Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Associate Justice	W. A. JOHNSTON
Governor	E. N. MORRILL
Lieut. Governor	J. A. TROUTMAN
Secretary of State	W. C. EDWARDS
Auditor of State	GEO. E. COLE
State Treasurer	OTIS L. ATHERTON
Attorney General	F. B. DAWES
Supt. Public Instruction	E. STANLEY

FOR CONGRESS:

First District	CASE BRODERICK
Third District	S. S. KIRKPATRICK
Fourth District	CHARLES CURTIS
Fifth District	W. A. CALDERHEAD
Sixth District	A. H. ELLIS
Seventh District	CHESTER I. LONG

Congressman at Large ..... R. W. BLUE

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Re-affirming the Republican national platform of 1892,

Resolved, First: That the constant patriotism of our party is in itself a guaranty to the nation that the interests of its defenders, their widows and orphans, will be liberally cared for and we denounce their cruel and deliberate betrayal by the present Democratic administration.

Second: We adhere to the Republican doctrine of protection, and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farm, as well as of the factory.

Third: The American people favor bimetallism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, and that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its working men, demand that the mines be opened and to the coinage of the silver of the mines of the United States, and that congress should enact a law levying a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines.

Fourth: We favor national and state legislation for the encouragement of irrigation.

Fifth: We denounce the present state administration for its violation of the laws and contempt of the courts, the corruption and incompetency of its officials, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions, and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledge the Republican party and the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical discharge of all official duties and to a strict observance and an honest enforcement of the laws and to obedience to the mandates of the courts.

Sixth: To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic citizens.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican county and district conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be filled in the November, 1894, election, will be held August 18. The offices to be filled are as follows:

First—Clerk of the district court.
Second—Probate judge.
Third—County attorney.
Fourth—Superintendent of public instruction.
Fifth—Commissioner of the Sixty-eighth representative district.
Sixth—Three representatives from the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth districts respectively.

1. The convention will be held at the Auditorium in this city at 11 o'clock a. m., except the convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the district offices, which will be held as follows, to-wit: To nominate candidate for commissioner and representatives of the Sixty-eighth district at 9 o'clock a. m.; to nominate a candidate for representative of the Sixty-seventh district at 10 o'clock a. m.; and to nominate a candidate for representative of the Sixty-ninth district immediately after the adjournment of the county convention.

Said convention is called by order of the Republican county central committee, and the apportionment shall be as follows, to-wit: One delegate-at-large for each voting precinct in the county and one at large for each ward in the city, and one delegate for each twenty-five votes and major fraction thereof, cast for Chester I. Long in the fall of 1892, which apportionment among the several wards and precincts will entitle them to the following representation, to-wit:

First ward	22	Kechi	4
Second ward	22	Lincoln tp.	4
Third ward	20	Morton tp.	4
Fourth ward	20	Minneola tp.	2
Fifth ward	15	Ninnescah tp.	2
Sixth ward	12	Ohio tp.	2
Afton township	2	Park tp., e.	2
Attica township	4	Park tp., w.	2
Delano township	2	Payne tp.	2
Erie township	2	Rosefield tp., N.	4
Eagle township, n.	2	Rosefield tp., S.	2
Eagle township, s.	4	Salem tp.	2
Grant township	2	Sherman tp.	4
Greeley township, n.	2	Union tp.	4
Greeley township, s.	6	Viola tp.	2
Gypsum township, e.	2	Valley Center tp., n.	4
Gypsum township, w.	2	Valley Center tp., s.	4
Grand River tp.	4	Waco tp.	2
Garden Plain tp., n.	2	Wichita tp.	2
Garden Plain tp., s.	4		
Illinois tp.	2	Total	247

The central committee gives notice that the primaries will be held on the 12th day of August as follows: In the county precincts between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock p. m. at the usual voting places. In the wards of the city between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m. at places to be hereafter designated by the committeemen of the ward.

The qualification of voters at said primaries shall be determined by the following rule: "That all persons who have regularly affiliated with the Republican party in the past, or all persons who voted the Republican ticket at the last county election and in addition thereto announce their intention to do so in the future, and all Republican minors who can vote at the next election shall be qualified voters at the Republican primaries, and the judge of the primaries shall determine the voter's right upon this basis: That the voter must be a resident of the ward or precinct."

