

THE BABY.

BY ASHTON CURRIER.

The baby sits in her cradle,
Watching the world go round,
Enveloped in a mystical silence
Amid all the tumult of sound.
She must be akin to the flowers,
For no one has heard
A whispered word
From this silent baby of ours.

Wondering, she looks at the children,
As they merrily laughing pass,
And smiles o'er her face go rippling
Like sunshine over the grass,
And into the heart of the flowers;
But never a word
Has yet been heard
From this silent darling of ours.

Has she a wonderful wisdom,
Of unspoken knowledge a store,
Hid away from all curious eyes,
Like the mysterious lore
Of the birds, and the bees, and the flow-
ers?

Is this why no word
Has ever been heard
From this silent baby of ours?

Often she seems to listen
To something we never can know;
Perhaps to the voices of angels
Who silently come and go,
Making brighter her golden hours
With many a word
That will never be heard
From this silent baby of ours.

Ah, baby, from out your blue eyes
The angel of silence is smiling—
Though silvery hereafter your speech,
Your silence is golden—beguiling
All hearts to this darling of ours,
Who speaks not a word
Of all she has heard,
Like the birds, the bees, and the flow-
ers.

—Woman's Journal.

— "Don't a Quaker ever take
off his hat to any one, mamma?"
"No, my dear."

"If he don't take off his hat to
the barber, how does he ever get his
hair cut?"

— A Columbus, Ohio, man lately
learned what it was to have in-
sult added to injury, in being first
scared out of his wits by his horses
running away with him, and then
arrested and fined for driving at an
illegal rate of speed.

— Bailey, of the Danbury News,
says, "No, I thank you," to an in-
vitation to go to New York, and adds:
"Your big city likes fresh oranges;
but it very quickly sucks them dry
and throws them away. I don't
want to be sucked dry right off; so
I think I'll remain where I am.
I've seen from my country home
how clever fellows turn out who
go to New York with grand expec-
tations. They gave up something
and in the end found nothing. I
am glad you want to have me
come, but I am gladder I don't
want to come."

— The young ladies of Vassar
College include horseback riding
and rowing among their other ac-
complishments. On the bosom of
the little lake at the foot of the Col-
lege hill there is quite a cluster of
boats, and the fair-browed, saucy-
eyed girls make themselves much
at home on the water. They pull
an easy oar, and in the boats look
the picture of grace and beauty.
There is common sense in the man-
agement of Vassar. In teaching
the girls to take an interest in phys-
ical pastimes, the Professors do
much to counteract the effects of
tight lacing and close confinement
in the study room. The girls who
practice rowing will make stronger,
better, and purer women than those
who are reared after the fashion of
hot-house plants.

— A Louisville lawyer lately
met with a singular mishap. His
wife wanted waste-paper for the
manufacture of a certain article of
her dress, which may or may not
be properly called by us a bustle.
Newspapers being scarce in that
house, Mrs. Attorney seized upon
certain important legal documents
which she found in her husband's
office, and with them constructed
the desired appendage. The case
in which these papers were to be
used came on for trial, but in con-
sequence of Madam's little theft
they couldn't try it a bit. An in-
quiry was instituted—in short,
there was a row about it; and the
ingenious culprit confessed, re-
stored the depositions and so forth,
and, we suppose, took such a lec-
ture on grand larceny from her
husband as she never before had in
her life.

Concerning Cholera.

A CIRCULAR RELATIVE TO THE
EPIDEMIC.

It is the opinion of the Board of
Health that with proper precaution
on the part of the people no fears
of cholera need be entertained.
The Board has adopted the follow-
ing circular—

To combat and arrest the progress
and prevent the epidemic preva-
lence of cholera it is necessary that
the inhabitants of every city and
town should promptly resort to the
most effectual purification and the
best-known means of disinfection,
and that this sanitary cleansing
and preparation should be at once,
and very thoroughly, carried into
effect before any cases of cholera oc-
cur, and that in the presence of the
disease these sanitary duties should
be enforced in every household and
throughout the entire district. Ex-
perience has proved that the best
way to prevent both pestilence and
panic is to know and prepare for
the danger. It is the only way to
deal successfully with cholera.

SANITARY CLEANSING.

