

...of the revenue or of the bonds redeemed, as a fund for this purpose, and which will in a few years enable us to construct a home worthy of the subject to which it is devoted.

Territorial Museum.
A few cartons of articles sent to the New Orleans exposition were returned to the territory, and stored in the capitol building. They are of little intrinsic value, but will possess much interest in the future as illustrations of territory life in the territory. I hope the legislature will see to it that the collection is safely kept.

Exemption Law.
The auditor calls attention to the difficulty experienced in interpreting certain provisions of the exemption law. This law will no doubt receive attention at your hands, and the suggestions of the auditor should be considered in connection with any amendments that may be made.

Publication of Laws.
Some means should be adopted by which legislative enactments can be brought more speedily to the knowledge of the people. Laws are frequently enacted and go into operation from two to six months before there is any possibility of their general distribution even among the judicial officers and practicing lawyers of the territory. Considerable time is required to prepare the laws for publication after the close of each session of the legislature; and during this period there must necessarily be general uncertainty as to the law. This is a matter of the utmost importance to the public. There are two ways by which this objection can be overcome: one is by publication in the newspapers in each county in the territory; the other providing that laws enacted where there is an immediate emergency for their taking effect, shall not go into operation until they are regularly printed by official authority.

Salaries of County Officers.
I recommend the passage of a general law providing salaries instead of fees to county officers. While there are some objections to the salary feature, it seems to me there are many more to the present system. In some cases the fees allowed are insufficient to secure the services of competent men, while in other cases they are so large as to be the most liberal compensation for the services required, and naturally arouse complaint on the part of the tax paying public. I believe a graduation of salaries can be made fair alike to officials and the public, and which will remove all just cause of complaint on the part of either.

Officers of Public Institutions.
In my message two years ago I called attention to the necessity of some uniform provision regulating the per diem, mileage, and meetings of the boards of law, surveyors, and other officers. In the last two years there is some thousands less than for the two previous years, but is still at least double what it should be. The legislature should fix the mileage and per diem, limit the number of meetings for which any mileage should be received, and provide that any other sessions of such boards shall be held without expense to the territory.

Postponing Taxes.
I recommend that the act passed at the last session extending time for paying taxes, be made applicable to the present year. It is not certain but that the statute of 1893 should be made a permanent one. The time for paying taxes under the general law is extended a year, which is inconvenient, and when tax payers, as a rule, are least able to meet the demands upon them.

The Insurance Law.
Under our insurance law, process must be served on all Dakota companies at the home office, and the trial of cases is held at that locality. The result is that persons who are insured, which are contested by a company, must sometimes journey a long distance to attend court, incurring costs and expense, which amount to as much as the sum which they seek to recover. This is particularly true in the case of fire insurance, and it is only fair to all parties that a law should be returned to the territory where the insurance policy is held, the same as in the case of foreign companies.

A thorough examination of the condition and assets of companies is demanded by every principle of prudence. This examination should be made mandatory, and the officer charged with this duty should be required to make a report and publish it in the place where the main office of the company is located. This will be most convenient to the knowledge of the public. The truth is, the whole law needs thorough revising; not so much amendment as substitution.

Sale of Railway Land for Taxes.
A serious embarrassment has arisen under the decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of the railroad company, the title of which is in a land grant railroad company. In many cases these lands have been sold for delinquent taxes, and have been purchased by parties who hold title from the county which must make the purchase wholly at their own expense. Taxes have been paid into the territorial treasury, and it is only just that when the counties are called upon to refund the territory should return its share in the purchase of the land. This cannot be done without legislative authority.

Public Examiner.
I am satisfied that thousands of dollars would be saved and public business expedited by the appointment of a public examiner, authorized to prescribe a system of books and forms, under the guidance of county officers, look after errors, adjust differences, enforce prompt settlements, etc. The treasurer gives in his report a table of county delinquencies worth a hundred or more of much reflection. There has not been a survey of loss by a defaulting treasurer in the territory which has come to my knowledge, that would not have been prevented by a diligent and faithful public examiner. As now managed in many counties of the territory, a treasurer can go on systematically defrauding the people, with little risk of exposure. Unless the commissioners and clerks are unusually efficient there will be no checks upon the treasurer, too, are frequently filed where the sureties are worthless. Few persons deem it their personal business to scrutinize and complain of insufficient sureties, and even if they know the facts, men hesitate to provide evidence in the face of the demands of suit against bondsmen. In a late case of suit against bondsmen, it was discovered, much to the surprise of everybody, that the principal had never signed the bond. All this laxity, carelessness or indifference, can be largely prevented by a public examiner, charged with the special duty of inspecting such matters. I am satisfied that an office in Minnesota is deemed more indispensable than in one having this duty in charge.

