Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK Editor.

It is said that Carter Harrison is impressing upon Chicago the fact that he is mayor. The toughs are getting in their work as of old.

A Mr. Lamb from Ohio has dissapeared in Chicago. The suspicion is that he wandered in among the trade animals, got fleeced and then strayed off.

A new lasting machine enables one operator to last 3,000 shoes in a week. That probably accounts for the rapidity with which shoes disappear from the feet—a dissolving view as it wear.

What has become of Senator Lamont? As private secretary to the president he was a very conspicuous figure; as the head of a department we don't hear of him any more. It seems that men are sometimes promoted into obscurity.

The successful termination of the great Belgian strike, which was for the rights and privileges of citizenship for the disfranchised classes, ought to help along the cause of home rule for Ireland; that is, if the English people and parliament can be made see in the Belgian incident the universal trend towards popular government founded upon the freedom of the ballot.

A young woman office seeker complains that when she asked Senator Martin of Kansas for his influence in getting her a place he squeezed her hand. A Missouri office seeker who wasted a good deal of time in the city of Washington complains that they "pulled his leg." The young woman got off easy.—Springfield Democrat.

Whatever may be said of Senator Martin politically, it cannot be said that he is a boor and a blackguard.

Poker Jack McClure who made himself extremely offensive as a Republican official to the people of Arkansas some years ago, and was subsequently kicked out of the Republican party for official derelictions, a little later turned up in the Democratic camp and has been assigned to the discharge of an important official trust in Arkansas by Attorney General Olney. And they do say the Arkansas mossbacks are hot.

The statistical bureau of the agricultural department has prepared a table which shows that the supply of wheat in the United States is over six bushels per capita, and of corn, over twenty-eight bushels per capita. This in marked contrast with most of the countries of the world, the wheat supply of Germany amounting to only 2 4-10 bushels per capita, and the United Kingdom, five bushels per capita.

The Kansas City Times remarked recently that the Populist state officials haven't got sense enough to recognize a job if they were to meet one in the road. That depends. If there were anything in the job for them they could see it quick enough. This instinctive bent probably accounts for their predisposition to suspect everybody else. The old saw of "a guilty conscience needs no accuser," fits their case to a dot.

Having satiated their thirst for human blood, and having succended in setting at defiance the law of the land, the Salina mob will now probably subside. The chances are that under the reaction which is sure to follow there will be criminal neglect in the enforcement of the law which, after a season of such laxness there will be another rup to severity. Law is the balance wheel, the pendulum, that governs and regulates the machinery of society and when dispensed with everything becomes deranged and the sequel is disaster.

The president of the Republican National league predicts that those who are in Louisville, Ky., next month will have a pleasant time, as four distinct Republican organizations will assemble in that city on May 10th. First, there will be the Republican National committee, which represents the organization of the party. Second will be the Republican National league, representing a large army of young and active men. In addition, delegates will be present from the American Republican College league and the Woman's Republican league. Practical every organized branch of the Republican party will be represented at Louisville. It will be a notable meeting and cannot fail to be productive of grand results.

Referring to the recent court decisions relative to the right of railway employes to strike, General Alger says:

"I think we will eventually find the railroads employing all their men under contract for a certain time and for a specified price. In other words, whether a man receives $50 or $500 a month he is entitled to a written contract. This would protect both employer and employes. The employer would not discharge a man except for cause, such as the gross neglect of duty, and the employes could not leave until the expiration of their contract. I think this is what we are coming to. If the railroads adopt this system I believe it would be generally followed in every line of business. It would, it seems to me, do way with much of the friction and disputes between capital and labor. Both have rights which should be respected."

Notwithstanding their protestations of loyalty to the national government and avowals that they have abandoned their polygamous practices, the Mormons of Utah continue to send missionaries into certain localities and sections of the country to recruit their ranks, and every now and then a squad is noted enroute to the Mormon community in Utah. Such a crowd, one hundred and fifty in number, passed through Kansas City Thursday. The Gazette says they were mostly foreigners, Swedes, and were bound for the land of Brigham Young and Joseph Smith to follow the religion of the Mormons hereafter. They were not a desirable-looking lot of citizens and when they were first noticed it was feared they were a crowd of reformers coming to Kansas, but they will first try Utah and Mormonism. Can anybody, not biased by prejudice, believe that a territory whose population is made up largely by just such people as these, is fit to be erected into a sovereign commonwealth and be admitted as such into the union of states?