1. Neglected privies.
2. Filth-sodden grounds.
3. Foul cellars and filthy or bad-
ly-drained surroundings of dwell-
ings.
4. Foul and obstructed house
drains.
5. Decaying and putrescent mat-
terial, whether animal or vegeta-
ble.

6. Unventilated, damp, and un-
cleaned dwellings and apartments.
These localizing causes of cholera
should be promptly and very thor-
oughly removed before a case of the
disease appears in the town or dis-
trict; and if any source of putre-
scence or of excessive moisture re-
main these should be controlled by
the proper cleansing, drying, and
disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface
drainage, with the application at
the same time of quicklime and
coal tar, or crude carbolic acid,
whitewashing with fresh quick-
lime; the cleansing and thorough
drying and ventilation of cellars,
basements, chambers, and closets,
and daily care to cleanse, flush,
ventilate, and purify the sources of
defilement about all inhabited
premises, will afford almost com-
plete protection if suitable care is
taken of

PERSONAL HEALTH.

The security of personal health
requires pure drinking water, fresh
and substantial food, temperance,
and the needed rest and bathing of
the body.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The principles relating to disin-
fection as a means of destroying
the propagation or infectious cause
of cholera—the "cholera contagi-
um"—are readily understood, and
may be so explained to any family
that the household may insure its
own immunity against the intro-
duction and spread of the disease.
For popular use we append a brief
statement of these principles at the
end of this circular, and we respec-
tfully recommend that the state-
ment and the following schedule of
rules and methods be given to the
press, and to all principals of
schools, superintendents of places
of public resort, railway depots,
ferries, hotels, and public institu-
tions, and to the masters of ships
and steamboats, and the conduc-
tors of passenger trains throughout
this continent; believing, as we do,
that by the timely and continued
application of these measures the
prevalence of cholera may be pre-
vented. But let the fact be re-
membered that there can be no
substitutes for thorough cleaning
and fresh air.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFEC-
TION.

For privies, water closets, drains
and sewers, eight or ten pounds of
sulphate of iron (copperas), dissolv-
ed in five or six gallons of water,
with half a pint of crude carbolic
acid added to the solution and
briskly stirred, makes the cheapest
and best disinfecting fluid for com-
mon use. It can be procured in
every town and by any family, and
if the carbolic acid is not at hand,
the solution of copperas can be
used without it.

To prevent privies and water
closets from becoming offensive,
pour a pint of this strong solution
into every water closet, pan or
privy seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy
vaults, sewers, and drains, gradual-

ly pour in the solution until it
reaches and disinfects all the foul
material.

For the chamber vessels used by
the sick, and for the disinfection
of ground upon which any excre-
ment matter has been cast away,
use the solution of copperas and
carbolic acid; and, for disinfecting
extensive masses or surfaces of put-
rescent materials, and for drains,
sewers and ditches, this disinfect-
ant fluid may be used, or the "dead
oil" ("heavy oil") of coal tar, or
coal tar itself; coal tar may be used
as a paint upon the walls of cellars,
stables and open drains.

Other disinfectants, such of the
sesquichloride of iron, or of chlo-
ride of zinc, use in privies and
drains, and upon foul surfaces and
offensive materials.

Quicklime is useful as an absorb-
ent and dryer upon foul walls and
in damp places, and whitewashing
with it should be practiced in com-
mon tenements, factories, base-
ments, closets, and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing defiled
in any manner by excremental
matters from the sick, throw all
such matters immediately into
boiling water, and continue the
boiling for half an hour; or place
them in a solution, covered, made
as follows: One pound of sulphate
of zinc, six or eight gallons of water,
to which add two or three ounces
of pure and strong carbolic acid.
This is also an excellent disinfect-
ant for bed-pans and chamber ves-
sels; also for disinfecting floors and
other defiled surfaces.

Keep the soiled articles saturated
until they can be boiled. If the
acid is not at hand use the zinc
wateralone.

Apartments, bedding and uphol-
stery that have been used by the
sick with the cholera or diarrhea
should be fumigated by the burn-
ing of several pounds of brimstone
(sulphur) upon a defended iron pan,
or by crude carbolic acid, chloride
of lime, with the place tightly
closed for several hours, under a
physician's directions.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE
TAUGHT.

1. That thorough cleanliness,
domestic and civic, and an abun-
dant supply of pure water are essen-
tial means of preventing cholera in
any household when the disease is
near.

