THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS.

THE TIME THAT HAS PASSED SINCE

THE SPANISH ARMADA. 2.44

Its Overthrow Has Just Been Celebrated in Merry England with the Roar of Cannon, the Waving of Flags and Much Shouting.

They have been having a big celebration in England. It is not a centennial or a bicentennial, but a tricentennial. Three hundred years ago this summer the great Spanish Armada attempted the invasion of England. All students of English history are familiar with this crusade, yet a brief summary of the events con-nected with the expedition may be found interesting at this time. Queen Elizabeth sat on the throne of England; Philip II was king of Spain. Elizabeth was a Protestant; Philip was an ardent Catholic. Philip, however, gov-

Elizabeth was a Froisstant, r han pwa an ardent Catholic. Phillp, however, gov-erned a kingdom in which Protestantism had not been permitted to take root; Elizabeth's continions were divided be-tween Romanists and Protestants. Eng-lish navigators had begun to surpass these of Snain in accounting territory in these of Spain in acquiring territory in the New World. There was a likelihood of Spain losing its prestige. By striking England Philip hoped to maintain his exclusive right to the New World of America; to establish the authority of the Roman church in Britain, and to crush a revolt in the Netherlands.

On July 19, 1588, the sails of the Armada, which had been four years in preparing, were seen off the shores of England, and the English beacons were lighted along the coast to warn the peo-ple. The Spanish fleet was under the



THE SPANISH ARMADA. (From an old print.)

Duke of Medina Sidonia, supported by the ablest staff of naval officers Spain pos-sessed. It consisted of 132 vessels and was provided with 2,500 cannons, 8,000 seamon and 20,000 soldiers. The English fleet which met the Spaniards in the chan need which met the Spaniards in the chan-nel consisted of eighty-two vessels, was commanded by Lord Howard, the col-brated Sir Francis Drake and the ex-plorer, Frobisher. The ships were small, but in excellent trim and manned by 000 mod and havin satisfiers

9,000 good and hardy sailors. It had been anticipated by Philip that the Roman Catholics would rise and assist the invaders, but the Lords of Cumber-land, Oxford and Northumberland, who had been counted on by Philip, as soon as the Armada appeared in the channel brought their ships alongside those of Howard and Drake and Frobisher. The loyalty of the Catholics was a death blow to Philip's plan. As the Armada sailed past Plymouth Lord Howard's vessels led out and hung in their rear." The lightness of the English ships proved of great advantage. Most of them were no bigger than modern yachts. The largest English ships did not equal in size the smallest Spanish galleons.

The English won the advantage of po sition, and advancing and drawing away at will, firing four shots to the Spaniards' one, they harassed the fleet as it moved along the channel. One after another the panish ships were boarded, or sunk, or iriven ashore, and all the while the Spanish admiral failed to bring on a general engagement. A week passed in this war-fare and the Armada came to an anchor in

Calais roads. with another Spanish force under the Duke of Parma, about to sail from the

NEW STATUE AT GETTYSBURG. It Will Soon Be Unveiled on Little Roun

Top.

Top. On the 5th of August there will be un-veiled on Little Round Top, field of Got-tysburg. a bronze statue of one of the heroes of that battle, Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren. It is eight feet in height, and represents Gen. Warren standing in an casy and soldierly pose, his right foot ad-vanced, his weight resting upon the left foot, his right hand holding a field glass and his left laid upon the hilt of his sheathed sword. The facial expression is smimated and strong, and the likeness is said to be perfect.

said to be perfect. There is an especial sympathy in the hearts of many of h is countrymen.

of an army corps. He was with Mc-Clellan when the

Army of the Po-tomac was in its

perilous position in changing base from before Rich-

mond to Harri-

son's Landing and

T as there was an especial sadness connected with Gen. Warren's military career. A graduate of West Point, but 36 years old when the civil war began, he rose 大都 from the grade of lieutenant colonel to the command

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stood nobly against the press. THE WARNEN STATUE. ing Confederates at Malvern Hill. He won

new laurels at Antietam and at Gettys

coming in from the felt as you stand looking out from Mendota and the Mis-issippi from the right, forming a conflu-ence at the foot of the hills which encir-cle the village. These hills average a height of at least 200 feet, and are cut by

hew nurrens at Antiteram and at Getys-burg. In the battle of the Wilderness he commanded the Fifth corps. Being sent to re-enforce Sheridan soon after, he was present at the battle of Five Forks. After passing through four years of war with a splendid record, at the very close-the last great battle-he was relieved of his growth of trees. command by Gen. Sheridan, just before

the battle ended. Gen. Grant may be considered impar-tial in writing of Warren's case, and what Grant says of him in his Memoirs is of interest.