SUNNY SOUTHERN KANSAS.

In spite of sunshine the Kansas winds, as they swept down from the north, seemed quite chilly for the past two or three days, but bracing winds are not so objectionable when the snows and sleets and blizzards and cyclones and hailstorms, which were at the same time sweeping over Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and other northwestern states, were read about in yesterday morning's dispatches. And only last Sunday the wires told of from four to twenty-four inches of snow which covered Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Kansas possibly may have some drawbacks, but it is not her wind, as everybody knows from experience.

A POOR TIME TO STRIKE.

There seems a disposition upon the part of railway men to take advantage of the world's fair rush to force, through strikes, railroad managers to increase pay and shorten hours. Up to date a majority of the people of this country have managed to run it. If the people of the country at large should be put to expense and trouble by strikes and a great national enterprise crippled, unionized labor will receive a black eye and from people who have largely sympathized with the various brotherhoods. There will be millions of people on the move this summer and they do not want to be caught in some strike, nor yet to be rendered uneasy and uncertain about making a trip to see the show. The Santa Fe strike, for instance, seems to have been ill advised, for the strikers do not seem to have the sympathy of the people as they might have had under different circumstances.

VOTED FOR WEAVER.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. J. Taylor, Esq., (colored), political tramp, etc., just given a fat take by the president who ordered "old glory" down at Honolulu, was a delegate to the Pop state convention, held in Wichita, and which nominated Lewelling. He wanted a Pop nomination, but now he is the most robust stalwart to be found this side of Africa. The only recognition the Kansas Democracy has gained from Mr. Cleveland up to date is in this colored Pop—this Democratic nigger. How much the Democratic party of Kansas owes Taylor, Cleveland only knows; but how much the average Democrat loves the colored brother, nobody need be told. But he was taken in as the sole specimen worthy consideration. As for the rest, they have all been left out in the cold. You see, they voted for one Rotten Egg Weaver, a little circumstance that seems to stick in Grover's craw.

MISPLACED ADVICE.

Speaking of the Leland-Osborn libel suit the Kansas City Star, in its wanted patronizing sort of way, says:

A suit in which both these names will be prominent will be called to a very unpleasant resurrection. Friends of the parties, and more especially friends of the state of Kansas, should use their efforts to have the proceedings suppressed. Thus they may do Kansas a good turn. All good citizens should frown upon libel suits and all proceedings in law or equity which can open afresh the wounds of the past.

All of which sounds philanthropic, coming as it does from a disinterested friend (?) Nothing would gratify the set of Pop slanderers of which Osborn is a fair sample more than to have the friends of Republicans whom they choose to attack with their vile tongues interfere, in behalf of peace and the good name of the state and prevent retaliation and in some way vindicate the good name of the person attacked, punish the maligner and thereby restrain that set from pursuing decent people for personal and partisan ends. The rather, let Cy Leland prosecute the suit he has instituted to the fullest extent, and let every other Republican who is lied upon by any of that outfit do likewise, and perhaps they will learn a lesson after awhile that will do them good, and at the same time the good name of the state will be defended.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS.

The Atchison Champion endorses the EAGLE'S idea of a Farmers' World's Headquhrters in the Kansas building at the exposition and says:

The idea of opening at the Kansas building at Chicago a headquarters for the real farmers of the world is a good one and ought to be put in practice. That idea was suggested some time since by the Wichita EAGLE and promptly endorsed in these columns.

The reports of the condition of the Kansas wheat crop affects the market price of that commodity in all the great grain markets of the world, and Kansas has become to be known as the farmer's state. The Dyche monkey show will bring her neither money or fame. It would cost each county comparatively but little to send a representative farmer to Chicago to remain during the exposition and to talk Kansas lands, Kansas climate, Kansas crops, and Kansas stock and to tell just what he knows to be facts within his own experience as to individual success through farming in this state. Fifty or one hundred such men would be worth to the state a thousand Dyche stuffed animal shows. Practical farmers from every section of every state in the union would naturally gravitate to a "Farmers Headquarters" where he could hear and talk farm. That the Kansas farmer would be equal to the occasion no Kansan doubts. Within a month the "Farmers Headquarters" at her Kansas building would prove a Farmers Congress of the world.

Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for May shows remarkable progress and growth on the part of this highly entertaining periodical, which has already won for itself an enviable place among the choicest magazines of the day. It has been enlarged by sixteen pages in order to give space for timely contributions, and also that the excellent papers in the varied departments, which are a marked and very valuable feature of this periodical, may hereafter be printed in larger type, corresponding to that in the body of the magazine. The intentions of the publishers were very liberal at the start, but they are proving themselves far better than their word, and generous support of subscribers and of the reading public generally, warrants this increased expenditure. Good as all previous numbers are, the issue for May is the best of all; and this is saying much in view of the very high standard of excellence Worthington's has already established for itself.

PLAN TO OPEN THE STRIP.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

In the various papers I see the secretary of the interior intimates that the opening of the strip will not be a horse race, and that the cripple will have an equal show with other men, etc., all of which suggests the idea of a drawing. Now, it is not my intention to criticise that plan, because I don't know for certain that that is the plan which he has in mind. My object is to suggest a means by which the cripple and the aged will have an equal show with the strong and the young. It is, perhaps, not necessary to state that the opening of land to settlement in the southwest is a farce, so far as the honest settler is concerned. These openings are attended by thousands of professional boomers, who have been to every opening, including townsites, that has taken place in the southwest. They have taken claims and town lots in three successive openings, sold them out and are now ready for the fourth opening. There is another class of frauds of which I will now speak, viz: men who own 160 acres in other states and who have already exhausted their rights, who go in the rush and cover claims either for speculation or to hold them down for some friend or relative. And last but not least, we have the minors. They number in the thousands and are all the way from 16 years of age to a little less than 20. The boy with the delicate down on his upper lip as well as the boy with a thrifty growth of beard all over his face has turned them out and is taking foster care of the same, preparatory to the general opening in which he will get on a claim and while the wind blew through his whiskers, many men who are legally entitled to the same claim will pass it by, thinking the boy with the bushy "filacs" flowing in the breeze is 21 years of age. Thus it has been and thus it will be, unless there is a stop put to it. The poor settler with a homeless family is deceived and passes by claims which are virtually vacant.

Now the plan to do away with those thousands of frauds: in the first place let the government prohibit people from entering the strip from the Arkansas river. Then establish stations on the north, south and west at which prmits to enter the country will be issued. Said permits to have an affidavit attached thereto, setting forth the facts that the applicant is 21 years of age; that he is not the owner of 160 acres of land in any state or territory; that he has not exhausted his homestead rights and, if possible, that he has not, in the past, been engaged in the practice of holding down claims or town lots for speculative purposes.

Said permit should be conspicuously displayed when the settler gets on his claim, and it should be his passport to the land office when he goes to file. Those stations should be six miles apart, which would mean one for each municipal township that borders on the strip. The J. P.'s of said townships to be designated by the president as officers in charge, and authorized to issue permits and qualify applicants to the same. The issuing of those permits should begin as soon as the proclamation is issued, so as to get through by the day of opening on which day each applicant should be required to return to station and have his permit stamped with a stamp prepared for that purpose. When stamped the holder goes to a certain spot where he is kept under guard till, say twenty or thirty minutes before signal is given. This will give ample time to scatter out east and west before the signal is given. The stamping of permits on the day of opening would be a death blow to "soonerism." If every man is registered and the number of his permit is placed opposite his name, and permits not transferable, the illegal claim holder is knocked out. What more does the settler want, except to dispose of his thoroughbred, get in a vehicle and go quietly to his claim?

Respectfully, J. N. BRUNCE.

It is strongly intimated that the convicts in the state's prison at Lansing will go on a strike May 1, the occasion of the change of prison administration. The cause of the grievance is the new warden's appointments, nearly all of whom are new men, inexperienced in the discharge of such duties and some of them personally obnoxious to the convicts. The incarcerated men want to have a care for what they do. They want to remember that the governor has a Gatling gun and a bristling militia ready to go off at a moment's notice.

