

almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, and as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction.

7. An altered orthography will be unavoidably offensive to those who are first called upon to use it; but any sensible and consistent new system will rapidly win the hearty preference of the mass of writers.

8. The Roman alphabet is so widely and firmly established in use among the leading civilized nations that it can not be displaced; in adapting it to improved use for English, the efforts of scholars should be directed toward its use with uniformity, and in conformity with other nations.—*New York Sun.*

The Latest Wonder.

The readers of the *Traveler* have been made acquainted with the wonderful inventions of Prof. Bell, by which musical and vocal sounds can be and have been sent over the electric wires, but few if any are aware of the wonderful results which are sure to follow these improvements in telegraphy. A few nights ago Prof. Bell was in communication with a telegraphic operator in New York, and commenced experimenting with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organ and played the tune of "America," and asked the operator in New York what he heard.

"I hear the tune of 'America,'" replied New York; "give us another."

Prof. Bell then played "Auld Lang Syne."

"What do you hear now?" "I hear the tune of Auld Lang Syne, with the full chords, distinctly," replied New York.

Thus the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, or London, or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and beautiful music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music Hall, Boston to listen?

Prof. Bell's other improvement, namely, the transmission of the human voice, has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over 1,000 miles of wire, with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire, and so distinctly that when two or three known parties are telegraphing, the voices of each can be recognized, we may soon have distinguished men delivering speeches in Washington, New York, or London, and audiences assembled in Music Hall or Faneuil Hall to listen.—*Boston Traveler.*

Directions for Restoring Persons Apparently Dead from Drowning.

[Circulated by the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1875.]

1. Lose no time. Carry out these instructions on the spot.
2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.
3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.
4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.
5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.
6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all. To do it readily, lay the person on his back with cushion pillow, or some firm substance under the shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen; keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands, or with dry cloths, constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a table-spoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm tea or coffee.

9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

English Landlords and Their Tenants.

Few are aware that a serious crisis is threatening the owners and occupiers of land in England. Many estates are in market for which no purchaser can be found. Landlords are having farms thrown on their hands in every direction, which they must cultivate themselves with money raised by mortgages, and with a strong prospect of being utterly ruined in case of failure. Farmers who have the reputation of being rather more far seeing than their neighbors are withdrawing from business, preferring rather to live on the interest of their capital, or invest in other trades, than run the risk of being hampered with leases and left to the tender mercies of their laborers. And finally some of the best land is beginning to go out of cultivation. Much has happened of late years to account for the fall in the value of land. Free trade has been injurious to the farmer, by preventing the price of farm produce from rising in proportion to that of other things. It has lowered the price of corn, and at the same time raised that of labor and other necessities, for farm bills are very much higher than they were ten years ago, and the price of labor has increased enormously in consequence of the demand of large towns, and the manufacturing districts. Legislation has of late years lowered the value of land, but what most frightened the farmers is the present unsettled state of the labor market, and the impossibility of making the laborers fulfil their contracts.—*Ex.*

Mormonism.—In an article upon the late demise of Sidney Rigdon, in the *Chicago Times* of a recent date, the following passage occurs—

"It is all very easy to sneer at Mormonism; to say that the father of Joseph Smith was an idle vagabond, who stole sheep, and that he himself was a knave or fool, or both combined. But the question naturally arises, what is to be done with the testimony of this 'cloud of witnesses,' the word of whom in all ordinary matters is taken as readily as the word of any man, and whose oath would send any man to the prison or the gallows? Another age will probably ask why was not this testimony refuted when those who gave it were living? The truth is, that the testimony of these persons must be shown to be false within the next twenty years, or the fact that it was not disproved or even shaken will be a powerful argument in favor of its truthfulness in all coming ages. If there is good and sufficient evidence to substantiate any phenomena ordinarily classed as supernatural, it exists in relation to acts performed by Joseph Smith. Not one of the miracles imputed to the author of the Christian or Mahometan religion was vouched for by so many witnesses. Of course the philosophy of the positivists, like Combe and Mill, would reject the miracles imputed to Joseph Smith, as it has rejected those ascribed to Jesus Christ, but the great majority of persons will believe in the supernatural after all. It is therefore safe to conclude that after the lapse of many centuries the hill of Cumorah in central New York will be regarded as a second Sinai. The long and perilous journey of the saints from Ohio to Missouri and thence to Illinois, Iowa, and Utah, will take its place in theological history with the journey of the children of Israel, while Nauvoo will figure as a second Jerusalem. The little village of Carthage will be pointed out as another Gethsemane, and the name of the democratic Governor of Illinois be mentioned with that of Pontius Pilate."

Gentleman (who has stepped upon her toes).—A thousand pardons, madam. Lady (pleasantly).—It's of no consequence. Mr. Whatshe said of him. "Awkward, stupid fellow. My garters are all torn out, and I've got to go home." What he said to himself. "Confoundedly ridiculous fashion, these trains in the street! Make a man look like a fool, cutting up such capers with them!"

