ST. LANDRY CLARION.

OPELOUSAS, . . . La

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INDIAN WOMEN ARE SLAVES.

The Hard and Generally Thankless Lot of the Redskin's Squaw.

The women of all Indian tribes, doomed to a hopeless bondage of slavery, the fate of their sex in every savage race, have but few amusements. They accept their condition stoically, however, by the unerring law of heredity through ages of abuse and servile obedience. The lower the tribe in the scale of humanity the more degraded are the women. Among the Diggers of Oregon and Washington, with which savages I passed three or four years, the poor squaws are to be pitied. Living on roots and insects, which the women must furnish, their existence as a tribe may well be imagined to be a very precarious one.

If the camas, a bulb growing deep in the ground and very sweet, should fail, or the acorn and "black cricket" crop be not plentiful in any year, their winter is liable to be one of pinching poverty and starvation. I have often looked with profound pity upon troops of their old and young squaws under the hot summer sun, wandering day after day over the prairies, the mothers, with their little ones strapped to their backs, armed with a long iron, with which they sometimes dug the hard soil for the roots, which furnish a large portion of their support, haggard, broken down, but never complaining of their wearisome task.

Among many of the tribes, however, the women are allowed to have some amusement. The Dakotas frequently permitted their women to indulge in a game of ball, which, however, differed entirely from that played by the men. When the men had worn themselves out with their own games, but wanted to have a little more fun, they would notify every one that the squaws were going to have a game of ball of their own. Then when the game began the bucks would roll over on the ground and laugh at the curious antics of their squaws in their awkward playing.

Frequently, when the men had been very lucky in their trapping or had been successful in making good trades with the whites, they would open their hearts and donate piles of guady goods, such as calicoes, ribbons and strings of beads, besides many other bright colored things known only to the Indian trade and found only in the stores of the traders. These things, which were the prizes to be contended for, would be put on a stick, which itself rested on two crotched poles upright in the ground, and over which an old man kept guard. The old man was also the umpire of the game.

The women were then divided into two equal parties, and the ball—or rather two, for they play with two—fastened to the ends of a string eighteen or twenty inches long. Every squaw engaged in the same holds in each hand a small stick, on which she must try to catch the string to which is attached the two balls, and when she succeeds in doing this she throws them to and over the goal of the side of which she is playing. It is a remarkably comical sight to see the women roll over in the dust and dirt in their frantic efforts to catch the string on their sticks, while the men lie flat on the ground and roar with laughter at them.

Notwithstanding the women are kept so degraded there is as much affection among them for their husbands and children as I have ever witnessed among the Caucasian race. I will relate one instance here which came under my own observation, though I could present hundreds.

During the campaign of 1868-69 I was riding with a party of men and officers south of the Arkansas. We had been watching some of the cavalry unearth three or four dead warriors who had been killed by some scouts in a terrible fight some weeks before, and as we rode into a small ravine in the sand hills we came to a rude lodge, inside of which, on a rude platform or bier, fashioned of green poles, reposed a dead warrior in full war dress, his shield of buffalo hide, pipe ornamented with eagle feathers and his "medicine bag" lying on the ground beside him.

At his head on her knees, her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, was a squaw frozen to death. Which had first succumbed—whether the wounded chief, her husband, or the devoted wife—to the awful cold of that winter prairie will never be known, but it shows her love for the man who had perhaps beaten her a hundred times.—Cor. Kansas City Star.

Finding for the Plaintiff.

In support of the well established rule that a justice of the peace always finds for the plaintiff—that is, for the man that brings "grist to the mill"—may be cited a cause that was tried some years ago in Maryland. The action was against a railway company for killing the plaintiff's cow on the company's track. The testimony was all in favor of the company, tending overwhelmingly to show that the cow had "no business" on the track. After the hearing the magistrate promptly decided for the plaintiff. The company's attorney was greatly surprised and asked his honor upon what grounds he could arrive at such a decision.

He said in reply that the company was negligent in not putting up a signboard with "Look out for the locomotive" painted on it. "But the cow could not have read it," said the astonished attorney. "Very true," said the majesty of the law, "but it would have been much worse for the company if a person had been killed, and under all the circumstances the company is getting off easy. Judgment for plaintiff."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Progress of Astronomical Photography.

Professor Holden gives an interesting account of the photographic apparatus and the work done in astronomical photography at the Lick observatory. He states that the negatives taken there bear easily an enlargement of 570 diameters, and even double that amount. From an examination of the best pictures yet taken at the observatory Professor Holden finds that parallel walls on the moon's surface, whose tops are no more than 200 yards or so in width, and which are not more than 1,000 or 1,200 yards apart, are plainly visible. There is no doubt that enlarged photographs are capable of affording more information regarding the moon's surface than can be gained by years of diligent observation, and when the larger lenses now found necessary are brought into use, marvelous strides in this direction may be looked for.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Machinery of Man.