'Warren's difficulty," says Grant, "was twofold; when he received an order to do anything it would at once occur to his mind how all the balance of the army should be engaged so as to properly co operate with him. His ideas were gener ally good, but he would forget that the person giving him orders had thought of others at the time he had of him. In like manner when he did get ready to exccute an order, after giving most intelli gent instructions to division command ers, he would go in with one division, holding the others in reserve until he could superintend their movements in person also, forgetting that division commanders could execute an order without his presence. His difficulty was consti-tutional and beyond his control. He was an officer of superior ability, quick perception and personal courage to accom

small command." small command." It has been supposed that, notwith standing Gen. Warren's magnificent rec-ord as a soldier, this removal from command at the very last, casting blemish on his faculties as a general, though not on his honor as a man or a soldier. preyed upon his mind, and that he died of broken heart.

plish anything that could be done with

THE LATE THOMAS L. YOUNG.

He Was Once Governor of the State o Ohio.

Thomas L. Young, of Ohlo, who died recently, became governor of his state from being licutenant governor at the time R. B. Hayes became president of the United States, Mr. Young was born in Killyleagh, Ireland, in 1832. He re-moved to the United States when he was the congregation. The word rabbi is 12 years old. At 16 he enlisted in the regular army and served ten years, attainfrom the Hebrew

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MINNESOTA'S FIRST STONE HOUSE

It Is Located at Mendota, Between St. Faul and Minneapolis, Almost midway between Minnesota's twin cities-that is, five miles from St. Paul and six miles from Minneapolis-nestling under the hills on the west side of the Mississippi river and looking down on the Father of Waters and the tortuous, winding Minnesota, can be seen Mendota, the earliest settlement in Minnesota. One can conceive the intense love which the Sioux Indians once hore for this place prior to and during the early territorial days, before the civilizing influences of the railroads cut into its green covered hills or choked up its pearly brooks or scarified its undulating natural lawns, for

here they roamed in undisturbed security. except perhaps when an intropid Chip warrior invaded their serene and pewa warrio lovely home.

THE OLD STONE HOUSE.

The hills just back of the village rise abruptly and stand as sentinels over the quiet clitzens below. The place derives its name from the Indians, meaning the meeting of the waters, the Minnesota coming in from the left as you stand

ravines which can be made natural and easily graded highways, and most of the hills and ravines are covered by a fine Here guietly reposes the modest little

town. Emerging from the bustling ac-tivity of either of the two great cities, which seem to embrace the place in their brawny arms, one almost feels the stillness which pervades the streets, though here and there one finds a few straggling teams, a pretty brunctte half breed, some worthy Frenchmen, a brick hotel, a few

country stores, a postoflice, a school house, a Catholic church and the old cemetery near by. One of the most marked and attractive historical features of the place is the old stone house near the rail-road tracks, creeted by Gen. H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul, Minn., in the year 1836, or fifty-two years ago, and which is the oldest stone dwelling in the state. Gen. Sibley was the first state governor of Minnesota, was the first delegate to congress, the first major general, and after a residence of fifty-three years in the state is one of her most honored citizens. At Mendota, too, are the oldest church

and the oldest cemetery. On Pilot Knob, a high point of land back of the village, Senator Douglas, over a quarter of a cen-tury ago, desired to place the capital of the state, and there, in the future, say some enthusiastic Minnesota men, will be the center of one great city with a popu-lation of 700,000.

A WISE RABBI. He Has Charge of Eighteen Metropolitan

Synagognos. Chief Rabbi Jacob Josef, who left Rus.

sia to settle in America, and assume charge of eighteen synagogues in New York, recently preached his first sermon in the big city. He is described as a man about 50 years old, of medium height and wearing a long black beard

TO REMOVE WARTS.

THE SUPERSTITIOUS NOTIONS CON-CERNING THE PESTS.

Carlous Methods of Ridding One's Self of the Troublesome Visitors-Charms of All Sorts-Absurd Beliefs-Stray Bits of Folk Lore.

Warts are especially undesirable pos-sessions; although it has been thought that the presence of one on the right hand would insure riches to the lucky person having it. Various means of rid-ding one's self of these troublesome visung one's self of these troublesome vis-itors are on record, and some of them are sufficiently curious to merit mention. They may be banished, say some, by merely wishing them gone. The Breton peasant passes his hands over them, makes the sign of the cross, and bids them go in God's name. In Deux Sevres you must kinch them each time with you must pinch them each time you think of them, and say, "One !" In Lusatia, when you see a funeral pass, say, "Thou! thou! in the name of the Father, Son and thou! in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost!" Or, when two carriages pass, say, "Get out! get out!" The troublesome warts will follow the proces-sion. A funeral procession is utilized in Iroland by saying, "May these warts and this corpse pass away and never more re-turn. In the name," etc. The warts must be rubbed with the hand during this time. this time.

In Lancashire, the warts may be rubbed with a cinder, which must then be wrapped in paper and dropped at cross roads. Whosever picks it up will get the warts. In Lusatia, certain marine petrifactions picked up on the beach are used in the same way, with the addition of the formula, "In the name of the Father," etc. In Lower Brittany, small buttons are made of slate, and the credulous peasants count out as many as the number of their warts, inclose them in paper, to look like a roll of pennies, and throw this away on the first road, believing that the person who shall pick up the deceptive package will take the warts with him. In Deux Sevres, as many pebbles as there are warts are placed in a cavity in the wall, in the hopes that some

one will get them and the warts. I have heard, when a boy, that a piece of beef would cause them to disappear, if they are rubbed with it, and the beef burled. There are many variations in this remedy in various parts of the world It is, perhaps, the most popular cure of all those given. In Northumberland, Devonshire and Lancashire the beef should be stolen, and in Deux Sevres, two pieces must be used, and then tied to-orther. In Lancashire is a set build rother. In Lancashire, it is not buried but must be carefully nailed up on a gate post at a point where four lanes end, or any other secure place, and suffered to decay. In Devonshire, the beef must be thrown over a wall and your left shoulder at the same time.

