Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Idaho is moving energetically for a state government. She'll get it a little later.

It is estimated that the centennial parade in New York was seventeen miles long.

We take it all back. Ex-Gov. Tom Moonlight has declined the city treasuryship of Leavenworth.

General Alger, of Michigan, it is already announced, will be a candidate for the presidency in 1892.

The Butte Inter Mountain says the record of the Democratic party of Montana during the past twenty-five years smells like limburger cheese. Doubtless correct, only more so.

The Leavenworth Sun says the city will resist the mandamus proceedings of Register of Elections Roberts, begun in the supreme court to secure possession of the registration books. That's business.

Six hundred and three houses were built in Wichita last year according to the assessor's returns. Wichita is all right—that is, if she would let "Topeky" alone.—State Journal.

And Topeka would be all right if she would let Wichita alone.

The case of yellow fever reported at Sanford, Fla., and which caused such widespread apprehension of an unusually early prevalence of the disease as an epidemic, is convalescent and quarantine restrictions have been removed. It was a sporadic case and no fears are now felt of an epidemic.

The two cities at the Kawsmouth, Kansas City Nos. 1 and 2, celebrated the Washington centennial Tuesday by burying their little hatchets and forming a sort of mutual admiration society. At present they are as docile and amiable toward each other as two sucking doves, or words to that effect.

The New York Evening Post says that Robert P. Porter, who will superintend the taking of the census in 1890, is a "renegade Englishman." Exactly what it means by this, is, that Mr. Porter, born in a manufacturing district of England, had an illustration of the beauties of English free trade in the ruin of his father's business, and coming to this country warmly and ably espoused the cause of protection. This is an unpardonable sin in the eyes of the New York Evening Post, which most admires and American free trader and cannot comprehend an English protectionist.

The Topeka Capital announces that "the centennials are over." Would the Capital ignore the greatest event of all the series embraced in the sixteen years beginning with '76? The greatest because but for it, the first and now the last to be commemorated, the others could not have been. Although the fourth centennial celebration of the great event, the discovery of the continent, its commemoration to take place three years hence will lose none of the force and distinguishing characteristics by being the last of the series. Without a Columbus there could have been no Washington; an historical fact Americans cannot ignore if they were so inclined. The EAGLE predicts the culmination of the centennial period in the United States, to occur in 1892, will be the grandest and most elaborate of all.

"The attacks on John Sherman which are being made by certain Ohio Republicans are inexcusable and foolish," says the Globe-Democrat. The Buckeye state has produced many able, public spirited and patriotic sons, but it never produced one who excelled Sherman in any of these qualities or in a combination of them. The successive reverses which Sherman has met with in presidential nominating conventions were due to the lukewarmness or treachery of citizens of his own state to whose support he was entitled, and which support was pledged to him. Now that Sherman is no longer a presidential possibility his enemies should cease abusing him, especially as the abuse cannot hurt him. There is a point in this that Mr. Quay, chairman of the Republican national committee, would do well to consider, if the report of his remarks concerning the distinguished Ohio commoner be correct. Mr. Quay is a mighty good man, and true, but that is likewise the popular estimate of Mr. Sherman.

The scheme by which it is proposed to effect settlement by whites of the unoccupied lands of the Chickasaw nation in the territory is indeed novel and very ingenious. If it could be carried into effect before the arrival of the commissioners appointed to negotiate for the relinquishment of their claims upon such lands in favor of the government, there would be nothing for the commissioners to do, there being no surplus lands left to relinquish. The negotiations being voluntary as far as the Indians are concerned it is not likely that they may decline any and all offers the government may make for their lands, in the hope that the proposed plan of inducing white people to settle on them and become identified with the nation, preserving their tribal existence and control of all the lands they now possess. Whatever may be the final outcome of the scheme touching titles to the lands conveyed to white settlers under it, or the future policy of the government thereto, the desired end, that of giving the whites a chance to acquire homesteads, will be accomplished.

FIRST ANNUAL CORNELL BANQUET.

The first annual banquet of the Southwestern Cornell association will be held at the Midland hotel, Kansas City, Wednesday evening, May 8, 1889. In view of the fact that fully two hundred Cornell men reside in Kansas and adjacent states, it is expected that this occasion will be largely attended. Governor Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, who is a graduate and an alumnus trustee of Cornell university, will be present if his official duties at that time will permit and respond to the toast, "Our Alma Mater."