Extradition of fugitives from Justice.
The law relating to the rendition of fugitives for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, escaping from the jurisdiction of this territory, demands amendment. There has been paid out during the past two years for the pursuit and arrest of fugitives, upwards of \$100,000. It is in half the cases a desire to secure a settlement of some civil suit, or the payment of money, lies at the bottom of the application. In the rules issued from this office governing such applications, I have required affidavits under oath that the requisition was not sought for the purpose of enforcing a civil remedy, but solely to punish the offender under the criminal statute, and that the proceedings should not be used for any other purpose. This rule, however, does not cover the difficulty. It is easy enough to allege that this was the original purpose when a criminal prosecution is dismissed and a settlement has been made under oath in controversy. The law should be amended so as to provide that the expenses of returning fugitives shall not be paid by the territory, except in cases of capital crimes and indictments for felony, until the persons so returned have been duly convicted under the criminal statute.

Revising and Codifying the Statutes.
There has been no official revision and codification of the laws of the territory since 1877. We now have the session laws of 1877, 1881, 1883, 1885, and the laws of this session will make six volumes of separate and distinct statute law, which must be examined to ascertain the legal provisions applicable to the territory. Some of the statutes are conflicting, and many of them are vague and difficult of interpretation. There ought to be a thorough and complete revision and codification of the laws, but it is impossible to secure this before two years have elapsed, when the necessity will be felt more widely and generally. I recommend the appointment of three persons, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly examine and revise the existing statutes, and submit the result of their labors to the next general assembly, whether in session, for examination, correction and adoption.

Titles of Laws.
I recommend also the enactment of a statute which shall prohibit the repeal or amendment of any law without setting forth in full the law so repealed or amended. This is a necessary and useful prohibition not only concerning the public mind, but it is liable to lead, to the greatest abuse in legislative enactments.

Appointment of Regents, Directors, Etc.
In many cases it is provided that the members of a board shall hold their places for different periods, as, one for two years, one for four years,

and one for six years. Confusion arises in cases of death or resignation of these officers, owing to the fact that appointments to fill the vacancy can only be made under the organic law for the period in which they were elected. The organic law of the next general assembly. The question arises, who is to fill the unexpired term of the person whose place is vacated. I am inclined to think the simplest and best way is to include the term of an officer in the term of the institution two years, as was done in the case of two or three of the institutions by the last legislature. An emergency exists for prompt action of some kind regarding this matter, otherwise it will be difficult to determine just how many officers are to be re-appointed at the present session, and for what terms.

The Act Limiting Territorial Indebtedness.
The credit of the territory, as well as the credit of public officers, is strengthened and improved by the passage of a law congressionally limiting indebtedness. Under that law the territory cannot contract debts to an amount exceeding 1 per centum on the assessed valuation of the territory. Our assessed valuation of the territory, exclusive of cut indebtedness, is \$2,637,700. It will be seen that we have not yet reached half the prescribed limit. Loans may be made for the erection of penal, charitable and educational institutions, but for no other purposes, unless the law be amended to notice also of the fact that the law of congress prohibits the passage of local or special laws in any of the following cases:

- Granting divorces.
- Changing the names of persons or places.
- Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds.
- Locating or changing county seats.
- Regulating courts and inferior courts.
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice.
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, public auditors and auditors.
- Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.
- Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.
- For the punishment of crimes or misdemeanors.
- For the assessment and collection of taxes for territorial, county, township or local purposes.
- For the management of common schools.
- Regulating the rate of interest on money.
- The opening of a general estate belonging to minors or others under a will.
- The protection of game or fish.
- Chartering or locating toll bridges.
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
- Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers for any term for which said officers are elected or appointed.
- Changing the law of descent.
- Granting to any corporation, or individual, the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose.
- Granting to any corporation, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

In all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted in any of the territories of the United States by the territorial legislatures thereof.