2. That general cleansing, scaveng-
ing, and disinfection should be at-
tended to in every city and town
before cholera makes its appearance;
and that whenever it does appear,
that house and the exposed pre-
mises should be kept constantly
disinfected.

3. That, in the words of the chief
medical officer of Great Britain, "it
appears to be characteristic of chol-
era, not only of the disease in its
developed and alarming form, but
equally of the slightest diarrhea,
which the epidemic can produce,
that all matters which the patient
discharges from his stomach and
bowels are infective; that the pa-
tient's power of infecting other peo-
ple is represented almost or quite
exclusively by those discharges;
that they are comparatively non-in-
fective at the moment they are
discharged, but afterward, when
undergoing decomposition, acquire
their maximum infective power,
and if they be cast away without
previous disinfection they impart
their own infective quality to the
excremental matters with which
they mingle in filth-sodden earth,
or in depositories and conduits of
filth, and to the effluvia which these
excremental matters evolve; that
if the infective material, by leakage
or soakage from drains or cesspools,
or otherwise gets access, even in
the smallest quantity, directly or
through porous soil, to wells or other
sources of drinking water, it can
infect in the most dangerous man-
ner very large volumes of the wa-
ter; that the infective influence of
the choleraic discharges attaches
to whatever bedding, clothing, and
like things have been imbued with
them, and renders these things, if
not disinfected, capable of spread-
ing the disease.

4. Cleansing and purity, skillful
disinfection, temperate habits, and
wholesome diet, with pure water
and fresh air, are the trusted and
sure means of health and security
in all places, and for all classes of
people, when exposed to the causes
of cholera. The watchword against
this destructive enemy should be:
Remove the local causes that favor
the propagation of cholera, and
wherever it appears let its germs be
quickly stamped out by powerful
disinfectants and special cleansing.
From being the most feared and

destructive pestilence, cholera has
become entirely submissive to sani-
tary measures of prevention, and
can now be controlled and extin-
guished more quickly and complete-
ly than any other epidemic disease.
Believing, therefore, that the peo-
ple of the United States will wisely
apply the suggestions which are
given in this memorandum, the
undersigned committee present
them for the purpose of hastening
and making sure the most exten-
sive, thorough and speedy control
of this destroyer.

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—Chicago Post.

The Responsibility of Insane
Criminals.

Trials for murder have in a large
proportion of cases been converted
into farces since the plea of insan-
ity has become recognized as an ex-
cuse for crime. The cases in which
juries convict where the slightest
pretense of insanity is set up are
very few, and criminals and their
counsel are well aware of this fact
and quick to take advantage of it.
The greater the crime and the more
direct the proof the greater are the
chances of success for a plea of in-
sanity. To offer such a plea in a
case of a simple street knockdown
would provoke derision, but let the
assaulter kill the victim with knife
or pistol and the plea of insanity
will be listened to with attention;
if the murder is ferociously brutal
or without the excuse of reasonable
provocation the chances are all in
favor of the escape of the perpetra-
tor on the ground of insanity. Ju-
ries—and in some cases Courts also,
proceed on the theory that a person
in sound mind cannot commit
murder—though capable of every
other species of crime—and though
the aberration of intellect may be
but momentary, commencing and
ending with the blow of the knife
or the pulling of the trigger, it is
sufficient to relieve the murderer
from responsibility for the deed.

The result of this is the increase
of the highest class of crime and
the indifference of the perpetrators.
They know there is but little fear of
punishment so long as the crime is
sufficiently atrocious. So far has
this gone that the soundest think-
ers are turning their attention to
the best means of remedying a
frightful and rapidly growing evil.
Dr. William A. Hammond, the
well known medical expert in cases
of insanity, has published a mono-
graph on Criminal Insanity, in
which he takes the ground that an
insane person is to some
extent responsible for his acts
and should be made account-
able. Furthermore he assumes that
the true object of the penal law is
to protect society rather than to
punish the criminal, and that the
lunatic who is dangerous to the
peace and welfare of society should
be placed beyond the ability of do-
ing mischief. The law makes no
allowance for ignorance in dealing
with criminals, the victim of de-
fective or vicious training being
dealt with as harshly as the person
who offended with the full knowl-
edge of the unlawfulness and im-
morality of the act and extent of
the penalty. Dr. Hammond holds
that the lunatic should be placed
in the same category as the victim
of circumstances who was bred in
poverty and vice.