All former Cornellians, whether graduates or not, are cordially invited to attend, and those who expect to be present are requested to immediately notify E. A. Wagener, secretary of the Southwestern Cornell association, at Topeka.

"REVOLUTION IN KANSAS."

Such is the caption of an article which appears in a recent issue of the Wichita EAGLE, and the following is the article in full: * * * * When, therefore, the Wichita EAGLE advocates such a policy it becomes the champion of lawlessness and of all the heresies which would overturn government and social order.—Leavenworth Times.

The Times don't seem to like the EAGLE'S off-handed and straight forward denunciation of some of the blundering work of the last legislature. Neither will the members of that body. But that fact makes no sort of difference to us. The very first duty of the press is to keep the people informed, especially as to public affairs; and, secondly, to denounce in the plainest terms, in the name of the people, everything of a public character which is not right. The public official, first and foremost, as a servant of the people, when either from incapacity, ignorance or design, goes wrong should be forthwith called to the bar of honest public judgment to answer. The EAGLE don't believe with the Times that when an outrage has been committed by a legislative body, that either the press or people should wait and in respectful terms ask a repeal or a correction. Upon the other hand, legislators are elected in the sole capactity of representatives and for the sole purpose of crystalizing into enactments the unmistakable and well defined sentiments of their constituents. They have no business to go beyond this sentiment. When they do ninety-nine times in a hundred there are personal ends or corrupt forces being served, and the members who are responsible should not be petitioned to undo the wrong, should not even be permitted an explanation, but should be summarily denounced and bounced. The Times' talk about the sacred regard for suffrage and constitutionality is as far away as the cry of the mountain whangdoodle for its young. Enactments both rotten and oppressive, by the score, may be passed by every legislature and all be constitutional. Under the constitution supervisors of elections, supervisors of officers, commissioners of police and commissioners of a dozen other things, all big salaried officers, could be saddled upon every ward of every city in the state, but the fact that the supreme court might rightly hold such laws constitutional would be no reason why the people shouldn't rise up and hang the authors of such laws, or at least get themselves ready through the press to "bust" such representatives at the next election.

The Times bewails the "lurid" revolution which the EAGLE advocates. The EAGLE is not for "lurid" revolution but for a "peaceful" yet none the less emphatic revolution. As for the other objections of the Times the EAGLE will leave it to either of the supreme judges of the state or to ex-Chief Justice Kingman to say whether in all the legislative history of Kansas so many outrages and blunders and discreditable things generally were ever done or committed as during the last two sessions. The Times and everybody else may tamely submit and quietly wait and hope, but the EAGLE will not, and its a waste of breath for the Times or for anybody else to criticise the EAGLE in that particular. The last two or three legislatures have simply kept every important material interest in Kansas in a sweat and uncertainty, so long as those bodies remained in session. We believe that we are able to show wherein Kansas would have had one hundred millions more taxable returns today, had the last legislatures never convened, or convening, had never passed a bill outside of the regular appropriations. It is a fact, a notorious fact, a fact commonly talked of and admitted, that the last legislatures had not only strong boodle elements in them but that their multitudinous clerical forces, combined with their officers and the loby practically run the entire legislative machine.

No, no, Mr. Times, we are no anarchist; but the truth is, Kansas has grown too much one-sided and revolution is demanded for the well being of the state. Because the EAGLE has been in the habit of persisting in talking plain and in refusing to swallow all that these legislatures have been enacting, in the name of Republicanism, the threat is, and the effort has been made, to establish a so-called Republican paper in opposition to it. All right; it's their privilege, and the opportunity seems ripe, and the EAGLE may go to the wall, but it will make more trouble dying that it ever did in its living.

"THE JOINTS MUST GO(?)"

The popular and humorous expression, "The joints must go," has again broke out in Wichita. Everybody concedes the point except the joint keepers and about five-sixths of the population of Wichita. When these slight obstacles are overcome we shall look for great results.—Kanass City Times.

