THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

THE RELATION OF THIS DENOMI-NATION TO THE REPUBLIC.

Partraits of Dr. Smith, the Betiring Hodstor, and Dr. Thompson, the Newly ected Moderator-Acadamy of Music and Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia.

The one hundredth session of the gen-ral assembly of the Presbyteriar church a America, recently convened in Phila-alphia, proved to be an occasion of even hore interest than was expected, quite ivaling that historic assembly in the ame place in 1970, which did much oward the reunion of the Old School and he New.

the New. The first general assembly of the Pres-byterian church in America, consolidating the old side with the new side, was held a year after the erection of the states into a federal Union by the adoption... 2 the constitution

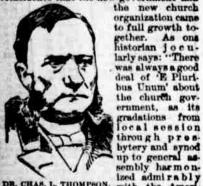
And it is certainly no disparagement And it is certainly no disparagement of any other denomination to add that the Presbyterian church was and is peculiarly suited to America, for though individual ministers and writers of the church have at various times held other views, yet the church as a church has maintained

from the first that no form of church government is of divine command, that the brethren ch country Christian to adopt form of polity in each country have Christian that

church polity which is best DR. J. T. SMITH. suited to their

situation, and that the presbyterial form is only best for Great Britain and America because it both requires and cultivates a general exercise of personal intelligence. Every communicant is made to feel that he or she is a constituent of, and to extent responsible for the make up of the sension, the prosbytery, the synod and the general assembly. Even the austere Richard Baxter, whose conscience would not allow him to "conform" in 1670-80, not allow him to "conform" in 1670-80, and who is so little understood by the present generation that his name is some-times used as a representative of bigotry, was so liberal that he advocated the resail of Charles II, was made a court chaplain and offored a bishopric by that monarch, and labored long to establish mutual toleration between the sects. He freely conceded that monarchy was then the best for England, and so an established best for England, and so an established prelacy was not in itself a wrong; he only claimed a like toleration for those who preferred a presbyterial form, and that the eivil polity of a Christian body should be so flexible that it could grow and de velop with the development of the state. It is also worth noting that the estab-

lishment and growth of the Presbyterian church in a colony was always coincident with the growth of liberal ideas in gov-ornment, and so it is quite a natural coincidence that the new government and



DR. CHAS. L. THOMPSON. with the Ameri can system of township, county, state and nation, so many units of one order making one of the next higher order, with general laws for all and local self government." Even the schism of 1837, complete and

far reaching as it was, had some curiously liberal features. It was a division on methods and measures in which each party held to its respective standards.

FLOODS ON THE MISSISSIPPI. They Were Much More Severe Than Usual

This Year.

This Year. The central west is now cleared and ditched to such an extent that a big rise in the Mississippi is an unusual event; but at intervals varying from five to fifteen years, all the affluent streams seem to pour in their vernal floods at once, and each such flood thus caused is reported higher than any before it. And such a flood is now working havoe on all the lowlands bordering the great river from Keokuk to Placquemine. Above the for-mer the "bottom lands" are inconsidera-ble, and below the latter the river's level scarcely varies three feet per year, as the

mer the "pottom minus are incommercial ble, and below the latter the river's level scarcely varies three feet per year, as the numerons bayons and "passes" scon re-lease the surplus to the gulf. At high water about 9,000,000 gallons per second pass a line stretched straight across the stream from Baton Rouge, but not far below there the eastern bluff en-tirely disappears, and many streams run from the river to the swamp, and thus seek the back route to the gulf. Another important factor is that the streams flow-ing into the Mississippi gather their wa-ters from twenty states and territories, and that thus some are at flood, while others are almost dry; so the farther down stream one goes the more equal is the volume in different months. Thus at Cairo the great river has stood, in the

the volume in different months. Thus at Cairo the great river has stood, in the flood season, at a lovel forty feet higher than its lowest; but at Memphis a thirty feet variation is rare; at Vicksburg there is much less, and thus on down to New Orleans, where a rise of five feet is disastrons. When it does happen, however, that the Ohio and Missouri pour in their floods at the same time with the Red, the floods at the same time with the ned, the Arkansas, the Yazoo, etc., then the lower Mississippi cuts loose from all known laws and plows a new channel, apparently at random, through its broad delta, or sweeps over all levees, submerges the sngar and lower cotton region, and from Port Hudson to the gulf presents the same of a wast muddy see wife.