POPULIST PREACHING AND PRACTICE.

From the Topeka Capital.

In the multitude of charges of robbing the treasury which seems to engage a large part of the time for which the people pay the present administration, there is danger that the Populists administration will lose sight of the robberies going on under their own eyes and under their own auspicious, so to speak. What, we would like to inquire of the reform administration, were the services to the people for which Judge Doster demands and is paid out of the public treasury $450? Judge Doster's labors in relation to the present reform in Kansas consisted in finding false precedents and specious arguments for anarchy and tyranny. He caused the state large expense in money and great discredit before the people of the world by his revolutionary designs, which happily were frustrated by the supreme court. Why should the state pay this public disturber $450 for his evil counsels?

And Judge Webb, Topeka's notorious perennial candidate for any office that happens to be available: what services has he rendered that the governor should pay him out of the public treasury $200? Hasn't he caused Kansas enough scandal and public contempt without charging and being paid by the people for his futile scheming to get into office?

And there is the professional anarchist Clemens, another disreputable political adventurer, who wants $1,000 for his services in behalf of treason and lawlessness. Does the reform administration regard the services of this teacher of anarchy and corruptor of public morals as worth the payment of $1,000 from the state treasury?

Mary Ellen Lease, too. Her bill has been presented and $147 has been paid to her out of the public coffers for alleged work and mileage, although she, and her son as well, possess and use passes.

If the reform administration will turn its eagle gaze upon its own record, we believe it will have less time for the publication of slanders against its predecessors. A little wholesome introspection is commended to the reformers, for a change.

A Bid For Biddison.

From the Salina Republican.

Why don't Governor Lewelling give Chaplain Biddison something good? Biddison was put out of the M. E. church and conference, and his record is such that he would be a most excellent man to associate with Artz and Pattee.

ABOUT KANSAS.

Prohibition is supposed to prohibit at Fort Scott this week—the circuit court with its grand jury is in session.

Governor Lewelling Tuesday appointed Dr. E. L. Pattee of Topeka surgeon general of the Kansas national guard to succeed Dr. Roberts.

The Australian ballot law enacted by the last legislature has been published in the official state paper and is now a law and in effect. Its first application will be had at next November's election.

A weather prophet tells us that nineteen years ago the spring was exactly like this one and the crops were a failure. The farmers say that dry springs bring wet summers. There you have it. Take your choice—it costs you nothing.

The Journal says: O. C. Baker, chief clerk in the state labor commissioner's office, has been detailed to gather statistics and information concerning the present Santa Fe and Union Pacific strikes. His information will be used in the commissioner's report.

This surprising excerpt is from the Leavenworth Times—surprising as coming from the Times: The recent excitement in Salina over the negro Hudson cost the Abilene people $500 and the rapist is still at large. Sympathy usually comes high and has small reward.

Lawrence World: The A. O. U. W. people always act quickly. Here is a case in point. Frank F. Dinsmoor died April 7, proof of his death was forwarded to the grand recorder at Emporia on April 10, and yesterday, the 18th, Mrs. Dinsmoor received a check for the amount of the certificate, $2,000.

Since the attempted lynching in Salina a week ago that town has been twitting Abilene unmercifully for its effort to take part in the affair. It is presumable that the twit will now go from the other side, since the successful lynching bee in Salina after the victim had been convicted in the court and sentenced.

Dickinson county banks show deposit accounts amounting to $650,000. The public will agree with the Abilene Reflector that such a showing does not indicate much suffering or woe aboard in that county. The people of Dickinson are prosperous. They have saved their money during the past half dozen years and have more than recovered the losses sustained by ill advised boom movements.

A day or two ago a lady walking along one of the streets of Abilene fell down an open cellarway and was badly hurt. In noting the incident the Reflector observed that "there are several other traps lying in wait for unlucky pedestrians that should be guarded." That's right; pedestrians should be guarded, else trap-doors ought to be placed over the holes, otherwise some unguarded person will fall in, get crippled and sue the city.

EXCHANGE EPIDOMES.

The Sweetness of Taffy.

"What is your fortune, my pretty maid?"
"My face is my fortune, sir," she said.
"By Jove you are wealthy, my pretty maid."
"Thanks for your taffy, kind sir," she said.