If the Times could only appreciate, even in a modified way, how such thoughtless squibs as the above annoy and humiliate a good people it surely would forego the insignificant pleasure that it possibly draws from them. It is unfair, extremely unfair, to say that one-fifth of our people, exclusive of the joint people, are demanding that the joints must go when everybody concedes, even the joint keepers themselves, that the joints are not only all gone, but have been gone all along. Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the effete east generally may refuse to maintain the forward step once taken by them in the march to a higher and better civilization, and it may stand proved even that the capital of our own beloved and progressive state is "louzy with joints," yet Wichita, the typical, the representative of the all that's in the advance lead of the van will be found worthy her reputation.

The great trouble with this kind of thoughtless talk upon the part of the Times is to mislead the unsuspecting and credulous. There's our red-headed friend, George Martin, editor of the Gazette of Kansas City No. 1, and a deacon of the Presbyterian church in good standing, who through just such innocent-like squibs is ever mislead and kept in the dark. But now we find in his issue of yesterday an editorial on Wichita, winding up with the following declaration based wholly upon a misconception as shown upon its face. Addressing himself to the editor of the EAGLE on the subject of political revolution in Kansas, he says:

"You will have to come to it. One of the greatest bores in the world is a bellyacher. Stop, right now, and fall in. Help to clean out the joints, and see what a nice town you will have. This is all that is lacking to make her a "Peerless Princess." indeed.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Mr. John J. McBride, of Buffalo. N. Y., a short time since wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone, enclosing a list of signatures to the memorial expressing sympathy for home rule in Ireland, among which were the names of President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Speaker Carlisle, Vice President Morton and a large majority of both houses of congress. Mr. Gladstone's reply is eminently characteristic of the man. His high tribute to Washington, the closing paragraph of the letter, will be of special interest to our readers.

Finally, I rejoice to be put in possession of such declaration at a moment when your great country is about to celebrate, on the 30th, inst., the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, the first president of the American commonwealth. I have been requested from Chicago and elsewhere to intimate an assurance of my participation in your national joy. It is a real and grateful participation. For the statesmen of the American revolution have taken their plance once for all among the greatest political instructors of the world. George Washington was their acknowledged and illustrious head, and to them I have long felt that I owed no trival part of my own public education. Long, without limit of length, may that union flourish under the blessing and favor of God, with the foundation of which their names are inseperately associated.

I have the honor to remain, my dear sir, your most obedient and faithful

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE SACRIFICE OF EDUCATION.

The Popular Science Monthly of a recent issue, contains an article which, together with the comments of the editor of the Monthly upon it, should be read by every one interested in the cause of education, more particularly our public school educators.

In more than one way it is a remarkable document. It is entitled: "The Sacrifice of Education." It is a protest reprinted from the Nineteenth Century against the dangerous mental pressure and misdirection of energies and aims which are found in nearly all parts of the English educational system. It is signed by 400 persons, among whom are over 100 professors and teachers, about seventy members of parliament and by members of the nobility, clergy and others.

The editor of the Popular Science monthly says that "no more timely or important document has been given to the world of late years." The evil protested against probably is more strongly manifested in England than in the United States, but we are by no means free from it, and it is the duty of all educators to avoid it, so far as it may lie in their power to do so.

This evil is the tendency in colleges and universities to mould the education of every pupil and student in accordance with a certain model and to direct their energies toward the securing of prizes. This is done by an excessive use of examinations. The universities add to the mischief by offering large pecuniary prizes as rewards of proficiency tested by examinations.

To use the language of the editor of the Monthly: "The government helps on the evil cause by making access to the public service a simple question of "marks." Teachers obtain their positions and schools their grants in the same way, while the unfortunate pupils are having their studies continually interrupted in order that some one may grub at the roots of their growing knowledge for the purpose of sping out how weak a thing it is, and, in doing so, mahing it still weaker."

This system is radically wrong. It impairs the physical and sometimes the moral health of pupils. In the stress and pressure of preparation for an examination they do not have to reflect upon and digest what they learn from books. their minds are trained to follow a narrow path, trod by thousands who have preceeded them. The college course is a race along this path. This is of necessity injurious. It cannot develop the power of original thinking. It is a mere cramming of the mind of the pupil with the thoughts of others, without giving him time or awakening in him an inclination to inquire as to whether or not those thoughts are the product of sound reasoning.

AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

Major J. W. Powell, director of the geological survey, says that there are seventy-three stock languages in the United States, each of which has one or more dialects.

The ethnological bureau is under the direction of Major Powell, and he therefore has the means at hand to form an opinion on this subject, which is one of the most interesting presented for the study and investigation of American students. Although interesting, American philology is not wholly a satisfactory study, for a reason akin to that which makes engineering work in shifting sands disappointing.

The aboriginal languages af this country are, like all spoken languages, subject to change. But unlike languages which possess a more or less ancient literature, they possess few permanent monuments of their growth and development. One cannot tell how nearly the Sioux of today is like the Sioux of a hundred years ago, and much less the language of the Sioux of the seventeenth century.

Philologists have made sufficient progress in the study of the languages of the American Indians to divide them with some degree of accuracy into families. But they have not been able to draw any very satisfactory conclusions as to the origin of these various tongues. Prof. Whitney, of Yale college, does not think much in this direction is to be hoped for. The material with which one has to work is too unstable to admit of the erection of a firmly built theory. It is probable that the world will never discover through the study of American philology much about the origin either of the languages or of the aboriginal races of this country.

This is disappointing. But it would be as useless to mourn over it as it would be to mourn because the waves of this year have effaced the footprints of the men who wandered along the beach a year ago. It would be a satisfaction to know whence the American aborigines came or through what forms of evolution they reached their present condition. We probably can never solve this problem, but there is comfort in believing that the secret of human origin and destiny is not solved in its solution.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.

From Chambers' Journal

The most celebrated and perhaps the most efficacious method for procuring sleep that has been devised was originated by a Mr. Gardner, who, amongst other things, had remedies for many evils such as for allaying thirst where no liquid element could be procured, for improving the eyesight by various ingeniously contrived glasses and for appeasing hunger. His sleeplessness, however, resulting from a severe spine injury in being thrown from a chaise—had been almost intolerable for years, until he discovered a means, which never afterwards failed him, of commanding sleep at will. The discovery caused some stir at the time, and many eminent persons adopted it and gave testimonials as to it efficacy. Now, however, that it has dropped almost out of existence, it may be a boon to have its formula reproduced. The sufferer who has wooed sleep in vain is, according to Mr. Gardner, to be on his right side, with his head comfortably placed on the pillow, having his neck straight so that respiration may not be impeded. The lips are to be closed slightly and a rather full inspiration taken, breathing through the nostrils as much as possible. The full inspiration taken, the lungs are to be left to their own action. Attention must now be fixed upon the respiration. The person must imagine that he sees the breath passing from the nostrils in a continuous stream, and the instant he brings his mind to conceive this apart from all other ideas, consciousness leaves him—or at least, so says the receipe—and he falls asleep. If this method does not at once succeed it is to be persevered in, and, if properly carried out, is believed to be infallible. It is founded on the principle that monotony, or the influence on the mind of a single idea, induces slumber, and, as such, is but another form of different methods which are familiar to a great many.

Sir Thomas Brown found it a most effectual soporific to repeat some verses on which the well known "Evening Hymn" was founded. Rabelais tells us of some monks who, when wakeful, resolutely set themselves to prayer, and who, before they had concluded half a dozen leaves or paternosters fell asleep. Franklin took his air-bath; Sir John Sinclair counted, whilst Sir John Rennie, when engaged on public works, never went to sleep without previously having his hair combed at the back of his head with a fine tooth-comb and rubbed gently with the palm of the hand. Combing the hair, brushing the forehead with a soft shaving brush, or fanning, all are good as sleep-inducers, and might well be tried on sleepless children, although perhaps the Spanish practice of getting babies to sleep by rubbing the space between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ—that is, between the neck and waist—with the hand, as it is reputed never to have failed, would be a shorter road to the same goal.

NEW PROCESS FOR TREATING FLAX.

From the Kansas City News.

A number of beautiful specimens of flax treated by a recently discovered process have been on exhibition to a favored few in one of the rooms of the exchange building during the week. The samples are as white as snow with threads as fine as silk. Nothing of the kind has ever before been shown in the west and it is believed by many who have examined the specimens that the farmers of Missouri and Kansas will find in the new invention a source of revenue which will add incalculably to their wealth.