It is further provided that no city, town or county shall hereafter make any subscription to the capital stock of any incorporated company or loan its credit to, or use it for the benefit of such company or borrow the credit of such company, or any law by the territory whereby a debt shall be contracted, except to meet a casual deficit in the revenue, pay interest on the public debt, suppress insurrections, or provide for national defenses, except for the purposes alluded to. No municipal, county or other subdivision can become indebted beyond 4 per centum of the value of the taxable property within such corporation. It will be noticed that general law is not in effect, and that the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose, is not in effect, and that no special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

The Question of Admission.
The late election shows that Dakota has a population considerably in excess of half a million. The territory is filled with that most staid and permanent of all elements, the school children. It expends two millions annually for schools. It has expended more than \$600,000 in the erection of permanent buildings for territorial institutions. It has 2,500 schools, and 1,000 newspapers. It has 1,000 postoffices, and pays \$200,000 annually into the postoffice department alone. In all that goes to make up a great commonwealth it is ahead of a dozen of the old states of the Union. It is a great credit to its people; it contributes thousands upon thousands to the national treasury. Its people are law abiding and God fearing. No army is required to maintain the order, no police are needed to protect citizens in the enjoyment of their property. Respectfully, her people have petitioned for recognition by congress. Year after year they have seen that body meet and adjourn without action, and the territory has borne the burden of the tax, and the people are weary of the delay. It is a novel sight to see 500,000 people struggling to get into the union without being heeded or recognized. The excuse sometimes heard that there is doubt as to whether the people desire one state or two is not valid. If we know the true opinion of Dakota let an enabling act be passed with a clause substituting this question to a vote; all doubt will then be dispelled. At least give her

An Opportunity to Be Heard.
I wish to say in this connection, and with all emphasis, that the territory cannot accomplish her aim by any extraordinary or extra-judicial methods. Let us disavow at once and forever all intention of seeking a remedy. Experience has proved it difficult for a state to force its way into the Union; it is even more difficult to force a way in. I take the responsibility of saying that no such attempt will be made by the consent of the people of Dakota. If we are to be admitted to the Union in the attitude of lawbreakers or revolutionaries, I stake my reputation on their loyalty, on their patience and on their forbearance. They love the Union of these states. Thousands of them fought and shed the blood for its maintenance, and they recognize its paramount authority even when that authority forbids their participation in privileges which they have richly earned. But all this does not alter the wrong, it but makes it more glaring and flagrant. Now let us become a government or an individual more than the prompt recognition of rights which, owing to circumstances, cannot be demanded and enforced. The nation is now in a state of helplessness; they have no ingenerate power. They were created on the supposition that the nation would deal justly with them; they were left without redress because the fathers are dead, and the good faith of those who were in a given direction? Is that the end and aim of statesmanship? Have our great men accomplished their life mission when they have deprived a few of their struggling fellow countrymen of a political privilege because they differ from them on the petty details of government? If that is so, then politicians and politicians merit all the opprobrium heaped upon them. I speak here without one selfish thought. I speak for the people; I speak for the disfranchised thousands of honest, industrious, law abiding citizens of this great territory, who, so far as voice or influence in national affairs are concerned, are as powerless and helpless as the Indian tribes shut in upon a neighboring reservation.

The people must bear and wait; but let us hope that if ever, in the days to come, a representative of the state of Dakota should be elected to the admission of a territory similarly situated, the people, remembering their own great wrong, will relegate him to eternal oblivion.

Denied the Elective Franchise.
Without depriving him of the material pleasures of life; he may amass property, win friends, seek happiness in a hundred ways, but he is wrong, like this, creeps into the body politic and festers there. It becomes the precedent for other and greater wrongs. It degrades liberty, sports with its solemn injunction of the fathers, and sacrifices those principles which are eternal to the pitiful exigencies of an hour. No party can afford to do this. No people are strong enough to trifle with a fundamental principle which affects the rights and privileges of half a million of their fellow citizens. We profess in this land to want an honest expression of the people regarding public measures and public men. Can any statesman honorably vote to exclude Dakota, which, if admitted, her vote will probably be cast in a given direction? Is that the end and aim of statesmanship? Have our great men accomplished their life mission when they have deprived a few of their struggling fellow countrymen of a political privilege because they differ from them on the petty details of government? If that is so, then politicians and politicians merit all the opprobrium heaped upon them. I speak here without one selfish thought. I speak for the people; I speak for the disfranchised thousands of honest, industrious, law abiding citizens of this great territory, who, so far as voice or influence in national affairs are concerned, are as powerless and helpless as the Indian tribes shut in upon a neighboring reservation.

