

THE SLUGGARD SLUGGED.

"You need a little exercise," The village doctor said; "And you will seek, if you are wise, Some other spot than bed— Some sport where you must use your eyes And eke your drowsy head. So forthwith then the sluggard went And joined a base ball club; "For I," quoth he, "will be content To earn my daily grub By means of frolic innocent, Instead of tollsome drub." He struck a stately attitude Upon the broad home base; He seized a bat, and, as he stood, A smile shone on his face; For then he thought he really would Give those bold boys a chase. The pitcher drew his right arm back And let the hard ball fly; The sluggard aimed at it a whack, When lo, a pressing cry! For that ball hit, with greswome crack, His wildly rolling eye. He prostrate fell; then, with a bound, He sprang into the air; He flung the pitcher to the ground, He tore his waving hair, And while each other they did pound Confusion wild reigned there. The row was quelled; the sluggard rose And soon suppressed his sighs; A crimson color stained his nose, In mourning were his eyes. "I've had," he says, as home he goes, "Enough of exercise." —[Krys, in N. Y. Journal.]

HEBREW IDEA OF THE RESURRECTION.

A Lecture by Rev. Dr. L. Wintner in the Temple Beth Elohim.

Dr. L. Wintner lectured recently in Brooklyn on "The Resurrection." The lecturer commenced by saying that the word resurrection in the usual sense meant a rising from the dead and a resumption of life. What was it? Many people of antiquity believed in it, especially the Egyptians, the Hindus and the Parsees. Among the ancient Hebrews the idea hardly ever took a definite shape. According to some it was received by Judaism from Zoroaster, and was therefore of heathen origin. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul, said Dr. Wintner, was not to be confounded with that of the resurrection. The latter was irrational; the former meant the continued existence of the soul long after the body had perished and mingled with the world of matter. Such a doctrine was not irrational. The resurrection from the dead, in a literal sense, had become a dogma of Christianity. The Hebrew equivalent of the word resurrection meant "reviving of the dead," but it was merely a figurative expression. Such passages as "Thou shalt come to thy father in peace" and "I am He who killesh and reviveth," the preacher asserted, were figurative. In Daniel it was written, "Many of those who sleep in death shall awake;" and in Hosea, "From the power of the grave I shall redeem thee;" in Job, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." None of these passages, however, expressed directly that a dead body shall rise. The Sadducees rejected the resurrection idea. Other Hebrew sects adopted it. The doctrine was discussed in all its aspects in the Talmud. Many of the Jewish teachers doubted it or denied it entirely. One rabbi who believed in it on being asked by a Roman how it was that a dead body rendered to dust could come to life again answered, "Did not God create the world out of nothing?" Another on being asked the same question said, "That which was not came into existence, and why not that which has lived already?" The doctrine it appeared, therefore, was not settled; it had to be defended in many peculiar and doubtful ways. The question among others connected with the subject had been asked where the resurrection would take place. One rabbi in the third century held that it would be in Palestine. This provoked strong opposition. So another rabbi held that all the dead outside of Palestine would have to make their way underground to that land. Another teacher held that the particular place where the dead would rise was the Mount of Olives. These speculations showed how untenable was the idea of bodily resurrection. The resurrection, therefore, among the Hebrews, was not a fixed fact. Some believed in it; others did not. It was, however, the fundamental idea of Christianity, deprived of which it would fall to the ground. The Hebrew teachers in the Middle Ages believed in it. Modern Judaism rejected it as antagonistic to human reason, science and the laws of nature. Science showed that what is dead is dead, and that after death its substance is again united with the various parts of matter in the physical world; that the dead man can never rise again. The modern Hebrews, therefore, were not in conflict with the teachings of natural science. They believed, however, that the soul will continue to live. They would not tolerate what they could not believe. They believed in God, in revelation and in the immortality of the soul. They did not connect the idea of resurrection with the Passover. That festival to the modern Jew was the festival of liberty, corresponding to the American Fourth of July.

Where Did Life Begin?

