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HOME THE BEST SUMMER RESORT.

WITH the mercury hovering in the nineties point and the suns hot rays turning all humanity into a panting, perspiring, suffering mass of beings, the thought is uppermost, "where on earth are we to escape the summer's heats!" If unlimited means is at your command, you cannot find comfort in the crowded watering places. Comfort is not found in crowds—even if the thermometer rates decently. It is in the quiet, retired place that you avoid the disagreeableness of the crowd but you meet the pugnacious mosquito, the gnats and the flies. In the resorts of the east and the north you have to combat with sultry nights and perhaps sultry days, when life becomes almost intolerable. It is to the new and "wild and woolley" west that the thought of the summer tourist is now turning. In far-away Alaska he can find weather of sufficient frigidity to satisfy his longing soul, and instead of taking off his flesh and sitting down in his bones, he really calls for flannel underwear and overcoat. In the resorts of Colorado he can find a cool temperature with prices to match; but the tourist who goes there does not seem to wish to go again. Let us in Kansas take a philosophical view of things and look upon these summer resorts as they are, with all their imperfections—not dressed simply in their best robes and seen as we see a mountain from afar which distance robes in beauty of outline and obscures all ugliness. The heat of Kansas may at times be very oppressive, but the cool breezes which come from the south bring a comfort not found in any summer resort. In the quiet and comfort of a Kansas home as much real enjoyment can be found in mid-summer as at any of the resorts, if people will consider things at their true value. A picnic in the woods, a ride into the country, an excursion to a neighboring city, or even fishing in a fishless stream, is equivalent to all the enjoyment to be obtained at the average summer resort. The privilege of dressing like an Appollo, or disrobing to the scant robe of a Venus, to avoid the inconveniences of art, is almost allowable in the "Kansas resort"—but is hardly allowable in the popular resort except in the briny waters of old ocean; and even then the Venus drapery and Appollo's "winding sheet" must have been gotten up upon the plan that fashion dictates. Those who imagine they see unalloyed comfort and pleasures innumerable at the famous resorts are really enjoying them in a much greater degree within the walls of their own Kansas home.

"OUR FRITZ" NO MORE.

THE Emperor Frederick of Germany died at 11 o'clock, July 15. There probably is not a sovereighn in Europe, unless it be England's queen, who has been so unanimously popular among subjects as the late Emperor. It is very gratifying to be assured that he was personally worthy of the interest and sympathy that has been manifeted in his sickness by the whole civilized world. All accounts that we have of him show that he was an upright, noble and humane man. He had "honest eyes and a frank and amiable disposition." Though a great soldier, he has exerted all his influence to mitigate the horrors of war. He protested against Bismark's notorious order abolishing the liberty of the press in 1883, and placed the resignation of all his officers at the disposal of the king rather than apologise for it. In all his conduct he has illustrated the best and most typical qualities of the Teutonic race, painstaking diligence, conscientious thoroughness, faithfulness to duty, devotion to hearth and home, respect for family ties and an appreciation of the obligations of power. It is indeed a calamity that he should die at 57, in the meridian of his powers for usefulness both for his country and Europe. No prince has ever shown a greater fitness to be a king or emperor than the dead Frederick.

ANNEXATION SURE.

PREMIER MACDONALD, of Canada, recommends that the public debt, which amounts to $50 for each inhabitant, be regarded as a permanent one and efforts confined to lightning the burden by means of occasional reduction of the interest. This would seem to show that the present government looks upon the payment of the public debt as hopeless. The Toronto *Globe* pertinently inquires how many people will be willing to remain there with such a condition of the finances when in time the United States will have discharged its national debt? It appears that from 1861 to 1886, inclusive, "one in every four of the native-born population has been compelled to seek a home" in this country. At this rate the question of annexation about which our northern neighbors are so sensitive will settle itself in the course of a little time.

NO REPUBLICAN VOTES.

