

## IT IS A USELESS GIFT.

THE VERMIFORM APPENDIX CAUSES SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Science Advances to the Rescue and Shows the Only Way to Safety—A Possibility That the Coming Man Will Be Without That Dangerous Organ.

Will the coming man have a veriform appendix? Who has not heard of that troublesome little pouch in the abdominal regions which serves no good purpose, but is responsible for thousands of deaths each year?

Emmons Blaine, Senator Hagan and hundreds of other persons of prominence had trouble with the veriform appendix—and they died.

Now science is asking in all seriousness whether the veriform appendix shall be allowed to exist; whether it shall not be removed entirely before it has the opportunity to poison and destroy.

Professor B. G. Wilder has said flatly that children should be relieved of the veriform appendix, just as they are vaccinated. But other students in this new field are not yet ready to pronounce in favor of so radical a scheme.

Physicians have known for centuries that the veriform appendix existed, but it was not until 1888—not until five years ago—that any one of the profession had the daring to make an incision into the abdominal cavity and remove this rank offender against the laws of health.

The attack on the veriform appendix is but five years old, but it is being prosecuted with remarkable vigor in New York city, where it originated. It is simply because physicians feel sure that they have evidence that appendicitis, as disease of the veriform appendix is named, causes more deaths every year than consumption, the long acknowledged chief among fatal diseases.

The appendix veriformis in normal condition is about the size of a lead pencil and about 6 inches long. It is very well shown in a specimen which was removed at a clinical lecture at the Post-Graduate Medical school on Jan. 13.

This appendix had ulcerated and increased in size somewhat, but gave a very fair idea of the part. When perfectly normal, it so compares with an ordinary lead pencil that it is most frequently described as like it. It is a pencil that writes only death warrants.

Even today very few physicians outside of New York city have any accurate knowledge of appendicitis or would undertake an operation for the removal of the appendix. So entirely is the discovery of the disease and the proper method of treating it an American development of knowledge and practice that among scientists of other countries today appendicitis is known as "the American disease."

Since the recent discoveries removals of the cause of all the trouble have been very frequent. One general practitioner has had 48 such cases within a year.

Speaking in the light of recent research, it seems safe to say that appendicitis is far more prevalent than consumption, and in just that proportion causes more deaths, the chief difference being that the cause or seat of appendicitis may be removed bodily with success in most cases, and success means restoration to perfect health.

The removal of the veriform appendix in the early stages of an attack of appendicitis is now held to be one of the safest of surgical operations, while such an operation, when the case has come to near its last and fatal stage, is one of the most desperate. The sad case of Senator Hagan is one in point. He had long desired an operation, but it had been delayed until too late for an assured success.

And now, after all these facts are recited, recurs the question of whether the coming man will have a veriform appendix. It is not meant by this to inquire whether the coming man will have his appendix slain lest it slay him. A much wider question is indicated.

The number of appendices removed in this city since the discovery that such an operation could be safely performed is very great, all things considered. One general practitioner, not a surgical specialist, told the representative of The World that he had removed 100 appendixes in two years. Possibly 1,000 appendixes have been removed since the first operation of this sort in 1888, and most of these in the past three years.

What follows? If such a rate is to be maintained, there will soon be a very large proportion of the people of New York city who have eliminated their veriform appendixes, and we are glad of it.

Will the children of these people be likewise possessed of veriform appendixes? Undoubtedly. But should the eliminating process be continued for a few generations, how long would it be before this useless and dangerous, degenerate and rudimentary portion of the body is permanently bred out of existence?—New York World.

## A CLOCK THAT REGISTERS THE TIDE.

Both South College and the Atheneum have their now blasted traditions. As to the former, it has been alleged in New Haven—and at least one prominent archaeologist has endorsed the story—that about the time the college was built there was a mysterious hiatus of grave-stones in the old cemetery on the New Haven green. The tradition then averred that these stones had been built into the fireplaces of South college, where they would be found when the structure was pulled down. Here was the fine hint for a college ghost story, based on a spectral apparition of the affronted owner of one of the stones, but if even proved, it is outlawed now by the discovery that every fireplace in Old South was of simple brick.

Then, again, President Stiles' diary notes the confession of a student that he had stolen the college Bible, dropped it between the courses of mason work during the building of the Atheneum (1763), and that there the sacred volume had been bricked up—a myth proved so now by the fall of the Atheneum's walls without the filched Bible's reappearance.—New Haven Cour., New York Post.

## A FAMOUS SAILOR'S RACE.

The famous race between the Hamlin City and the Ocean Spray occurred in 1859. Prior to this race the Ocean Spray had splendid records. The race was from St. Louis to Keykuk. The early part of the race was very close, and the excitement was intense. When nearing Bissell's point, the Ocean Spray found the Hamlin City passing her. The mate on the Ocean Spray, one Davis, becoming desperate, ordered the head of a barrel of turpentine to be knocked in. His men were then ordered to dip the wood in this turpentine before putting it in the furnace, the object being to quickly increase the steam pressure. The Ocean Spray was supposed to carry only 100 pounds of steam, but Davis thought that by putting another bigger on the safety valve he could run the pressure up to 200 pounds and distance his rival. In carrying the dripping wood to the furnace the track became saturated with turpentine, which caught fire from the open furnace. The flames quickly reached the barrel. An attempt was made to throw the barrel overboard, but it exploded, and the burning oil being scattered all around the boat was soon a mass of flames.