HAYDEN'S GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY—PERSONNEL OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.—The members of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, Dr. F. V. Hayden in charge, will leave Washington for the rendezvous of the expedition at Denver this week, and the various divisions will be in the field within ten days. The expedition for 1876 has been organized as follows: Prof. F. V. Hayden, geologist, in charge; Captain Jas. Stevenson, executive officer; Dr. Elliot Cowes, secretary, in charge of natural historical department. The first division will be composed of A. D. Wilson, topographer in charge; F. M. Endlich, geologist, and Wm. Atkinson, topographer. It is designed that this division shall complete the exploration of a small portion of Colorado lying near the Utah line. Then move northward on the west side of the Rocky Mountains and join forces with the division which will begin operations in the neighborhood of the White River agency. The second division will consist of Henry Garnett, topographer, in charge; Dr. A. C. Peale, geologist, Robert Adams, assistant; James Stevenson, executive officer. This division will proceed to a region known as Sierra la Sal, from which a portion of the expedition was driven last year by a band of Indians composed of renegade Utes and Navajos, and in consequence of which this section of the Territory was left without examination. The third division will have G. R. Beecher, topographer, in charge, assisted by a geologist and mineralogist. This division will make its way west through the Middle Park, commencing its labors at the western rim of this park, working along the northwestern part of Colorado, joining with Clarence King's survey of the 40th parallel. The fourth division will be placed under the charge of Dr. Elliott Cowes, with an assistant in natural history. This division will be devoted to zoological research. It will not be confined to any particular locality, but will traverse the entire mountainous portions of the country, making collections of birds, animals, shells, plants, and insects; studying the habits and determining the geographical distribution of all forms of animal and vegetable life. Dr. Hayden will take an assistant and make an extended tour over a greater portion of the entire country in order to summarize the labors of the survey for the last three years in Colorado. It is the intention to complete the survey of Colorado this year.—*Washington Star, July 27.*

A Scotchman who had been consuming a little liquid grain entered a provision shop to purchase a few substantial. On the shopman requesting him to taste a sample of his meal, Donald, tossing his head knowingly, exclaimed: "Na, na; he may look Hielan', but he's no sae Gaelic as to put the taste o' his dram oot o' himso for a wee taste o' meal."

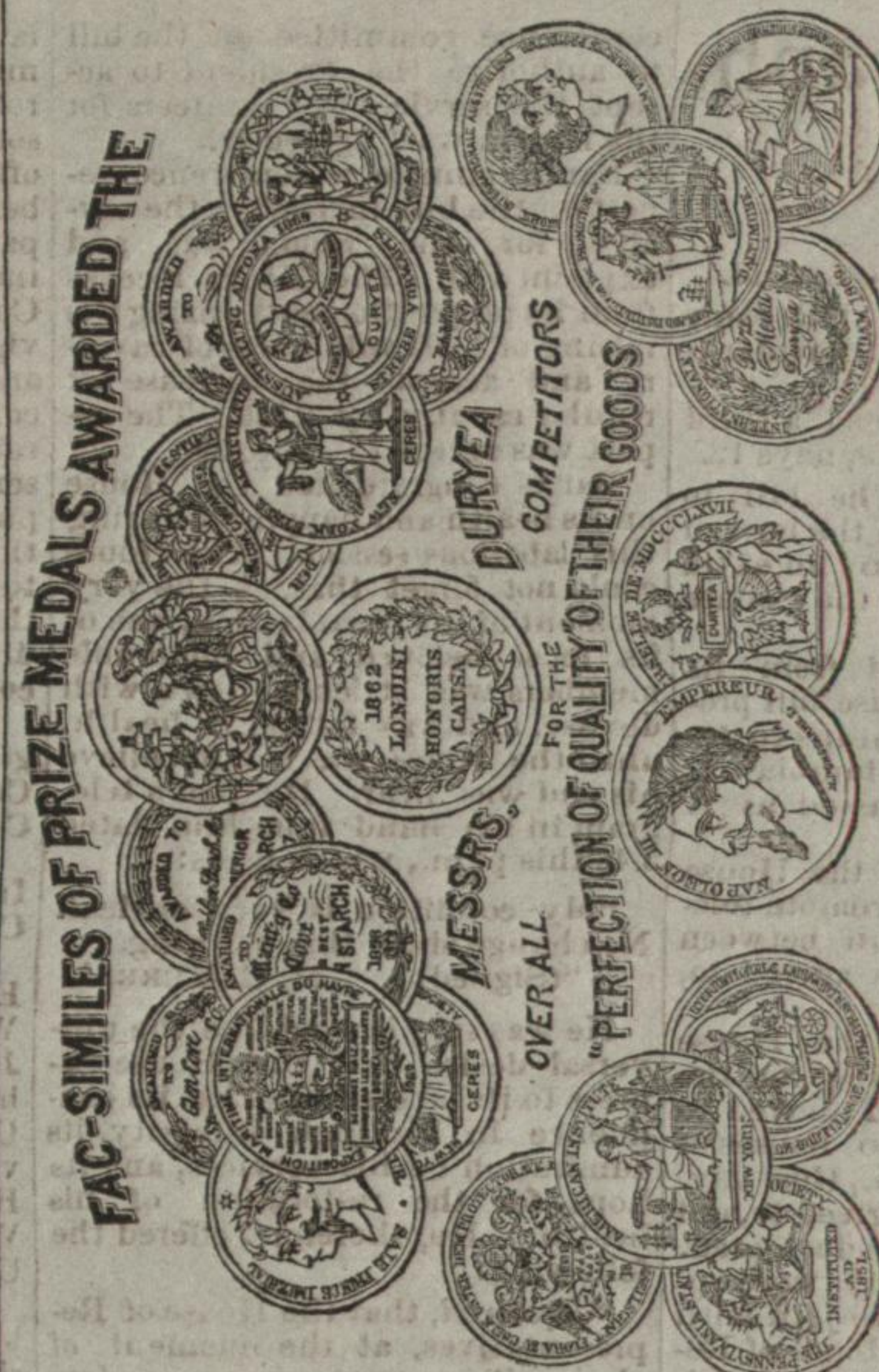
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