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Conclusion.
Gentlemen of the general assembly, I have tried to give a faithful account of my official acts during the two and a half years I have had the honor to preside over the affairs of this territory. This will probably be my last official communication to the legislature, for though a temporary delay has occurred in the assumption of the duties of this office by my successor, I am advised that such delay will be of brief duration.

I can be pardoned for referring with some pride to the records made by the various territorial officers appointed to conduct public affairs. Their reports are before you and tell their own story. They reflect credit both on the territory and the gentlemen who have served in these places of trust and responsibility. No scandal, defalcation, or usurpation of authority, has marked the official duty of these men. Their several departments have grown, flourished, and been wisely administered, and they come forward with clean hands in the closing days of their terms to render an account of their stewardship. I am grateful and proud of them. They merit the thanks of the people, and that merit of praise awarded in the olden time—"Well done, good and faithful servants." I leave the executive office with my faith in the future of this land stronger than ever, and with heartfelt gratitude to other people, for the unexampled kindness they have shown me. I commend my successor to that same kindness and forbearance. His duties will be arduous, his responsibility great. No one knows the full worth of friendship or the full value of a friend's words till he has labored in a field like this.

And now having terminated my official duty, I invoke the blessing of God on the members of this general assembly, and on the people they represent.

GOV. CHURCH.

At the conclusion of the reading of Gov. Pierce's message he introduced his successor, Gov. Church who spoke as follows: Governor, Mr. president, gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives: It would be appropriate for me to say at this time that no one realizes more than I the duties that are about to devolve upon me; there is no one that realizes the responsibility that may be incurred. In the future questions will necessarily arise which will cause you and I to differ as respects legislation, but I trust we will always be found to agree when the interests of our great territory are at stake. I desire to say that it would be exceedingly unbecoming on my part to attempt to define the political situation; but I say to you gentlemen, in all earnestness, in all fairness, that to the best of my ability, so help me God, I will do my duty to all the people of Dakota. There are a great many important questions which will arise during this legislative session, and I trust all enactments which may be placed on the statute books will be such as will reflect credit upon you and your constituents, and will like wise reflect credit upon the executive of the territory. At all times and on all occasions it shall be my desire to act in harmony for the benefit of the whole territory. I desire to be governor of Dakota, representing no faction, no clique, wedded to no section or portion of territory, but that it is my duty to the fullest extent to hold the balance between the sections of the territory in justice, reticence and fairness. I do not desire to say anything lengthy upon this occasion, but there will be undoubtedly be times when I may have occasion to communicate with you. There is no one who more fully appreciates the retiring gentleman that I do myself, and I trust that when my duties as executive shall close I will carry with me the record, esteem and good wishes of the chief executive of the United States, which I know my predecessor will carry with him into private life. I thank you for your attention and trust, considering the delicacy of the occasion, that you will excuse me from making any further remarks.

A Man Without Hands.

Watertown (N. Y.) Times: There recently died at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, Richard Donovan, who was in some respects one of the most remarkable men in Northern New York. Twenty years ago, when a boy, Donovan lived in this city and worked in the four-mill run by Farwell & Hanchette. One day he was caught in a belt in the mill and received injuries that necessitated the taking off of both arms at the shoulders.

This great misfortune, however, did not discourage him, and after recovering his health he set about earning his livelihood as best he could without the use of hands or arms. Part of the time he had lived alone, and from the necessity of helping himself he became wonderfully adept in performing all kinds of work, using his feet and mouth principally. Many of his exploits are truly wonderful when the difficulties under which he labored are taken into account. He owned a horse of which he took the entire care, harnessed it, fastened and unfastened the buckles with his teeth, and drove with the reins tied around his shoulders.