A man has with him a working pump called his heart, a working bellows called his lungs, a working vat called his stomach, a working condenser called his brain and a working evaporator called his skin, all of which must be at work whether he will or not. The heart is expending over his body day by day 122 foot tons of work. He will go on lifting so many millions of tons in so many years. If he meet with no accident, the time will come when his last stroke will be finished and he will die.—Chicago Herald.

The sugar bounty which goes into effect with the coming crop is likely to amount to $9,000,000, and Louisiana will probably get $8,000,000 of that amount.

Sugar can be landed on the public levee in New Orleans, remain there for forty-eight hours, be sampled, sold and resold and shipped away without one cent cost in the way of dockage, wharfage or yard rent.

C-o-u-l-d.

Spelling is an art which occasionally is a "lost art" even to the natural speller. The way in which it eludes the pens and vanishes from the brains of its pursuers, deserting the inveterate letter writer and the child in a spelling match at the time of greatest need, is really surprising.

We all know the sensation of uncertainty as to whether we have spelled a common word correctly, because it "looks queer" on paper, and any one who has had experience with the various letter games which are so popular with some people, knows how quickly one begins to feel that almost any combination of letters must spell something.

One of the quickest witted journalists of a certain city had proved himself quite a wonder in the way of anagram guessing one rainy day among a party of people housed in a country hotel.

At last one of the lookers on picked up five letters from the heap on the table and handed them to him, saying, "Of course it will not take you a minute to form a word from these."

To the amazement of those who were watching his feats of orthography the five letters absolutely defied his efforts to arrange them in such a way that they spelled anything; at last, when he had looked at them and worked over them so long that he had grown to feel as if there was something uncanny about them, they suddenly took their proper positions in the following order—c-o-u-l-d.

Just as the lookers on were about to congratulate him, however, he swept them together in a heap again, saying as he did so:

"It's a pity I'm not Scotch, for then I might have said that was the proper way to spell something, perhaps!" and he looked greatly surprised at the shout of laughter which followed his announcement.—Youth's Companion.

Sheridan's Courteous Care.

To show the care and interest that Gen. Sheridan took in the welfare of his command and his attention to the little details which few general officers would take the trouble to bother themselves with, Mr. Evans made a note of the following: "I was riding along about the middle of the column one day, after we had started from Camp Supply, on the way to Fort Cobb, when a soldier, as I supposed, of the regulars came up alongside of me and entered into a conversation. I was a mere boy, and that fact, perhaps, enlisted his sympathies. We chatted for quite a long time, and finally, noticing the manner in which my saddle blanket was folded, he suggested that it would injure my horse—that he would soon have a sore back that might be difficult to cure under the circumstances we were compelled to meet. I continued to ride with it folded that way, saying, rather indifferently, that I knew there was a proper way to fold it.

"He then said that if I would dismount he would show me that 'proper way.' Accordingly at the kind suggestion, I dismounted, he getting off his horse at the same time, and I stood by and watched him unsaddle my animal, take the blanket and fold it in the regulation manner, and then place the saddle back on the horse. Then we mounted and I rode on, arriving at headquarters in a short time. There I discovered, to my amazement, that my whilom groom of an hour before was the lieutenant general of the army, the famous Gen. Sheridan. I had never seen him before we met in that cordial way, and I guess my astonishment was plainly visible on my youthful features as I gazed with wonder and admiration upon him, when I heard the officers call him Gen. Sheridan and saw them salute him with the utmost respect. —Kansas City Star.

The Finest Part of Marble Canyon.

This part of Marble canyon, from Point Retreat for thirty-five miles down to the Little Colorado, is by far the most beautiful and interesting canyon we have yet passed through. At Point Retreat the marble walls stand perpendicularly 300 feet from the water's edge, while the sandstone above benches back in slopes and cliffs to 2,500 feet high. Just below this the canyon is narrowest, being but a little over 300 feet from wall to wall.

As we go on the marble rapidly rises till it stands in perpendicular cliffs 700 to 800 feet high, colored with all the tints of the rainbow, but mostly red. In many places toward the top it is honeycombed with caves, arches and grottoes, with here and there a natural bridge left from one crag to another over some sidewash, making a grotesque and wonderful picture as our little boats glide along this quiet portion of the river so many hundred feet below.

At the foot of these cliffs in many places are fountains of pure sparkling water gushing from the rock—in one place, Vassey's Paradise, several hundred feet up the wall—and dropping among shrubbery, ferns and flowers, some of which, even at this time of year, are found in bloom.—R. B. Stanton in Scribner's.

Wandering Jews.

From the time of Abraham to the present, the migratory instinct has been strong among Jews. Mesopotamia, Canaan, Egypt, Canaan once more, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, Canaan a third time, and then the whole world, is the route of migration, the itinerary, as it were, of the Hebrew race. The Jews are indeed the "tribe of the wandering foot." The existence of Jews in out of the way corners of the earth —the Felashas and Beni-Israel and the Cochin Jews—is only accounted for by their wandering instincts. No doubt that instinct has been strengthened by persecution, but now when peace prevails the Jew still retains his fondness for traveling.—New York Ledger.