GOVERNOR FORAKER having been interviewed with regard to the nomination of Mr. Thurman, among other things, said, when asked if Mr. T. would get any Republican votes:

"No, he will not get any Republican votes. He is no more honest than most men are, or than all men should be, and so far as his abilities are concerned, whatever they may be, he has at least not made much good use of them in a political sense. He opposed the war, emancipation, specie resumption, and almost everything else that has been done during the last thirty years, of which any American is proud to-day.

"He has simply been a life long, unfaltering Democrat of the pro-slavery, anti-war bourbonism character, who has stood by his party through good report and bad report, always aiding it to the full extent of his abilities in all its copperhead, free trade, flat money, obstruction politics and tendencies. Oh, no indeed, he will not get any Republican votes."

Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" is now on exhibition in Milwaukee.

THE DEMOCATIC PLATFOM.

"The Democratic party, in the National convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses his views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction;" such says the *Inter-Ocean*, are the opening words of the platform adopted at St. Louis. They suggest three questions:

What is the "Democratic" faith to which the pledge of fidelity is renewed?

What was the platform in 1884, so far as revenue is concerned?

How can President Cleveland's "last earnest message" be considered as interpreting it?

The Democratic faith is affirmation of State sovereignty as an absolute endowment of each member of Union of States. Whenever in power the Democratic party has so affirmed unequivocally; when out of power it has so affirmed with vague and shadowy limitations. In 1884, being out of power, it affirmed:

All preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of states, and the supremacy of the Federal Government, within the merits of the constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties.

In 1888, being in power, it resolved in favor of devotion of a plan of government regulated by written constitution strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power.

Not a word about "personal rights," or "the equality of all citizens before the law" or of "the supremacy of the Federal Government," in the Democracy's affirmation for 1888. The delegates from a state whose senior Senator proclaimed the purpose of the last election to be to determine "whether the white man should rule the black man or no," whose Governor boasted that he and Cleveland were in office by virtue of "violation of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Louisiana," who promised to "suspend the laws" till a Democratic successor was elected, and who kept his promise, would hardly have tolerated any nonsense about "personal rights," or "equality of the Federal Government;" that was good enough flapdoodle for a party seeking to gain by stealth the offices which it had been unable capture by force of arms, but was not the kind of stuff to which to pledge itself as an administration.

What was the Democratic platform of 1884 as to tariff reduction? Part of it was in these words:

From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the Custom House having been the chief source of Federal Revenue, and must so continue to be.

What did Mr. Cleveland say in "his last earnest message" concerning taxes so collected? Part of his message was in these words:

Our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable, and illegal source of revenue.

How does "the earnest message interpret" the platform? The one says that tariff duties are the oldest and must be the most enduring source of revenue; the other says that they are not only "vicious," but also "illegal" imposts. The one looks to their ultimate, and perhaps not distant abolition. The platform is for permanent tariffs for revenue, the message is for tariff as a necessary evil, to be abated as soon as possible. A part of the platform of 1884 was in these words:

The system of direct taxation, known as the internal revenue, is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war.

Nothing can be made plainer than this; the internal revnue system is denounced as a needlessly surviving war measure: a belief in its speedy abolition is expressed, and it is affirmed that so long as it endures it should not be regarded as a source of general revenue, but as a specific means of performing specific obligations growing out of the war. But "the last earnest message" says this of the internal revnue system:

It may be concluded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden of taxation.

This also is plain enough. The internal taxes are held to be permanent and equitable sources of general revenue, not to be repealed, but continued. And yet "the platfrom of 1884" is to be, 'interpreted" by the message of 1887! The platform affirming tariff to be a needful and permanent source of revenue, the message declaring it to be a vicious and illegal source; the platform declaring internal taxes to be a temporary source of revnue for special purposes, and the message declaring them to be an enduring source of revnue for general purposes. Surely the Democracy at St. Louis lifted up its voice to Mr. Cleveland and said: "Am not I thine ass that hath served these three years?"

Still, as the weeks and months between June and November progress, we shall hear of Democratic speakers in Mississippi and Arkansas, avowing that the President is to interpret the platform, and that he will make it mean free trade. The solemn truth is that the platform is nothing at all as to tariff; it speaks plainly only when it affirms the ultimate doctrine of State rights. The meaning of the convention was surrendered of itself to the inevitable Cleveland, and his message means free trade; not more, not less. Just that.