Done by order of the Republican county central committee.

J. H. MCCALL, Chairman.
A. M. STUBBLEBINE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Chester I. Long, Republican candidate for congress in the Big Seventh, will speak at the following places:

Greensburg—Saturday, July 21, 2 p. m.
Meade—Monday, July 23, 2 p. m.
Liberal—Tuesday, July 24, 7:30 p. m.
Cimarron—Thursday, July 26, 2 p. m.
Lakin—Friday, July 27, 7:30 p. m.
Ulysses—Saturday, July 28, 2 p. m.
Santa Fe—Monday, July 30, 2 p. m.
Hugoton—Wednesday, August 1, 2 p. m.
Richfield—Thursday, August 2, 2 p. m.
Johnson City—Friday, August 3, 2 p. m.
Syracuse—Saturday, August 4, 2 p. m.
Garden City—Monday, August 6, 7:30 p. m.
Dodge City—Tuesday, August 7, 7:30 p. m.
Kinsley—Wednesday, August 8, 2 p. m.
Belmore—Friday, August 10, 2 p. m.
Larned—Saturday, August 11, 2 p. m.
Larrosse—Monday, August 20, 2 p. m.
Tribune—Tuesday, August 21, 2 p. m.
Leoti—Wednesday, August 22, 2 p. m.
Scott—Thursday, August 23, 2 p. m.
Dighton—Friday, August 24, 2 p. m.
Ness City—Saturday, August 25, 2 p. m.
Coldwater—Monday, August 27, 2 p. m.
Ashland—Tuesday, August 28, 2 p. m.

About the only thing left for Debs to do is to go on the stage.

The remedy for bad laws is the ballot, not rebellion or revolution.

Henri Watterson is disgusted. He says simply: "O, that Mayor of Detroit!"

Cleveland's jaw-bone may sometimes be at fault but his back-bone, never!

The Pop party is an organized negative. It is against everything and for nothing.

It is apparently utterly useless to indulge in the hope that Debs will go back to work.

The cut in passenger rates in this country is only superceded by the cut in Anarchists in France.

Oh yes, Mr. Debs, the people are with you—that is constructively speaking. The people are not in jail.

While congress is appropriating money to destroy the Russian thistle it might also contribute something towards knocking out the Russian anarchist.

It is not known why Bill Hackney has gone to Europe but as he has left all the parties on this side he probably wants to see what there is to join on the European side.

HIS TAIL RUNS INTO THE SKY.

Rev. Myron Reed, the sensational Denver divine who lost his pulpit for preaching Pop politics instead of religion, declared the other day that Christ was an anarchist. The wild words of a minister, bent more on saying startling things than of fulfilling his mission by inoculating the doctrines of peace that were ever taught by the meek Master, will hardly affect the fact that Christ was anything but an anarchist. While His kingdom was not of this world yet when confronted with a proposition involving human government, its rights and prerogatives, he distinctly proclaimed: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." Myron Reed and all his ilk will be knocked out by their own bombs. The missies of destruction which he and they are promiscuously hurling into the ranks of a distressed and distracted people will rebound and explode beneath their own feet. It is blasphemy, bold and horrible blasphemy, in the face of His character and all of His teachings and inoffensive life to liken Christ to Herr Most, who openly urges the assassin's knife.

In gaining a proper view of immediate surroundings and a right understanding of the real relations of things so much depends upon the perspective, especially those of the back ground and the horizon. Vision and consequent judgment are so easily distorted by almost imperceptible lines of the perspective. We own an oil painting whose figures and foreground, whose distant horizon and calm blue sky flecked with floating clouds, seem the perfection of artistic conception and touch. It is of a high bred "pointer" at the moment he "sets" his bird which he is intently eyeing. His tail is long, tapering, rigid, and erect, not too long as measured by the body of dog or by the near foreground, but when viewed in connection with the distant perspective of horizon and sky it penetrates the clouds that are at least seven miles high and pierces the ambient blue far in the direction of Uranus and the fixed stars. The artist, in some way, had made a fatal stroke with his brush in the perspective, and the lack of consonance in the real relations of the thing forces the beholder to laugh where otherwise he would only have admired.