Curious Name Combination.

There is a family in Charleston in which are four boys; the first named was Leon C. Carter, the second was given the name of Elno C., no thought be given to the name previously given: later the coincidence was noted that the name of the first son contained exactly the letters of the second, and that, also by accident, the termination of the middle name was "ton." Two additional sons were born, and here are the names of the four: Leon C. Carter, Elno C. Carter, Noel C. Carter, Enol C. Carter, the middle name in each instance terminating in "ton." We doubt if any other family can match this combination.—Lawrence American.

Curious Facts.

In bats the heart is aided by rhythmic contraction of veins in the wings.

The Australian dog and the Egyptian shepherd dog never bark.

The microscope shows human hair to be like a coarse, round rasp, with irregular, ragged teeth.—St. Louis Republic.

He Was Enrolled.

City Editor (to reportorial aspirant)—Are you a shorthand man?

Aspirant—No, but I have a long cheek. (And he was added to the staff forthwith.) —Puck.

City Provincialism.

A cultivated traveler's experience and wisdom are concentrated in the following points from Rev. A. D. Mayo's talk at the Christian union:

The best cure for local and personal conceit is the friendly mingling with people from all portions of your own country. A week's acquaintance with a family from California and Canada, or Louisiana, may change your entire estimate of society and affairs in that portion of the country. The most stolid provincialism is found in the exclusive circles of city life.—Boston Transcript.

About 85 per cent of the sugar of Louisiana goes through the New Orleans market. The rest finds its way principally into Texas.

ON TRIAL.

JOHN A. MORRIS VS. SECRETARY OF STATE MASON.

HEARING OF THE FAMOUS LOTTERY MANDAMUS BEGUN — ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT MINUTES OF THE LEGISTURE IN EVIDENCE — FULL REPORT OF THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THIS CASE IN WHICH EVERY CITIZEN IS INTERESTED.

BATON ROUGE, JAN. 9.—The case of John A. Morris vs. Secretary Mason being called before Judge Buckner this morning, the attorney general moved for a supœna duces tecum for the managers of the Daily Advocate, to bring up the original manuscript of the journals of the House and Senate. The motion is as follows:

"On motion of W. H. Rogers, attorney general of Louisiana, and H. N. Sherburne, district attorney of the seventeenth judicial district, and on suggestion to the court that T. Gordon Reddy and Mr. Puckette, managers of the newspaper published in Baton Rouge, to-wit: The Daily Advocate, have in their possession and under their control the original manuscript of the journal or minutes of the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Louisiana for the regular session of Third General Assembly of Louisiana, begun and held in the city of Baton Rouge May 12, 1890, furnished to the said parties as the official journal of the said State by the clerk of said House of Representatives and the secretary of the Senate of said State, together with written memoranda or instructions from said clerk and secretary relative to conditions, alterations and changes in said minutes. That all of said manuscripts, documents, memoranda and written instructions are material as evidence in behalf of defendant, and that it is expected by defendant to prove by said documents, manuscripts, memoranda and written instructions that

CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS

have been without authority made in said House and Senate journals during the session of said General Assembly and after said adjournment and as late as July 20, 1890, and particularly in the proceedings and minutes of the journals of the House of Representatives and Senate of said State on July 1, 1890, and on days subsequent thereto.

"That in the journal of the House of Representatives on said July 1, 1890, that the entry duly and properly made, to wit: 'That House bill No. 214 was read by title' was changed and altered without authority after said date by striking out the words 'by title' and inserting other words and figures and spreading at length House bill No 214 and other matter not of record in or on said journal; and particularly on the journal of the Senate of said State on July 1, 1890, the words following were at a date subsequent to the said journal, 'as follows,' and said bill spread upon said journal of the Senate, which was an alteration and change unauthorized and illegal, together with other alterations and changes likewise unauthorized."

The following order was issued by Judge Buckner, which was countersigned by Mr. J. F. Young, clerk of the court:

"It is ordered that T. Gordon Reddy and Mr. Puckette, managers of the Daily Advocate of Baton Rouge, La., do produce in open court without delay and instanter said above described documents, manuscripts, memoranda and written instructions."

Both parties announced themselves ready for trial.

Attorney General Rogers, District Attorney Sherburne and Messrs. Caffrey and Luce, counsel for Mr. Mason, submitted the following:

"Now comes the defendant secretary of State through H. N. Sherburne, district attorney seventeenth judicial district, and Walter H. Rogers attorney general of the State of Louisiana, and for return and answer to the alternative writ of mandamus say:

"That the said petition sets fourth and discloses

NO LEGAL CAUSE OF ACTION,

that he denies there is any power or authority in this honorable court or in any other to mandamus him in relation to matters and things declared as in the petition of relator. Respondent avers that all his duties in reference to the matters and things in said petition averred involve the exercises by respondent, as aforesaid, of power of judgement finding and discretion vested in respondent under his oath of office and that said powers cannot be compelled by the writ of mandamus. Respondent denies that any valid amendment to the constitution of the State was adopted by submission by the general assembly at its last session thereof as alleged in relator's petition.