L. F. EGGERS, who was register of the U. S. Land office at Hays City some years ago, is a delegate from Arizona to the National Republican convention.

MONOPOLISTS IN CHARGE.

No better illustration could be given of the hold the monopolists have on the Democratic party, and at the same time showing the duplicity of the party in its pretensions that it labors solely for the people, than the restoration in the caucus on India rubber fabrics, which Mr. Mills had ignorantly taken off. The India rubber trust is the strongest in the country. Its agents take care of the trust in good shape. The duty on wool, salt, iron and other articles in which many thousands of workingmen are vitally interested, remains as it was in the bill originally fixed, wool and salt free. Northern products serve as targets for the hostility of the Texan and his free trade supporters.

REGRETS.

WE regret very much to hear that George W. Martin has sold the Junction City *Union*, and will remove to Kansas City, Ks., with the purpose of engaging in the publication of a daily paper. We have had numerous sharp controversies with the veteran Geo. W., but have at all times had profound respect for his great newspaper abilities, and his evident sincerity on all public questions which he has advocated with so much vigor. We believe the newspaper brethren of the western half of Kansas will unite in a vote of regret that he is no longer to remain with us, and unanimously tender him their warmest regards and best wishes for his future prosperity.

IT is proven that Messrs. Hotchkiss & Edwards, of the Wichita *Beacon* (Dem.), who went to Atchison to get proof for political purposes regarding the non-enforcement of the prohibitory law in that city, both got on a toot upon whisky obtained from across the the river in Missouri, and spent a night in a house of ill-fame. And thus does the Democratic politician get off his base in trying to put up jobs on the Republican party.

IN 1884, the Democratic party, it was claimed by those who were posted, spent some $45,000 in keeping the third party in active motion in New York. If the Republicans constitute ten of that belief to a half on the other, it can be seen that a most powerful aid is furnished the Democratic party in addition to the aid furnished by a very solid South.

EACH of the Kansas-Mexico newspaper tourists did not fail to mention that the innocent Mexican greasers bathe indiscriminhately—irrespective of sex, race or previous condition of servitude. The bachelors of the party were especially impressed with this feature of Mexican life.

HARRY RICHTER, of Council Grove, has the endorsement of his county for State Senator, and expects to be nominated for that office. He is a true-blue Republican, able and popular, and we should very much like to see him enrolled as one of the next Senators.

THE Clyde Print works of Providence, R. I., have received orders for two million bandanna handkerchiefs since the St. Louis convention. Most assuredly the Clyde Print works will be benefitted (if no one else) by the Thurman nomination.

DR. NEWTON BATEMAN, who has a number of acquaintances in this county, has resigned as President of a Knox College, Illinois, on account of failing health.

THURMAN AS A COPPERHEAD.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9.—While the red banana still floats over Columbus to a considerable extent quiet has been fully restored, and the noisy demonstrations of the past few days have been succeeded by an almost painful dullness. The scenes of yesterday and last night about the Thurman mansion will not soon be forgotten. Those that were so demonstrative in honor of Cleveland and Thurman, principally the latter, are now more thoughtful as the question presents itself: "What have the Democracy gained by calling out again into public life the retired and rheumatic old man." There are a few visionary and excitable Democrats who express the opinion that Judge Thurman will be influential enough in the coming campaign to turn the Buckeye State over to the party of free trade and the indorsement of free vetoes; but even these enthusiasts are rare and seldom speak, and after the sober second thought the question is asked: "What claims have Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman on the soldier vote of the country?" Before the fight hardly opens the men that did the fighting will know a great deal of war history made right here in Columbus. They will know of courtesies extended to confederate prisoners, and further that the Thurman residence on South High street was the favorite resort of paroled prisoners and Southern sympathizers. Against Mr. Thurman's private character, his ability, or honesty, nothing can or will be said; but his sympathies and views during the trying period of the war will be most fully discussed, and the sentiments then expressed will hardly add to the strength of the Democratic ticket.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias elected the following officers: Supreme Chancellor, William Ward, of Newark, New Jersey; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, George D. Shaw, Eau Clare, Wisconson; Supreme Prelate, Charles F. Bragg, of Bangor, Maine; Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seals, R. M. C. White, of Nashville Tennessee; Supreme Master of Arms, Robert Newell, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Supreme Outer Guard, John W. Thompson, Washington, District of Columbia; Supreme Master Exchequer, Stanberry J. Wiley, Wilmington, Delaware. The prize drill attracted a large number of spectators this afternoon. There was a battalion drill, for which the entries were the First regiment of Indiana, and the Second and Seventh regiments of Ohio. The judges are officers of the U. S. army.