How differently, how sharp the contrast between the views of the present unhappy troubles is the one given to the American people by Archbishop Ireland, the patriot, and Myron Reed, the mountebank. One with a broad faith and comprehensive conservatism grasps both the present and future in which he grounds the anchor of loyalty, liberty, christianity and love for a humanity that is undergoing the trials of an extraordinary ordeal, while the other simply blasphemes and spews out an insanity while urging the methods of Most, Spies and the Assassin Santo.

Mahomet drew Islam's sword and treachery and degradation has ever followed its bloody wake. Christ taught only love and peace and at the last moment when facing the fatal hour commanded his foremost apostle and defender to put up his sword.

WHO IS THE TRAITOR?

Just now there is crimination and recrimination on the question of loyalty to the government. The word "traitor" has come into great play, has been flaunted about, and waved and jerked through the air with great gusto.

Who are the traitors in this country? The man who defies the government is, to be sure. But the man who with a torch or a dagger goes out bent upon murder and destruction is not the danger in this country. The force of the law and the government can ride him down. But the force of the law and the government can not ride down the man who does not vote.

The mild-eyed, pleasant gentleman who hasn't time to vote or who doesn't care to mix up in politics is the enemy this government has to fear. He can not be coerced into voting by law. But his own intelligence should drive him to the primaries and to the polls on election day.

There is no business man, no artisan, no member of the profession who can be loyal to the government which gives him protection and not vote.

The people of this land have been given the privilege of individual voice in all public matters. No other nation has it so completely as the United States. It is the greatest privilege a man can have. As a privilege it has been abused, but not so much abused as ignored. To ignore it is a crime. To fail to vote is treason against your government. No business is so urgent that it can rightly preclude this duty of voting.

The idler and the ignorant always vote. The business man is too often too busy to leave his store. He ignores his franchise and the day may come when he will have no store in which to be busy and no franchise to ignore. He will then kick himself. But it will do him no good.

The busy man also has the excuse that the vote is manipulated and declares he is unwilling to be duped. That is a weak excuse. If the business man and the busy man believes that there is corruption in politics he must know that it has its origin inside the booth at the primaries or at the election. It is his duty if he believes that, to become a judge or a clerk in the booth in his ward, drop his business for a day and nip the corrupt manipulation in the bud. It is not a difficult matter to become a judge or a clerk.

There is no earthly reason why a man should not vote, not alone at the election but at the primary. No man in this country has a right to feel above the ballot. He has no right to let business or personal matters interfere with the exercise of that right. This wealth that he has, the employment he has, the home that he has is dependent upon it. If he ignores it he will sooner or later lose his wealth, his employment and his home.

THREE OLD MOSSBACKS.

That cheap trio, Stone, governor of Missouri, Altgeld, governor of Illinois, and Hopkins, mayor of Chicago, all Democrats, and all protesting by voice against federal interference while anarchy was threatening and blood being spilled, must feel very comfortable in facing the fact that the Democratic majority in congress, without a dissenting vote, endorsed all and everything that Cleveland did. If the rioters were traitors so were these state's rights sympathizers. The authority of both city and state were being defied while Altgeld sat down to argue the case with the President, and Hopkins went off to a horse race. In spite of their protests federal troops were sent, and the disorders were repressed much to their chagrin. Altgeld and Stone and Hopkins may be Democrats but they belong to the anti-bellum days of "let us alone," and they disgraced their party.

Possibly if he will bring his mind to bear upon it, Debs can convince himself that Noah's flood is still with us.

Daniel De Lion, a New York labor leader, says: "I don't believe in strikes. I favor the ballot box." He's a dandelion.

In heaven's chancery, when the recording angel wrote down Mrs. Diggs' oath, he probably fell off his chair and broke a wing.

It came after a little delay. The exploding caisson was the most spectacular thing of the strike and the men it killed were "formerly of Kansas."

Ward McAllister says that 208 American women have married titled foreigners. Or rather 208 foreigners have wrapped themselves around American fortunes.

We have the best government in the world. There are no bars of nobility in the way. The poorest boy may rise to the highest position in the gift of the people, if he has the native ability.