"1. Because no such proposed amendment to the constitution as is alleged in relator's petition, was read on three separate days in full in the respectives houses of the general assembly, nor in either of them, as provided by the constitution of this State. That by the constitution such reading is essential to the submission of an amendment.

"2. Respondent denies that such amendment to the constitution for submission to the electors of this State was entered in the journals of the respective houses or either of them, in compliance with the constitution, and not only denying but respondent avers that no such entry was made in conformity to the constitution of this State, and therefore respondent cannot be compelled to make the promulgation for which

RELATOR PRAYS.

"3. That by article 28 of the constitution of 1879 of this State, it is provided that each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings. Your respondent avers that said journal is the minutes of proceedings of each day of legislative session and is enjoined when practicable, to be printed each day and placed in the hands of the members of each house on the day following. Your respondent avers that such printing was practicable, and was actually done, and that said minutes after being so printed, placed in the hands of the members, and after approval of said houses, were duly promulgated and published as such official journal of both houses, at the seat of government, in the city of Baton Rouge. That said minutes printed and published as aforesaid constituted and were the official journals of the respective houses and not subject to change or alteration whatever. And your respondent avers that the truth of the non reading in the respective houses and nonentry in full as the journals thereof of the proposed constitutional amendment as claimed in relator's petition, appear and are ascertained from said original journal as aforesaid.

"4. Your respondent avers that alteration and changes have been made in the journals of the respective houses, without authority, both before and after the adjournment of the general assembly in July 1890; that said changes are in acts of commission by inserting, adding to and changing material parts and words, and by omission in

FAILING TO PUBLISH

and incorporate proceedings of certain days, and more particulary in this, to-wit: In the journal of the House of Representatives by inserting and spreading at length said house bill no. 214 on July, 1, 1890, when in fact said bill was read only by title. By omiting from said original journals and also in Senate journal on said first day of July, 1890, as duly printed and published on July, 2, 1890, unauthorized changes and alterations were made, as will fully appear from said original journal made part hereof.

"5. Respondent avers that he is specially charged under the duties of his oath of office to examine and determine, and that not acting through caprice, malice or design, or through fear or favor, he has determin d that the said proposed amendment, known as house bill no. 214, cannot be promulgated by him, and that his decision cannot be overruled by or through said writ of mandamus. That the supreme court of this State has decided in all matters of enactments of laws said laws must be passed in the manner directed by the constitution; that the "mode constitutes the measure of power, and is to be pursued."

"6. And respondent further denies that any constitutional amendment as such was proposed for adoption and adopted for submission to the electors as alleged in relator's petition, for this: that the

LEGISLATIVE ACTS

to which relator refers, being House bill No. 214, and the amendments thereto, never acquired the force and effect of law because same was vetoed by the executive and the said bill failed to pass over the veto as required by the constitution and its laws of the State in order to make it operative. That said House bill No. 214 is a measure of pure and simple ordinary legislation and a proper subject of executive veto. That it was introduced as a bill, entitled a bill, acted upon as a bill, in both houses enrolled as a bill, sent to the executive as a bill for his approval, and after veto was taken up and considered and passed over said veto in one house and failed in the other house, to-wit, in the senate. That even if a proposed amendment, as alleged by the relator, it was subject to executive veto.

"7 Respondent further charges that even if the introduction of said House bill No. 214 as a House bill, its passage as a bill, its sending by the house to the executive as a bill for approval, and the attempt to pass it over his veto as a bill did not make it the subject matter of a veto, that said bill, as passed, was the proper subject matter of a veto, even if no power existed in the executive to veto a

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT,

which is denied because said bill contained provisions, confessedly matters of legislation subject to veto and which legislative provisions being incorporated in and interwoven with the bill as a whole, made the bill as a whole the subject matter of executive veto, and the failure to pass the same over the veto has rendered the whole inoperative and without effect.

"Respondent further charges that should the foregoing matters and things set up by him as aforesaid, be found not good in law and fact, which is denied, respondent specially denies that said bill alleged as in relator's petition being House bill No. 214, constitutes an amendment validly submitted to the electors of the State and which it is relator's duty to promulgate for the following reasons, to-wit: Because defendant denies that the matters and things contained in said bill could legally or validly constitute the subject matter of an amendment to the constitution, as in form, manner or substance proposed.