A report from the United States consul general in Egypt says that the number of American visitors to that country increased from twelve in the winter of 1884 to 2,000 during the past winter, and estimates that the Americans traveling there this winter left about $1,500,000 in the country.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES.

MENTOR, OHIO, June 14.—A large number of guests, including many well known people from the cities of Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, Boston and Washington, assembled this afternoon at the home of Mrs. James A. Garfield, near Mentor, Ohio, to witness the double marriage of Mr. Harry Garfield and Miss Belle Mason, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. J. Stanley Brown, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Mary Garfield.

The hour fixed for the wedding was 5 p. m., and soon after 4 o'clock a special train arrived from Cleveland bringing more than a hundred invited guests, who were conveyed in carriages from the railway station to the Garfield homestead, where about fifty relatives and friends of the Garfield and Mason families had already assembled.

The house was beautifully decorated with palms, potted flowers and cut flowers, and its atmosphere was fragrant with the perfumes of the roses, syringa, and white carnations.

At the appointed hour, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Mason, with the members of their families and the large company of guests, assembled in the spacious library and to the orchestral music of the wedding march from Lohngring, the first bridal party entered the room. It consisted of Mr. Harry Garfield and his bride, accompanied by Miss May Mason, of Cleveland, Miss Helen Newell, of Chicago, and Miss Southworth, of Cleveland, as bridesmaid, and Mr. James R. Garfield, Mr. Bently Warren, of Boston, and Mr. Frank Baldwin, of Cleveland, as groomsmen.

Miss May Mason acted in the capacity of maid-of-honor to the bride, and Mr. James R. Garfield as best man to the groom. Miss Belle Mason, the bride, was dressed in white poult de soie silk, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, wore a white tulle veil and carried a boquet of white roses. The party took places in front of the embowered bay window and the marriage service, according to the Presbyterian form, was read by Rev. Dr. Wm. Y. W. Davis, who is now pastor of the Union church, at Worcester, Mass., but who was at one time pastor of the Euclid avenue Presbyterian church, in Cleveland, of which Miss Garfield and Miss Mason are memberr.

The orchestra, which had been playing very softly during the service, then broke the half silence again with the loud, joyous strains of the wedding march and the second bridal party entered the library. It consisted of Mr. J. Stanley Brown and his bride, Miss Mary Garfield, accompanied by Miss Mabel Garfield, of Cleveland; Miss Sally Foster, of Cincinnati, and Miss Ella Windom, of New York, as bridesmaids, and L. J. Hatch, of Chicago, Mr. J. J. Chickering, of Washington, Mr. Irving Garfield, of Mentor, Mr. Charles Jewell, of Buffalo, and Mr. Percival Farquhar, of New York city, as groomsmen. Mr. L. J. Hatch was the groom's best man, and Miss May Mason acted as maid of honor.

Miss Mary Garfield, the bride, was dressed in a charming but simple gown of white crepe, laid in soft folds over white silk. She wore no veil but carried June roses.

When the bride and groom had taken positions in front of the low kneeling desk, the marriage services was read by Mr. Davis a second time, to the accompaniment of very faint music from the orchestra in the upper hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield will go to northern New York for their honeymoon, while Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brown, after a short trip to to the western states, will sail for Europe.

Among the well known people who were present at the wedding ceremonies to-day were ex-President R. B. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, of Fremont, Ohio, and Mrs. Thomas L. James, of New York.