G. E. Hitcher in Popular Science Monthly for May. Regarding the earth, then, as at one time an intensely hot globe, totally destitute of organic life, one of the principle and indispensable conditions of rendering it habitable for plants and animals evidently would be the radiation into space of its excessive and destructive heat. The accomplishment of this, with the train of concurrent effects which would follow, or at least ever have followed the gradual reduction of temperature, is all that would be necessary to render the earth a suitable place for the maintenance of vegetable and animal life. At any rate this is precisely what has taken place since the commencement of the Azotic age,

and is still taking place on parts of the earth's surface to-day, visible and obvious to any observer.

Our inquiry, therefore, is reduced to this question: What part or parts of the earth's surface first became sufficiently cooled by radiation to be habitable by plants and animals?

A supposed case may help us in reaching a correct answer to this question. Let us assume, then, the earth, at the time it was a molten mass, had been and was revolving in an orbit so near the sun that the amount of heat it would have been receiving from the sun would have just equalized the amount of heat it was losing by radiation. Under these conditions it would have cooled as the sun cooled—neither faster nor slower. This helps us to understand that the heat received from the sun is, and ever has been, an offset, so far as it goes, to the heat lost from the earth by radiation. A statement of the loss of heat from the earth during any definite time may be formulated in this way: From the heat lost from the earth by radiation during a given period, subtract the heat received by the earth from the sun during the same period, and the remainder will be the earth's net or actual loss of heat. Sideral heat received by the earth being infinitesimal in comparison, is not here taken into the calculation. But were it more considerable, it would not be important in this connection, for it falls on all parts of the earth about equally.

It is evident from the present condition of the earth's surface, that at the time it was a molten mass, and for a long time thereafter, it radiated heat into space much more rapidly than it received heat from the sun; but nevertheless the heat of the sun is, and always has been, offsetting the loss of heat from the earth by radiation to the full extent of the heat which the earth had been receiving from the sun during the time.

But this sun heat, this offset to radiation, has not been received by all parts of the earth equally. The equatorial, or torrid zone, has always received the most per square foot, or in proportion to its area. The two intermediate, or temperate zones, have received the next largest amount per square foot, or in proportion to their area, while the polar or frigid zones have received the least per square foot, or in proportion to their area. If the amount of sun heat received at the equator be rated at 1,000, then, upon the same basis, the average sun heat throughout the torrid zone should be rated at 975, the average sun heat throughout the temperate zones at 757, and the average sun heat throughout the frigid zones at 454, or less than one-half that of the torrid, and less than two-thirds that of the temperate zones. We speak here, and shall hereafter, of the geographical zones of the earth for the sake of convenience.

The greatest amount of heat received from the sun and offsetting radiation from the earth, other things being equal, is, of course, as we have seen at the equator, and less and less every degree north and south of this line to the poles. If, then, the frigid zones have been during all this time receiving the least heat from the sun—the least offset to their own loss of heat by radiation—does it not follow that they were the first parts of the earth sufficiently cooled to maintain vegetable and animal life? The inference seems inevitable.

A VISIT TO LISZT.

How the Great Composer Was Induced to Perform for a Stranger.

From H. R. Hawley's "Musical Life." We had again reached the upper terrace, where the abbate's midday repast was being laid out by his valet. It was a charming situation for lunch, commanding that wide and magnificent prospect to which I have alluded; but autumn was far advanced, there was a fresh breeze, and the table was ordered indoors. Meanwhile, Liszt laying his hand upon my arm, we passed through the library opening into his bedroom and thence to a little sitting-room (the same which commanded that view of the Campagna.) Here stood his grand Erard piano. "As we were talking of bells," he said, "I should like to show you an 'Angelus,' which I have just written." This, opening the piano, he sat down. "And, was the moment which I had so often and so vainly longed for. When I left England it seemed to me as impossible that I should ever hear Liszt play as that I should ever see Mendelssohn, who has been in his grave thirty-three years. How few of the present generation have had this privilege! At Bayreuth I had hoped, but no opportunity offered itself, and it is well known that Liszt can hardly ever be prevailed upon to open the piano in the presence of strangers.

