

formed by two members of the grand jury that it was upon their protest that these papers were taken, and I am unable to bring all the papers to the grand jury with me. I preferred to make the statement to your honor, that as I am unable to bring all the papers in I refused to be sworn. I am willing to be sworn. I wished the statement to be made in open court that I am unable to produce all the papers.

Mr. McKay—If your honor please, the statement made by Mr. Cutler is somewhat ingenious. The facts are that a committee of the grand jury have been examining the books and papers at the County Court House, and in that examination they came across some vouchers which they desired to submit to the whole jury. Those vouchers were submitted to the jury. The jury have them now—consisting perhaps of some half-dozen vouchers; and it was in consequence of those vouchers, which indicated that there had been some business done down there at the County Court House entirely contrary to law, with a view of investigating the matter, they subpoenaed Mr. Cutler to come up here. Now he refuses to be sworn, declines to give any reason, and desires instructions from the court. We don't care anything about the missing vouchers. We have the vouchers.

Mr. Cutler—If your honor please, I don't know how many papers may be missing. They admit they have taken some. I am willing now to be sworn and testify, but I have made this statement in open court.

The Court—Of course, if it becomes necessary for you to examine any other papers while you are testifying, you may examine them.

Foreman Lynch—These papers are in the possession of the grand jury now.

The Court—I understand you are willing to be sworn now?

Mr. Cutler—Yes, sir. These papers were taken from my custody. I don't know how many papers have been taken.

With this, Mr. Cutler and the grand jury filed out of the room.

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES.

The question of the transmission of phthisis or pulmonary consumption of flesh of animals as an ailment has lately occupied the attention of a Parisian congress of the medical profession, and as a sequence of the deliberations and decisions of these savants, the President of the French republic has signed a decree extending to the case of animal tuberculosis the sanitary precautions provided by law of the edict of 1881.

Consequently, phthisis is now placed in the rank of infectious maladies over which medical skill has for the last hundred years obtained such signal victories. Leprosy, typhus, variola or smallpox disappears little by little from the surface of the globe. One can form henceforth hope that it will be the same with tubercle of the vital organs, thanks to an active surveillance of the viands of the butchery. But is

it not singular that, for the lapse of centuries, the Jewish cult has exhibited a clearness of judgment upon this point more prominently than all the modern nations extant? To the number of maladies indicated by Biblical terms which render an animal unfit for human alimentation, is found, described with considerable exactitude, the disease that we designate today under the name of tuberculosis.

M. Gueneau de Mussy had already signalized this fact to the Academy of Medicine in 1885. He did not hesitate to attribute to the strict observance of the regulations of the Mosaic law touching the examination of the *viandes de boucherie*, the remarkable vitality of the Hebrew race. Among other curious facts, he declares upon the assertion of the Grand Rabbi of France that the inspectors of the Israelite slaughter-houses usually condemn twenty-six animals of out thirty, and are unpitiable for the least lesion of the lungs, and in particular for the slightest adherence of the pleura. Now there is not, so to say, *tubercule pulmonaire* without adherence, although there may be often adherence without there being any presence of tubercles. So much so that thousands of years previous to our modern savants the Talmud has indicated the simple and practical means of escaping the infection of tubercle by way of alimentation, in prescribing the sounding, osculation, and verifying with great carefulness, the healthy status of the lungs of all animals to be slaughtered for market.

And it is certain that the Jews are assuredly a privileged race, and in possession of a veritable immunity from infectious diseases. Such is the unanimous affirmation of all physicians who are so situated as to be able to judge. In London, for instance, where entire districts are inhabited by poor Israelites, this fact is stated regularly in all the annual reports of the medical functionaries. In the quarters of White-chapel, Dr. Loane declares that phthisis is very rare among the Jews. It is the same at Holborn, according to Dr. Gibbon. The physicians of the metropolitan hospitals, where there are separate apartments reserved for Jews, affirm that their Israelitish patients are rarely attacked by phthisis, and very seldom die of this disease. Dr. Belrend himself says, that after thirty years, practice with a clientele almost exclusively composed of Jews, he has still to see a single case of phthisis among this race.

Professor Holmes has remarked that theoretically the Israelites have always suffered less than the other races from great epidemics. In all times their longevity has been notorious; so much so that on a good many of their life assurances reduced concessions are granted. Statistics confirm positively these general impressions. It is an established fact that in the province of Posen, where the population is composed in nearly equal proportions of Germans, Poles and Jews, there are among the births of Christians three still born for one among the

births of Jews. And for children above the age of one year, all told, in the kingdom of Prussia, the mortality is 23 per cent among the Christians, and only 15 per cent among the Jews. From one to five years the mortality of the Christians is 36 per cent, and that of the Jews is but 25 per cent.

Statistics confirm analogous results for ages of time, and this law is so well established that at Frisle, for example, the average duration of life of the Christians is only 21 years, while that of the Jews is 37. This is not merely the point in question as confined to the opulent Israelites, but on the contrary it is made more manifest in the Jewish population among the poorer classes, who live, as one may say, from hand to mouth, in conditions hygienic generally execrable, save in this which touches the examination of their viands of the butchery, which are scrupulously exacting.

All these facts are evidently of a nature to demand the attention of hygienists in regard to the Talmudic precepts concerning the matter of alimentation, and one cannot conceive any just reason why the regulation of the Jewish shambles, consecrated as it has been by so many centuries of experience previous to its becoming the verdict of contemporary science, should not become the regulation of public utility.

Translated from a French Journal by
GEORGE HAMLIN.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

As one said before me, "I am here," and I could not help noticing how much traveling has improved since my last visit east, both in speed and comfort. The journey from Salt Lake to Ogden via U. C. R. R., and thence to Omaha via U. P. R. R., has been reduced from three days and two nights to two days and one night. Starting at 6 a. m. in the morning, we were in Omaha the succeeding day at 9 p. m. The trip from Omaha to Chicago is now made by the quick trains of the C. B. & Q. in fifteen hours and three-quarters, and the best trains are much more elegantly fitted up than formerly, being also vestibuled and coupled so as to move solid without jerks and bumps, and in every way more comfortable.

But the real gem in the crown of railroad achievements is the Pennsylvania Limited, from Chicago to New York and Washington. This delightful moving palace converts an arduous journey into a pleasure trip. It leaves Chicago at 5 p. m., central time, daily, and reaches New York, without change, the next morning at 7 o'clock, eastern time. Passengers to Washington come through to Harrisburg in their sleeper, reaching that point at 1:55 in the afternoon, and their tickets entitle them to specified seats—elegant easy chairs—on the branch limited express from there to Washington, which they reach at 5:55 p. m. and a delightful run it is.

As the Limited is more or less of a novelty in its appointments to