Daily Eagle.

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.
R. P. MURDOCK, Business Manager.

Has the Largest Circulation of any Daily Paper in Southwestern Kansas.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY—BY MAIL.

One copy, one year	$8 00
One copy, six months	4 00
One copy, three months	2 00
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Twenty cents per week delivered by carriers in the City. Postage prepaid.

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year	$2 00
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TO ADVERTISERS:

Our rates for advertising shall be as low as those of any other paper of equal value as an advertising medium.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Entered in the Postoffice at Wichita, as second-class matter, and entered to transition through the mails as such.

WANT COLUMN.

Advertisements in this column will be charged for at the rate of Five Cents per line per week. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents.

WANTED—A girl; good wages, new house, everything convenient and small family. Enquire at this office. 55-tf

WANTED—A good washer and ironer at Dr. McCoy's, Lawrence avenue, north of Central avenue. 55-tf

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper—any kind of office work—or as clerk; good city references. Address lock box 312. 55-12*

FOR RENT—A new 5-room house. Enquire at this office. 56-tf

FOR SALE—Elevator; steam sheller, presses and fixtures and valuable tract of land, with switch privileges for handling grain, prairie hay and lumber, at one of the best grain-buying points, a thrifty and growing town on the Frisco road; good reasons for selling and full particulars furnished by N. O. JONSON,
56-1m Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas.

WANTED—Two girls at City Hotel. 55-tf

WANTED—A buyer for our implement house and stock of implements.
PYLE BROS.,
55-6 Goddard, Kansas.

WANTED—To exchange a No. 1 organ for a good milch cow. Must be kind and gentle. Enquire at water works pump house *1w

WANTED—To trade a mower for hay in stack, not to far from town, or will sell cheap for cash. SHANNON & HAMMOND.
Glass box 259, city. d1w-w2w

WE will trade town lots for a good team.
WICHITA LAND & LOAN CO.

WE have a very fine residence in one of the best locations in the city to trade for a good farm. WICHITA LAND & LOAN CO.

WANTED—Parties wishing to purchase fine residence lots of from one to five acres to please call at
tf WICHITA LAND & LOAN CO.

WANTED—To trade a good farm for city property. Enquire at
tf WICHITA LOAN & LAND CO.

WANTED—To buy a few young heifers with calves. W. J. STEWART,
53-2w Golden Rule Store.

WANTED—By man and wife, board and a room in a private family. Address lock box 65. 51-6 *

WANTED—Agents to travel for the Index Library company; grand inducements. Office with Singer Manufacturing Co., near Eagle office. 56-6*

WANTED—A girl
56-tf A. BASLEY, City Stables.

WANTED—To sell an extra good milch cow on easy terms, or will trade for second hand lumber. Call on J. R. Turner, or leave word at this office. 50-

WANTED—Those desiring large spring chickens can be supplied at J. R. Turner's residence, north Main street, one mile from Douglas avenue, west side of street. These chickens are healthy and fat. 46-

WANTED—To sell plats of ground in Turner's addition, from 50 to 100 feet front by 140 deep. A big bargain to those intending to build. This ground is situated in the north part of town, about half a mile south of Judge Lauck's, on the fair ground road, with the best water in the city, one mile north of Douglas avenue. Inquire of J. R. Turner, north Main street, at residence, or Strong & Caldwell, real estate agents. 46-

WANTED—A good girl to do general house work in small family. Must come well recommended. Wages $5 per week. Apply at this office 46-tf

WANTED—Customers to telephone orders to Baughman & Freeman for city hack. d45-tf

WANTED—To sell a stock of general merchandise; good reasons for selling; good location; will exchange for cattle. Address C., Eagle office. 45-tf

WANTED—To rent furnished rooms in a new house; choice location. Enquire at southeast corner of Emporia avenue and Second street. 35-1m

WANTED—A good girl to do general house-work; wages $5 00. J. O. DAVIDSON,
35-tf Cor. Topeka and Second st.

WANTED—A good pastry cook and a second cook at the Tremont House. 35-tf

WANTED—Everybody to know that we have for sale some of the best lands in Sedgwick county, and are prepared to negotiate sales of town property. Our motto is square dealing. Give us a call.
33-3m* PYLE BROS. & BASH,
Real estate agents, Goddard, Kansas.