aspect of a vast muddy sea. The bluffs of the Mississippi only fol-The blums of the Mississippi only fol-low the general course of the stream, and as one goes to the southward they get farther away from the stream, till the "bottom lands" are from thirty to sixty miles wide, and below Baton Rouge, as aforesaid, the whole country is "botton." Above St. Louis these wide lowlands are rare; but the noted "American bottom" rare, out the noted American bottom is several miles wide opposite Hannibal, Mo., and extends the length of two or three counties on the Illinois side. This tract, containing some 200 square miles of the most fertile land in the world, has



long been protected by the "Sny levee," which is now broken, and much of the low land is inundated. Ever since the carliest settlement this region has been a standing theme for joke and sarcasm by the dwellers in the highlands, and the by the dwellers in the highlands, and the fearful prevalence there of ague, fluxes and blious enterio diseases generally alded much in giving llifhois the bad name for health it once had. By clearing out the timber and draining the worst bayous the inhabitants have greatly im-proved the air; but this overflow will un-doubtedly be followed by widespread sick-ness and mortality. As the water subdoubtedly be followed by widespread sick-ness and mortality. As the water sub-sides a perfect jungle of "bull weeds" and rank grass will cover all the waste places, and when that growth begins to dry up in August the malaria will be "so thick you can chaw it up and spit it out," as the natives say. The sufferers will need all the help the charitable are likely to bestow.

COWDREY AND WAKEFIELD.

to Chicago, immo-diately after the

great fire of 1871. He was graduated at the Pharmaceu-

tical college there, was for seven years editor of The Pharmacist

and Chemist, and

and Chemist, and for seventeen years has been in business in Chi-cago as a drug-gist. About a year ago he became sec-retary of the Chi

CR STA

N.Y

dent with Mr. Cowdrey.

WM. H. T. WAREFIELD. But address

Wakefield, of Council Grove, Kan., is

the nominee on the ticket as vice presi-

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

A most extraordinary and daring surgi-cal operation has recently been performed by Drs. Gowers and Horsley, of London.

A man who had suffered intense, of London. A man who had suffered intense agony for several years was diagnosed to have a tumor of the spinal cord. The spines and parts of the laming of the fourth and

parts of the familine of the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebre were removed, but the tumor was not found until the third vertebre had been so treated. The tu-mor was shelled out and treated antisep-tically with entire success. The pain gradually ceased, the wound healed, and the sensation and motion of the body and less were almost entirely restored. At

Hungry Fire Department Horses.

Fire department horses in the big cities are, as a rule, ravenous feeders. There are certain hours of the day when they

are fed, and the horse soon comes to know the feeding hours as well as the hostlers.

As early as 5:30 o'clock in the morning is oats feeding time. If the feeder happens to be a little slow in getting down stairs, if he is only two minutes late, there is the

floors, kicking the sides of the stalls and the wickedest champing of bridle bits ever seen or heard in a stable. This sort of

racket is kept up continuously, too, until the oats are divided out for the meal.

an alarm comes in, every horse in the house will leave his oats and take his

The moment they commence feeding, if

3

ago he became sec. & V

company. He was formerly a Republican, but left the party in 1876. He is married

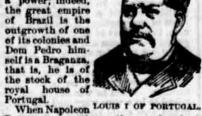
and has a family. Mr. Cowdrey is comparatively new in the field of labor politics. Last Septem-

the field of labor politics. Last Septem-ber he joined the Land and Labor club No.

Nominated for President and Vice President by the United Labor P.

LOUIS I OF PORTUGAL. His Physicians Say He Cannot Live Much Longer.

His Physicians Say He Cannot Live Much Longer. Louis I, king of Portugal, and Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, are now added to the list of monarchs whose carly death is expected. With the emperor of Ger-many, and the kings of Bavaria, Holland and Wurtemberg, this makes six great vulers who demise may be expected dur-ing the year 1888. Of the emperor and Dom Pedro, Americans already know a great deal; but King Louis of Portugal is comparatively unknown, as that little kingdom is practically of no influence in the New World. Yet there was a power; indeed, a power; indeed,