Overmyer, the Democratic candidate for governor, declares that Populism is Coxeyism and Coxeyism vagabondism, but all the same the Democratic party put these things into power in Kansas.

Silly Sovereign says that there is danger of the working men of this country becoming serfs. If they should obey such blatherskites as he there would be great danger—but they don't seem so inclined.

Our laws, of course, are not all right, and should be improved in many respects. But still they are not so bad as to keep a man in poverty, who has the capacity to accumulate. As a proof of that fact nine out of ten of the rich men of this country started out poor.

Female suffrage is a Popism and its triumph would be a Pop victory. No Republican can any more consistently vote for female suffrage than he could for fiat money or the subtreasury scheme. The Republican party in convention emphatically refused to make it a party tenet. Nine out of ten of the women advocates of the measure are Pop women.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

There will be thirty-nine members of the next Oklahoma legislature.

The Populists of Oklahoma did not put female suffrage in their platform.

In Beaver county the yield of wild plums is greater than it was ever known to be before.

In some parts of Oklahoma the wildcats are bad. Some of them are brave enough to tackle pigs.

Aunt Eliza is the name of the old colored lady who is the only negro allowed to enter Blackwell.

What's this? The Guthrie News has swatted the Alonzo A. Byers of K county boom on the ear. Treason!

If Enid and Pond Creek tie up the Rock Island, travelers will find the old Abilene cattle trail still in good condition.

Rebuke from Editor Litsinger of the Stillwater Gazette: "Some girls begin to flirt as soon as they begin to walk."

At Enid it is pronounced depow, deppo, depot and dapo, variously, but everyone is unanimous that Enid should have one.

A telescope used in the vicinity of Enid and Pond Creek just at this time will reveal much gore on the harvest moon.

The Alva base ball club has sprung wildly to the front and announced that it is out for the championship of Oklahoma.

Three young men of Kate's Bridge, County Down, Ireland, have written to Guthrie that they are coming to Oklahoma.

Oklahoma hasn't much sympathy for Debs. The man who causes a beer famine in Oklahoma is fit for strategem, treason and spoils.

Oklahoma City has heard it announced that a home dramatic company is organizing and has asked the president to place the city under martial law.

Stillwater society was rudely shocked the other day by the appearance of a young couple from Perkins who walked up and down the main street of the city holding hands.

Blackwell has turned out something new in the way of a runaway. It was like the ordinary smash-up, except that it occurred at the "witching hour of midnight."

Frank Greer says that Governor Renfrow refuses to recognize the colored militia company of Guthrie and Frank is mad. He says that if trouble should come the first man to step out and fight would be the colored man.

W. D. Fossett, writing from Kingfisher under date of the 15th, says that he is not the chief of the Rock Island detective force, as represented by the EAGLE'S correspondent, and was therefore powerless to act had he been present when the track was torn up at Round Pond. Mr. F. says that he was in the employ of the railroad company a short time before the deputy marshals were employed. The way he came to be employed at all was from the fact that he was a passenger on the 9th of April, when an attempt was made to rob the express and he became personally interested in the capture of the gang.

How Maine Folks and Boston People Talk.

Starting in Maine, as a rule, the voices are somewhat harsh and nasal, energetic and full of bright, intellectual life, but rather devoid of tenderness and kindly feeling. This is not as true of the women as of the men. I have heard many sweet voices among the girls and women from "down east." One can scarcely say that the people of Boston have a typical method of speaking. The voices, however, are generally sharp and rather cold, and their habit of clipping their words intensifies this quality. The voice of the average Boston lady is mezzo-soprano, clear, with a certain element of kindliness; a little too self-assertive, but cultivated and full of strength and purpose.—James R. Cooke, in Arena.

For the Eagle.

LO, ALL THE AGE IS RANK WITH WRONG.

Lo, all the age is rank with wrong!
The nations kneel to monstrous might,
And horrid cries that haunt the night
Have hushed the notes of happy song;
Mankind the deepest truth has missed,
The best emotions have grown dim;
We praise the God that dwelt in Christ,
But crucify the man in Him.

Laws noble, good and great at first,
With plan perverted, bind again,
The regal rights of mind and men,
And prove of tyrants far the worst;
With blinded eye is Nature made,
And knows her constant purpose crossed,
While crafty Jacob plies his trade
And Esau finds his blessing lost.

