from the table or ceased eating until he had finished his breakfast. The incident causes the *St. Louis Republican* to remark: "This has been set down as an extreme case of nil admirari, but perhaps it was mere politeness. Perhaps Mr. Siseme, having just arrived in the country, thought it was one of our customs, a part of our institutions, for an ex-state supreme judge to slap the face of a federal justice, and then to be immediately shot by an expert in getting the drop. Your well-bred Englishman, traveling in the United States, never expresses surprise or disapproval, no matter what he sees or hears. He keeps his eyes open and his mouth shut until he gets home. He then writes a book on the curiosities of American barbarism."

THE committee appointed not long since by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to investigate the feasibility of laying a cable from that point to Australia, has reported in favor of the subject, and estimates the cost of a cable line from San Francisco to New Zealand, by way of Honolulu and Tutuilla, at \$10,000,000. This line would be a paying investment, as it would secure the whole of the Hawaiian business, all the business of the Pacific Islands centering at the Samoan group, and all of the United States business of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, with a large per centage of the Colonial business with the United Kingdom and Europe. The cost of cabling from Sydney to London, it is estimated, would be reduced to 87 cents per word. It is suggested that the United States Government grant a subsidy for that purpose to the extent of guaranteeing three per cent. per annum of an investment of \$10,000,000, to be issued by a Company incorporated under the laws of the United States.

IN New York, since his return from the West, General W. T. Sherman is telling how he and others accompanying him were bounced from the Phil. Sheridan G. A. R. post car at Milwaukee. He said that he and his brother, Major Hoyt Sherman, being bound from Milwaukee to Chicago, were shown to a certain car by one of the railroad men, and they not only took possession of the two seats which they supposed they had engaged, but the General, seeing several adjacent seats vacant, hospitably invited Senator Manderson and Gen. McArthur, who had joined them, to occupy two of them. He had scarcely done this when the colored porter came to him and said: "General Sherman, your seats are in the car ahead." He and his brother

accordingly went to the next car and occupied the two seats which they had engaged and paid for. General Sherman did not know the Grand Army men who caused him and his brother to be ousted from the seats they had taken at first. He says they knew him, and had a perfect right to oust him but he thinks they might have been more polite in doing it. Senator Manderson and General McArthur were bounced from the Phil. Sheridan posts' car with the Shermans, and as they had no seats they had to stand or sit on extemporized chairs for a long time.

ORTHODOX AND REFORM JEWS.

Some person—I suppose it is the newly arrived Rabbi—has a communication in the *Herald* this morning. The Rabbi is a reform Israelite. This being a free country, nobody can object, but when he comes and says the orthodox are wrong or it is merely a sanitary difference that exists, we must dispute that. The orthodox Jew means that he is not ashamed to worship God, as his fathers before him did, for the last 5,000 years. The Rev. Rabbi will say, and truly, you don't live the religion of your fathers. That is too true. But if we do not live our religion that is no reason why that part of it we do live should be done in any other way than has been the custom for ages. We have no quarrel with those who call themselves reformers, but we are not ashamed of our religion, and therefore have no desire to alter it so as to make it conform to the religions of other people, or to please the public or any portion of it. We wish it understood also that we are raising no issues on the subject. That is being done by the reformers. The latter have a perfect right to draw off from Judaism and worship as they please; but for us, we propose to be governed by Moses and the Prophets and worship the God that they worshiped, and according to the laws by which they were governed. **ORTHODOX JEW.**

P. S.—Orthodox Jews not ashamed of their religion are requested to meet at Switzer's cigar store on Sunday at 11 o'clock, to make arrangements for Rosh Hashona and Yum Kippur. **O. J.**
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 6th, 1889.

LETTER FROM TURKEY.

On Saturday, June 29, at 5 o'clock p.m., Brother W. H. Smart and myself boarded a Russian steamer at Constantinople, bound for Aintab, in the interior of Turkey in Asia, a journey of about ten days by sea and land. We had been out a short time only when dark and dismal clouds appeared overhead, and suddenly a violent storm—a combination of rain, wind, thunder and lightning—burst furiously upon us. Its violence, however, soon ceased, and all was then as calm and serene as a summer morn. A sight long to be remembered was the gorgeous sunset that evening on