Prof. W. L. Woods. of Washington, D. C., brought the samples to the city and has succeeded with little exertion in arousing a deep interest among capitalists.

"What is the object of your visit?" was asked.

"Primarily to attend to private interests, but at the same time to show to the people what is undoubtedly the result of one of the greatest inventions of the age. I am prepared to show that all fibrous plants, flax, hemp and jute especially, may be treated by a mechanical process that actually strengthens the textile fiber. The product by ordinary processes may be woven into cloth, rivaling silk in texture. The most remarkable fact, connected with the process is that the raw material may be prepared for the manufacturer within thirty-six hours after it is taken from the field. The old processes of rotting and bleaching are thus entirely supplanted."

"How does this affect the farmer?"

"It affects the farmer to the extent that instead of expending his labor upon a crop that yields $15 to $25 per acre he may receive $200 to $300 per acre. This applies especially to farmers of the Missouri valley, where flax and hemp are almost indigenous to the soil. Dr. Roberts, a widely known chemist of Washington city, has devoted his life to an investigation of flax culture and manufacture, and the new process is his work. The process is bound to revolutionize the linen industry of the world and to establish it on a permanent basis in the United States. A company will be formed in Kansas City which will give the raising of flax a new interest throughout the west. Dr. Roberts will visit the city in person at an early day."

Professor Woods explained that the flax is prepared for the spinner by a decorticating or breaking machine and a chemical bath, the invention and discovery of Dr. Roberts.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

A well known woman journalist says she does not mind being called a newspaper man, but she detests being dubbed a newspaper woman.

Miss Mary A. Brigham, who has just been chosen president of Mt. Holyoke seminary and college, is said to be an ideal woman for the position.

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett is to edit the children's department of a syndicate of English and American papers. It is said her salary will be $7,500.

A department has been arranged under the name of the "Woman's Club," at Chautauqua for this summer. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller will have charge of it.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Michigan, is pleading for a seperate prison to be established for women. The petitions received by the legislature would fill a cart.

What is called "the very giddiest lamp" is reported to have been observed in the boudoir of a young English woman of unquestionable station. The supports are the "grotesquely elongated legs of a pinkstockinged ballet girl," the out spreading skirts forming the shade.

KANSAS KOLLARY.

A number of farmers around Ingalls will plant small patches of cotton this year as a trial, hoping to make cotton raising profitable.

The death of a pet bull snake, eight feet long, is lamented by a citizen of Salina, who has made a companion of the ugly reptile for two years.

Clay Center Democrat: Jim White, living three miles south of town, boasts of a set of triplet calves, all white heifers with red heads and a white face. They are a week old, doing well and as much alike as three black-eyed peas.

If nothing interferes Atchison and Doniphan counties will this year harvest more wheat than in any two years of their history put together.—Champion.

Medicine Lodge has a creamery in operation; is building a $20,000 school house; will have electric lights by July 15th; is constructing a system of waterworks; is building a cement and plaster of paris factory; has an open water ditch, furnishing 150-horse power; is building the largest and finest sorghum sugar plant in the world; is in the center of the salt belt. A prospect hole will be sunk this summer.—Index.

The centennial celebration festivities at Wellington rounded up with the finest pyrotechnic display ever seen in that city, says the Standard.

Movers in covered wagons, headed north, that now throng the public roads, in reply to the inquiry "Which way?" almost invariably "Okla-hom-a," with significant emphasis on the penult. They will find it in Sunny Southern Kansas.

The machinery for the Attica sugar works, or a considerale part of it, is on the ground.

There is room in this city for a few live real estate men.—Leavenworth Sun. Over-stocked with dead ones, eh?

Leavenworth is about to introduce a scheme that it is believed will effectually do away with the metropolitan police in suppression of the sale of liquor. The scheme is to have a sample of the liquors from every joint in the city analyzed and publish the analysis. It is claimed that this will be sufficient to break the oldest toper. Mebbe so, but—

The session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to be held in Leavenworth next month, will be the most noted meeting that has been held in the state since the organization of the jurisdiction of Kansas. The attendance will be signally large, and many visiting knights and grand lodge officers will be here from other states.—Sun.