WANTED—Everyone who wants to buy, sell, rent or trade lots in the town of Goddard, or farms in Sedgwick county, to call on Pyle Bros. & Bash, real estate agents, Goddard, Kansas. 33-3m*

WANTED—A buyer for a hotel in Garden Plain; a rare chance for a live man to make money.
d28-tf TAYLOR & PIKE.

WANTED—To sell a second-hand Weed sewing-machine good as new; will take $15.00 in cash. Enquire at this office. 19-tf

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire of A. W. Bitting. 15-d-tf

WANTED—Land-buyers to know that it is to their interest to go to Garden Plain Real Estate Agency to buy lands.
d-5-tf TAYLOR & PIKE.

WANTED—Land-buyers to know that we have for sale all the best lands near Garden Plain. TAYLOR & PIKE.

WANTED—Land-buyers to know that we have made arrangements with the hotels at Garden Plain to keep them at reduced rates.
d-5-tf TAYLOR & PIKE.

WANTED TO SELL.—Two mowing machines, one hay rake, a Foutz hay loader with a complete camp outfit. Will be sold cheap for cash. WILLIAM NEELY.
51-1m*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A suite of rooms over Citizens Bank. Apply at bank. 38-tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New stock of general merchandise; good trade, splendid profit, growing town, county-seat of a good county; a grand opening; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Merchant, this office. 55-tf

FOR SALE—A house and lot on Fourth ave, between Pine and Oak streets; three rooms, good cellar, stable room for ten head of horses; will sell for cash or trade for farm. Enquir at street car stalls. 51-6

FOR SALE—An Empire mowing-machine, nearly new, at a bargain, at Exton's elevator. d41tf-w16tf

FOR SALE—A fine flouring mill and machinery complete, on side track of the A., T. & Santa Fe railroad, known as the Zephyr Mills. Will be sold at a bargain or will exchange for desirable real estate. For terms and particulars call on or address F. T. Tillinghast, Wichita, Kansas. 46-tf

FOR SALE—An old established and profitable business, centrally located; a splendid business chance; good reasons for selling. Address A., care Eagle office. 36-tf

FOR SALE—Nine residence lots for sale or trade; located on South Market street; big bargain. For particulars call at Citizens Bank. d31-tf

FOR SALE—Five room house and two lots on Mead avenue, near business, at $850 if taken soon.
51- BUNNELL & ROYS.

FOR SALE—Three lots on Wichita street at $150 each—dirt cheap.
51-6 BUNNELL & ROYS.

FOR SALE—A few extra choice bottom farms near town.
51-6 BUNNELL & ROYS.

LOST.

LOST—Between First st. and Douglas ave., an open-faced, nickle-plated Swiss watch. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. 55-6*

FOUND—A pocketbook, which the owner can have by proving property. Call at Wallace's implement house. 55-3*

FOUND—A watch, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call at this office. 53-3

TAKEN UP—A stray dog; at Smith, Bullinger & Co.'s restaurant, opposite Hill's livery stable; owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. 35-4*

STRAYED—Roan mare pony; white hind feet and blaze in face. Information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded by
55- J. A. WALLACE.

A DREAD DISEASE.

An Alarming Increase of Cancer—Some Observations.

Wealth and High Civilization Are Favorable Conditions for Developing Cancer—The Surgeon's Knife—A Peculiarity.

[Chicago Times.]

Attention is called by several English journals to the alarming increase of cancer in Great Britain and the countries in the central portion of the continent of Europe. While statistics show that the average duration of human life is increasing, and that many of the most dangerous maladies of former times have been rendered comparatively harmless, still the number of cases of cancer becomes greater every year. The report of the register general, recently published, gives the number of deaths occurring from cancer during the ten years commencing with 1860, as 80,049, and shows that the annual increase was 248. During the ten years commencing with 1870 the total number of deaths from cancer was 111,301, and the annual increase was 320. Cancer is also increasing in France, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. Dr. H. P. Dunn has been engaged for years in trying to ascertain the causes of the increase of cancer. In a recent issue of The Pall Mall Gazette he gives some of the conclusions he has arrived at from his numerous observations. In the first place, he finds that wealth and high civilization are favorable conditions for the increase of cancer. Many other diseases are much more common, and are likely to be much more dangerous among the poor and uncultivated, but the reverse is true of cancer. The persons who dwell in mansions are much more liable to cancer than those who live in cottages and hovels. It is more common in cities than in the rural districts. It is entirely unknown among uncivilized people. Wild animals are not subject to it, but domesticated ones are. Cases of cancer are becoming frequent among thoroughbred animals, which are protected from exposure, tended with the greatest care, and supplied with the best of food.