"You know," said Liszt, turning to me, "they ring the 'Angelus' in Italy carelessly; the bells swing irregularly, and leave off, and the cadences are often broken up thus;" and he began a little swaying passage in the treble—like bells tossing high up in the evening air. It ceased, but so softly that the half bar of silence made itself felt, and the listening ear still carried the broken rhythm through the pause. The abbate himself seemed to fall into a dream; his fingers fell again lightly on the keys, and the bells went on, leaving off in the middle of a phrase. Then rose from the bass the song of the Angelus, or rather is seemed like the vague emotion of one who, when he passes, hears in the ruins of some wayside cloister the ghosts of old monks humming their drowsy melodies, as the sun goes down rapidly and the purple shadows of Italy steal over the land out of the orange west! We sat motionless—the disciple on one side, I on the other.

Death of a Famous Duellist.

Centreville (Md.) Record. Dr. Robert Wright, whose death was announced yesterday, came of a family that had a marked propensity for dueling, and many anecdotes are told concerning those of his relatives who became involved in affairs of honor. Robert Wright, who was governor of this state in 1806, fought a duel with Gen. Lloyd, the former being shot in

the wrist, which ended the matter. Robert, a son of the governor, fought with Alexander Stuart, and was shot in the shoulder. Gustavus fought with Benjamin Nicholson. They both expected to be killed, and it is marvelous how they escaped death, when each had two shots and were only stationed six to eight feet apart. At the first shot Nicholson was shot in the hand, and at the second in the side. The wound being considered mortal, ended the matter. Nicholson, as brave a man as ever lived, recovered, and was aide to Gen. Z. Pike, and with Pike and his whole command was blown up and killed at Little York, now called Toronto, Canada, in the year 1812. Mr. Wright also had a duel with Capt. Watson, whom he killed. Clinton had a duel with Lieutenant Jarman; they had two shots. At the second shot Wright was wounded in the arm. He afterward fought a duel with Major Hook. Wright was shot down at the first shot, and being unable to stand, proposed to Hook to lie side by side and take another shot. To this both Hook and his second objected, and very properly, but said if they could make Wright stand they would give him another exchange of shots. Wright put his hand in his hip pocket, and drawing out an old bandana handkerchief, gave it to his second, telling him to pass it under his arms and draw him up to the limb of a small tree near by. This being done, they had another exchange of shots, when Hook received what was supposed to be a mortal wound. But both he and Wright recovered. Henry R. Platt (who married one of the Wright's) had a duel with William Elbert. He shot a bunch of keys out of Elbert's pantaloons pocket, and both being thereby satisfied, kissed and made up. They afterwards became and continued fast friends. Another one of the family was on the eve of a duel with Cadet Lindsey, of Philadelphia, when a timely apology from Lindsey, put a stop to it.

ALL SORTS.

A Michigan girl, at one sitting, ate two pounds of limburger cheese. Leap year will do that maiden no particular good unless the young man has a "cold in his head."—[New York Graphic.]

"What shall we do with our old clothes?" asks a rural editor. Better keep them on till the weather moderates, and then if you can get along without them let your wife trade them off for plaster of paris gods.—[Bismarck Tribune.]

There is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden instincts.—[Herbert Spencer.] Herbert is trying to hit at the plumbers; but they will never comprehend his evolution language.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

"Something must be done to reduce the taxes on the poor man," wrote a country editor, and the next week he received a communication reading: "That's it, old fellow; keep up the fight for three-cent beers."—[Philadelphia Chronicle.]

If a man wants peace to reign in the household he should count ten before speaking at times when he feels as if his clothes don't fit him. And on days when the kitchen stove doesn't draw he should count 480.—[Middleton Transcript.]

Let the hairy-headed citizen display his charms and speak with sneers and ridicule of his less favored brother, but let him remember meanwhile that the proud emblem of our glorious country is a bald-headed eagle.—[Boston Globe.]

It's a pretty difficult thing for a high-school girl to think of something to say when she goes to write a composition, but as soon as she gets out of school and while on the way home she can say a whole newspaper full without thinking.—[N. Y. Dial.]