Earth yields her fruits in ample store;
Her children all are heirs that trace
Their lineage through the royal race,
And all her wealth is theirs—and more;
But one with cunning hand controls
The portions that his brothers fed,
While thousands—just and worthy souls—
In aimless anguish cry for bread.

No royal blood by caste or creed,
No pride of place, no gild of gold
Can warm the weak, accursed with cold,
Or light the awful nights of need;
Labor alone can blessings bring
To crown the brows of Freedom's brave;
The toiler is the truest king,
The idler is the only slave.

But laugh, O, Labor, dry thy tears!
A better day is drawing nigh;
Hope brightens all the darkened sky.
The golden age of Love is near;
Behold! But yonder stands a Star!
The ancient lies to death are hurled;
A man—a child—is greater far
Than all the wealth of all the world!

—FREEMAN E. MILLER.

Stillwater, O. T.

THE LIFE GUARDS.

From Chamber's Journal.

After the Peninsula, the Life Guards proceeded to the Netherlands, and there took part in the crowning victory of Waterloo. The charge of the Household Cavalry—with whom were the First Dragoon Guards—is an event of history and will be remembered as long as history lasts.

Then ensued a long interval of seventy years, occupied with the peaceful duties of state ceremonials, and the only changes which took place were those of dress and equipment. In 1817 steel helmets superseded the brass ones, which in 1812 had replaced the cocked hats, and in 1821, at the coronation of George IV., these in their turn gave way to bearskin caps, similar to those of the Grenadiers, with a white plume on the left side passing over the crown. For this function, also, steel cuirasses were again issued, and have never since been discarded. The present carbines were adopted at the same time as the helmets, and the long muskets, with bayonets and large horse pistols, were deposited in the Tower.

And now we arrive at the last act—up to date—in the history of the Life Guards. In 1882 they, in conjunction with the rest of the household troops, were ordered to Egypt, and croakers were found who prophesied that the long interval of peace would have spoiled the efficacy of the Guards, and foretold the failure of the "drawing room soldiers." How entirely wrong these prophets of evil were the results soon showed; and not only by the famous midnight charge at Kassassin, but by their whole record throughout the campaign, the Guards proved that they were, as they had ever been, "first rate fighting men," and that, whenever called upon, they might be relied on to do their duty as valiant men and true.

RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

From the New York Tribune.

With only few exceptions, the regular steamship lines pursue well-defined paths, both in coming and going across the Atlantic, and this not only averts the danger of collision, but is an element of safety in case of disaster, as a ship, if in the "lane," is reasonably sure of being sighted, if not by one of her sister ships, by one of some other line. The closely calculated sailing directions under which captains guide their crafts across the water provide for reaching specified meridians of longitude while on certain parallels of latitude, the meridian 50 degrees west being mostly used as a basis for reckoning. Coming westward the Cunarders will cross that line in latitude 43 north, or less than that figure; the White Star line divides the year into two parts, and from February to August runs even with the Cunard steamers; from August to February, however, its vessels keep further north, and the limit for crossing the meridian is 45 degrees 50 minutes north. The American line gets one degree nearer the equator, and strikes 50 degrees west on the forty-second parallel, while the North German Lloyd captains sail under "go-as-you-please" orders, crossing the meridian of 50, however, about eighty miles south of the Virgin Rocks, or a little to the north of the forty-fourth parallel. Going eastward, however, the figures change slightly, and the Cunard line reaches the mark of 50 degrees west one degree south of its westward crossing point, while the White Star line drops its division of the year and sticks to a course still nearer the equator than its red-funneled rival, making the forty-first parallel the objective point of junction with the meridian throughout the year.

One great danger of the transatlantic voyage is in passing the Newfoundland and Georges fishing banks. Little two-masted cockleshells swarm over the places where the fish are known to congregate, and, blow high or blow low, poke their noses up into the wind and let it keep on blowing, while the guiding spirits of the frail craft are out in their dories chasing a school of cod or haddock. When fog settles down on the water and a damp, gray blanket of mist shuts out from view everything but the tumbling wave that happens to be right under the boat, there they stay until they are either loaded with fish or short of provisions, when they "up killick" and away for home. At night it is the same as in fog, and while it sometimes happens that the schooner itself is smashed to splinters or cut in two and sunk, it is more often the case that a boat a short distance from her is cut down and two or more men added to the long and tear-moistened list of "missing from the fishing fleet."