"That the legislature of this State was without power or capacity and is prohibited by the constitution from submitting to the electors of the State as a constitutional amendment the matters and things contained in the alleged House bill No. 214, declared on in relator's petition. Because even if the matters and things contained in said House bill No. 214 as alleged in

RELATOR'S PETITION

could validly be the subject matter of a constitutional amendment, said matters and things embraced in said House bill 214, even if an amendment, which is denied, constitutes more than one amendment and the said house House bill No. 214 submits the same if the same was validly submitted, which is denied, as one amendment in violation of the provisions of article 256 of the constitution, and that the form of said submission is deceptive and illegal.

That the provisions of said House bill No 214 embraced the subject matter of many amendments which has been grouped into one in violation of the terms of the constitution, the result of which, if not the object and purpose, being to frustrate the free choice of the electors depriving them of the untrameled right of selections secured to them by the constitution of the State. That the very terms of the submission provide that the electors shall vote for or against many distinct objects or subject matter of legislation. Without giving to the electors the right of selection provided for in the constitution. That by its terms and provisions it submits to the electors not the question of ratifying or rejecting the amendment, but the question of voting for or against distinct objects of public importance and public concern, in violation of the letter and

SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"Respondent reiterating and charging again all the foregoing alleged herein in answer and return he asserts his actions to be in accordance with the law as the same is known and understood by him, and are understood by him, and are within the legitimate and constitutional scope of his duty and power. And he asks to be hence dismissed with judgment in his favor with all costs and for general relief."

The plaintiff then offered a certified copy of the lottery amendment to prove *rem ipsam*.

(To be continued.)

A Better Charm.

A boy was knocking the horse chestnuts off a tree on Cass avenue when a pedestrian observed:

"I suppose you think they will act as a charm to ward off rheumatism, but they won't."

"I didn't suppose they would," replied the lad.

"Then what do you want of them?"

"To act as a charm to ward off lickings. I know a boy who carried four of them in his pockets and didn't get licked in four straight weeks!"—Detroit Free Press.

Beef Eaten in the Metropolis.

The figures of the western dressed meat trades in New York are startling. One hundred thousand tons or 200,000 000 pounds of beef, or 300,000 carcasses of beef; 320,000 calves, or 40,000,000 pounds of veal; 5,000,000 pounds of mutton from 90,000 sheep, and 100,000 hogs, making 14,000,000 pounds of pork, are about what the metropolitan district used in one year. This estimate does not include the vast amount sent from New York as a distributing point, but the home consumption alone.—New York News.

Superstitious Armenians.

The Armenians have all kinds of superstitious theories about diseases of children. If the baby has malaria he must be bathed in water that has dripped from a mill wheel, and if a child under 9 years of age dies the parents engage a priest to pray for eight days for him. If a man is dying a cat must not be allowed to run over the roof of the room in which he is lying, and if a cat succeeds in leaping over him it is a sign that his soul will be excommunicated. —Frank G. Carpenter in National Tribune.

Many counties in the northwestern part of the State have authorized extraordinary bounties on wolf, rabbit, and gopher scalps, in order that the destitute people may have means of making a living this winter. In Decatur county the treasurer paid out $1700 in one day, and over $5000 in six weeks, and the drain became so heavy that the county bord suspended the order. The same counties are to vote bonds to buy seed corn, wheat and potatoes for inpoverished settlers.—*Minneapolis Messenger.*

There are in Louisiana about 700 sugar houses in operation. Out of this number it is estimated that 100 of them made one-third of the crop.

THE PICKPOCKET'S ART.

A Devotee Dilates Upon the Beauties and Intricacies of the Business.

There is no class of artists, said a renowned thief, who in their calling are as dexterous as pickpockets. This is due to a double incentive. Not only does your pickpocket find a bait for effort and exertion in success, but has the added spur of a fear of failure. Success means as much to a pickpocket as to any man, and failure means a great deal more. A vocation in which the slightest slip means loss of liberty, and perhaps of life, will ever be apt to have a degree of expertness in its followers not present in more reputable and safer avenues of trade.

Pickpockets, like poets, are born, not made. Their nerves must be iron, and yet as sensitive as instinct. Their hands must be as complete in make up and accomplishment as Herrmann's, and strong as steel while light as down. Out of the vast army of humanity who are soldiers of the shadows only one-fourth of 1 per cent. can or do become pickpockets. These form the nobility of thieves, and are reverenced by the burglar, the footpad, the sneak and the "con" man as of a higher class than they. The practice of a pickpocket while not really at work is as constant as that of some famed professor of the viol or harp. He keeps pace with the procession. No sooner does some jeweler invent a new fastening for diamond pins or studs than these men of finest touch devise the motion which evades its purpose.

The chief object of a pickpocket, after certainty, is speed. He cannot dally with his victim by the hour. What he does is to be over in a flash. Speaking of pins and studs, there has never been a fastening so complex but the expert thieves could defeat it in a motion. They do in their busines as fine work as any Houdin, and the thief himself could not analyze or explain its detail. His powers of execution have gone far beyond his power of perception or relation.