Bonaparte overthrew the royal rule in the peninsula, he put his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, which act gave free course to the revolutionists in Spanish free course to the revolutionists in Spanish America, and the mother country soon lost all her possessions but Cuba. At the same time John VI of Por-tugal fied to his colony of Brazil, of which his son, Pedro I, became prince regent; but he could not resist the tendency to independence, and in 1822 accepted the title of emperor of Brazil. In 1831 he abdicated in favor of his son Dom Pedro who was born her in 1868 and has Pedro, who was born late in 1825 and ha been emperor fifty six years, though but 62 years old. His mother was a daughte of Emperor Franz I, of Austria and a sister of Marie Louise, Napoleon's second

wife. The English drove the French out of Portugal, and in 1821 John VI returned from Brazil, agreeing to rule according to a liberal constitution. He died in 1829, and then the Brazilian regent, who would have succeeded, agreed to a separation of the two countries, his daughter Maria de Gleie to be the function of the two countries. du Gloria to be queen of Portugal. But her uncle seized the government, and a civil war followed, the result of which was a new constitution in 1884, with Maria as queen. She died in 1853, with Maria as queen. She died in 1853, and her son Pedro V succeeded. He died of yellow fever in 1861, and his brother Louis (Luiz I) succeeded. He was born Oct. 31, 1838, and according to the physi-cians cannot live beyond his 50th birth-day. We have beyond his 50th birthchars cannot nive beyond his both birth-day. He has been a wise and liberal king, toiling to establish freedom and education and encouraging railroads and telegraphs; but the people appear to have lost that enterprising obaracter which made them so active during the Fifteenth and Sitesenth centuring Bostman. and Sixteenth centuries. Portugal con tains 34,500 square miles and about 4,200, 000 people, and in its financial and indus-trial affairs is little more than a depen-dency of Great Britain.

A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Frince Henry, the Grandson of the Lat Emperor William, Weds Princess Irene. On the memorable celebration of Em-peror William's 10th birthday the aged monarch announced the bethrothal of his grandson, Henry of Prussia, with Princess frene of Hesse. The date of the wedding Was set down for May 24, 1888. Prince Albert William Henry is the

second son of the present Emperor Fred erick, and was born Aug. 14, 1862, at Pots dam. In 1877 he entered the navy as a cadet, receiving his first practical in-struction in nautical matters on board



A CALIFORNIA CRAZE.

COLLECTING BASKETS FROM THE MEXICANS AND INDIANS.

The Latest Fad Among Artistic Peopl on the Pacific Slope-Hunting for Speci mens-Beautiful Work of the Dusk; Basketmakers.

Basketmakers. The latest fad or crase in California, especially in the southern portion, is to possess a collection of Indian baskets. It is the correct thing, and some of the most artistic homes in the state have rooms decorated with them. Who started the crase is not known, but some one discov-ered that the baskets possessed great artistic homes in the state have rooms decorated with them. Who started the crase is not known, but some one discov-ered that the baskets possessed great artistic bomes in the state have rooms decorated with them. Who started the crase is not known, but some one discov-ered that the baskets possessed great artistic bomes in the starte tive ornaments for library and parlor, and the demand began. It was the old story of new lamps for old, and dealers and others went around the country exchanging new mod-ern baskets for the old ones of the Span-ish and Mexican families. The baskets are exhaust., at least the old ones, being now in the hands of a few collectors and others who will not sell them. The baskets cost from \$1.50 to \$3 usually, and bring from \$10 to 500 spices. Unless the reader has seen some of these works of barbaric art this price will seems accessive; but the graceful shape, the rich brown tints, the age and association, give them a value appreciated by those who have engaged in their collection. The cheapest way to make as collection is to go to take a carriage and go about the counting the Indians and Mexicans and buy them one's self. Many of the month of San Francisco, and others have been collected in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardino counties. In the lat-sion Indians, hidden away in the mon-tains at Pala, Pauma and at Pachanza. sion Indians, hidden away in the moun tains at Pala, Pauma and at Pachanza.

EXPERIENCES OF THE COLLECTOR. The experiences of the amateur basket collector are varied, and no better way in which to study the habits of the present Indians can be found. The successful basket fiend must have what is popularl known as "cheek;" must walk into th bedrooms and private apartments, insis bedrooms and private apartments, insist upon trunks being opened and contents shown. This may seem a high handed proceeding, but it is necessary, as even while the people wish to sell they, in the majority of cases, say at first that they have no baskets, and when they are pro-duced do not wish to sell on account of duced do not wish to sell on account of the ancient aunt or grandparent who has handed them down. If, however, the would be purchaser has the staving power the basket can be secured. The sellers generally believe the Americans to be great fools for paying such prices. A half-breed informed the writer that the people were crazy and would give anything; and with a laugh, he said: "They pay five times as much for the old ones as they do for the new." That a basket which they use to sift their flour in could serve as an ornament is beyond their conception; yet ornament is beyond their conception; yet this is the end to which these old utensils are put. They are tacked against the walls to show the figures or color, or hung over doors or in corners. The large one find a place near the fire to hold the wood while others are distributed about th library for papers and magazines; indeed their usefulness grows upon one. The finest collections are photographed by their owners and make a fine and artistic

showing. It is as an art that the work of thes people commends itself, not alone in the form of the baskets, but in the marking and arrangement of colors; and that suc artistic feeling should be found amon people whose ideas of art, as we recogniz-it, are of the crudest description, is reit, are of the crudest description, is re-markable. After so many years of asso-clation with white people it would not appear strange if some of their ideas of ornamentation were obtained from them, yet this is extremely rare. All the ornamentation is unique, possessing an indi-viduality that cannot be mistaken. The lines are often graceful and of great geo-metrical beauty, radiating from the cen-ter. A common design is a series of tri-