The new rules of the road revive the old article of the law of 1885, which provides that open boats and fishing vessels of less than twenty tons shall have a lantern with two glasses, one showing a red and the other a green light, which shall be shown on the proper side of the boat when approached by another vessel, and another section provides that roaming boats, whether under sail or oars, shall carry a lantern showing a white light, which must be exhibited as a warning to approaching craft. With these rules strictly enforced and of international effect, it is hoped that many of the perils of the sea will be overcome, for while the big steamer may come safely to port and land her passengers all right, it is not pleasant to think that in a rush for a record human lives have been sacrificed that might have been saved if strict attention had been given by all concerned to the rules of the road.

CURACOA CORDIAL.

From the New York World.

Off the northern coast of Venezuela lies a little island named Curacoa, or Curacao, about forty miles long and ten wide at its widest part, which has cut quite a figure in history. It was settled by the Spaniards as early as 1527, and 107 years after it was seized by the Dutch, then at the height of their maritime glory. In 1798 and again in 1806 it fell into the hands of England, but was finally ceded back to Holland in 1814.

Since then its only claim to fame or talisman for the attraction of commercial attention has been the dreamy, luscious, truly tropical liquor, or cordial, which bears its name. The thrifty Dutch planters, after exporting for many years sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco and salt, which is now the main export of the island, discovered that from a species of small, bitter orange, the citrus, aurantium curassuviensis, which grew in wild abundance and to which no special heed was paid, a peculiarly pleasant drink was rudely distilled by the negro slaves in their hours of leisure.

Of course, the Dutch planters, with superior methods of distilling, improved on the rude invention, and in process of time only the peel of the bitter orange came to be used, not the fruit itself. This peel was cut off in rings or pendant spirals, and then dried, after which it became an article of commerce, sent principally to Holland, for it was only for a few years that the liquor was made on the spot in any large quantity.

To-day curacoa is made in Italy, France, Germany, Spain, England and America besides, but still the Dutch brand is considered by connoisseurs as far superior. Of this there are several varieties, but le ruban-vert, or green-ribbon, curacoa is accounted the best. This again is sub-divided into two kinds, the red and the white, and of these there are four grades, the doux, or sweet, the demi-doux, the sec, or dry, and the triple sec.

The oranges whose peel is preferred are now mostly grown in the south of Europe, and a yellow kind as well as a green is much in vogue. These oranges are peeled nowadays in quarters as well as in spiral strings, or ribbons, but one of the principal manufacturers of this cordial in this city imports chiefly the green-ribbon kind, but because there is much less waste to it, the peel being twice as thin, and therefore half as leathery.

"GRUB" AND THE NOISY CALF.

From the New York Herald.

He was familiarly known as "Grub" by his fellow Yaleamen, and his failings were rack punch and big words.

Big words had always been his failing; even in the college recitation room he had left the professors breathless time and time again after his Johnsonese sentences, and when he was in his cups he did not forget them.

It was only last summer that he and a jolly set of companions were encamped on the shores of Lake Canandaigua, and as it was an end of the century encampment the commissary department did not depend upon the hunting and fishing qualifications of the camp members. They, moreover, did not confine their potations to lake water.

The days passed merrily along until the one previous to the breaking of camp, and as in all good camps a farewell punch was made to celebrate the last night. A farewell camp punch is a fearful risk for even the most seasoned rounder to take, but the chemical properties of that affair have never been ascertained.

"Grub" was happy that night, supremely happy. He became so long before the others, so that they were compeled to place him in a very early retirement, and being in the mood they devised a plan by which they thought to free him from the controlling influences of drink.

There was a calf in an adjoining pasture, and after a great struggle they captured it. They bound it securely and carried it viâ et armis into his tent. They tethered it there, freed its legs and fastened the tent flaps down tight. The bleatings of that calf were soul-stirring, but its sleeping companion was not in a condition to be stirred.