A pickpocket consults his own nervous condition constantly. No fine lady ever has such a time with her nerves as this aristocrat of the outlaws. If he does not feel right he won't "work." When he does, I've known one on the impulse to take a car on some well dressed and wealthy street, and, seating himself side to the window, survey the shirt front of every would be passenger as the car came up. The moment one showed a diamond in his linen or cravat the thief would hurry to the platform to get off. He would time his maneuvers so as to meet his man on the step of the car. They would collide.

The thief's hat—a stiff silk or Derby—is in his left hand and covers his dexterous right, which is put forward to protect its owner in the collision. It touches the newcomer right where the diamond sparkles, and it is still covered by the hat in the other hand. With an apology the thief steps out of the way. The whole affair is the tenth part of a second, but as he bows his regrets he has the diamond in that mysterious hand of his, and, as I have said, he could not detail the moves by which he attained it, even if he should try.—Kansas City Star.

The Woodpecker's Store House.

While walking through the Museum of Natural History at Central park recently I saw in one of the glass cases part of a cedar telegraph pole thickly perforated with holes. On inquiry I learned that these holes had been dug in the pole by the California woodpecker, for the purpose of storing acorns for its winter food. Some of the acorns may still be seen in the pole, although most of them had been extracted before it was cut down.

It has long been known that these busy workers store acorns in the bark of standing trees, but the use of a telegraph pole for this purpose is an entirely new selection, and while perhaps the feathered gentry find it a very convenient storehouse, their method of taking possession is decidedly damaging to the telegraph pole.

There is a cousin of this same bird in Mexico who has discovered that the stalk of the aloe makes a much better storehouse than trees or telegraph poles, besides saving him a great deal of labor. The aloe after flowering dies, but the hollow stalk remains standing. The flinty texture of the stalk is easily pierced through to the central cavity by the woodpecker, who then thrusts in an acorn, then another and another, until the hollow space is filled to the level of the hole.

He then makes a second opening higher up and thrusts in more acorns until the level of that hole is read. So he proceeds all the way up the stalk until it is completely filled with acorns. Often aloes thirty miles distant from the nearest oak tree have been found stored in this way, involving a journey for the birds of sixty miles for each acorn stored.

All this good work is turned to use in times of famine, when not only the woodpeckers but other birds and even animals live on this preserved food.—St. Nicholas.

Comfort in Shoes.

A "retired shoe dealer, whom mercenary considerations no longer deter from giving advice as to the proper care of shoes," says: A pair of shoes made of good leather will last much longer if properly cared for than when neglected. When shoes are only blacked the leather soon becomes hard and dry, the best fitting pair will be uncomfortable, and here and there little cracks will appear, which will soon become chasms. Every week or two the blacking should be wiped off with a damp cloth, the shoe should be allowed to dry, and then be rubbed with the best harness oil.

Every part, including the sole and the seams, should be oiled, and the oil given a chance to soak in. The toughest leather can be made soft in this way, and good leather will, after this treatment, feel like kid. The shoe will wear three times as long and be much more comfortable.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Natural History Notes.

An Irish naturalist, Rev. S. A. Brenan, records these interesting observations: 1. A hen was seen going down the chimney of a cottage in Arboe parish. The owner was asked how it came to do this. He said the house was often locked up when he was at work, and this particular hen discovered this strange way of ingress. 2. A hen sitting on eggs in an outhouse at Cushendun, where there was a small hole in the roof just above her nest, moved the nest and eggs to one side to prevent the rain falling on her. 3. A goose made her nest and laid on the top of a thatched cottage in Glendun. She pulled away the thatch off the rigging of the roof, and sat there during the time of incubation. She had to fly up and down.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Bachelor's Pretty Custom.

Peter Marie, of the Union club, and one of the old bachelors of New York society, collects photographs after a much more costly fashion than anybody else. After the photograph comes into his possession he has it daintily colored by an artist, and in some cases has miniatures painted. Whenever he has gathered a considerable supplement to his collection he disposes it on the walls of his drawing room, and invites the originals to a dinner and places an original poem by the side of each plate, reading the collection of poems himself during the evening.—New York Cor Chicago Herald.

I wish the world knew how good a remedy Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is for general debility and lifelessness. It gave me strength when I was weak and my health was failing. I enjoy life for the first time in years.—*Mrs. J. D. Goode, Portsmouth, O.*

Try to speak some kind word or do some kind deed each day of your life. You will be amply repaid.

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

SOME INCONSISTENCIES.

The Times Democrat used to take great delight in showing up the resources and prosperity of the South, and occasionally yet it produces or reproduces some flattering articles, though it subjects itself to great inconsistency in doing so. In its issue of January 15 it reproduces a portion of a speech of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, a Republican, wherein he gives his reasons for voting against the force bill. In the extract quoted he pays a high tribute to the South, as follows:

"But, Mr. President, above and beyond all the considerations to which I have referred, there is another reason and a weightier reason why, in my opinion, this bill should be defeated. For a quarter of a century, out from poverty and despair the South has been reaching forth in effort to plant its foot on the solid rock of material prosperity; and in view of the marvellous growth and transformation now taking place in the Southern States, I believe it would be unwise and unpatriotic for us to interfere in the conduct of its internal affairs.