In support of his assertion that
the insane are morally accountable
in some degree for their acts he
cites instances where undoubted
lunatics have discussed acts of mur-
der by lunatics and have had their
own murderous propensities check-
ed or given larger rein to by the
manner in which the perpetrators
of those murderous acts were treat-
ed. The lunatic has power of con-
trolling his actions in a great de-
gree, and Dr. Hammond doubts if
any lunatic has an irresistible "im-
pulse," although many have im-
pulses that are "almost irresist-
ible."

These views, coming from a man

of such wide experience among the
insane, and especially among the
criminal insane, will attract atten-
tion and will probably provoke
much discussion.—Cleveland Her-
ald.

Our Current Record of Rowdiness
and Murder.

Four murders signalize the open-
ing of the present week. A sad
commentary, truly, on our boasted
civilization! Four brutal, inexcus-
able, fiendish murders are added to
the list of deeds of blood that
disgrace our criminal calendar.
The week opened with an affray
between brothers-in-law in a tenement
house, during which one of
the parties undertook to explain
matters to the other with a hatchet.
On the same evening a man was fa-
tally stabbed in a drunken affray
in a liquor store. After midnight
the proprietor of another drinking
saloon was desperately wounded by
a knife in the hands of a man to
whom he refused liquor. But the
saddest case of all was the murder
of Mrs. Gellen, at the age of eight-
een years, by her husband, a wor-
thy representative of the corner
loafer class. This last mentioned
tragedy is of such an atrocious
character that it calls for grave re-
flection. A beautiful young girl,
employed in a store, forms the ac-
quaintance of a good looking but
dissipated young man, whose prin-
cipal occupation seems to have been
loafing. She foolishly consents to
marry this wretch, contrary to the
wishes of her father, and, quickly
ascertaining her terrible mistake,
leaves her worthless husband, and
takes refuge with her parents. The
husband killed her for this on Sun-
day night.

We cannot speak too often of this
frightful epoch of murder which
seems to be now at its zenith in
this city. It is useless to argue more
on the inefficiency of the law on
this subject. When murderers be-
come the especial proteges of the
Court, every obstacle is thrown
before the wheels of justice we can
only wait patiently until such a
monstrous outrage to civilization is
removed from the statute book.
The last session of the State legis-
lature was spent in purely political
schemes, and nothing was done to
secure the speedy punishment of
assassins. Once in the Tombs the
murderer finds numerous advocates,
and the plain, unvarnished story
of his cowardly crime, when it is
placed before the jury, becomes a
labyrinth of sophistry and irre-
deemable nonsense. When the
jury find him guilty convenient
judges and technical errors give
him another lease of his life. Trial
after trial may take place until the
public forgets the crime, and the
execution takes place when the
very object for which it is intended
is no longer in the memory of the
people.

But in the murder of this girl-
wife the pernicious element of cor-
ner loafers comes into promi-
nence. There is a class of young
men—we may call them boys—in
this city, whose principal occupa-
tion consists of profanity, drunken-
ness and, occasionally, murder.
Unhappily this class is very large,
and is constantly increasing by
willing recruits. Parents are too
often to blame for the existence of
such wretches, as they make poor
attempts to curb nascent depravity.
The police willingly, or in despite
of themselves, allow a gang of
young ruffians to fester into crime
at each prominent corner. The
marriage law is so lax in its pro-
visions that any weak-minded girl
may be persuaded into wedding one
of these scoundrels. The natural
result of such a marriage is shown
y Sunday night's tragedy. The
remedy for such a disgraceful con-
dition of affairs in society is plain.
A criminal law unencumbered with
vexatious delays and miserable sub-
terfuges; stern, uncompromising
action on the part of the police to-
wards corner loafers, and a more
rigid enforcement of the laws
which should protect the sacred
institutions of matrimony, will be
found efficient checks to the pres-
ent avalanche of murder in this
city.—New York Herald, June 19.

— An Indiana justice of the
peace claims the power to unmarry
as well as to marry, and has been
granting divorces accordingly.

— Mr. Leigh Smith, a wealthy
English explorer, has fitted out an
expedition at his own expense, and
started for the Polar cemetery.