After "Grub's" companions had accomplished all this they went to bed and waited. They slept before anything happened, but their awakening was sudden when the event occurred. The air was rent with cries of trembling fear and the cries were mingled with the wailings of the terrified calf.

When they emerged from their tents the guy ropes of "Grub's" tent were creaking, and the canvas sides were violently agitated by the efforts of the imprisoned to escape. The ropes and canvas would not yield, but the pegs did and into the gray of the morning came the flying figures of the calf and out of the apparition of flowing pajamas came the piteous cry: "Save me from the inevitable fate which awaits me! Save me, save me from the inevitable fate which awaits me!"

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherited; genius, being the action of reason and imagination, rarely or never.—Coleridge.

—The urban population of this country, that is, the population living in towns of 4,000 and upwards, constituted in 1890 29.20 per cent. of the whole. In 1790 the percentage of urban population was 3.33.

—"Did you see Skinflint when you went to Boston?" "Yes. He asked me to lunch." "What, Skinflint? What did you have?" "Well, I got a first-rate lunch, and the pleasure of paying for it. Skinny'd left his pocket-book at home."—Harper's Bazar.

—William McGarrahan, who died lately, bought a tract of California land in 1857 for $16,000. A mining company entered upon it and he had been seeking his rights through the courts and congress thirty-four years. His title was affirmed repeatedly and defeated as often on technicalities.

—An aluminum penholder weighing nothing in particular has been for some time on the market, but stationers have thus far refused to interest themselves in an aluminum pen. It is an extremely rigid contrivance, and it writes somewhat like a sharpened stick, but it has sold well at the few places where it is kept.

—Twenty-four carat gold is all gold; 22 carat gold has 22 parts of gold, 1 of silver and 1 of copper; 18 carat gold has 18 parts of pure gold and 3 parts each of silver and copper in its composition; 12 carat gold is half gold, the remainder being made of 3½ parts of silver and 8½ parts of copper.

—Quack doctors have a harder time in New York than in any other city in the United States. The man who tries to practice medicine there without a license is in constant danger of detection, arrest and punishment. The members of the County Medical society and the officers of the department of health are always on the watch for irregular practitioners.

—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, reckons the product at $155,522,000 for the calendar year 1893. This is an increase of $16,661,600 upon the figures for 1892, and an increase of $29,398,000 upon those for 1891. Ten years ago, in 1883, the gold product of the world had fallen to $95,400,000. Since then there has been an almost continuous growth in the annual yield, until now it stands $60,122,000 above the level of 1883.—Boston Herald.

—In one of the big down town buildings there is a restaurant whose ceilings are composed entirely of mirrors. The effect is startling to the person who looks into the dining room from the street or hallways. The curtains prevent his seeing anything except the ceiling and upper walls. In these, however, he can see mirrored all that the room contains. Of course everything appears inverted, and it is astonishing enough to see a man eating his soup with his head down and his feet in the air. The sight is sufficiently novel to attract crowds at times.

—An odd business is that of the men that go about town crying, not "Red, ripe strawberries," but "Green, fresh cloves." That, at any rate, should be their cry, for they carry small wagon loads of newly cut clover from Long Island and sell it to teamsters for their horses. When a team cannot be turned out to grass for a few weeks the clover thus brought to the stable is of great benefit to the beasts, and the trade is one that horse owners encourage. The clover, as it moves along through the arid streets, looks fresh and tender enough for a salad, and the looker-on easily understands that seven-year episode in the life of King Nebuchadnezzar.

—A peculiar and distinctive feature runs through the postage stamps of every country; that is, there is a national or specific character of which the different stamps present varieties. Previous to 1852 all the French stamps bore the head of Liberty. The issue of 1852 bore the head of President Napoleon. The year following they bore the likeness of the Emperor Napoleon III. The stamps now used in France were issued in 1875. They have long been subjected to much harsh criticism, and a prize has been offered for the best designs for an entire new series. The stamps of England and most of the colonies have as a central ornament a portrait of the queen.

STRANGE SHOWERS.

The meteorological phenomenon that dates from "the night of the big wind" and the disastrous downpour that drenched a suffering humanity on that occasion is surpassed by the record of other rainstorms.