The "Eagle's" Bogie.

From the Kansas City Star.

A Wichita woman has written a "pome" about Remenyi's violin. That flattens out the bogie man of the Wichita EAGLE, which holds that equal suffrage will knock all the sentiment out of women.

An Object Lesson in Politics.

From the Lawrence World.

Last winter the commissioners having some available funds decided to purchase $4,000 worth of Douglas county bonds. A letter on the subject sent east brought the response that owing to the Topeka war the bonds could be purchased for five per cent less than they had ever been offered at before. As soon as the "war" ended the price again went up and the best bid the county commissioners considered yesterday for $10,000 worth of bonds was premium of 12½ per cent.

Jumping Jerry.

From the Leavenworth Times.

Jerry Simpson writes that the anti-options bill was a measure of the monopolists, and he expects the people of the people of the Seventh district to believe it and to approve of his vote against the measure.

The other Populist members of congress all voted for the bill. They will say that it was a measure of the anti-monopolists and will expect the people of their districts to belive them.

And how are the dear people to know which tells the truth? Well, Jerry's wife wears velvet and diamonds and Jerry is going to Europe, while the wives the other congressmen wear calico and their husbands are going to stay at home.

An Attractive Work of Art.

From the Topeka Journal.

One of the prettiest exhibits in the Kansas display at the world's fair will be the panel sent by the Woman's Relief corps of the state.

The panel is a beautiful work of art. It is of oak, 32x47 inches, and was carved by Professor Worrall, the painting being done by George M. Stone. In the center of the panel is a picture of a statue, above which is a picture of Fort Sumter and at the sides are pictures of a soldier on duty, and a soldier's wife reading at a table. The pictures are framed by carvings of the most elaborate kind.

The panel is valued at $150, and the money was raised by the members of the corps of the state. After it is brought back from Chicago, it will be hung in the state house.

Kansas On Top.

From the World's Columbian Exposition, Illustrated.

Visitors to the world's fair who have thought of Kansas as a treeless plain are going to be enlightened as they look upon the great walnut log to be exhibited from that state. Naturalists declare that it is the largest specimen of this kind on the continent, probably in the world. In felling the tree the utmost care was used to prevent breakage, but some of the limbs were broken. A log sixteen foot long has been cut and sent to the fair. Rings indicate an age of 512 years. The log weighs over 30,000 pounds. Manufacturers have submitted flattering offers for the monstrous piece of wood, but they will not be accepted, at least until after the exposition. The tree is the most colossal growth of Kansas soil, and will be placed at the top of the timber pyramid.

Wall Street And Carlisle.

From the Atchison Champion.

The Wall Street gold gamblers are making a desperate effort to control the treasury department, but thus far, Secretary Carlisle has stood firm. If Mr. Carlisle can satisfy the country that the partnership between the treasury department and Wall Street has been formally dissolved, he will be the most popular man in America. He ought not to issue another bond but use the gold in the treasury to redeem gold certificates and treasury notes, and use the silver in the treasury to redeem the silver certificates. That was the supposed intention of the law by most of the men who voted it into existence. By using that method he can effectually block all efforts of the gold gamblers to control the treasury department and the financial affairs of the country. So long as the treasury gold is used to redeem silver certificates and silver is left idle in the vaults, so long will the gold speculators control the finances.

TRAPPING WOLVES IN FRANCE.

Ruses of the People to Extort Rewards from the Government.

Among other contrivances there is one that outwits the sagacity of the wolf with as little hardship as such a capture admits. Within a circle of strong stakes, not very closely planted, a sheep or a goose is confined. At a distance of sixteen inches is an outer circle of stakes, having an entrance eighteen inches wide. The path between the two circles is well beaten down. The door of the outer one, which folds back against the inner, is set invitingly open.

In marches, says Blackwood's Magazine, the cautious wolf pursues the path till he comes to the back of the open door, pushes against the yielding obstacle, and by so doing closes the entrance against himself. The latch falls at the impact of the door against the doorpost, and he is hopelessly fast, unable to touch the decoy animal of the inner circle, or to leap over the strongly planted poles of the outer one. Thus ingloriously kidnaped, the victim is soon dispatched.