A Buyer of False Testh. A sharp eved little man attracted the writer's attention in a Chicago hotel by the close watch he maintained at the dia-ner table upon the jaws of the other provide a standard of the second bis attention upon an elderly gentleman opposite, who ate his food with some diff. upon the selected only the softest attention upon an elderly gentleman opposite, who ate his food with some diff. That man has a bad fitting set of teeth when the elderly gentleman left the table the little one followed, and in a few more ments was in conversation with him, and, is it afterward transpired, had engaged to buy his false teeth as soon as he had ob-tous the set.

buy his false teeth as soon as he had ob-tained a new set. This little man picks up a great many sets of false teeth in the course of a year. Most persons that have a set before they reach 80 years of age are obliged to buy two more sets, at least, before they reach 60 years, and the mouth changes so that teeth that fit well and serve their wearer well at first after a while do not fit and cause the wearer a great deal of discom-fort. The man that makes a living in this line has acquired a great knack for discovering ill fitting teeth, and he scarcely ever fails to secure a bargain, for not with-standing false teeth are the only immortal material about our bodies, inasmuch as they are said to be capable of resisting 4,000 degs. of heat (Fahrenheit), very few people know that they are worth anything second hand, and so the little man gets them at his own figure.

hand, and so the little man gets them as his own figure. He told the writer that many sets of faise teeth are found. Owners are more carcless of them than is supposed, and in-stances are more frequent than would be imagined in which they have been left in hotel bedrooms. They have been found in railroad cars and even in horse cars, and outs frequent turn up in cabs. As the railroad cars and even in horse cars, and quite frequently turn up in cabs. As the cabbies and railroad employes cannot wear other people's teeth they hunt up the buyer, and he gets the set for a few shil-lings. The scavengers sometimes rake up a set in an ash barrel, and sets are some-times picked up in the streets. One set was found in a magpie's nest in Pennsyl-vania, and another was picked out of a woman's throat by a surgeon. The patient would never wear them again, and they were sold for a song. The little man picks up a nice living by his purchases, adding to it now and then by buying a second hand wig or two. — New York Press.

Happy and Home Loving French.

I asset that, to those who will look at us without blas, we must appear in our true light the happiest and most home loving people among modern nations. That provincial life in France is narrow. I have admitted, but what a very dove cote is almost every little home! If the time to be happy is now, and the way to be so is to make all those around us happy, then are we the most enviable people on earth, for we put that theory into practice. In what other land will you find so many households whose mem-bers are of three or four generations? Parents and children cling together to the exclusion of all the world outside. Not a boy is brought up with a view to emigra-tion. The thought of the young birds leaving the nest is dreaded. I know girls who have refused splendid offers of mar-I assert that, to those who will look as who have refused splendid offers of mar-riage and preferred humbler ones because the latter gave them a chance of living near papa and mamma, and parents who have put themselves to any amount of in-convenience to make room for daughters-in law ratios. in law rather than part with their sons. A French father would think you mad

if you told him that you left your family at 7 in the morning to return to them at at 7 in the morning to return to them at 7 or 8 in the evening, as so many Ameri-cans do; and that on Sunday, your only day at home, you were too exhausted to enjoy your children's prattle or to take a walk with your wife. The little French provincial tradesman, who locks his shop door while he spends a joyful hour at din-ner with his family, has come nearer solving the problem of happiness than the Anglo Saxon jockey in the race for ducats. --Max O'Rell in The Cosmopolitan.

Bismarch in a Passion.