The sky has shed tempests of blood, and more than once this phenomenon has produced consternation among men whose startled eyes beheld what they deemed was the visible sign of their impending destruction. "Blood" rain is caused by the presence of infinitely little plants, animalcules or minerals in the globules. In one instance of a shower that fell at Bristol and in the Bristol channel the analytical examination showed that the red color was due to ivy-berry seeds. In medieval times blood rain was a prodigy; in the east it was connected with the belief that man was produced from blood that fell from heaven. It was a portent as remarkable as the "bloody host," which, while it flourished, probably caused the death of more Jews in this country than any other individual superstition directed against that people. It is described as "an appearance of blood flowing from bread when bitten;" but it manifested itself in other articles of food besides bread and sometimes seemed to drop from the air. It will be remembered by historical readers that while Alexander was besieging Tyre this prodigy and the other one of "blood rain" occurred in one day, much to the consternation of the soldiers.

More curious than blood rain in regard to the mere color was the red, violet and grass-green shower which fell in the south of France many years ago and made a patchwork of the big lake, whereon its manifestation was the more noticeable. This shower, again, was caused by untold myriads of differently colored animalcules. Spider-showers are another curiosity worthy of mention in this connection. The spiders age gossamers, and all those who have read White's Natural History of Selborne will call to mind his description of the showers he observed.

One of these, he tells us, continued for nearly a whole day and the gossamers descended from a surprising height, for when one gentleman ascended a hill near at hand some three hundred feet high he found that the spiders were dropping from a region in the atmosphere that was still beyond the reach of his gaze. Dr. Martin Lister named this aerial spider "the bird," from the facility with which it can traverse the air; and upon one occasion when he observed a shower of them at York he ascended to the top of the minster and found that even at that altitude he was still below their level—that they were descending from some region above that standpoint. Darwin, another observer of spider-showers, describes one he saw in 1832, when on board the Beagle, at the mouth of the La Plata river, when the vessel was some sixty miles from land; and he seems to have been the first to notice that each parachute of gossamer carried a spider aeronaut, for he not only observed them arrive on board the ship but he also saw them reproduce a new parachute, and on this frail bark launch forth again "on the bosom of the palpitating air." These gossamer showers are great mysteries and once seen cannot very readily be forgotten, for the air on these occasions becomes literally crowded with the tiny parachutes mentioned, which are composed of a few threads of almost invisible gossamer, with a small but lively spider attached. This may be regarded as the most beautiful thing in strange showers.

Remedy for Damp Walls.

The process consists in using two washes or solutions for covering the surface of the walls—one composed of castile soap and water, and one of alum and water. The proportions are three-quarters of a pound of soap to one gallon of water, and half a pound of alum to four gallons of water, both substances to be perfectly clean and dry, and the temperature of the air not above 25 degrees Fahrenheit when the compositions are applied. The first, or soap wash, should be laid on when boiling hot with a flat brush, taking care to form a froth on the brickwork. This wash should remain twenty-four hours, so as to become dry and hard before the second or alum wash is applied, which should be done in the same manner as the first. The temperature of this wash when applied may be 60 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and this also should remain twenty-four hours before a second coat of soap wash is put on. These coats are to be applied alternately until the walls are made impervious to water. The alum and soap thus combined form an insoluble compound, filling the pores of the masonry and entirely preventing the water from entering the wall.—Architect and Builder.

What They Called It.

"No, Johnnie, I can hardly afford to give you that dog, for, in addition to our having become attached to him, he has a remarkable instinct."

"Like enough he has, sir. But what is instinct?"

"Instinct, my boy, is a mysterious something which prompts a beast to some action independent of any consideration on his part."

"That's it, is it? Well, our dog's got that, but we call it flea."—Yonker's Gazette.

German Arboretums.

The German Dendrological society, which is presided over by Baron von St. Paul, of Piechbach, in Silesia, consists principally of practical gardeners, nurserymen, scientific botanists, officers of forestry and country gentlemen. The aim of the society is the introduction of new trees and shrubs into Germany also to test their usefulness or ornamental value. For this purpose it is proposed to plant arboretums in different parts of Germany, which, of course, will also contain the old and well known species of indigenous trees and shrubs.

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