Another peculiarity of cancer is that it is much more likely to occur in persons who are otherwise in apparent perfect health, and in the maturity of life, than in those who are frail and sickly, or are subject to the weakness common to infancy and old age. It is most likely to afflict mankind at middle age, when life is most enjoyable to its possessor and most useful to others. It generally appears in persons of robust form, strong limbs, and active habits. To use a paradox, it is a disease of health. The professional invalid need not fear cancer. It spares the weak and sickly to attack the strong and vigorous. Constitutions that are very liable to other diseases appear to be proof against cancer.

Dr. Dunn states that observation shows cancer to have a certain geographical distribution. The latitude of the British islands marks the center of the belt in which it prevails to the greatest extent. It does not coincide with the prevailing opinion that cancer is communicable. He says it is neither infectious nor contagious. There is no evidence that it has a zymotic origin, or, in other words, that it arises from any micro-organism or germ. Moreover, he says nothing cancerous is transmitted from parent to child, even in the case where the disease occurs in both. A child may inherit a predisposition to cancer—that is, a liability to the disease—but not the disease itself. It commences de novo in each individual whom it attacks. Ordinarily there are no preliminary symptoms of its appearance. The first intimations of the terrible disease are the appearance of a tumor and the sensation of severe pains. It always commences as a local disease, and generally remains such for a considerable time. It finally spreads, and by means of the blood-vessels and lymphatics infects the more distant organs of the body.

Medical science has accomplished very little toward ascertaining the cause, the prevention, or cure of cancer. Recently it has shown that many of the remedies formerly in use are altogether worthless. Medicines for the cure of cancer have been very generally abandoned. Medication has given away to surgery. In the great majority of cases the most the surgeon can do is to protract life. Cancers are now removed from parts of the system that could not be reached before the invention of improved surgical appliances. The removal of a cancer after it becomes large seldom results in any good. It may protract life, but it is certain to protract the most severe suffering.

Inferior Value of a Superior Education.

[Chicago Times.]

A gentleman long interested in relief work in this city, states that a large proportion of the applicants for aid are persons of polished education. Their letters are models of correctness. Among the tramps who were recently fed in New York on a Sunday morning was one who returned thanks in five modern languages, and repeated the Lord's prayer in Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He was a fine mathematician and a good naturalist. He was ashamed to beg and did not know how to work. A fine set of books in uniform and very costly binding attracted the attention of a gentleman who was passing down Fourth avenue, New York, some weeks ago. He found that they constituted the five prizes offered by a famous English school, and that they had all been awarded to the same person. He learned that the books had been sold by the prize-taker to obtain the means of existence.

Instances of the kind mentioned above might be multiplied. They go to show that what is called a superior education is of inferior value in getting a living. It is often argued that a superior education does not prevent one from working as a mechanic or as an unskilled laborer. It may not prevent his working, but it injures his chances of success. Twenty years spent in the perusal of books and in listening to lectures does nothing toward qualifying one to use tools. Training the intellect does not train the hands. The statistics of our so-called agricultural colleges show that the graduates do not become farmers. Observation shows that the girls who graduate at our free high schools do not work. Those who can not obtain situations as teachers do not succeed as well in getting a living as girls who learned trades or became proficient in housework. Boys who have been educated in the same class of schools are fitted for but few occupations, and they are generally full.

Popular Temperance Beverages.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The Boston thirst is being allayed these days with surprising floods of temperance beverages. It is only within recent years—two or three at the most—that temperance drinks have been popular in the Hub. Traditions of old colonial times and old New England rum have been fondly cherished; and a man who preferred "an acid phosphate" or an "egg cocktail" to a punch of Medford rum was popularly believed to be a little daft. In the busy parts of the city signs of "temperance drinks" are now displayed in goodly numbers; and the vendors of "beef and celery," non-alcohol cocktails of various nomenclature, beef-tea, and "ades" without number, do a flourishing business.