"I am not deluded by any hopes that at an early day the men in control of its destinies will permit the councils of the Republican party to have weight in the shaping of its future. The significant occurrences in South Carolina during the past six months have shown up something of the tenacity of party discipline in the South.

"I have, I say, no hope for the immediate political regeneration of that section, but this does not affect the question. Slowly, but surely, and as confidence grows, with accelerating speed, are the people of the Southern States not only regaining their old prosperity, but are leaving it far behind. Under changed conditions, unused to effective labor, handicapped with countless disadvantages, they have yet come out and up into the light. They have won the confidence of Northern capital and enlisted the aid of Northern enterprise, and there is no section throughout this wide land that to-day blossoms with brighter promise than the South.

"The history of mankind has shown no such wonderful growth and awakening. And, rejoicing in the prosperity of every portion of our common country, I am unwilling with my vote to intrude upon that people at this time a measure which means to them but a renewal of strife and bitterness, and which is foreign to the spirit and dangerous to the freedom of republican institutions."

In addition to this, the T.-D. reproduces the following parallel columns from the Manufacturers' Record, showing the difference in sections of country:

IN THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.	IN THE SOUTH.
Indian wars.	A reign of peace.
Farmers being scalped.	Everybody prosperous and happy.
People fleeing from their homes.	Farmers yearly becoming better off.
The deadly blizzard.	Sunshine.
Five successive crop failures.	Five successive good crops, increasing yearly.
Want and starvation.	Plenty.
A hopeless load of debt.	Practically free of debt.
Western products: Wheat & corn. Low prices.	Southern products: Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, fibres, wheat, corn, oats, fruits of all kinds, vegetables without end, fish and oysters in unlimited supply. High prices for nearly all.
No home markets, and remote from the great centers.	Home markets and near to great centers.
Burned up five months and frozen up seven.	An equable climate a reliable and well distributed rainfall.
Outdoor work only four or five months of the year.	Outdoor work all the year round.
Treeless expanses of sand hills and sagebrush.	Rich valleys paralleled by mountains of coal, iron and timber.
A heterogeneous population.	A homogeneous population.
Furnaces going out of blast.	Old furnaces running full capacity; new ones going into blast; new mines being opened.
Nothing to build on.	Tremendous industrial interests building up.
Railroads cutting rates for what little business there is.	New railroad building; railroads over-taxed with traffic.
A dismal future.	A splendid destiny.

This speech of Senator Wolcott's and these parallel columns from the Record are worthy of reproduction in any Southern journal. The part that strikes us most is to find these documents endorsed and backed up editorially by the T.-D. The T.-D. editorial says it "has on several occasions since the new year called attention to the extraordinary prosperity that has marked the career of the South within the past few years, and particularly the year that has just ended. This fast and steadily swelling prosperity is evidenced in the inpouring of capital into the Southern States, in the increase of population and of immigration, in the establishment of manufactories employing much labor, in the opening up of multifarious industrial enterprises, in the healthy growth both of our home business and our foreign trade, and in the improved condition and general contentment of our people.

"Well, indeed, did the growth of the material welfare of this section deserve the splendid eulogy pronounced on it the other day by Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, in the United States senate, when he was stating his reason for voting against the force bill.

It may be that a case of la grippe has warped our vision, but it does strike us that the T.-D., in order to be consistent, should have filed a bill of exception, so far as Louisiana is concerned. Why not say Louisiana is a pauper and should be supported by John A. Morris? Reader, run your finger down on the South side of this parallel column until you come to sugar and rice. Stop now a few minutes and listen. One of our Northern visitors in this office a few days ago said that he stopped a few days in the great Southern city, New Orleans. He undertook to walk out to the levee, but "My, my!" said he, "what a sight! Sugar and rice, sugar and rice, acres and acres of space piled up until I could scarcely walk." "Where did it come from?" He reflected a moment. "Statistics tell us nine-tenths of the sugar of the South is raised in Louisiana, and doubtless all I see on this levee is the product of Louisiana's soil, and the same can be said of rice. More sugar raised than under the old slave rule, double the amount of cotton, and rice can be counted from nothing in the slave days to the production of more rice than all the State combined. What a grand showing for your State."

Last spring we remember the T.-D. made a pitiful howl. The levees all gone. Poor suffering humanity! The government had no pity. The State had no pity. Nobody had a kind and sympathetic heart but the great, generous-hearted John A. Morris, and he was suddenly seized with a fit of it just about the time the legislature was in session. The State destitute, left poor, was indeed a pauper, a beggar, and should be given over to the kind keeping of John A. Morris for twenty five years.