WON OVER BY A JOKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—When the bill to re-create the grade of general of the army was called up in the house, Mr. Kilgore of Texas was the most persistant objector to its consideration, and there seemed to be no possible chance to induce him to withdraw his objection. Some headstrong members tried to bulldoze him, but this only made him the more persistent. When others tried to move him by threat and pleading without success, Representative McDonald of Minnesota, a warm friend, undertook the task.

"Kilgore," said McDonald, "I understand your opposition. It is not money, and I am surprised at you."

"What do you mean?" inquired Kilgore.

"I mean that you ought not to allow that remark of General Sheridan's to rankle in your bosom. It was doubtless uttered after a long Indian campaign and before your state had grown to its present proportions."

"I am still in the dark," said Kilgore, "and would like you to explain yourself."

"I mean that Sheridan once said if he owned hell and Texas, he would rent out Texas and live in hell. Now that was rough on Texas, but I am sure he would change his views if he could visit you now."

Kilgore laughed heartily and remarked: "Well, I'll change my views and withdraw my objection." He did so and the bill passed.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Not an Educated Woman in the Sense of To-day.

[Frank G. Carpenter in the Cosmopolitan.]

Martha Washington was not an educated woman in the sense of to-day. She did not spell well, and her grammar would hardly stand the parsing of the public schools. Copies of two of her letters to her sister, Mrs. Bassett, lie before me. They were written at about the beginning of the revolution. She begins one thus: "I have wrote to you several times, in hopes it would put you in mind of me, but I find it has not had its intended effect." Further on she says: "The rivers has never been frozen hard enough to walk upon the ice since I came here." Among the misspelt words are: "navey" for navy, "loded" for loaded, "coles" for coals, "distant" for destined, "clere" for clear, "heare" for here, "plesed" for pleased and "greatful for grateful. Company she spells "companey," and persuaded "perswaded.

In the facsimile of a letter that she wrote to William B. Reed, of New York, in 1777, I see that she knew no other punctuation mark than the dash, that the apostrophe was a stranger, that her writing, though not illegible, was far from beautiful or elegant. The use of the capital was as embrassing to her as the use of the punctuation point, and her letters look as though the capitals had been shaken out of a mammoth pepper box and permitted to lie wherever they fell.

One of her leters, commencing "My dear Fanny," was lately communicated by the Rev. H. E. Hayden, of Philadelphia, to *The Magazine of American History*. It is dated "Mount Vernon, Aug. 7, 1784," and the verbatim spelling and punctuation are preserved for publication. Some of the sentences begin with capitals and some without. She writes "My dear little nelly," referring probably to Nelly Custis, and in the same line says that "Tut is the same claver (clever) boy you left him;" thus capitalizing the boy's name while she gives no capital to that of the girl. She writes Fanny that "The General had received a letter from her papa," dated at "richmond," begins the next sentence with a small letter, and in it capitalizes "Brothers," "Family," and "General."

A person uses his best grammar while writing, and he who makes mistakes here makes more in conversation. Martha Washington may have been well educated in the school of society and in that of life. She was ceriainly not so in books or literature. There was no library to speak of at Mount Vernon, and General Washington was more of an out of door man than a student. We have no record of his wife being a reader, save that she read a chapter of her Bible every morning after breakfast. She knew nothing about novels, and the American monthly magazine, the great family educator of the present, was not yet born.

Martha Washington had, however, the best advantages of the day. Her whole life was spent among learned men and bright women, but there is no record left that she was brilliant in social conversation, and you will read in vain for the reported bon mots of Martha Washington. The truth seems to be that Martha Washington thought woman's sphere was home, and that knitting and cooking were more important than writing letters and a knowledge of French. She is said to have been a good business woman, and to have managed the large estate of her first husband very ably before she handed her share of it over to George Washington.

OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

In the reign of Edward II there was a master or keeper of London bridge, whose duty it was to keep it in repair. This same keeper bought land on the river Lea, near Stratford, from an old and noble family of the same name of Lea, and he was granted permission by the king to collect tolls on the Lea bridge just as long as London bridge was kept in perfect repair, and this greatly offended the Lea family, who claimed an ancient right to free passage across. At length, however, in the year of 1350, several arches of London bridge washed away, says Leeds *Mercury*, and until they should be rebuilt no tolls could be collected on the Lea bridge. It was probably in reference to this incident that the rhyme was made familiar to every child in the land.