Then the tea-and-coffee rooms are well patronized by thousands who used to take a regular "nip" at the bar; and, taken all in all, the temperance-drink men do more good missionary work than do the prohibitionists—turning a pretty penny at the same time. If you tell the Boston man that he must not drink rum, because, if he does, he will die a terrible death, only to enter a second life of greater suffering, he will philosophically go out and get "fuller than a tick"; if you tell him that he will be nabbed by the police if he gets "elevated," he will have a blue-coated officer tipsy before midnight; but if you tell him that you know where there is a good beverage which satisfies better than rum in the long run, and is not so expensive by a long shot, he will straightway give it a trial and stick to it if it suits his taste.

It Broke the Engagement.

[Boston Journal.]

Among the attendants upon Wednesday afternoon's performance were a young gentleman who is prominent in society in this city and a young lady of high cultivation, to whom rumor reports him to be affianced. As will be remembered, the introduction to to "The Rhinegold" was among the selections produced, wherein the steady and strong flow of the river is indicated by a protracted and sonorous note, around which the melody weaves itself like the eddies and whirlpool of the stream. The young gentleman aforesaid listened to this effect with puzzled patience, and after the concert was over he said to his inamorata, as they walked out together: "I say, what does Wagner mean by that long, low note which went 'B-r-r-r-r' for about five minutes in the first part of the 'Rhinegold' music? Was he trying to describe a sawmill?" The young lady dropped his arm and flashed lightning at him out of her eyes. "I'll go home alone," she said with decision, "you don't understand the first principles of harmony!" and she flounced off, leaving him staring. And they do say—the friends of the pair—that the whilom engagement is now among the things that were.

LONDON NOT BEAUTIFUL.

The Exteriors Gloomy, but the Interiors Lovely and Cheery.

[London Cor. Boston Herald.]

London is not a beautiful metropolis, in the sense in which many of the continental cities are beautiful. The great business centers and thoroughfares are somber and dark, and even dismal. The buildings, whether of stone, brick or stucco, have a veneering of soot, and a cloud of smoke hangs over the city for long weeks and even months at a time. One must go into the suburbs of London—five miles out from these great business centers and thoroughfares, where the houses stand in their own grounds—before one gets away from these gloomy and, to the eye, outwardly inhospitable homes. Even in the fashionable and aristocratic Mayfair the houses are built in long, monotonous rows, and for the most part of black bricks, or of bricks that have grown black with the smoke and fogs of a hundred years.

London, on the outside, is not at first pleasing to the stranger, as Paris or Vienna is pleasing. One must know the associations and traditions of its many historic localities, and must also know of its treasures in every department of art and literature, to fall in love with this dear old, grimy, frowning London. But the interior of the London home is usually as lovely and cheery as the exterior is unlovely and gloomy. Go out five miles in almost any direction from Charing Cross, and you will come upon villas and mansions, standing in their own exquisitely kept grounds, and here in the surburbs you get the loveliest homes on earth. The outside is lovely, and the inside lovelier still. But in London proper—the London that the casual traveler sees and knows—is, for the most part, dismal and ugly. Walking through the most fashionable quarters of Belgravia, through miles and miles of streets of great, tall, old-fashioned black, brick mansions, one would have no notion of the beauty, and, of course, in cases, the splendor of those homes.

Fifteen years ago the aristocratic families of England were much more conservative in all things than they are at the present time. And in no one matter were they more so than in the appointments and furnishings of their homes. When I was first a guest in English houses, the inside was as heavy and formal as was the outside. Ten years ago the furniture was usually of very dark mahogany or of black oak. Some of course, was very old, and all of it was cumbrous and inartistic. Many of the old families still cling to this style of house furnishing, and lovingly treat every table and chair as an heirloom, and would hardly for their lives' sake remand these to the lumber-room. But even aristocratic England is not so conservative as it used to be. England does change. London does move. Science, art and cunning workmanship have all united to make the London home as beautiful on the inside as it is ugly on the outside. Household decoration has been carried about as far in London as wealth and taste could ever well demand or suggest. So far has it been carried that I opine a distinct reaction must soon set in. There will never be a return to ugliness and deformity, but, let us hope, to greater simplicity and fitness, which will also be a return to a Christian economy.