A Cincinnati reporter is teaching a Sunday school class. As a Cincinnati man is liable to be killed in a riot at any moment, the journalistic foresight of this young man is not so surprising as it might be in some other localities.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Parvenu, talking about music at Mrs. Suddenriches' reception, "I just dote on them sympathy concerts, and my husband insists on our prescribing for the whole series. Ain't them Beethoven rhapsodies real elegant?"—[Baltimore Day.]

Not long ago an advocate of female suffrage was asked: "How would you like to have your wife running for office against you?" and the reply was: "Nothing would suit me better. The family couldn't ask a softer thing than that."—[Salt Lake Tribune.]

Retarding Old Age.

The most rational treatment with a view to retard old age is, in the first place, to endeavor as far as possible to counteract the excessive action of atmospheric oxygen; secondly, to retard the deposit of ossific matter and as far as possible to dissolve partially formed calcareous concretions. Distilled water and diluted phosphoric acid are believed by Mr. de Lacy Evans to have the desired effect. When considering their special action we cannot but fully coincide with him as to their efficacy in retarding old age by their combined chemical action. Now distilled water alone has a powerful action owing to its solvent properties, thereby dissolving and excreting the excess of earthly salts which otherwise would become blocked up in the system, gradually storing up these blockages which in time causes old age. The solvent properties of distilled water are so great per se that on distillation in vessels it actually dissolves small particles of them. Now the generalities of waters contain more or less carbonate of lime, and are to be avoided, especially those from chalky soils, tending, as they do, to produce calcareous deposits. The action of distilled water as a beverage is briefly as follows: First, its absorption into the blood is rapid; second, it keeps soluble those salts already existing in the blood, thereby preventing their undue deposit; third, it facilitates in a marked degree their elimination by means of excretion. After middle life a daily use of distilled water is highly beneficial to those desirous of retarding old age.

INSIDE A BASE BALL.

How the Popular Toy is Made First to Bounce and Then Not to Bounce Too Much.

New York Sun.

In all the toy, game and sporting goods stores the new supply of balls for the game of base ball has been laid in, and the balls, lying in pasteboard compartments and rolled up in tin foil, or having their coverings colored red or blue, are as pretty as many Easter eggs. The first-class regulation ball for this year is not different from that in use last year. It costs \$1.50, and sells at wholesale at the rate of \$15 a dozen. It weighs about five ounces, and when thrown on a board floor sounds like a young paving stone. It is just as solid and as heavy as a turnip of the same size, and though it is perfectly round and smooth, and the stitches are almost even with the leather, it stings the uncalled hand of its catcher as if it were red hot or covered pricklers.

Base balls are dear because they are made by hand, and they are made by hand because they must be wound tightly, carefully and evenly. The basis of each one is a little lump of Para rubber, round and weighing an ounce. Wound around this in every direction, is worsted yarn. In some balls, after a thick layer of yarn is wound on it, the ball is dipped in rubber, then more yarn is wound on; then it is dipped again, and finally yet more is wound on, and then the cover is fitted over it. One ball affected by many professionals has a thin skin of concrete midway between the cover and the rubber. Girls make all the balls. The process is something like that of making certain mixed drinks, wherein the bar-tender puts in lemon to make it sour and sugar to make it sweet. Players want what is called a dead ball, that is, one that won't bounce much. A stone will bounce more than a base ball ought to. So the rubber is put in and the ball bounces just a little, and the yarn is wound tight and concrete is added to stop it bouncing at all. Thus the happy medium is reached. Sometimes moulded vulcanized rubber is used.

The best balls are covered with horsekin because it is strong and tough. Many of these are sewed with catgut, but in damp weather the catgut loosens, and therefore at such times those balls are used which are stitched with flax.

Professionals have agreed upon the best form of ball and have ruled that it shall accord with these specifications:

The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of woolen yarn, and shall not contain more than one ounce of vulcanized rubber in mould form and shall be covered with leather.

Base balls can be purchased for 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents. Many of these are machine made. They are stuffed with odds and ends of leather, wound up with cord, pressed into shape and covered with common leather. The second time one is hit with a bat it assumes the shape of an egg. A little later it still resembles an egg—one that has been hit with a club.