The Prince's Penter Mus

About a year ago Prince George of Wales was sent to his ship after a vaca-tion (wherein he became greatly involved in debt) quite penniless, and with a warn-ing lecture from his father. Shortly after the christening of the Battenburg baby occurred, and presents were sent to the infant in great quantities, and of value commensurate to his exaited rank Prince George duly and duitfully sent his offer. commensurate to his exaited rank Prince George duly and duilfully sent his offer-ing-a pewter mug with a tag attached, cu which was written: "To my beloved nephew, with the hope that when his nephew, with the hope that when his nephew is christened he will be able to purchase a more appropriate gift than this." It is said the Prince of Wales, on reading the inscription, exclaimed: "That boy is incorrigible!" then laughed heartily, and next day sent him a handsome sum. --The Argenevt.

Historian Lossing's Happy Thought. The venerable Benson J. Lossing told the story, in New York recently, at the dinner to American authors by the Satur-day Night club, how he first conceived the idea of his "Field Book of the Revolu-tion." When Lossing, years ago, visited the historic ground where Putnam made his famous ride down the stone steps, he encountered an old man, who so graphic-ally described the event that Lossing acked him who he was and how he came to know so well all about it. "I stood right there," said the old man, "when Putnam came tearing down on his horse, net ween his teeth, "D.—n the British!" It was this recital that suggested to Mr. Lossing the happy thought of visiting the Historian Lossing's Happy Thought It was this rectal that suggested to Mr. Lossing the happy thought of visiting the locales of important or striking revolu-tionary events, of depicting them with pen and pencil and collecting whatever traditionary lore still clung about them. The idea was so captivating that he closed on arrangement with his subliking her an arrangement with his publishers be-fore he had written a line of the work.---Home Journal.

An Assurance of Health.

Among the assurances of health afforded us by the regular discharge of the bodily functions, none is more important and reliable than that which regularity of the bowels gives us. If there is any-even & temporary interruption of this-the liver and the stomach suffer conjointly with inactive organs, and still greater mischief ensues if relief is not speedily obtained. A laxative, above all cavil on the score of mineral composition or violent effect, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, ap-proved by the medical profession and a most important item of the family materia medica of American households. It is botanic, painless in action and it persisted in, effectual. The stomach and liver, in no less degree and no less promptly and thoroughly than the bowels, are regulated and toned by it, and it is an admirable defense agringt mularial and rheumatic aliments, and a benign remedy for kidney complaints, nervou ness and delative ruption of this-the liver and the stomach

Some Foolish People

Some Foolish People Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the Feach of medicine. They often sky, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away." Could they be is duced to try the successful medicine called Beerpy Balasm, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the or relient effect stier taking the first dose relient effect stier taking the first dose relient affect at a sure taking the first dose (a) junit lyd & w (a)



RIDING SADDLES.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

Impurities in the blood produce diseases. Bodily and mental health depend upon a healthy condition of the blood. The blood, particularly in the spring and during the hol summer months, broogness clogged with im-purities, which polson it and generate dis-case. A harmless blood purifier, without a particle of mineral poison in it, such as mer-cury or poisab, is necessary to remove these impurities and to restore the healthy tone of mind and body. The best purifier and tonic knews to the word is swrift's Specific (B.S.). In regard to its wonderful, purifying and tonic powers we give a few testimoulab as rollows:

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son." Mr. M. S. Hamila, Winston, N. C., writes: "I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the long, trying, ener-vating hot summer days. On using it I soon become strong of body and easy of mind."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed The Swirt Breciric Co., Drawer & Atlanta, Ga.

MANDRAKE PILLS.



have abused your Stomach by eating or drinking too much, or of the wrong kind of food or liquid, you will



because your Stomach is angry. Now beware of all temporary expedients. TRY that never-failing, safe Remedy,

Dr. Schenck's

Mandrake Pills. For sale by all Druggists Price 25 cents per box ; 3 boxes for 63 cents ; or s. nt by mall, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. r chenck & Son, Fhiladelphia. mi7-lyd&w SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS H B COCHRAN'S DRUG STORE, Nos. 137 & 1.9 North Queen St, Lencaster, Pa apr5 mid&w NO APOLOGY TO MAKE. In offering to the public a remedy WE

intended for the preservation of the health and happiness of every the health and happiness of every HAVE family throughout the land. It has been thoroughly tested by NO thousands of promisent physi-cians who cheerfaily testify to its APOLOGY efficacy in Coughs, Colds, Hoarne-ness, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sci-nics, Rheumatism, Lumbage, Hockscha and Kinny Diges es