How the Chinese Eat.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

As every Chinaman is able to cook his own meals in first-class style when occasion requires, he stares amazed at the lamentable ignorance of the foreigner who does not happen to be a walking cookery-book. It is at meal-time that John Chinaman displays his extraordinary powers and capacities. It would be strange indeed if his place were vacant on that occasion. When a Chinaman has lost his appetite his case is pronounced desperate. The great mass of the people have only two meals a day, though laboring men while hard at work insist upon three square meals.

Considering the variety and quality of the food supplied, I must say they are incomparably better fed than the average farm laborer I have seen in the United Kingdom. The employer invariably finds his men in food, no matter whether he be mandarin, tradesman, artisan or farmer, and his men eat at one common table. Bowls and chopsticks are arranged on the bare board. In the center of the table are placed dishes containing pickled fish, boiled pork, some salt vegetables and perhaps a curd made of lentils. The smell of garlic and oil is enough to knock one down. The men sit on stools around the table, and if the weather is hot, divest themselves of every stitch of clothing save the tucked up pants.

When they are ready for the fray, in comes a servant-man, bearing a huge bucket of rice steaming hot, the contents of which he commences to shovel in the bowls on the table. Each man takes his chopsticks, digs into the central dishes and fishes out several lumps of meat into his bowl. Raising the bowl to his face, he pokes the rice and meat into his gaping mouth. The chopsticks are plied so rapidly and continuously, and mastication occupies so little part of the process, that the whole basinful of rice soon disappears as if by magic. Once, twice, three times, perhaps, is that bowl replenished and as quickly emptied as before. Having reached the limits of his capacity, he takes half a dozen whiffs from a brass bubble-bubble pipe, drinks a cup or two of tea and resumes his task, or makes the night hideous by unearthly snoring.

Bub Payeth Tribute to the Duck.

[Yonkers Gazette.]

Ducks is the bigges' gooses I knows of, cause tha kiks thare fete out the rong wa when tha tries to walk. Ducks noses is good things to stick out in frunt of 'em, cause thare hardern a brickbat an' don't make no diffunce wether its opin dores or rockin'-chairs tha bunks against, the feechures is pertected, only i don't think them kinder noses is good ter smell mushmellins with—goze to fur inter there frute fore ther returns comes in. Ducks fetes is flattern a pancake, and the doose know how far thare knuckles an' toes wood git way from ech other if they wusn't stuk tergether with slabs ov jew-jew payst. It's a bonnanzy for shoemakers that men's fete aint made that wa, but wen it comes ter close ducks has got the bulge on boys, cauze tha kin go in swimmin' all da, an' don't bafter bother 'bout shakin' duds. Ef ther Lawd knowd how popular hede bin with boys ef hede harmissed us that wa, guess ide never got likt for gittin' my close wet.

What Troubled Her.

[Philadelphia Call.]

They had had a little quarrel the night before and George was ashamed of himself.

"When I think, dear," he said, clasping her fondly, "now like a brute I acted, I wonder if you will ever forgive me?"

The girl made no response, but her frame shook with convulsive throbs.

"What is it, darling?" he went on. "Tears! Ah, look at me and tell me I am forgiven."

"Yes, George dear," she sobbed, "you are for-for-given, free-freely; but it is not our foo-foo-lish little quarrel that troubles me to-night."

"What is it, then, darling?" he asked, passionately.

"It is the toothache."

No Use for Screens.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A citizen of Woodward avenue was yesterday bossing the work of fitting screen doors to his house when a man with a very charitable expression of countenance turned in at the gate and inquired:

"Going to have screen doors?"

"Yes."

"To keep flies out?"

"Yes."

"Then stop work right where you are. You won't need 'em."

"Why not?"

"Because I live just back of you on the other street, and this morning I bought a cow. I'm going to keep her in the barn all summer, and you can bet your bottom dollar that every fly in the city of Detroit will pat in his full time on her back. I had one three years ago, and she drew flies in from seven miles around, and three different fly-screen men sued me for damages for killing their summer's business!"