A complaint has been made that the rewards which the French government gives for the slaughter of wolves are so small in comparison with those paid of old. But large rewards sometimes do more harm than good, by making it too much the interest of the mercenary troops to slaughter the foe with due respect to the desirability of having always plenty of foes to slaughter. If all the stories are true of the alarm and damage caused by wolves, it is not unreasonable to think that those exposed to be sufferers might assist in their extirpation without the stimulus of a fee.

Many parts of France, it is true, are highly favorable to the wants and habits of the wolf, but against modern skill and modern weapons it is hard to believe that it could hold its ground without the connivance of sportsmen, or if the government were earnestly resolved to be rid of it.

EARLY USE OF PETROLEUM.

How the Oil Was Discovered by the Indians in a Pennsylvania Spring.

In a diary kept by one of the surveyors engaged in the survey of the Holland Land company's purchase at the very beginning of this century an entry occurs to the effect that near the headwaters of the Allegheny river, in Pennsylvania, was a spring of water from which, when conducted into shallow pools, would collect quantities of oil. This the Indians collected and used. For unknown generations, according to the American Register, the Indians had held this spring in high veneration, believing it was a direct gift from the Great Spirit.

They dried the oil by exposure to the sun, and made an ointment that they used in mixing their war paint, as well as for medical purposes. This ointment was the vaseline for the present day in its crude state, for the oil skimmed from the spring was crude petroleum. The oil spring and a plot of ground one mile square were given to the Indians as a reservation, and is so held at the present time, being known as the Oil Spring reservation.

In after years enterprising whites collected the oil, and it was bottled and sold. It had a wide reputation and was eagerly sought by many, who extolled its merits in the most extravagant terms. Had it not been for the fact the inquisitive whites found out a way to get petroleum from the earth by sending the drill through the rocks, this oil would doubtless now be a popular medicine worth one dollar a bottle.

PRINCELY POMP.

The Removal of an African Royal Household from One Town to Another

The correspondent of an Indian journal describes the manner in which Lalluova, the Lushai chief who has recently been an ally to the English, moved his residence from one village to another recently. The procession moved out in Indian file, led by the chief's heir, a boy of twelve years of age, wearing a quaint, gray, tall hat, the symbol of his father's rank, and a loin-cloth. In one hand he carried a bottle of the liquor of the country, and with the other led a yellow dog. Next came a "maid of honor, bearing a huge basket of household goods and chattels and smoking the everlasting pipe of peace the while." She was followed by the prime minister leading the chief's pig, to whom succeeded the chief's wife, clad in a divided skirt of kuki blue cloth, and wearing the royal amber necklace. The chief himself came next. He wore a red helmet, two flannel shirts, an evening dress coat and waistcoat—the latter being arranged outside the coat—and a garment of Lushai cloth. The trousers belonging to the dress suit were gracefully thrown over the left shoulder; a pair of gray socks, unlaced ammunition boots, and a flagon of liquor completed the chief's traveling costume. Last of all came a "gentleman in waiting," who carried the royal bedding in a bundle.

Chinese Mourning.

In full mourning among the Chinese the black strands of the queue are replaced by white ones and in second mourning by light blue or green. It is an unpardonable breach of etiquette for an inferior to enter the presence of a superior with his pig-tail wound round his neck or head, and the greatest insult one man can offer another is to pull his pig-tail. It seems very odd to see sailors on ship or in barracks combing each other's long tresses, or coolies at the street corners performing the same friendly office. Custom forbids a man to wear a beard and mustache until he becomes a grandfather.

English and American Poor.

One marked difference between the very poor in the English cities and the corresponding class in American towns is that the latter buy their clothing of tailors and manufacturers, and, therefore, get it new, while the English poor, and particularly the English women of low estate, prefer the cast-off finery of "the quality," that is sold at the second-hand shops. The result is that the American laborer and his wife make a better appearance in their cheap, but simple and suitable, garments than the London navvy or hawker with a shiny, ill-fitting broadcloth, and his wife in a garish hat with broken feathers, and unfashionable, not to say bedraggled, skirts.

STREETS UNDER GLASS.

An Extraordinary Proposition to Cover Over London Thoroughfares.