ad never was union more hearty and and never was union more hearty and complete than when the two bodies came together. Any man who will compare the original Westminster Confession of Faith with the revision adopted by the general assembly of 1788 will see that the men who took the lead in that assembly were keenly alive to what was going on in America; that they had read the de-bates of the convention of 1787 pretty closely, and that they seized upon the full meaning of the new consti-tution and foresaw its future effects in securing religious liberty. They carefully struck out every word or entence which might be so construed as to give the civil government any power over differences in religious opinion, and after providing for synods and assemblies under call of church authority, added these words: "It is the duty of civil magistrates to protect the person and good name of all their people, in such an effectual manner as that no In such an effectual manner as that no person be suffered, either upon pretense of religion or infidelity, to offer any indig-nity, violence, abuse or injury to any other person whatsoever, and to take order that all religious and ecclesiastical assemblies be held without molestation or disturb-ance." And that is the sound American law today, as ever since the adoption of the constitution; but it may not be so well known that it was the doctrine of many eminent Prisbyterians and Indemany eminent Pr systerians and Inde-pendents when the divisions began in England. Indeed, the attention of young Americans should frequently be called to the fact that when the first settlements of New England and Virginia were formed, there are formed linear settlements. there was no forced line of separation in England; men of noted Calvinistic views held high places in the cetablished church,



HORTICULTURAL ACADEMY OF HALL. MUSIC.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church North was held in Horticultural hall, while meetings of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, adjourned from Bal-limore for the purpose, were held in the Academy of Music.

of music. nor was it till William Land obtained con-trol and the noted Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford) began to enforce con-formity in Ireland, from 1632 forward, that the life and death struggle began. The severity of the government very naturally drove the Puritans to an op-posite extreme; so the former expelled

the Presbyterians from England, and the Inter made it uncomfortable for them in New England. Fortunately for the New World no one sect was strong enough to control; the result was, finally, mutual toleration and the glorious constitution. With perfect freedom Presbyterianism

with periect freedom Presbyterianism has grown to that great power we now see. The centennial assembly brought to-gether many eminent men: Dr. James McCosh, ex-Justice Strong, Rev. Dr. McIntosh, ex-Governor Beaver, of Penn-sylvanis; Rev. John Ross, the Cherokee; Index Darke of the court of chings of Judge Drake, of the court of claims at Washington, and others. Rev. J. T. Smith, retiring moderator, was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, of Kansas City, elected by a nearly unanimous vote. J. H. BEADLE.

Some of the latest pretty ceiling effects in frescoing are now made by painting on canvas instead of on plaster. The grain of the canvas produces a tone that can not be gotten on a smooth wall.

The reason for thinking that the hard times in British high life are over is the increased marriages of the young among the aristocracy.

The London Academy declares that it is in France that the keenest love for poetry now manifests itself.

Mr. Robert H. Cowdrey, the nominee for president by the United Labor party, was born in Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 1, 1852. R. After getting a good high school education he went

1, of Chicago, and this was his first

step in this direc-tion. He became

interested, and

was soon made president of the club. Mr. Cow-

drey has been de-scribed as "a slen-

der, rather short gentleman, with a decided intellect-

ual countenance

and a very pleas

Mr. W. H. T.



PRINCESS IBENE. PRINCE BENEY. the frigate Nlobe, which was then cruising in the German ocean and the Baltic. The following year he made a two years' cruise in the Indian ocean and the Chinese sea on the corvette Prince Adalbert, returning in 1880. On the 1st of October he passed a successful exami-nation on nautical topics at the Naval academy of Kiel, which resulted in his being appointed lieutenant of the navy. In 1884 he was made captain licutenant and in 1887 chief of the first torpedo divi-sion. He is said to be an excellent sailor

for one so young. Princess Irene Louise Marle Anne of Hesse was born on the 11th of July, 1866,

at Darmstadt, and is the fifth of July, 1806, at Darmstadt, and is the third daughter of the reigning Grand Duke Louis IV and his deceased wife Alice, who was a daughter of Queen Victoria and sister of the present Empress of Germany. Her marriage with Prince Henry was to have taken place between the third taken place last winter, but the tragical events which are still fresh in everybody's memory caused it to be post-poned until now.

Roscoe Conkling's Memory.

It was said of the late Roscoe Conkling that he could repeat many verses from memory, not fragmentary lines or brief stanzas, but whole epics, page by page. The odes of Horace in the original were as familiar to him as the "Psalm of Life." He could recite the first book of Homer, Bryant's translation (which he considered the best), almost without an error, and a portion of the third book, which he said reminded him of the tramp of a marching army. His favorite poems were "Lalla Rockh" and "The Lady of the Lake."-Frank Leslie's.

Headdresses of the Sloux.