Contagiousness of Diphtheria.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

A physician residing in Hanover, N. H., communicates some facts to the Medical Record, illustrating the contagiousness of diphtheria, which are of great importance, for it is becoming every day more apparent that diphtheria is one of those diseases which can be more easily prevented than cured, and which might be banished entirely if we could more nearly approach to perfect sanitation. From the article referred to, we learn that the disease started in Royalton, Vt., in a child who was carried to that town and died there. Its mother took the disease and recovered. The doctor who attended it took the disease, and his youngest also. The child was cared for in a neighbor's family, and there another baby took diphtheria and died. The doctor's baby was then passed on to another family where a young woman took care of it and caught the disease. The young woman went home, and he mother and one of her brothers were taken. Meanwhile, the doctor's baby still tenderly cared for by neighbors, found its way into a family where there were three children, a boy of eighteen, a girl of sixteen, and a boy of eight. These three children died of diphtheria soon after the arrival of the baby. The doctor traces several other cases of those who caught the disease from one little sick child.

The moral to be drawn from this is not that the child should have been put into a pest-house, but that it should have been sent for care into the homes where other children were likely to take the disease. If one has a good thing everybody is glad to have him pass it around, but in cases of diphtheria it had better be kept at home and cared for under such sanitary arrangements that there will be the least possible danger of spreading it.

Following the American Custom.

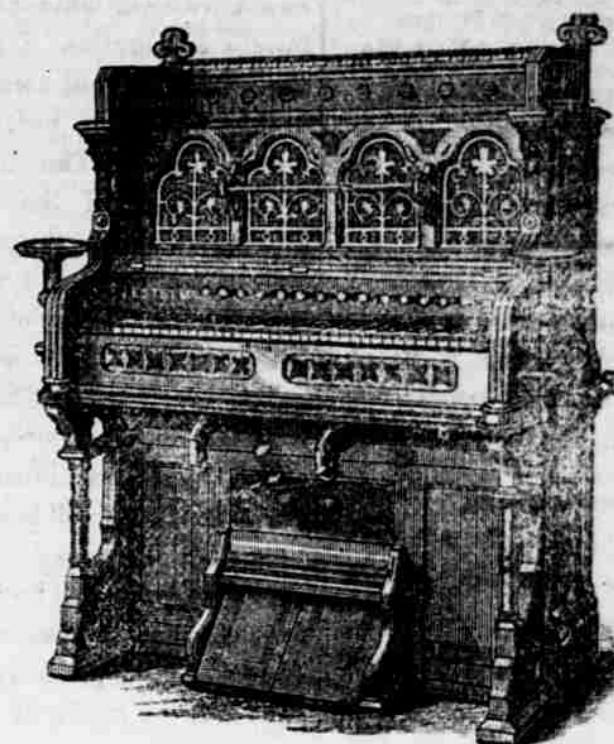
Norwich, Conn., Bulletin.

A Chinese laundryman called in at a Norwich grocery store a day or two ago and asked for permission to ride to the West Side on the grocer's wagon. The grocer expressed his willingness to do so slight a favor for him and assured him he was welcome to the ride. The beaming face of the Chinaman showed a hearty acknowledgment of the favor, while his tongue rattled out in pigeon English: "Blink? Blink?" The grocer could not interpret the salutation, and witnessing his confusion the laundryman said: "Blinkee whisker?" The grocer then realized that the grateful Chinaman, in the generosity of his heart, wished to treat in recognition of the kindness, after the most approved American fashion. When he declined with thanks a broad grin spread itself upon that Oriental countenance and "John" said: "Skusee! Skusee! I tinks all Mehean man blinkee whisker. But no knowee."