A Civilized Chinaman.

[Denver Opinion.]

He was a Chinaman, and his name was Hong Kee. He was on a tear.

"Me bustee town wide open, alle samee Melican man!" he cried.

There was silence, and they allowed him the right of way of the streets.

"Balkeepee, sitemup dlinks. Allee samee Melican man."

It was done.

"Balkeepee, chargee up. Allee samee Melican man."

And he was bounced. The Chinese must go.

An Absent Minded Teacher.

[Texas Siftings.]

Herr Pfannen Schmidt is an absent minded German music teacher. One of his pupils asked him:

"At what o'clock do you want me to come to your house to morrow to take my lesson?"

"O, well, choost come ven you gets ready, put pe sure you vash on time, for I don't vant to be kept vaiting."

Texas Siftings: They say that Jumbo is patiently watching for the boy who tossed him an apple full of catarrh snuff.

AN HUMBLE CONFESSION.

Who is that little woman there,
With laughing eyes and dark-brown hair,
And physiognomy so fair?
My wife.

Who's not as meek as she appears,
And doesn't believe one-half she hears,
And toward me entertains no fears?
My consort.

Who wakes me up on every morning,
About the time the day is dawning,
My protestations calmly scorning?
My spouse.

Who runs this house both night and day,
And over all exerts her sway;
Who's boss o' this shanty, anyway?
My better half.

A NATION OF GLUTTONS.

Dr. Tanner Still of the Opinion that Americans Eat Too Much.

[New York Mail and Express.]

"This is a nation of gluttons."

The speaker was the famous Dr. Tanner. "If people would eat and drink less there would be no more use for the doctors. They could all shut up and go off on a prolonged picnic."

"Of what practical benefit do you consider your great fast has been?"

"It has been of benefit in various ways. It has turned the attention of the people, as well as the physicians, to the efficacy of fasting as a cure for diseases of all kinds; which I contend it is. In my own case, for instance, I formerly had heart disease so bad that competent physicians who examined me pronounced it incurable. Since my fast I have had no trace of it whatever. The fast was published and talked about all over the country, and set people to thinking. Now many, instead of taking nauseous medicine for sickness, simply go without food for four or five days and find themselves cured. I meet men frequently who say to me that, after reading of the results of my fast and what I said, they adopted that plan for the cure of sickness and now have no use for physicians. Is not the theory reasonable? Nature takes away a man's appetite when he is sick, evidently intending that he shall not eat, and thus give his digestive organs a chance to recuperate.

"But was your only object to show the advantage of fasting as a cure for disease?"

"Not at all. My main idea was to disprove the materialistic theory of the mind or brain upon the body. I held and hold that the body and brain are dual, and that the latter can act independently of the former. They said that the brain, in order to be active, must be fed upon food rich in phosphates; that when the supply stopped it would cease to act. The old school of physicians who believed this, claimed also that man could not exist more than twelve or fifteen days without food. Dr. William A. Hammond said, when I proposed to fast for thirty days, that 'the man will either go crazy or die at the end of fifteen days.' But I proved that he was wrong. My mind was as clear at the end as at the beginning of the fast, as was attested by all the physicians who watched me through it."

"You say that before your fast fifteen days was believed to be the limit to human existence without food?"

"It was, and was stated in Carpenter's and other physiologies. I do not know whether any new physiology has been issued since that time, but when one is it will probably contain a different statement. Of course, the old-school men had a ground for their belief in the cases of men who had died in mines and other places where they were cut off from a supply of food. None of them lived more than fifteen days."

His Rival's Marriage.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A reporter on a paper wrote the following account of his hated rival's marriage: "The bride was radiant in a beautiful lavender silk dress, with orange wreath and six-button No. 9 kid gloves, slightly burst in the thumbs. The groom was as straight as a black cloth suit constructed by the best tailor could make him, and as red in the face as was consistent with a pair of boots two sizes to small and a No. 13 collar encircling his manly 16½ inch neck. Fortunately, before the ceremony was over, the restraining button flew out and saved him from strangulation.

Something Worth Thinking About.

[New Haven News.]

Our curious and warped human nature which finds distinction even in death was shown up oddly yesterday morning in The New York Sun, which gives just three solid lines of fine agate type to the loss of seventy passengers by the wreck of a British steamer at the Fiji islands. Three brief words explain the brevity of the news. "All were coolies."