A proposal to make London a glass-roofed city is the subject of a long letter addressed to the London Daily News. The plan, which will not be popular with the umbrella-makers, resembles one in Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." The writer, however, does not treat the subject as part of a scheme for a future Utopia, but as one to be carried to a practical and successful issue. He says:

"The covering of Cheapside, Poultry, Queen Victoria street, Regent street, Bond street, or Oxford street with a glass roof may appear a quixotic suggestion, but other at first sight less practical schemes have been launched successfully, and the world has not ceased to revolve on its axis in consequence. The gain to the great British public, or to that section who are in the habit of traveling the main arteries of London, from a point of comfort alone, should be sufficient to warrant a trial. Most people prefer brightness and beauty to dirt and discomfort. Nothing to my mind, can have a more miserable and tawdry appearance than a leading London thoroughfare on a wet day, when poor, dripping humanity descends to the depths of despondency and every object, animate and inanimate, has a washed-out appearance. A change from the conditions of things would be delightful to all persons concerned—those who would reside under glass, so to speak, and those who would use the thoroughfare for business purposes. The former would, of course, be called upon to bear the expense of improvement. If I say the outlay they would incur would be returned to them in a few years, owing to the increased flow of business to their doors—and to the lessened expenditure upon paint and cleaning—I should be under the mark. Our wood and asphalt streets would be dry, perfectly safe in all weathers, and the lease of life doubled or trebled. If the rain water were not preserved for domestic use it could be usefully applied in flushing the sewers with clean water instead of liquid mud. The health of the inhabitants would be greatly benefited by breathing dry atmosphere instead of a damp, humid one. Our clothes, boots, hats and general comfort would not suffer as they do now."

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Admiral McClintock Thinks Franz Josef Land Nearly Approaches the Pole.

The veteran Arctic explorer, Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, has written a letter in which he upholds strongly the advantages of the Franz Josef Land route for polar exploration. He says: "Franz Josef Land does almost certainly approach more nearly to the pole than any other land yet discovered. Therefore I think it is the only route which offers a possibility of success to a North Pole attempt, and this because the Polar Rack has been found to be so rugged as to render all attempts to sledge over its surface extremely slow and laborious. To explore the northern shores of Franz Josef Land alone would constitute a success, and one of no ordinary interest. The explorer would in all probability be enabled to approach nearer to the pole than has hitherto been accomplished. A study of the currents and of the positions of the drift-wood from Siberian rivers upon the shores of Spitzbergen would throw light upon the supposed expansion northward of Franz Josef Land. My impression is that a vast deal of that drift-wood must have reached its destination by passing northward and westward to Franz Josef Land; if this is so, it seems improbable that it extends very much farther northward than is at present known. But all geographical speculation is extremely unreliable. An expedition wintering at Franz Josef Land, with well-prepared sledging equipments, would, in my opinion, be in the very best position for adding to our stock of geographical knowledge in as high a latitude as has ever yet been reached, and with the possibility of a still farther northern advance."

Norway Seeking Separation.

The union between Sweden and Norway is in great danger of being broken. The two states are loosely tied, but the Norwegians are impatient of their slight fetters, and, under cover of a request for separate foreign agents, seek a total separation. The king in vain suggested a compromise, and it is stated that the radicals have resolved, if he refuses to establish two foreign ministries, to resign and refuse the supplies. It is scarcely possible that the king should yield, as his foreign policy would become unworkable—the Norwegians for example, desire close relations with Russia—yet, if he does not, he must occupy Norway with Swedish troops, to the confusion of the finances and the production of another great and definite grievance in Norway. The true motives of the movement are the Norwegian dislike of the Swedes, whom they regard as supercilious, and the advance of theoretic democracy in Norway to a point inconsistent with any monarchy at all.

TOO CONSIDERATE.

A Dentist's Patient Who Made a Great Mistake.