The Sioux display remarkable fertility in the arrangement of their decorations, and some of their headdresses are ver-grotesque indeed. There is one fellow who has killed an owl, from which he has carefully removed the skin and plumage entire, which, fashioned into a sort of cap, entire, which, tashioned into a sort of cap, surmounts his cranium. The wings droop down over his cars and the tail and legs dangle from behind, while the head in front, with its vellow, cat like eyes, give it a ludicrously life like appearance. An-other wears a fox skin, which is formed in a turban shape around his head with the resided and around his head with in a turban shape around his head with the pointed nose and erect ears in front and the tail falling jauntily down the side and over his shoulder. Again you will behold another with a

legs were almost entirely restored. At this rate it may be possible for a man to have a new brain put in when the old one gets worn out.—Public Opinion. large cap made of that portion of a buf-falo robe which contains the heaviest growth of hair. In the front part of this growth of hair. In the front part of this he has ingeniously fastened a pair of an-telope horns, which give him a very bel-ligerent aspect. Besides these, one is oc-casionally seen with a battered stove pipe of ancient style, which has probably been presented him by a missionary. The young unmarried bucks, however, do not, as a rule, make use of any head covering except their blankets, with which they except their blankets, with which they envelop their heads and face so completely as to leave the upper portion only of the face disclosed. It is this class that still adhere to their native costume and hever utilize any of the annuity clothing issued every fall.—Detroit Free Preza.

Value of Electric Welding.

place under the swinging harness, and will impatiently dance around anxious to The electric welding of Professor Ellhu Thomson is rapidly developing into a great business. The practical uses to which this invention can be applied are very numerous. Besides its value in facget off for a run. The fire department horse is, I believe, the only one that will leave his oats voluntarily to go to work. The best hostlers in the department al-ways take the bits out of the mouths of the horses at feeding time. This is done tories for the repair of tools, shafts, etc., and in general "job work" among machin-ists, it is adaptable to many forms of ways take the bits out of the mouths of the horses at feeding time. This is done to give the animal a chance to thoroughly masticate his food. The horse that eats with the bit in his mouth soon loses his appetite from indigedition, and will not has long in the department.—Fire Chief in Globe-Democrat. manufacturing. In steam and gas fitting, or plumbing, employing either copper, lead or cast iron pipe, as well as in elec-trical fitting, it will prove invaluable. — Frank Lesile's.

angular or arrow shaped figures worked into radiating lines. Some seem to repre-sent flashes of lightning in the zigzag motion. Human figures worked in, often extending completely around the basket, with clasped hands, are seen in some of the best baskets, while deer and other animals are sometimes introduced. The colors are usually dull reds or browns, yellows and black, and in almost every case the blending is harmonious. Where these people obtain their ideas is an in-teresting question, but probably from nature—the foliage, the bending grasses, tc., suggesting the lines of grace and beauty. METHODS OF BASKET MAKING.

It is not necessary to go far from the centers of civilization to see basket makets. The Diggers produce beautiful baskets not far from San Francisco, while the Indians about Monterey, Santa Bar-bara, Los Angeles and other localities still make coarse ones in the same primitive

The basket work of the California In The basket work of the California In-dians is valuable in several ways. It is characteristic of the different tribes, and they can be traced by it. Some baskets are beautifully ornamented with feathers, and this shows that they were made by the Indians north of San Francisco. One for which a large sum was meaning and for which a large sum was recently paid is ornamented with the red feathers woodpecker, while around the edge are the plumes of the plumed quail. The feathers are woven in while the basket is being made. Fineness and age are two important qualifications. The California Indians employ two gen

ral methods in basket making; the coil is either twined or whipped. The Dig gers, as before stated, produce fine baskets f great beauty, while the Klamath and McCloud Indians make twined baskets so ine that they can be used to hold water. In the baskets from the Eel river tribe a double coil is used. The Modoc women produce some beautiful shapes. We see cones, inverted truncated cones, shallow dishes, some like hats or half eggs, vases, long and narrow, others flat, with short necks. Plaques are common, while some baskets are almost perfect spheres. Many of these are made of willow slips and pine roots, stained in the southern county with nall rust. The material used mostly by the California Indians is the plant known scientifically as "thus aromatica," or squaw berry. In the houses or ramadas of basketmakers the raw material is seentwigs cut and scraped. Eight or ten inches in length and tied together with a string. They are dyed with plants and nail rust. Young city can be considered in the string of the string. Young girls can be seen soaking the twigs and scraping off the back ready for the eld women to use. The old baskets may be considered a lost art, and comparatively few modern ones are being made, not enough to meet the demand.-C. F Holden in San Francisco Chronicle.

VOICE OF THE FAITHFUL HEART.