Being in need of a wagon, he bought wheels and axles and built a box buggy complete and painted it. He went to the barn one winter day and built a cow stable, sawing the lumber with his feet, and with the hammer in one foot and holding the nail with the other, he nailed the boards on as well as most men could with their hands. He dug a well twelve feet deep on a farm in this town and stoned it himself. He could mow away hay by holding the fork under his chin and letting it rest against his shoulder. He would pick up potatoes in the field as fast as a man could dig them. He would dress himself, get his meals, write his letters, and, in fact, do almost anything that any man with two arms could do. He was engaged for some time with Thomas Collins of Potsdam in the sale of buggies and sleighs, and has lately been engaged in buying and selling hides and pelts. By his industry and frugality he succeeded in amassing a snug little property—owned a house and lot, and was worth in all about \$2,000.

The Grateful Coachman.

"I am going to make you a Christmas present," said a Wall street broker to his coachman.
"Thank you, sir," replied the coachman who expected something handsome.
"I'll give you all you have stolen from me during the last year."
"Thank you, sir; thank you, I hope all your customers will treat you as liberally."

Crime in Germany.

Berlin Letter in San Francisco Chronicle: The ordinary criminal attaches himself to a specialty, and rarely departs from it. For instance, a pickpocket would no more think of breaking into a house than he would of stealing linen from a garret or pilfering from a cart. Crime being thus concentrated, greater ability is required on the part of the professional thief. This calls for a corresponding amount of cleverness in the police, and accordingly specialists are employed. One functionary will occupy himself entirely with cases of house breaking, another with thefts from furnished apartments and night lodging-houses, a third with swindlers and gamblers, and a fourth with bullies, etc. The same division has been followed in the Criminal Album, which I was able to examine, and which naturally is very interesting. Its usefulness is proved in this way: When a person comes to complain of having been robbed, he is shown the photographs of thieves specially addicted to the particular form of robbery. It often happens, however, that when the individual who has been identified from his photograph is arrested the prosecutor is unable to clearly recognize him. Very curious is that portion of the album devoted to the wretched characters who live by extortion, of whom there are no fewer than 1,000 in Berlin. You see there several photographs of beardless youths who have appeared as figurants on the boards of Berlin theatres. The service des moeurs is carried out with extraordinary vigor in Berlin. The unfortunates are hunted down and their existence made intolerable. All public balls and cafe-concerts must close at midnight, and these women are hardly permitted to frequent the Viennese cafes. Berlin has long had an evil reputation for the number of its bullies, but a great many have been got rid of by putting into force the articles of the penal code against procurations and excluding such characters from certain quarters of the town. Those who are born in Berlin or have their domicile there cannot be expelled, but the quarters where they have the right to live can be restricted. The police tolerate a dozen or so of taverns and restaurants the clients of which consist almost entirely of thieves, loose women, and bullies. These places, which are situated at the extremities of the town near the gates, do not call for special remark. The police of safety at Berlin employs a rather large number of informers, who are recruited from the criminal classes.

The Habits of British Statesmen.

It has long become the mode of the ambitious young members of Parliament to abjure sack and to patronize instead the less stimulating Apollinaris, which latter is the more frequent drink than the once universal bottle of champagne or claret. At one time Mr. Gladstone had in his Cabinet a large number of sworn teetotallers, but their resolution did not hold out, and Sir Charles Dilke was the one man out of the whole crowd who persisted in remaining a teetotaler. Mr. Gladstone never smokes, but he drinks wine at dinner, and always winds up with a glass of port, which is his especial favorite. Mr. Chamberlain never has a long and strong cigar out of his mouth, and drinks champagne at meals. Mr. John Morley also drinks champagne, but has not been able to get beyond the cigaret in smoking. Sir W. Harcourt, who, though he looks extremely strong, is one of dyspepsia's many parliamentary martyrs, was a teetotaler for some time, but has gone back to claret. Lord Randolph Churchill drinks very little, but smokes very considerably. Mr. Labouchere is so inveterate a smoker that he usually carries about him a box about four times the ordinary size, and he rushes to the smoke-room every spare moment during the evening of the parliamentary session. Lord Salisbury is compelled by his health to be more moderate in his use of stimulants, and he never smokes. Lord Dufferin neither drinks nor smokes.—*Liverpool Post.*

Why Mosquitoes are Sent.