London bridge is broken down,
Dance over my Lady Lea,
London bridge is broken down,
With a gay lady.

This was the first stanza of a very popular ballad called "The Doleful Lament of London Bridge," first printed in a curious book called "Gammer Gurton's Garland; or, The Nursery Parnassus; a Choice Collection of Pretty Songs and Verses for the Amusement of Good Little Children Who Can Neither Read nor Run."

On occasion of this accident to the bridge, commissioners were appointed to decide upon the best way of rebuilding it, and they were so long about it and had so many disputes—some advising one thing and some another, and each raising objections to what was proposed by the rest—that the people grew impatient and ridiculed the affair in some verses added to the original lines.

How shall we build it up again,
Dance over, my Lady Lea,
How shall we build it up again
With a gay lady?

Build it up with silver and gold,
Dance over, my Lady Lea,
Silver and gold will be stolen away,
With a gay lady.

And so on, proposing by turns, wood, brick, straw and clay, until at last the commissioners decided upon stone, when the final stanza was added:

Build it up with stone so strong,
Dance over, my lady Lea,
Huzza! 'twill last for ages long,
With a gay lady.

An Englishman, writing in 1787—just 100 years ago—to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, says that he remembers when this ballad was sung by the children of London and Bristol in their street play on moonlight summer nights. They would move round in a circle with joined hands, with one posted in the center and called "the bridge master" would chant the inquiry, "How can we build it up again?" at the same time drawing out one from the circle whose duty it was to chant the reply, naming any material he chose, the rest join in the refrain. If any mistakes were made in mentioning any materials not suitable for bridge building, a forfeit would be incurred and the culprit chased around the ring until caught, when he in turn became "bridge master." It was a merry game and the children's voices, chanting in perfect time, sounded very sweetly on the still evening air.

To be Pasted in the Pantry.

Ten common sized eggs weigh one pound.

Four teaspoons are equal to one tablespoon.

One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

One quart of sifted flour well heaped, one pound.

One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces.

One pint, heaped, of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces.

Two teacups, well heaped, of coffee A sugar weighs one pound.

Two teacups, level of granulated sugar, weighs one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter, well packed, weighs one pound.

One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weighs one pound.

One tablespoon, well rounded, of soft butter weighs one ounce.

Two and one-half teacups, level, of the best brown sugar weighs one pound.

Two tablespoonsful of powdered sugar or flour weighs one ounce.

Two and three-fourths teacups, level of powdered sugar weighs one pound.

One tablespoonful, well heaped, granulated, coffee A or best brown sugar equals one ounce.

JUDGE THURMAN tells the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that he has used the red bandana since 1845, when he began using snuff. In the memorable campaign of the Hon. William Allen for Governor, his red bandana attained considerable celebrity. The history of the bandana anterior to this time is not known, even by Judge Thurman.

It is said the habit of using a red bandana was acquired years ago by Allen G. Thurman from association with Emile Gregoire, a French emigrant who taught the Ohio statesman how to speak "the polite language" and use a highly-colored handkerchif. Thus in a remote way France was responsible for the most picturesque feature of the St. Louis convention.

SUNDAY was the thirteenth anniversary of General Sheridan's marriage. It is told of him that the last time he was propped up to look out of the window he caught sight of the equestrian statue at Scott circle, a block away. General Scott is bestriding the most extraordinary old screw in a bronze—an equine, it is said, that used to cause General Grant's grim features to expand into a broad smile every time he looked at it. General Sheridan gazed at it steadily, then he said very earnestly to his brother, "Mike, if ever a grateful country should erect an equestrian statue of me, for God's sake see that I have a better mount than Scott."

Several European specialists have made the curious observation that acute rheumatism is more prevalent in dry weather than in rainy weather.

A difficult and important piece of engineering, now under way, is the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth.