

The Jamestown Alert.

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JAMESTOWN. D. T.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

RENO SUSTAINED.

A Washington telegram of Feb. 24, says: The Reno court of inquiry, it is understood, report evidence was not deemed to warrant court martial. The sentence of Capt. Blair is dismissal from the army.

HOLDS HIS SEAT.

In the Congressional House contested election case of Frost vs. Metcalf, from the Third Missouri district, the committee on elections decided unanimously to report in favor of Metcalf, the sitting member.

CHINESE MASSACRE THREATENED.

The national workingmen assembly of Washington have appealed to the President to sign the bill restricting Chinese immigration, as it is the only means that will prevent a terrible calamity and utter annihilation of the Chinese on the Pacific coast, which is true to follow a veto of the bill.

KILLED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Nashville, telegram of Feb. 25th, says, Thomas Merriman, while drunk, went to the house of his mother-in-law, a mile and a half from Nashville, this afternoon, and shot her with a double-barrel shot-gun in the groin, killed her instantly, and that without provocation. He escaped the parties in pursuit.

TO BE MARRIED.

A Berlin telegram of Feb. 28th says, the Princess Louise Margaret, niece of the Emperor William, last night gave her farewell reception previous to starting for England to wed Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The wedding, postponed one month in consequence of the death of Prince Alice, will take place at Windsor the 3d of March.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

An item of \$10,000 has been inserted in the sundry civil bill to pay D. T. Corbin, the expenses of contesting the seat in the Senate from South Carolina. Instead of \$350,000 for continuation of the custom house and sub-treasury at Chicago, \$355,000 is recommended for completion of the building, \$90,000 instead of \$75,000 for continuation of public building at Nashville, and \$50,000 instead of \$30,000 for continuation of the public building at Topeka.

FIRE AT PENSACOLA.

A fire broke out at Pensacola, Florida, Feb. 26, in a wooden building on Saragossa street, and burned to Polafax street, destroying five buildings. Two new stores on Pfeiffer, south of Saragossa, were burned, and twelve north, including the office of the clerk of the court, who saved his papers. Also a number of lawyers' offices, and the office of the British consul. The latter lost most of his papers. Loss estimated at \$125,000, with about \$70,000 insurance.

SHOOTING.

A New Orleans telegram of Feb. 25th says, S. Howell, general southern passenger agent of the Piedmont Air Line railway, was shot and instantly killed by A. T. Wimberly, merchant of Coffeeville, Miss., in an affray on the corner of St. Charles and Common streets. Ed. Howell, brother of deceased, then shot Wimberly in the back. About a dozen shots were fired. A bystander was also wounded. Ed. Howell was arrested. Wimberly was sent to the hospital. Physician report he will not live.

STORMS IN FRANCE.

Storms continue in South France, where hundreds of people are thrown upon public charity by the destruction or inundation of houses. In Spain the tempest lasted four days, and there was much damage and loss of life. Various villages and farms in Gavarre and Astaris were destroyed. A bark, name unknown, was wrecked at Corunna, and thirty persons drowned. The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool for New Orleans, ashore at the entrance of the harbor of Corunna, has been abandoned. She is considered a complete wreck.

THE CENSUS.

The census bill as it passed the House provides that enumeration shall commence on the first Monday in June, and returns shall be forwarded to the supervisors on or before the 1st of July, 1890, and in any city having over 10,000 inhabitants the enumeration shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday in June. The President, by and with consent of the Senate, is to have the appointment of supervisors of the census, whose number is limited to 150, and who are to receive a compensation of \$500 each. The sum of \$3,250,000, which is hereby appropriated, is limited as the maximum cost of the census.

CHARLES N. ANGELL PLEADS GUILTY.

A Chicago telegram of Feb. 27, has the following: Charles N. Angell, defaulting secretary of the Pullman palace car company has pleaded guilty in the criminal court on the two indictments against him, for larceny as bailee and embezzlement, and was sentenced by Judge Williams to ten years in the penitentiary, the full extent of the law. He made no remarks, manifested no emotion, and simply bowed as the sentence was named. Judge Williams, in reviewing the case, spoke of the high social position occupied by Angell, the enormity of the offense, and the confidence reposed in him by the company, and expressed a belief that the full penalty at least was deserved. Geo. M. Pullman visited Angell and had two hours talk with him, but refuses to state its purport.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Teller committee at Washington, Feb. 24th the chairman said if it was desired to investigate the manner of conducting elections in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, Vermont and Colorado, it would be necessary for the committee to sit during recess. To do this it would be necessary to obtain authority of the Senate, and as the charges were from the minority of the committee, the minority ought to designate the State in which the committee should continue the examination. Senator Garland replied the minority would do this at the next meeting. Thursday, when they would be prepared to agree upon the terms to be offered the Senate with a view of conducting the investigation during recess.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The committee of conference on the army appropriation bill, consisting of Senators Blaine, Allison and Withers and Representatives Hewitt, of New York, Sparks and Foster, held a prolonged session on Friday night, February 28th, and adjourned at a very late hour until to-morrow afternoon, without arriving at any agreement or feeling encouraged to expect any. In the opinion of the best informed members of the appropriation committee of both houses an extra session is now inevitable, and the prospects are that not only one or two, but probably all the unfinished appropriation bills will go over together. This will, of course, necessitate the convening of the next Congress at an early date, instead of in the fall, as has been contemplated in the event of the failure of only one of the bills.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT

The following is from a Chambersburg, Penn., telegram of Feb. 24: While shifting the mail train south at this station this afternoon, one car containing about twenty passengers, left the track from some unknown cause, and fell over the embankment six feet high, turning over on its side. Fifteen or eighteen persons were injured, among whom Hiram Baxter, Fayetteville, leg broken; Rev. Dr. Stewart, Newberg, N. H., arm broken; Frank Scheible, wife and son, Scotland, Franklin county, Pa., seriously injured; Miss Miller, Greencastle, Pa., shoulder bruised; Samuel Pratter, Greencastle, Pa., injured about the head, not serious; two children of Col. Jas. Davidson, Greencastle, Pa., slightly injured; Bishop Glassbender, and Rev. Bulgar, of U. B. church, considerably bruised, but were able to proceed to their destinations.

COIN AND BULLION.

In an answer to a letter of Representative Wood asking to be informed as to the cash balance in the treasury the 15th, how much of the amount is held for resumption purposes and how much in coin, United States notes and other available cash resources, Secretary Sherman says: "I have to inform you that from the latest returns received there was in the general assets of the treasury up to the date mentioned, of gold coin and bullion \$133,377,271; of silver coin and bullion \$35,565,438; in all \$168,942,709. After deducting the amount of current liabilities from the amount of entire assets the balance available for resumption at the same date was \$136,467,264, but no separate designation of particular moneys for this purpose has been kept nor has it yet been determined whether the resumption fund can be considered as money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

A dispatch from Rome, Italy, of February 27th, says the great storm of Feb. 24th was most disastrous. The whole coast is strewn with wrecks and at many ports small crafts were blown out to sea and lost. The new quay at Posilippo is almost entirely destroyed. In the interior the storm was equally violent. At Puagginolo, near Seina Campanile, a church was blown down while the people were at mass, killing two priests at the altar and three other persons. A similar catastrophe occurred at Anenturo, where the vault of the church yielded to the force of the storm. Killed the priest celebrating mass and injured a number of the congregation. At Rome the force of the wind was unparalleled. All the windows of the monastery of Montecelio Croci were destroyed and a portion of the base of Michael Angelo's statue of David was swept off.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

The executive session Feb. 27th, in the United States Senate, the nomination of Samuel Hayes as postmaster of St. Louis, called forth extended remarks from a number of Senators. The committee on post-offices and post roads, being equally divided, reported without recommendation. It was opposed mainly on the ground that Hayes' predecessor, Chauncey J. Filley should have been retained in office upon civil service principles. The fact was developed in debate, however, that the President informed the committee that a rejection of the pending nomination would not have the effect of reinstating Filley, and that he would not under any circumstances reappoint him. The nomination was confirmed by yeas 38, nays 19, the Democrats, with one or two exceptions, all voting in the affirmative.

THE INDIANS.

A Yankton, D. T. telegram of February 24th, says: Information is received that several wagon trains belonging to Bramble, Miner & Co., of that place, are surrounded by Indians at Cheyenne crossing, on the Pierre route. Three points in Dakota—Rapid City, Cheyenne Crossing and Sulphur Springs, from fifty to seventy miles apart, were struck simultaneously by war parties, working doubtless under a preconceived arrangement. Parties in the places during the past week or two have reported the Sioux country swarming with small war parties from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail camps and from Cheyenne river and Standing Rock agencies. It is said that many red stragglers have recently stray away, while a general uneasiness pervades the whole up-river country since the murders of thirteen at Cheyenne Crossing. Freighters and teamsters refuse to leave Pierre for the hills.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Special from Iuka, Miss., gives the following account of a double murder perpetrated near that city, Feb. 25th: Major A. N. Hutchins, accompanied by Thos. McNolt, both highly respected citizens of the county, left Iuka together in the afternoon to go home, being neighbors. Hutchins had drawn \$1,700 in gold from the express office, sent from a Cincinnati house, which was to be used in purchasing a farm. Late in the evening, McNolt's horse, returning home, riderless, with blood marks on the saddle, aroused the suspicion of his family of foul play. Search revealed the dead body of McNolt, terribly mutilated, about two miles from his house. A hundred yards further on Hutchins was found in like condition. It is thought some parties knew of the gold being at the express office and had waylaid and murdered both for the money.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

A Feb. 26, telegram from Barnegat, N.

J., states that the schooner, David H. Folck, had come ashore south of that place. The sea being very heavy she commenced to break up rapidly. Her crew of eleven, including a woman and a child, took refuge in the rigging. The crew of life saving station No. 11 attempted during the forenoon to board the vessel in surf boats, but were driven back by the heavy sea, and they then, with the assistance of the crew of station 18, rigged up a beecher buoy, in which one man and the young child were brought ashore, but in such an exhausted condition that no further particulars could be obtained from them. Subsequently the crew of No. 17 arrived at the wreck and four of the vessel's crew were landed in a dying condition, making the number saved six. Two, while being drawn ashore in the beecher, were drowned, the line breaking. The captain's wife died in the rigging. One man was washed overboard.

THE SON OF NAPOLEON III.

Prince Louis Napoleon and retinue sail in the steamer Danube from Southampton to-morrow for the Cape to join the British military forces in South Africa as volunteers. The prince in a letter to Renter announcing his intention to join the British forces at the Cape says: "For the last eight years I have been the guest of England. My education was completed in an English military school. I have strengthened my ties of friendship with the English army by taking part in its annual manoeuvres. The war at the Cape having assumed a more serious character, I have wished to follow the campaign. I could not refrain from sharing the dangers and fatigue of the troops among whom I have so many friends. Moreover, the time spent in witnessing this struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be wasted for me."

DEATH OF BISHOP FOLEY.

A Chicago telegram says Bishop Foley of the Catholic church, died a few minutes before 4 o'clock on the morning of February 19th. Bishop Foley has been prostrated by complicated disorders since the 9th inst., and since then, although physicians believed they could control his disease, he has at no time been out of danger. Soon after midnight a singular change appeared and it was immediately communicated to his physicians, who found that weakened as he was by a dysentery of twenty-four hours' duration, the deadly typhoid pneumonia would prove fatal. His mind was perfectly clear and he prayed constantly while able to articulate. As his speech began to fail he turned to Dr. McMullen and said: "I appoint you administrator. I have tried to do my duty. I bow to the will of Almighty God." These were his last words. His life has been particularly active and his tender heart and great administrative ability have secured him an affectionate remembrance in the minds of his large flock. The 6th of March, proximo, would have been his 57th birthday.

ENGLISH GRAIN.

The Mark Lane Express says business has been somewhat firmer with an advance of a shilling per quarter on sound home grown wheat in a few country markets. The arrivals from abroad have been light, except of flour, last Monday's returns showing only 26,000 quarters of foreign wheat, while the subsequent supply up to Friday had not reached 10,000 quarters, chiefly American, Russia sending us nothing. The course of business throughout the week has been quiet but steady. Speculation is wanting, but consumption continues. Prices are fully maintained for all descriptions, of wheat. Russian varieties advanced 6 pence to a shilling per quarter. Sales were not very numerous, but the tendency has been to wards a rise rather than a fall and trade lost much of languor prevailing for some months. Rather higher rates have been demanded for maize and inquiry was thereby checked. Barley oats and other feeding corn were dull, but late rates were maintained. Sales of English wheat were 550 quarters, at 37 shillings 7 pence per quarter, against 42,496 quarters, at 52 shillings 8 pence per quarter during the same period of previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for week ending February 15, 873,776 hundred weights wheat, and 180,625 hundred weights flour.

THE PRESIDENT IMPORTUNED.

Senators Sargent, Booth, Mitchell, and Jones of Nevada, and Representatives Williams of Oregon, Wren, Page and Davis and ex-Representative Phelps had a conference with the President February 25th for about an hour and urged him to sign the bill restricting Chinese immigration. Sargent in his argument, pictured the evils, moral, commercial and national, which came with the Chinese, reviewed their history in this country, and showed the evil results of which their presence had been productive. He called attention to the deterioration of American labor which existed wherever the Chinese had found their way. He also states a veto of the bill might affect Republican interests in California disastrously. All the gentlemen made similar arguments, and called attention to numerous petitions from the West for a residence of the Chinese, and presented a number just received. The President frequently questioned the speakers. When they had finished their arguments he stated he too had received many appeals from people in the West to sign the bill, and petitions from the same and others not to sign it. He was glad to hear all he could on the subject, and would carefully consider the arguments. A majority of the Congress delegates left the President with the impression he would not sign the bill.

CHINATOWN.

A San Francisco telegram of Feb. 28th, has a dispatch from Virginia City saying: "Chinatown has been in a commotion over an abducted China woman. Officers who went down to rescue her were fired on by the Chinese with shotguns. They returned the fire with revolvers and dispersed the Chinese. The woman, who was taken by the police, has been married. The couple asked to be allowed to spend the honeymoon in the county jail, as they feared being killed. Considerable excitement prevailed."

New handkerchiefs have centers of white linen, borders of colored silk, and are ornamented in one corner by the embroidered figure of a grenadier.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 25th.—A telegram from the constitutional convention of California was presented by the Vice President. Under the rules, it not being properly authenticated it was not received. The telegram thanked Congress for passing the anti-Chinese immigration bill. The Senate refused to take up the resolution declaring David T. Corbin entitled to a seat in the Senate from South Carolina instead of M. C. Butler, yeas 25, nays 36. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, considered at length, and sundry amendments agreed to. Senator Paddock called up House resolution announcing the death of Representative Welsh of Nebraska, and after remarks on the life and character of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 25.—After preliminary business the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment repealing the law creating the office of electoral supervisors etc. A long discussion, of great spirit, of some personal imputation, and of much partisan feeling on both sides ensued, when the amendment was agreed to, yeas 135, nays 110. The committee rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House. After sundry amendments had been agreed to, the amendment repealing the laws in regard to United States supervisors of elections taken up. A bitter struggle on the adoption of the amendment followed. The Republicans generally refused to vote. Dilatory motions were made. The vote on the amendment was announced, yeas 147, Republicans generally not voting. The bill as amended, was then passed, yeas 143, nays 112. A committee of conference on the army appropriation bill was ordered and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 26.—The credentials of Senator elect Hill of Colorado, were placed on file. Senator Edmunds reported a bill to further protect the constitutional rights of citizens. Placed on the calendar. Sundry reports and bills having been introduced the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. A long discussion ensued on the appropriation of \$65,000 to supply a deficiency in the department of justice for the payment of deputy marshals. Senator Beck moved to strike out the amendment proposed by the committee, and insert in lieu thereof one proposed by himself. Motion rejected yeas 34, nays 35. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in, excepting that appropriating \$24,130 for detecting and punishing persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws. This amendment was struck out. Senator Beck called for a separate vote on striking out the appropriation of \$250,000 for the department of justice, but the Senate by a vote of yeas 31, nays 35 refused to strike it out. The bill was then read the third time and passed. The Senate held an evening session at which a large number of pension bills were passed, and other business transacted, when the Senate went in executive session, and 11:30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 26.—The House went into committee of the whole on the Senate census bill, which had been so amended as to vest the appointment of supervisors in the President. After the committee rose the bill passed the House with the amendment mentioned retained. The sugar bill was taken up, and Mr. Robbins addressed the House adversely to the bill modifying the tariff on sugar. Mr. Garfield and others opposed the bill, and without reaching any conclusion the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 27th.—Senator Teller, from the special committee to investigate Louisiana election funds submitted a report of the majority. An amendment to the House bill making appropriations for arrears of pensions was reported. Referred. The House bill making appropriations for arrears of pensions was taken up, but before disposing of the bill the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened, the river and harbor appropriation bill was reported with amendments. Placed on the calendar. The census bill as amended by the House was referred to the census committee. Consideration of the arrears pension bill was deferred. Various amendments were submitted, but pending the discussion the bill was laid aside, and the sundry civil appropriation bill was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar. House resolutions of respect for the late Representative Beverly B. Douglas of Va., were taken up, eulogies pronounced and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 27.—Speaker Randall made an explanation in regard to an alleged slander against him. By his request a committee to investigate was granted. The conference report on amendments to the tobacco bill were agreed to, yeas 147, nays 114. The case of George F. Seward, the alleged contumacious witness was called up and after considerable time spent a resolution was adopted to issue a warrant to bring him before the bar of the House, yeas 103, nays 44. At an evening session the House considered reports from the committee on ways and means, Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 28.—David T. Corbin contestant for a seat in the Senate from South Carolina, addressed a communication to the Senate withdrawing from the contest. The further consideration of the census bill was temporarily postponed. The arrears pension bill was taken up and discussed and laid over for further consideration at the evening session, when it was again resumed amended and passed, yeas 38, nays 20. The sundry civil bill was taken up, amended, but before reaching a vote the Senate, at 10 p. m. adjourned to Saturday morning.

HOUSE, Feb. 28.—It was stated that only four of the twelve appropriation bills had been passed. The post office bill was taken up and sundry Senate amendments including the Brazilian subsidy amendment were non-concurred in. The Senate amendment for the reclassification of mail matter was stricken out, on the ground that it would give the postoffice department the power of censorship over the press. Pending action on this bill, George F. Seward, the alleged contumacious witness, was brought by the Sergeant-at-arms to the bar of the House. After considerable discussion and confusion, the case was referred to the Judiciary committee and Mr. Seward was discharged on his own recognizance. A committee of conference was ordered on the post office bill. An evening session was held which was confined to the consideration of pension bills, and to bills for the removal of political disabilities. Adjourned to 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Among the wash fabrics of the coming season, the zephyr-cloths of Scotch ginghams will have prominent consideration. Those of the spring differ from those of last spring in the disposition of the colors rather than in the colors introduced. As a rule, they are in a single shade of a single color, or two or three shades of a color and white, with the occasional introduction of black. There are small and medium checks, and large plaids in broken patterns; hair-stripes in the warp, of Chinese blue and pink; plain ginghams, of warp and woof of the same shade of color; or brown, Chinese blue, pink, pale sea green and black, woven in a warp of white. These goods are held at from thirty to forty cents per yard, according to quality.

Diseases of Our Own Causing.

On an average one-half of the number of out-patients treated by a hospital surgeon suffer from diseases due primarily to a want of knowledge of the laws of health and cleanliness. First, the ignorance of the hygienic laws which affects so disastrously the health of the rich as well as the poor, exists chiefly in regard to dress, ablution and ventilation. This statement may, at first, appear startling; but an enumeration of the diseases that can be traced to the above causes will show upon how sound a basis this statement rests. The following are examples: Varicose ulcers from dress; skin diseases from want of cleanliness; chest diseases and fevers from defective ventilation. The vast number of ulcerated legs treated in the out-patient department of hospitals, in work-house infirmaries, and in private practice, arise from varicose veins. Now, a varicose ulcer is caused by a distended condition of the veins of the legs, which have to sustain the pressure of the blood caused by gravitation. In varicose veins, the valves which help to support a column of blood are to a great extent destroyed, through the veins having been distended by mechanical obstruction to the free return of the blood from the extremities, thereby distending the lower veins and separating the edges of the valves. Thus the weight of an uninterrupted column has to be borne by the veins. This, of course, causes further distension, giving rise to congestion of the capillaries of the skin and causing swelling, eczema, and ultimately ulceration. This is the varicose ulcer so common in the laboring classes. It is difficult to heal, and often impossible to heal, except by prolonged rest in bed. Hence it is the dread of surgeons, and the cause of misery to thousands. Varicose ulcers are seldom admitted into general hospitals, so that hundreds of poor families are driven to the workhouse, and such cases form a majority in the workhouse infirmary. The most frequent and flagrant causes of obstruction is the ordinary elastic garter. Children should never wear them at all, as the stockings can be perfectly well kept up by the attachment of elastic straps to the waistband. If garters are worn, it is important to know how to apply them with the least risk of harm; at the bend of the knee the superficial veins of the leg unite, and go deeply into the under part of the thigh beneath the hamstring tendons. Thus a ligature below the knee obstructs the superficial veins; if the contraction is above, the hamstring tendons keep the pressure off the veins which return the blood from the legs. Unfortunately, most people, in ignorance of the above facts, apply the garter below the knee. Again, in nine out of ten laboring men, we find a piece of cord or a buckled strap tightly applied below the knee, for what reason I could never learn. Elastic bands are the most injurious. They follow the movement of the muscles, and never relax their pressure on the veins. None elastic bands during muscular exertion become considerably relaxed at intervals, and allow a freer circulation of the blood.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Abandoned Villages.

While roaming through the oil country our interest was excited by having certain localities pointed out to us as the place where once stood a small city. Perhaps no part of the oil region shows this as much as that situated between Oil City and Titusville, and no place as much as Petroleum Centre. We stand amazed and almost doubt the truth of our informant, when we are told that this is the Petroleum Centre we saw ten years ago. At that time, as the name implies, it was the centre of the land of grease. Surrounded as it was the best oil-producing country, it could not be otherwise. Vast numbers of houses, stores, machine shops, etc., were erected in a short time, and in 1868 it was a city of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants. Everybody in oil-dam knew Petroleum Centre. The city had banks, immense hotels, large business houses, and could boast of three or four fine churches. The whole country around the place was a city. At night it was almost impossible to get through the crowd of people collected for all kinds of pleasure. What a change! Nothing can be compared to it except the destruction of war. Instead of fine residences, the ground is now used for potato patches; a road marks the place where the principal street was; the churches yet stand, but nobody remains to attend them. Perhaps there are 100 inhabitants in the town now. North of Petroleum Centre were shown the place where in '66 and '67 was the famous Benninghoff Run. There remains not a sign of anything having been there. As many will remember, this was one of the best oil territories in the country at that time. On the northern part of this farm was a small town of the name of Dublin. It had 200 inhabitants, and was the terminus of the Benninghoff Run Railroad. Not a single house remains. In fact, one would think, not knowing any better, that it had never been cleared. Many towns like this have gone the same way. But perhaps the next of importance is Pithole. Like Petroleum Centre, it is nearly gone.—*Exchange.*

As before stated, there has been a reappearance of percales in navy-blue, brown, the dark neutral colors, and in black, in patterns of polka dots in white. Polka-dotted prints are also shown in a ground of myrtle-green, and in rich dark mulberry-color. There are percales in navy-blue, brown and black, crossbarred in very old-fashioned patterns of white and old-gold, the mingled colors and confused figures of bourette; and reminders of bits of chintz surviving in the patchwork quilts of our grandmothers, in cambrics of grounds of dark-brown, invisible green and blue, in patterns of sprays with leaves of old-gold and white blossoms.