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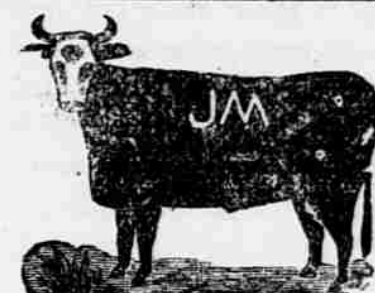
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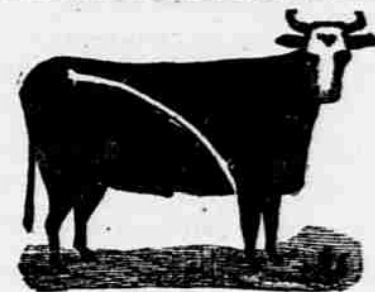
DENNIS M'KILLIP.

Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on left side. Young cattle branded same as above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-elope right ear. Horses branded "E." on left shoulder.



J. B. MESERVE.

Ranch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded as above; also "717" on left side; "O. L." on left hip; "7" on right hip and "L." on right shoulder; "L." on left shoulder and "X." on left jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and square-crop right ear.



C. D. PHELPS.

Range: Republican Valley, four miles west of Culbertson, south side of "Republican." Stock branded "161" and "7-L." P. O. Address, Culbertson, Neb.



THE TURNIP BRAND.

Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock branded on left hip, and a few double-crocs on left side. C. D. ERCANBRACK.



W. J. WILSON.

Stock brand—circle on left shoulder; also dewlap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican. Post-office, Max, Dundly county, Nebraska.



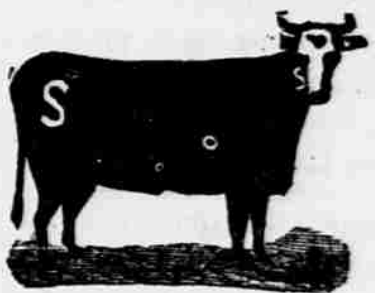
STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska. Range, Red Willow, above Carrico. Stock branded as above. Also run the lazy brand.



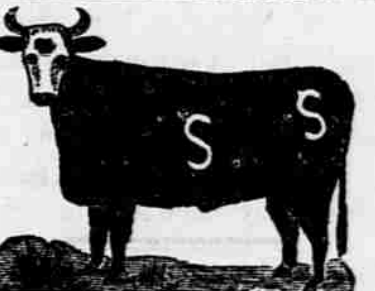
HENRY T. CHURCH.

Osburn, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county, cattle branded "O L O" on right side. Also, an over crop on right ear and under crop on left. Horses branded "8" on right shoulder.



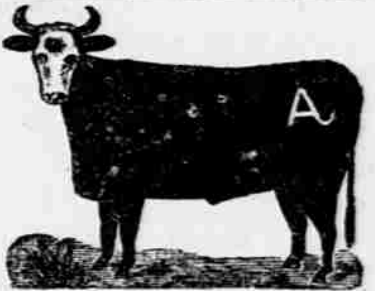
GEORGE J. FREDERICK.

Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "A J" on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



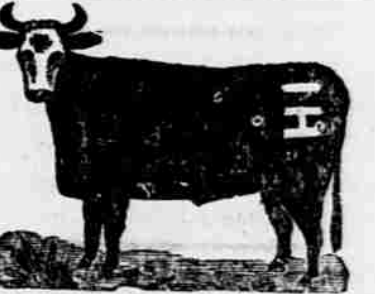
SPRING CREEK CATTLE CO.

Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Valley, east of Dry Creek, and near head of Spring Creek, in Chase county.



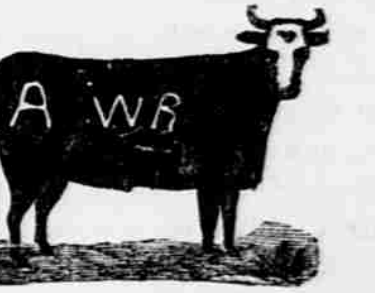
W. N. PROCTOR.

McCook, Neb., range: Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county. Also E. P. brand on right hip and side and swallow-fork in right ear. Horses branded E. P. on right hip. A few branded "A" on right hip.



JOHN HATFIELD & SON.

McCook, Neb., Ranch 4 miles southeast, on Republican river. Stock branded with a bar — and lazy on left hip.



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