The question has often been asked, For what purpose were mosquitoes created? Dr. Finlay of Havana seems to have answered the question, in part at least, by announcing that the mosquito is one of the active agents in the spread of yellow-fever. The doctor's theory is that the sting of the insect, after penetrating the skin of a yellow-fever patient, retains on its exterior the germs of the disease, which may thus be conveyed to the next person it attacks. As a result of his study, he finds that every mosquito that stings may be considered a fecundated female and will probably deposit its eggs within a few days after its bite, providing it can find water in which to deposit them. The young mosquito will be developed in about three weeks. As the eggs are deposited in the locality where the female stung its victim, the young would also be produced there and, finding the yellow-fever patient near by, would

sting him, become insected, and carry the germs to other human beings.

Dr. Finlay believes that yellow-fever is not transmitted through the air nor by contact, but by inoculation, largely by means of the mosquito. He regards the disease as incapable of propagation wherever tropical mosquitoes do not or are not likely to exist; ceasing to be epidemic at the same limits of temperature and altitude which are incompatible with the functional activity of the insect and spreading wherever the mosquito abounds. Dr. Finlay reports, as confirming his views, that in the summer of 1886 mosquitoes were scarce in Havana, but were very numerous in the autumn, and that, although the summer was unusually not, yellow-fever cases were few in number, but in October and November increased considerably. The subject which has thus been brought to the attention of medical men and sanitarians is one which it would seem, admits of proof or disproof, and the experience of others practicing in regions where yellow-fever prevails will doubtless elucidate the question.—*Science.*

Blair's New Pension Bill.

At the request of the Union Veteran Army of the Republic Senator Blair has proposed in the Senate a new bill making comprehensive changes in the Pension laws. The bill practically removes the limitation of the Arrears of Pension act, and makes the fact of enlistment into the service of the United States evidence of physical soundness at the time of enlistment. It enlarges the classes of persons to be entitled to the benefits of the Pension laws so as to include all who may have been disabled while actually engaged in service of the United States, whether they were mustered or not.

It also grants a pension to all female nurses in the late War who shall have arrived at the age of 50 years and are without the means of comfortable support. It provides that there shall be two classes of pensionable disabilities—specific and non-specific. Non-specific disability is defined as one the nature and degree of which cannot be determined without the aid of evidence or of medical examination. The pensionable disabilities are graded from one to twenty, according to the degree of injury incurred.

The rate of pension for minor children is increased from \$2 to \$5 per month. The Pension Office is required to give every claimant ten day's notice of the time and place of any special examination into the merits of his claim or of any inquiry by letter to the Postmaster or the neighbors of the claimant concerning his disability or credibility, or the credibility of his witnesses. The Pension Office is debarred from receiving information under agreement to conceal the source or subject matter from the applicant. It is made unlawful to reject a claim upon evidence secured by a secret investigation or because the records of the War or Navy Department fail to show the existence of disease wound, or injury.

It is also made unlawful to reduce a pension or strike the name of a pensioner from the rolls without giving thirty days' notice to the person affected. When a claimant who is entitled to arrears of pension dies before the claim is adjudicated, the widow, minor children, and dependent relatives shall be entitled to the pension. The bill corrects what are held to be imperfections in many minor matters of the present Pension laws. "Such further sum as may be necessary to pay the pensions granted under the provisions of this act" is appropriated in addition to the \$75,000,000 appropriated by the last Pension bill.

Sound in a Fog.

For a long time it was believed that sound as well as light is impeded by dense fog, and that acoustic signals would be materially interfered with by it; this fallacy has only quite recently been disproved by the observations and experiments of Prof. Tyndall. On one memorable occasion it was observed that sound was singularly distinct during the prevalence of a dense fog upon the Serpentine, and that it came fainter as the fog cleared away; several other instances are quoted to prove this fact. It is easier to understand the fact, that fog helps sound instead of hindering it, if we take into consideration the fact that sound travels through water with four times the velocity that it travels through the air. Fog is, of course nothing but moist air, and must, therefore, help instead of impede the transmission of sound.

Roumanian Persecution of the Jews.

The correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle in Roumania states that owing to the recent persecutions by laws excluding the Jews from particular occupations and trades, the Roumanian Jews are leaving the country in hundreds every day. In 1880, Jassy, the Capital of Moldavia, had a total population of 90,000. This has, according to recently-published statistics, been reduced to 60,000; and the diminution is chiefly due to the emigration of Jews and the economical changes fanning their exodus.