A man that can ride over southwestern Kansas at the present time and see the magnificent prospects for a big crop without giving a wild, enthusiastic and prolonged whoop and hurrah for this glorious, heaven-favored country is a miserable ingrate, without poetry in his soul, common-sense in his head or sympathy in his heart.—Garden City Herald.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Mrs. Cleveland as a Companion.

New York Tribune.

Mrs. Cleveland is not forgotten by the children of Washington. Her three years' reign impressed itself upon them, and they still measure beauty, amiability and power by the ex-president's wife. The colored children are especially her admirers. Two of them, little, black, unkempt creatures were coming down Fourteenth street the other day and the younger accused the other of pride.

"Youse proud, you know you is."

The other humbly replied:

"If I had hair so long that I could sit on it and was as beautiful as Mrs. Cleveland I would speak to you.

Cause of His Mortification.

The editor of the Liberal Chronicle laments because the press made such a fuss over the rejection of Halstead and did not say a "durned word" when he offered his services as postmaster and was ignominiously rejected.

As Seen in Massachusetts.

Boston Herald.

The date appointed for the defeat of constitutional prohibition in Pennsylvania is June 18.

The Irish Beat the World.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Well, if the Irish ain't the greatest people on earth," said the biggest of the deputy wardens of the Raymond street jail to a fellow deputy after a prolonged session with a would-be visitor at the front door of the prison last evening.

"What's the matter now?"

"Old woman out there walked two miles to give her drunken husband raw oysters. She had them in a pitcher for him and begged and prayed me to let her give them to him. It nearly broke her heart when she found she could not persuade me to go against orders. She's so poor and miserable looking you would think there was not a spark of humanity in her, and she had a little might of a boy with her and they were both freezing cold. You'd imagine they'd be thinking about themselves and not about the man who got drunk and left them in the lurch."

DISTANT DOINGS.

IN FRANCE experiments are being made with cork car springs.

THE Royal Academy in London has definitely decided not to open its doors on Sundays.

A FRENCH soldier at Oran, Algeria, has just been condemned to death for striking a superior officer with a quid of tobacco.

A RUSSIAN joint stock company is building an immense boat theater to float up and down the Volga river. Performances are to be given at every large town.

A CURIOUS old custom is still in vogue in the old Yorkshire town of Ripon. At that place the curfew horn is blown every night at nine o'clock by a man in uniform.

SHEEP for one penny each seems ridiculous. Yet, owing to the drought of the last six months in Australia, 50,000 sheep were recently sold in Melbourne at that price.

THE King of Sweden, on his sixtieth birthday, offered a prize to be contested for by all the geometricians of the world. Poincarre, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, won it.

A NEW religious sect has been formed in the town of Zwickan, Germany, the members of which call themselves "Free Brethren in Christ." They reject infant baptism, and believe in an early reappearance of Christ on the earth.

THE electricians of the Paris exposition have, it is said, devised a method by which the waters from the hidden fountains will be illuminated by electric light, with the result of producing very elaborate and artistic effects in color.

CEYLON people are interested in a rivalry as to who shall find the highest palm tree. An English railroad builder named Cantrell made the first record at 110 feet, but Mr. Patron-Cray has just shown a palm 117 feet high, and takes the medal.

A BISMARCK museum is to be established on Unter den Linden, not far from the Hohenzollern museum. The Iron Chancellor will himself contribute some historical treasures, and an appeal will be made to the public for gifts of keepsakes and mementoes of him.

THE lance, which once played an important part in warfare, is likely to find general adoption in several European armies. It is picturesque, and could doubtless be made effective in the hands of cavalry, but it is scarcely probable that it will supersede the weapons which have been so long in use for hand to hand conflicts.

ACCORDING to a financial contemporary the Russian Government has accepted the proposition made by a company recently formed in St. Petersburg for the construction of a canal to connect the Black Sea with the Sea of Azof. The canal will be one hundred and eleven versts long and will afford a passage to steamers drawing not more than nineteen feet.

THE Chinese frequently place little metal idols within the shells of molluscs, removing them several years afterwards covered with a substance resembling pearl; they also lay strings of small pearls, separated by knots, inside the shells, and, on taking them out, after a lapse of some years, obtain large and costly pearls.

AN American girl who was presented at the Queen's drawing-room recently was so embarrassed that she made quite a faux pas. She wholly ignored the Queen until after she had saluted the Princess of Wales, when she suddenly turned around and astonished her Majesty by saying: "Oh, I beg your pardon, madam," grabbed her royal hand, kissed it, and then hurried along the line. The Queen, who is a terrible stickler about matters of etiquette, at first looked angry, then, catching a sight of the amused smile of the Princess of Wales, she burst into a pleasant laugh and sent the discomfited debutante away with a few kindly words.

GLEANED HERE AND THERE.

COCAINE is now about $6.75 and $7 an ounce. When it first came out it was $300 or $400 an ounce.

SOME vegetarians are dissatisfied with the name "vegetarian." They think that "fruit-eater" or "fruitarian" would be better.

AN ingenious Boston man has captured 100 crows and proposes to hatch with an incubator crow chicks for the Maine market, where their heads are worth ten cents apiece.

BY the workings of Maine's new tramp law it is better to be drunk than be caught begging. In the first case the penalty is fifteen days' hard labor, in the second it is sixty.

SAMUEL JONES, a colored farmer near Middletown, Del., runs a school-house exclusively for his own children. The eldest son teaches a dozen of his younger brothers and sisters.

A YOUNG woman of Washington has a new occupation in superintending weddings. She selects the bride's trousseau, clothes the mother-in-law and looks after things generally. For all of which she is well paid.

A FLOATING saw-mill is in use at Florence, Wis. The boat is 40x80 feet in size, and draws seventeen inches of water. The mill hands live aboard, and the boat is moved along the river to wherever there is a fine lot of timber near the banks.

IN the domestic arrangements at the White House Mrs. Harrison superintends the work of the laundresses, chambermaids and cooks; Mrs. McKee has charge of the waiters, the china and the glassware, and Mrs. Russell Harrison purchases the supplies of food and wine.

IN a small garden attached to one of the most frequented saloons in El Paso lies a stone image of heroic size, which some twenty years ago created an unbounded sensation, not only among the public generally, but also among scientists. It is the celebrated Cardiff Giant.

RESIDENTS in the west and northwest portions of Texas are calling the attention of the Legislature to the wholesale destruction of deer which is now in progress in those sections. The animals are killed simply for their hides, and the slaughter is said to be something unprecedented.

AT Rattlesnake Springs, W. T., there is an extensive ledge of marble, in which beautiful trees and plants of moss are as frequent and as clearly defined as in the moss agate, although the marble is not translucent. The body of the stone is mostly white, with patches of pink and blue between the bunches of moss.

THE constant increase of negroes in Mississippi, for they seem to be flocking to that State from all parts of the South, is causing much uneasiness down there. A newspaper of that State gives the negro majority in the population as 69,311 in 1870, 171,828 in 1880 and estimates that the census of 1890 will show 357,921 more colored than white persons within its borders.

A RECENT circular issued by the Treasury Department proposing to ship, free of charge, to persons desiring them, nickels and pennies in certain quantities, on receipt of the face value, has suggested some inquiries in regard to the cost of these coins to the United States, and how it is that they can afford to ship them at par value, paying express charges upon them. The result of these inquiries has been the discovery that the nickel costs at the mint less than three-quarters of a cent, while it is put in circulation at a value of five cents.

Beautiful Black Fabrics

—AT THE—

WHITE -:- HOUSE

—OF—

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We are now showing an excellent line of

Bordered India Veiling in Black.

These are the most exquisite summer weaves made.

Our Black Goods Department is now complete with Tamise Cloth, Maria Theresa, Royal Surah, White Cord, Serges and Henriettas, Priestly's Henriettas—the Best Black Goods in the world. Every yard is marked Priestly in gilt letters. Exquisite Parisian Novelties in Black.

Parisian Novelty Pattern Suit Sale.

200 Pattern Suits at a sacrifice. They are to be closed out, we have too many. The will be sold awful cheap. Every one is choice. No two patterns alike. 10 suits at $8.50 worth $13.50; 15 suits at $10.50, worth $15.00; 18 suits $11.78, worth $18 00.

India silk 27 inches wide, neat stylish patterns, purchased especially for children's costumes, Surah silks in plaids, stripes and plain. These are also used for children's costumes. We are selling these elegant goods for 48 cents; 48 cents; 48 cents.