Say, what is the wild sea's message, Say, which is the wild sea's message, it so eagerly bears to the land; That so fondly it crooms to the pebbles, As it dress it sad eyes on the strand? Do the pebbles it dailies and kisses, And forsakes with a sob, as they part, Alone know the echo that lingers, Like the voice of a fond, faithful heart?

Is the poble an exile, I wonder, From some sea bedded cavern of yore! Are the waves but its couriers bearing Sweet tidings from grotto to shore! Does it harken and send back its greeting! Is the kiss on the wave ilps a part! As swift and as sure comes the answer, From the voice of a fond, faithful heart.

Does the surf change forever, or evert Do these couriers pause in their chase? Are the depths of the sea ever broken By the tempests that wrinkle its face? By the tempests that wrinkle its face? Ab, no! And as strong and enduring, Though ocean and continent part, Are the whispers, heard but by the loved one, From the voice of the fond, faithful heart,

Deep down 'neath the bosom of ocean,

Unsounded by plummet or line; At peace from the storm and commotion, At peace from the storm and commotion, That rage over its billows of brine, There are secrets that time shall not fathom, there are jewels unknown to earth's mark As deep, as true and as precious Is the voice of the fond, faithful heart, Jessie Bartic: Tayla

originality of thought is only surpassed by his originality of expression. Some of his repartees are characteristic. "What do you do," he asked me one day, "when you are angry? I don't think you get angry as often as I do." "Bah!" I replied "I never get angry except at the stupid-ity of people, never at their wickedness." "Don't you find that it is then a great re-lief to smash something?" he continued. "It's lucky that you are not in my place, for there would soon not be a whole piece for there would soon not be a whole piece of furniture left in **Se** house." "Do you see the chamber of the Emperor William?" he added, pointing to the bath chalet at Gastein, where this conversation took place. "I was in a terrible rage there once. I left the room; in banging the door the key remained in my hand; I went to Lehndorff's and threw it against a washbowl breaking the how lite a thou. washbowl, breaking the bowl into a thou-sand pieces. 'Are you ill?' said Lehndorff. 'I was.' I replied, 'but now I am perfectly well!' "-Count Beust's Memoir.



By the way, have you ever noticed that it costs a great deal more to go back to Europe than it cost originally to come from there? Look at the number of people who on very small wages have saved up enough to leave Germany and Ireland up enough to leave Germany and Ireland and other places and come to America, and can't on very large wages save enough to go back. It is funny when you come to think about it that a man who came to California years ago at a cost of about \$75, tells you today he can't afford to take a trip to the old country because it would cost him too much money. America seems to change people a good deal.—San Fran-cisco Chronicle.

Secret of Underglaze Decoration. "Only \$7 for that dinner service? It must be of some common make then," said the reporter. "Will the print wear

"No, sir. That is what we call underso, sr. That is what we can under-glaze decoration, and the print will last on as long as the dish lasts. The plate is made and baked. Then the printing is put on and the plate is dipped into the glaze and baked again, so you see the print cannot rub off. Some of the finest china is decorated in this way because the rich colors cannot be put on the china over the glaze. The rich royal blue that decor-ates the Crown Derby, Royal Dresden and other valuable china is put on under the glaze. Then the glaze is put on and the other decorations are put on over the glaze."-New York Mail and Express.

A Very Natural Mistake.

A Shakeress, with a mock face beneath a large green bonnet, was hastening along Main street the other afternoon, so as not to keep the elder waiting in the big wagon, when she unwittingly ran against a small newsboy and sent his papers in all direc-tions. After assisting the youngster to collect his wares, and dropping a nickel into his hand with the apology, "I'm sorry for thee and my carelessness, my son," ahe hastened away. The little fellow gazed after the retreating figure with awe, and at last muttered to a companion the question: "Say, Mickey, be that the Virgin Mary?"-Springfield Republican.

A Bean in His Nose.

We know a child who has a morbid pro-pensity to force buttons, beans, etc., into his nostrils. He keeps his whole family in a state bordering upon terror, for they never know at what precise moment they may be called upon to perform an opera-tion upon Master Harry's nasal append-age. Pressure against the empty nostril and quick, strong breathing into the open mouth will dislodge the foreign substance and send the suffering youngster upon his way rejoicing.--Good Housekeeping.

In the Dressing Room

Swellman (before the glass)-Well, if I am undersized nature has been good to me in one repect. I have a small, harrow fort

Tallboy-So you have. But, then, na-ture has done just the same for the donkey.-Pittsburg Bulletin.

