

HE BLOWS THE RAM'S HORN.

The Rather Remarkable Career of Editor Elijah P. Brown.
[Special Correspondence.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—One of the best writers of humorous prose in the west is Elijah P. Brown, editor of The Ram's Horn, the unique religious journal so extensively quoted.
Thousands of readers are acquainted with the aphorisms and epigrammatic humor of Mr. Brown, who has made The Ram's Horn famous, but few are acquainted with his remarkable career.
A newspaper man from his youth, he left secular journalism to devote his energies to the defense of Christianity, after having been enlisted for years in the cause



ELIJAH P. BROWN.
of infidelity. Establishing The Ram's Horn he made wit and wisdom go hand in hand, and achieved for his paper a success as remarkable as the character of the journal itself.

Mr. Brown was born in the university town of Oxford, O., in 1845, and his youth was passed in extreme poverty. He says he never owned a toy that cost money, and the smell of new cloth and shoe leather was a luxury denied him. Being apprenticed to a crusty old farmer young Brown seized upon the first opportunity and ran away, entering a printing office in a neighboring town at the age of fourteen.

After learning the "art preservative" he established The Gazette at Bellevue, O., in 1867. He published it for two years, sold out and began the printing of The News in the college town of Oberlin. Having in the meantime become an avowed infidel, whose pen and voice were always ready to assail Christianity, Mr. Brown did not find Oberlin a congenial field. The God fearing people of that excellent town made things uncomfortable for him, and The News passed from his control in 1870. Then he returned to Bellevue and The Gazette.

After many vicissitudes Mr. Brown became editor of the Cincinnati Breakfast Table. Here his humorous writings began to attract public attention, and he was offered and accepted the editorial charge of the Chicago Ledger in 1885. He held this position a year.

During his editorship of The Ledger Mr. Brown experienced a change of heart, and from an open, fearless infidel became one of the most active defenders of Christianity. He then studied for the ministry, and was ordained as a Methodist clergyman, and rode an Indiana circuit in 1887-8.

Believing that his calling was that of an editor he started The Ram's Horn in this city and has since continued as its editor. The paper is now prospering to a remarkable degree.
F. K. KINNEY.

CHEAP TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

How to Put a Girdle Around Mother Earth at an Expense of Only \$300.
[Special Correspondence.]

OMAHA, Oct. 4.—Five or six years ago I read somewhere or other that one could make the journey around the world—devoting an entire year to the undertaking—at an expense of about \$2,000, or, in other words, that the feat could be accomplished on an allowance of a little less than eight dollars a day.

The estimate seemed so modest that I was almost tempted to immediately break loose from my commonplace surroundings and venture forth, from which purpose I was only deterred by the unfortunate circumstance of their being a temporary shortage in the treasury.

Lately, however, I have been looking into the matter in detail, and I find my authority is away off. In place of \$2,000 it is really only necessary that one have a trifle over \$250.

Of course that amount won't admit of one's taking passage in the cabin nor of putting up at five dollar a day hotels, nor even of laying in a stock of clothes in "dear old Lannon." But it will carry one right around Mother Earth.

An here followeth a plain statement of how the deed may be done.
The fare (steerage) from New York to London by any transatlantic line is twenty dollars. For this you are furnished with a bunk, eating and drinking utensils, food and third class conveyance from Liverpool to London. Time your departure from New York so as to connect with one of the "P. and O." steamers sailing from England to Japan.

You can get a ticket from London to Yokohama for a few shillings over eighteen pounds, or about ninety dollars.

No matter how carefully you may have figured out your connection, it is more than likely that you will have a day or a day and a half in England, but as living is cheap there your expenditure for three or four meals and a night's lodging can be kept well within two dollars.

On your arrival at Yokohama it is pretty certain that you will not find a steamer ready to start at once for San Francisco, but even if your stay in the former city be of a week's duration your expenses should not exceed, say, six or eight dollars.

The rates of passage from Japan to the United States quoted by the different trans-pacific steamship lines vary considerably, but you may safely reckon on a rate of \$140 through to New York.

On reaching San Francisco you can start at once for the east after laying in a stock of provisions sufficient to last for five days. This need not cost over four dollars.

Now to summarize:

New York to London.....	\$20 00
Expenses in London.....	2 00
London to Yokohama.....	90 00
Expenses in Yokohama.....	6 00
Yokohama to New York.....	140 00
Food for transcontinental journey.....	4 00
Total.....	\$302 00

The calculation is interesting as evidencing the cheapness of modern travel, but as a matter of fact, if a journey as outlined herein were actually undertaken and accomplished, it would be found that it was anything but a delightful experience. But it really could be done.
J. M. CAMPBELL.

MISS CHICAGO DRESSES UP

She Does Her Best Bib and Tuckers for the World's Fair.
[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Chicago will put on her best bib and tucker next year. Nay, she will do more. Even her best Sunday-go-to-meeting attire will not be good enough in which to receive her guests—the representatives of the nations of the earth. So she will array herself in gorgeous apparel, like unto the queen of Sheba, to the end that her guests, even before an opportunity has been afforded them of gazing upon the glories of Jackson park, may be astounded and dazzled and bewitched and captivated, and may say, as their eyes sweep from the north to the south, to the east and to the west, "Verily, this city is fair to look upon."