January, 1891, finds plantations with hundreds of acres of cane yet to make into sugar by reason of the crop of 1890 being so enormously large, the yield of sugar being greater than that of any previous year. Reader, and especially you immigrants seeking a home in the South, just procure an old copy of the T.-D., dated about last May, and see the great destitution in this State, the heart-rending appeals for help, and no one to offer a word of sympathy or a dollar for the poor sufferers but John A. Morris. If you can just draw, in your mind, a picture of this pauper State eight months ago and then draw a parallel picture of it now, it will certainly settle your mind as to the best State to come to South. If a State can be in such destitute circumstances as Louisiana has been represented to be eight months ago, and now have hundreds of acres of cane yet to manufacture into sugar, you can certainly risk that State for a future home.

THE STATE TICKET.

Our friend Harrison, of the Welsh Crescent puts out three tickets for State officers at the next general election. He is not running a partisan paper and does not wish to show partiality, so he gets up, merely we suppose for accomodation, a Farmers' Union ticket, a Republican ticket and a Democratic ticket. It is strange he didn't get up one for the third party move also, while he was about it and the Prohibition party. We take no stock whatever in such a division. The time is too far off yet to name men for a State ticket. We desire to say however, to our young friend that when the time does come he will find the Farmers' Alliance will have their share of the offices but they will come in for them through the Democratic party. There will be no Farmers' Alliance ticket in the field but they are going to be felt and are going to carry the election just the same. The issue in the next general election will be lottery and anti-lottery.

The anti-lottery will be composed of all true Democrats, the Farmers' Alliance and all the better element is going to march, not to the poles but to the ward and parish Democratic conventions and are going to send up such a delegation to the State Democratic convention as never was seen before in this State. They will appear headed "State Democratic ticket" and every man on it will be anti-lottery. This is the ticket that will win. Call the opposition what you please, it will be composed of the corruptionists of what is left and will act and vote, we presume, under the direction of that self styled Jeffersonian Democrat John A. Morris.

The chances for John A. Morris to win will be tenfold worse than the winning of the capital prize in the Louisiana State Lottery and no one knows better than he how slim this is. We are inclined to the opinion that if this States rights, Jeffersonian Democrat would come down and view the State over just before the election the first thing he would do would be to try and swap sides, take the advice the Ohio soldier gave General Pope after the battle of Ball run.

It is related that a few days after the battle of Bull Run a private soldier in an Ohio regiment acted as though he wanted to get a patent on something and his Captain induced him to go to General Pope's headquarters. He informed the General that he had struck the keynote of the whole concern and if he would only adopt his plan the Confederate business would soon come to an end. After considerable coaxing and some little bulldozing on the part of the General the soldier said: "Well, sir, my plan is for General Pope and Bob Lee to swap commands and if we dont lick the South in side of sixty days you may shoot me for a patent hay fork swindler."

FREE SILVER.

Immediately after the journal was read in the senate hall January 14, Mr. Ingalls began speaking on the silver question. He examined the wealth of the country and saw the necessity for more money to be distributed. "One hundred years ago" he said, "wealth was uniformly diffused but now 'tis different." He said "the loss last year by interrupted railway traffic alone and distruction of perishable commodities was over $300,000,000. This cannot last long. Some day unrelenting justice will demand retribution and expiation. Demonetization in 1873 was procured by fraud, but was the result of a deliberate plan by speculators to accomplish this end. Members of congress and the president must have been hypnotized. This demonetization changed our whole financial system, and to a certain extent the fiscal methods of the entire world. There is not a State west of the Allegheny or south of the Ohio river but would adopt free coinage by overwhelming majorities. The image and superscription of Cæsar, after a lapse of twenty centuries, was still money, and the people demand of us that the government place their superscription upon enough gold, silver or paper to supply the requirements of business and relieve the distress of labor."

Senator Jones, of Nevada, followed, after which ten minute speeches were made by Senators Plumb, Reagan, Eustis and others. At 6:15 the roll was called on Senator Stewart's amendment providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the result was 42 yeas, 30 nays. Three Democrats voted in the negative, and sixteen Republicans voted in the affirmative.

A Prodigious Eater.

Among the accounts of enormous eaters there is, perhaps, none more extraordinary than that related in "Fuller's Worthies" concerning Nicholas Wood, of Harrison, Kent, England. The account says: He ate at one meal a whole sheep, and at another time thirty dozen of pigeons. At the residence of Sir William Sidley he ate as much as would have sufficed for thirty men. At Lord Watten's, in Kent, he devoured eighty-four rabbits at one sitting, which, at the rate of half a rabbit for each man, would have served 168 men. At breakfast he ate eighteen yards of black pudding, and during the day ate a whole hog. When accommodated with fruit he ate three pecks of damsons.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, an able Methodist divine, died recently at his home in Vicksburg, Miss.