Enforcing a Rule.

[Through Mail.]

"Say, you dirty yalley-skinned Chinee, I left two flannel shirts an' a pair o' overalls here to be washed the other day, an' when I sent my boy around to get 'em an' tell yer I'd lost the check, yer said 'no checky, no washy' to 'im."

"No checkee, no washee. Diat allee litee, me no diltee, me no yallee-skin. Me Chinee man. Me lun washee house. No checkee, no washee."

"Then I'll smash your mug all over your face," and the irate patron of Tung Lung began to work his arms. A moment later, he was so mixed up with a Chinaman that you could hardly tell which was which. He got an awful thrashing, and when he came out of that laundry with one ear bitten off, one eye hanging down on his cheek, and the other closed for repairs, he mournfully said to a man who asked him what ailed him:

"The rule o' that wash-house air 'No checky, no washy,' an' I'm dad gummed if they don't enforce it."

The "Yaller" Dog.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

"You infernal hound!" exclaimed a man, storming at a negro, "why did you let that dog bite me?"

"Dog bite yer, gennerman?"

"Of course he did."

"Dat yaller dog, gennerman?"

"Yes."

"Wall, doan pay no 'tention ter him, gennerman, 'case dat dog ain't got good sense nohow."

"But he bit me, I tell you."

"De yaller dog bite yer! Doan doubt it, case dat's jes' like de fool," and as the white man moved on, the colored gentleman added: "Thinks I doesn't know him, but I does. He's de man whut growled 'case de black folks kep' him erwake wid der singin' an' prayin'. 'Cose de dog woul' bite him."

Uncle Ezek's Wisdom.

[The Century.]

There is much joy in a laugh, but there is no luxury to the soul equal to a tear free from sadness.

Men talk a great deal about exercising their judgments, when it is their prejudices they exercise the most.

Solitude would be a good place for a man to go to, if he could leave himself behind, and take only his virtues along with him.

Don't be afraid to strike for your rights. The world will give you only what you reach for, and it will keep shoving that a little further off all the time.

An Untrustworthy Man.

[Carl Pretzel's Weekly.]

"George," said a Michigan avenue belle to her lover a few evenings previous to their marriage: "Can you tell me the difference between two pounds of beefsteak, and five pounds of coffee?"

"No," answered the guileless George, "What is it, Nellie?"

"Well, if you cannot tell the difference, I am afraid that you will be an untrustworthy man to send after beefsteak."

If thou wouldst something noble do,
Some line immortal trace,
Then gather all thy greatest strength
Into the smallest space.
—[From the Greek.

The Cost of a Crazy Quilt.

[Exchange.]

A certain girl has pieced a "crazy quilt" containing 9,000 bits of ribbon. It must have taken at least three minutes' sewing to the piece. That would make 27,000 minutes—an hour a day for a year and nearly three months. In that time this foolish girl might have learned a modern language, become an accomplished cook and housekeeper, studied no end of history and sciences, or have done benevolent and educational work among the ignorant and poor that would have lasted to the eternities.

To Remove Freckles.

[Western Plowman.]

Take a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a quarter of a dram of powdered borax, and half a dram of fine sugar. Mix together and let them stand a week in a glass bottle; then rub a little on the hands and face at night.

Summer Dresses.

Cool and pretty summer dresses are made out of coarse, cream-colored satin bunting. When mingled with cream lace and crimson satin ribbon the effect is exceedingly good.

Helen Wilmans: Men who claim a personal ownership in their wives do so because they perceive no substantial personality in them; nothing that says "I am an individual too, and must be respected as such."

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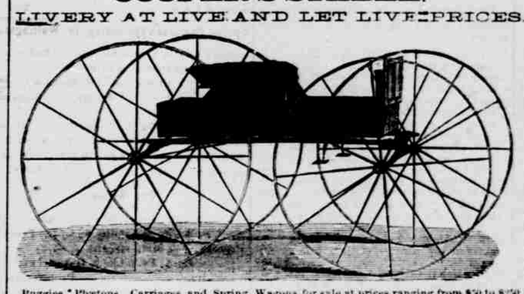

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