Every now and then when this place or that is honored by the presence of a convention or a reunion or some similar festive gathering, the telegraph informs us that as a result of the enthusiasm and enterprise of the citizens the city has "put on gala attire." But it will require something more than this stock phrase to do justice to Chicago a few months hence. Columns upon columns will need be written, the quintessence of descriptive genius drawn upon to adequately describe how the Windy City is adorned.

The monster establishment of the merchant prince and the humble store of the man who is struggling to make a bare living, the towering eighteen story Masonic temple and its diminutive neighbor across the way, the half a million dollar mansion on Michigan avenue and the fifteen hundred dollar cottage a few miles south—all will be arrayed as was Solomon when in his glory. It will be hard to tell whether many a structure is of brick or of granite, of marble or of brownstone, for the exterior will be hidden from view by fields of drapery, while flags innumerable will float from windows and copings and staffs and roofs, and wherever else a pole can find a lodgment. Outwardly Chicago will be a thing of beauty, if not a joy forever.

Some sensitive souls, whose aesthetic ideas are considerably in advance of the times—that is, of Chicago times—are very much afraid that the residents of the metropolis of the wild and woolly west are lacking more or less in artistic taste, and that consequently the decorations will partake more of the fearful and wonderful than of the beautiful and impressive. Hence they are inclined to urge that these decorations should be uniform, both as concerns character and color. Some of them have even gone so far as to suggest that every other hue but Spanish yellow should be tabooed.

Fancy State street and Madison and Wabash and Michigan avenues and many other thoroughfares whose length may be counted by the half score of miles, imagine them one mass of yellow—yellow flags, yellow banners, yellow draperies, yellow mottoes, yellow portraits. Could anything more atrocious from an artistic point of view be imagined, or could anything more effectual be designed to scare people out of the city as soon as they had got into it? Better by far that every building, great and small, be like Joseph's coat, "of many colors," with plenty of the stars and stripes, and of the red, white and blue of the union jack of old England, and of the colors of all participating states and nations. And that's about how it will be.

Just where all this bunting is to come from is for the time being a mystery. At the present moment it is anything but a drug on the market, for Washington, New York and other cities are going to do some decorating on their own account, and they have taken up all the stocks that are in store in the manufactories. But one local house has placed a mammoth order in Paris for flags of all nations, and both France and England are being scoured by Chicago men, who are determined to get possession of every available bale of bunting, cost what it may. The orders placed with the American manufacturers will be heavy enough to keep them going at full capacity for several months to come, and altogether there need be little fear that

Chicago will find it necessary to trim at both ends in order that there may be enough material to go around.
HENRY M. HUNT.

She Speaks Bengalia.
[Special Correspondence.]

CANTON, O., Oct. 4.—The small mining town of Dell Roy, on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad, has among its 200 inhabitants many interesting characters, but none about whom more interest centers than Mrs. Ada Lee. She is about forty years of age and comely, and is some years the senior of her husband, Rev. D. H. Lee, who presides over five Methodist congregations in that vicinity. Mrs. Lee is said to be the only resident of the United States who is able to speak the Bengalia language, in use by 45,000,000 people of India.

She has an interesting history. When quite young she went as a missionary to India, locating at Calcutta. She applied herself unceasingly to the work of learn-



MRS. ADA LEE.

ing the language of the natives. She became a great favorite with the people, and within two years was escorted to the altar by Rev. D. H. Lee, a young missionary. They worked unceasingly with the natives, but in Mrs. Lee's zeal to educate the people she threw herself liable to punishment for abduction in the case of a young girl taken from her parents and sent to a church school.

Fleeing the country the couple finally located at Dell Roy. Mrs. Lee has set herself to the difficult task of raising \$20,000 for the orphanage at Pakur, near Calcutta. She delivers lectures on her life in India, charging no admission, but receiving gladly any offerings. Once a month she fills her husband's pulpit at Dell Roy. In such esteem is she held in that community that recently, upon her arrival home from San Francisco from her mother's bedside, the townspeople hurriedly gave her a reception. People from a radius of many miles attended.
WILSON G. MILLER.

AROUND THE THRONES.

Kaiser William is only thirty-three years old, though already the father of seven children.

The empress of Austria was married at sixteen, became a mother at seventeen and a grandmother at thirty-six.

The ex-Empress Eugenie of France recently sold at auction her summer home at Biarritz, known as the "Villa Eugenie."

The empress of Austria is the owner of the handsomest black pearls that exist. She used formerly to exhibit them in her hair on all state occasions.

The czar as a family man is an example for other European monarchs. He passes his evenings with his family, and often reads to his wife while she embroiders. His love for his wife is very great.

The "waxfitter" in Queen Victoria's household arranges the candles on the dinner table, for which he draws sixty pounds a year, but he does not light them. The duty is performed by two lamplighters, drawing a salary of £100 each.

THE NEWEST NOVELTIES.

The rose bowls are more glittering and desirable than ever.

Round glass salt cellars on gilded legs and glass spoons with gilded handles are noticed.

The finest pitcher ever seen in glass by this observer was very large, and the upper part of the body and lip were cut in broken parallel bars in imitation of old English work.

Small silver individual dishes for entrees are prominent. The new gilt lined scallop shells are very pretty, and likewise interesting are the quaint little covered dishes shaped like old fashioned skillets.

Some superb new forms are introduced in glass. The chrysanthemum is a new design introduced in the centers of bowls and berry dishes. It resembles the fine old work of our grandmothers' glass.—Jewelers' Circular.

Take a peep at all the new ads. in THE PROGRESS.

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