Onl a few patterns left of our new Popoline, the newest and choicest fabric for summer wear; plain and fancy to match.

New Mohairs, Brillianteens and Challies

New stylish Dress Goods at 9 cents, 13 cents, 21 cents and 29 cents. Everyone wants them.

200 Sun Umbrellas at $1.73, worth $2 25; sand wont cut, sun wont fade, wind wont crack. Immense variety of handles, every style.

La Tosca Parasols.

Ladies' Fancy Parasols; Children's Parasols,

New Arrivals in Shawls.

Beautiful lines in Persian, Zephyr and Shetland Lovely things in Silk Shawls for evening wear.

We will close out a full line of Ladies' Cloths, Jackets—spring and summer styles—at 25 per cent below their value. We have too many, We offer you a great bargain.

50 pieces Dress Ginghams at 7½ cents a yard.

100 pieces Scotch Zephyr Ginghams at 15 cents.

40 pieces French Gingham Lace effects finest quality.

Table Linens! Table Linens! Table Linens!

This department is very complete. Bleached Damasks, Unbleached, Turkey Red. Napkins, Doylies, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths.

Towels of Every Description.

We are selling a Great Bath Towel two for 25 cents, worth 40 cents.

It Pays to Trade

—AT THE—

WHITE HOUSE

—OF—

INNES & ROSS.

HUMAN OSSIFICATION.

A Case That Is Causing Much Comment Among Medical Men.

There is a case of human ossification here in the person of Mrs. E. Palmer, of Clinton, Oneida County, writes a Glen's Falls (N. Y.) correspondent. Mrs. Palmer fell a victim to her peculiar disease about eight years ago. Some three months ago she was brought here by Rev. George Lisby for the purpose of giving him the benefit of "faith cure," under his own treatment. Locally the case is known as that of the petrified woman, and it is causing much comment among medical men. All her joints except one shoulder are perfectly rigid, and her whole body is as stiff as a stake. Her lower limbs have stiffened in a bent position, while her arms have become, but as though at ease, by her sides. Her jaws are securely locked, but as some of her teeth are gone she manages to take food and to carry on all necessary conversation. As if to aggravate her condition, she is totally blind, and yet she is of cheerful disposition, and especially enjoys having people talk to her. Faith cure in her case has been a total failure, although it has been practiced upon her in all the forms known to those who believe in it.

Mrs. Palmer is thirty-five years old. She was married some years ago and was then in good health, but after she became thus disabled her husband went to Connecticut and procured a divorce. Mrs. Palmer's mother left a small fortune. Her sisters waived their rights, thus enabling the afflicted woman to have every comfort possible to her condition. Medical men pronounce this as complete a case of ossification as ever came under their notice. Her mind does not appear to be at all affected. During the progress of her disease she has taken particular pleasure in composing verses, and her memory is so tenacious that she can mentally frame a poem and dictate it word for word afterward. This has been done so often that a collection of these verses has been printed, making quite an entertaining volume.

He Had Watched His Parent.

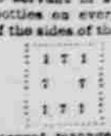
Bobby (whose father is a grocer)—Look, pa, what I got for my birthday—a regular little grocery store.

His father (indulgently)—Oh, yes; that's very nice.

Bobby—Ain't it, though! Little places for coffee and sugar, and spice, and—, I say, though, pa, there ain't no sand drawer.

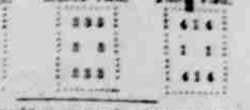
An Arithmetical Ingenuity.

Among the best of the many arithmetical ingenuities is that of the dishonest servant. His master had bought thirty-two bottles of wine which he caused to be placed in the cellar by the servant in such a way as to count nine bottles on every side, counting on the line of the sides of the bin, thus:



But the servant managed, despite this precaution, to steal twelve bottles, that is, four on three separate occasions, and yet, when the master counted he found nine bottles on each side, according to his original plan of detecting fraud. Now, how did the ingenious thief rearrange the bottles so as to stand the test?

He arranged them in the following way:



"THE working-man who kicks against the introduction of labor-saving machinery," says the Union Record of St. Louis, "is a fool. We may use it to our benefit; we can not successfully fight it."