Scott Matson was captain on the Hamlin City. He was a brave and generous man, and in this instance these two qualities made his name famous. Notwithstanding the imminent danger, he ran his boat alongside the burning one and rescued every person on board. Davis, the mate of the burned boat, was afterward convicted and sent to the penitentiary for such gross violation of the rules of safety. He was later pardoned.—St. Louis Letter.

## SOMEBODY'S FATHER.

I think that one of the saddest incidents of the war which I witnessed was after the battle of Gettysburg.

Off on the outskirts, seated on the ground with his back to a tree, was a dead soldier. His eyes were riveted on some object held tightly clasped in his hands. As we drew nearer we saw that it was an amputee of two small children. Man though I was, hardened through those long years to carnage and bloodshed, the sight of that man who looked on his children for the last time in this world, who, away off in a secluded spot, had rested himself against a tree that he might feast his eyes on his little loves, brought tears to my eyes which I could not restrain had I wanted. There were six of us in the crowd, and we all found great lumps gathering in our throats and mist coming before our eyes which almost blinded us.

We stood looking at him for some time. I was thinking of the wife and baby I had left at home and wondering how soon, in the mercy of God, she would be left a widow and my baby boy fatherless. We looked at each other and instinctively seemed to understand one another's thoughts. Not a word was spoken, but we dug a grave and laid the poor fellow to rest with his children's picture clasped over his heart. Over his grave on the tree against which he was resting I inscribed the words: "Somebody's Father. July 3, 1863."—Blue and Gray.

## EXPLODED TRADITIONS AT OLD YALE.

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## THE ORDER PLEASED THE COOK.

The following story is told on a missionary to China inland mission, a bachelor keeping house for himself in the southern part of China: One morning, in ordering his dinner, he wished to tell his cook to buy him a chicken. Instead of saying "ye" for chicken he aspirated the word, saying, "Buy me a 'che.'" His cook thought that was an eminently proper command and went about his marketing in high good humor. At noon the missionary found no chicken cooked—in fact, no dinner at all, for his cook had not returned. About dark the man came back, saying: "This was not a good day for buying wives, and I have been all day looking for one, but at last I found one for you. She is rather old and not pretty, but you can have her cheap. I have promised \$40 for her."—New York Independent.

## LIQUIDS DURING MEALS.

If we bear in mind the whole mechanism of digestion, it will readily be seen that in cases of weakness or want of tone on the part of the muscles of the stomach, when every part of the food cannot be properly presented to the action of the digestive juices, the introduction into the stomach of a moderate amount of water may be of no slight benefit. The mass of food will become more pliable and so more easily operated upon by the weakened muscles.—Youth's Companion.

## THE FIVE GREAT OCEANS.

The following are the latest estimates of the five great oceans: Pacific, 71,000,000 square miles; Atlantic, 35,000,000 square miles; Indian, 28,000,000 square miles; Antarctic, 8,500,000 square miles; Arctic, 4,500,000 square miles.—St. Louis Globe.

## A SIAMESE STATUE OF BUDDHA.

The reclining statue of Buddha in the Temple of the Sleeping Idol at Bangkok is 160 feet long, made of brick and covered with gold. The soles of the feet are 16 feet long and are inlaid with mother of pearl in designs representing flowers and fruits.—Philadelphia Press.

## COUNTY COURT RULES.

AUGUST TERM, 1863.

The call will be made commencing at 9 a.m.

All cases not answered to by attorneys or parties at the call, will stand continued by agreement of parties.

In all cases which are set for trial, it is desirable to have the attorneys give short statements in order to inform the court as to about the length of time it will take to try the case.

Cases in which issues are not joined will not be set for trial unless for special reasons it is ordered otherwise.

All cases will be set for hearing within the term, unless for special reason it is otherwise ordered.

All cases will be set for trial in the order in which they appear on the call docket, unless the parties agree upon a time when the case is called, or for special reasons the court shall order otherwise. Default cases will be set for the morning hour.

The business each day will commence at 9 a.m. a.m.

The morning hour will be devoted to (1) motions, demurrers, and default cases set for that day; (2d) To motions, demurrers, and default cases which have previously passed on its regular day and transferred on the calendar to this day.

After a case, a motion or a demurser has passed the time for which it is set, it cannot be called up until a motion is filed and docketed by leave of the court, and such motion or an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing the date of August, A. D. 1863, and to be directed, I will on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the EAST front door of the County Court House, in the city of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the County of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

Lot thirteen (13) and four (4) perches three and forty-four (34 1/4) rods, in block twelve (12), and seventy-four (74) rods, in block numbered thirty-one (31), in Abingdon's Choice, an addition to South Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy M. A. Dubrow and Company, proprietors of the American National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, together with all costs of sale, and expenses of collection, and attorney's fees, and interest thereon at eight (8) per cent per annum from May 1st, 1863, until paid, and sixty dollars (\$60.00) costs, with interest thereon at twelve (12) per cent per annum from the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1863, together with accrued costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county at its May term, A. D. 1863, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein M. A. Dubrow and Company were plaintiffs and C. E. Ward and others defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 14th, 1863.

GEORGE A. BENNETT,

Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska.

L. D. Hulse, attorney. 8-18-3

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of the district court for Douglas County, state of Nebraska, rendered on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1863, in a certain action wherein M. A. Dubrow and Company, proprietors of the American National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, and others defendants, and of an order of sale issued thereon out of said district court, bearing date of January 24, 1863, and to be directed, I will on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the EAST front door of the County Court House, in the city of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands and tenements, all situated in the County of Douglas, and state of Nebraska, to-wit:

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