Madame was to have two teeth extracted and decided to take gas for the occasion, says the Newport Daily News. She was comfortably placed in the big chair and was enjoying the first sensation of breathing in the fumes. There was a delicious murmuring that reminded her of the sounds of a lovely summer day, bees humming and all nature at a lullaby. But she was still conscious, just dazed enough to fancy that a long time was passing and she was consuming quantities of gas without its having the desired effect. She must be taking more than the doctor could afford to give her. Several times he had lifted her fingers to see if they were limp, and now he suggested that she keep her hand as long as possible held up from the wrist. Madame had a tender heart, and in her half-asleep state it overpowered her head. The dentist could never waste on one patient that amount of gas. It was her duty to deceive him and stop this great drain on his pocket. So she let the hand fall limp and played insensible. Out came one tooth with a horrible wrench that invaded every fiber in her being and brought her back to her full senses with a bound. The doctor was amazed, and both were amused when the state of the case was realized. The second tooth waited for another day.

QUEENS AT WORK.

Feminine Finery Fashioned by Royal Fingers in the Earlier Days.

Many of our queens and princesses, like Solomon's paragon, "sought wool and flax and worked willingly with their hands." Katharine of Aragon, according to the Spectator, introduced fine stitching of black silk upon linen, called Spanish work; Queen Elizabeth made a smock for her brother Edward's christening when she was only six years old; and Mary, queen of Scots, tried to propitiate her majesty of England with offerings of headdresses and nightcaps wrought by her own delicate handiwork.

Though the extravagance and luxury of women's dress is a favorite theme just now, they have ceased to wear red velvet gloves with gauntlets of white satin worked in silks and gold thread and spangles, or even of perfumed leather enriched with seed-pearls and gold thread, as in the days of Henry VIII. and his daughter. The time of samplers is gone by, but some of the old stitches have come into fashion again. We find "Russian cross-stitch," chain-stitch, tent-stitch and various forms of applique on German, English and Italian work of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Not Completely Intoxicated.

Holmes—Hewlett, you were the most completely drunk man I ever saw last night.

Hewlett—No, I wasn't. My better half was sober.—N. Y. Herald.

Rainy Weather Talk.

"Your trousers just now remind me of Miss Lordly's nose."

"How so?"

"They're both turned up at the end."—Judge.

Just the Thing.

A wag was on a visit to a lunatic asylum, says the Buffalo Express, and as the physician in charge was taking him about, it happened that several of the wilder patients were screaming in chorus.

"One of the hardest problems I have to deal with," said the doctor, "is to find employment for those in my charge. They are so much better off, you know, if they are occupied in some way."

"Doctor," said the visitor, after a moment's thought, "why don't you set them to inventing college yells?"

Jews in Jerusalem.

Within ten years the number of Jews in Jerusalem has trebled, half the present population being of that race. Colonization societies in southern Russia and Roumania have moved many families on to farms in Palestine, buying agricultural implements for them so that it is estimated by a member of the Palestine exploration company there are now two thousand Jews tilling the soil where there was not one ten years ago. It is strange to hear of electric lights and telephone factories and water works in Jerusalem.

St. Patrick.

Almost as many countries arrogate the honor of having been the natal soil of St. Patrick as made a similar claim with respect to Homer. England, Scotland, France and Wales each furnishes its pretensions; but whatever doubts may obscure his birthplace, all agree in stating that, as his name implies, he was of a patrician family. He was born about 371, although the exact year of his birth is unknown.

TORTURING ECZEMA

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer Cured of Intolerable Itching and Pain by the Cuticura Remedies.

No Less Than Five Physicians Consulted, Their Combined Wisdom Followed Without Benefit.

I am sixty-six years old. In August, 1891, was troubled with the peculiar pain common to aged people of my age or subject, known among medicine men as eczema. Its first appearance was near the ankles. It rapidly extended over the lower extremities until my legs were nearly one raw sore. From the legs the trouble extended across the hips, shoulders and the entire length of the arms, the legs and arms greatly swollen with an intense burning pain, without cessation. Although the best medical advice attainable was employed, no less than five physicians of the place being consulted and the prescriptions being the result of their combined wisdom, the disease though apparently checked, would recur in a few days as bad as ever, nothing no remedies my weight fell away about twenty pounds. As an experiment I began the use of CUTICURA, following the simple and plain instructions given with the REMEDIES, and in four weeks found myself well, with skin soft and natural in color, the itching and pain entirely relieved. W. H. MEAD.

Editor Iowa Plain Dealer, Cresco, Ia.

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