In Scotland, stolen bacon is necessary and lard from a male pig in the Vosges mountains, buried deep in the ground. In Lower Brittany, you must steal a piece of lard from your neighbor's chimney, taking care not to get caught at it, rub the warts with it, and put it in a manure pile. Norman peasants use a pork rind, and put it in a rut in the road; when a

carriage passes over it, a cure is insured. In Vivarals, France, rub with the down of the broom plant, and throw it over your shoulder into the road. Peas or beans are employed in many places. In Upper Brittany, the warts must be rubbed with small peas, which are then cast inte a well or fountain. As they rot, the warts will disappear. In the Vosges mountains, you may take as many peas as there are warts, and cast them on the fire, taking care to run away so as not to hear them explode. In Buckinghamshire, the favorite pre-

wription is to rub the warts with peas, one for each wart, and then wrap the peas in a paper and throw them away. A leaf of cabbage picked up on the road is used in Lower Brittany. Rub the warts with it, and put it just where you found hastening away without looking be hind. In England a piece of sour apple will perform a cure, and in Deux Sevres. blood from a wart is dropped inside an apple, but in a peculiar way, and then allowed to rot. In Northumberland, you must rub with the black shail nine nights in succession, and then impale the ani-mal on a thorn hedge. In Lower Brittany, a large shall must be rolled over th

A Party of Deaf Mutes. I came upon a picnic party of deaf mutes in the woods along the Harlem river the other day. They were all young people, and some of the girls were very pretty. They were camped on the green sward in true picnic fashion, and had an abundant supply of solids in hig baskets. To their investigation to the the theory which the tended. I have no doubt, because they tended. I have no doubt, because they thought me an artist, for I had a sketch book in my hand, I complied so far as to drink a bottle of beer that they offered me. The uncertainess of the company me. The uncanniness of the company became too oppressive, however. Amid the vocal beauty of nature, where everything had a volce, from the birds everything had a voice, from the birds to the rippling water and the rustling leaves, the silence of my entertainers proved too much for my nerves. Turn wherever I might, there were faces that had expression, but lips that uttered no sound. The swift movements of their hands in the sign language only made matters worse. Perhaps if I could have used my hands as defuly I might have felt more at home, but I doubt it. The silence had something awful about it and I finished my beer, gave proper thanks for it and went away. I fairly yelled with relief when the thickets hid me from sight and then blushed at the thought that they might have heard me, if they had had ears. Foolish as the idea was it made me quite miserable and I should be made me quite miserable and I should be ashamed to tell exactly how many glasses of beer were required to cause me to for

get the encounter. I actually realized that afternoon, at a waking moment, the dreadful sensation of a nightmare, when one struggles frant-ically for speech, and cannot find it, and while a nameless horror weighs down one's body while it suffocates the soul. Talking over the experience that night with a medical friend he told me that my case was not an uncommon one. With people who can speak speech becomes a positive sensation. Many doctors cannot be got to assume duties in deaf and dumb asylums. They claim that the unnatural stillness completely upsets nerve. Even the less imaginative and more stolid menial classes are difficult to be got for service in such establishments. Work under such unusual conditions wears them out faster than the serious and arduous labors of hospitals and insano asylums, and men and women who will toil for years amid the most distressing and depressing surroundings, will, on this account, reject opportunities for comparatively easy and comfortable service. After my picnic experience I cor-tainly cannot blame them, either --Alfred Trumble in New York News

The Old Style Tobacco Barn.

The methods of curing tobacco have undergone a great change in Virginia since the introduction of flues, but on this old plantation they are as primitive as when the colonists first learned the use of tobacco from the Indian. The barns of the farm are unlike any other used for farming purposes in the world. They have no agricultural pretenses, being have no agricultural pretenses, being generally a perfect square, with a height several times the width or length, and surrounded by a steep thatched roof. There are no windows and but one door, There are no windows and but one door, just large enough to admit of an entrance. The eaves of the house serve the purpose of chimneys, and otherwise there is no ventilation. Without exception these barns are built of unhewn logs, the review behavior to a serve the server of the se crevices being plastered over with the mor-tar made from clay, making the structure as nearly air tight as it could well be

The interior of this peculiar building is just as unpretentious as its exterior. There is no floor other than mother earth affords, and in the center is a deep trench in which a fire is built. Around and above this primitive grate are stretched numerous beams, from which the plants are suspended. Then the fire is started and the work of curing is begun. In the opinion of the old time planter the fire must not be allowed to blaze. It is smoke that is wanted, and so the coals are kept in a continual smolder. Oak and hickory are much used for curing purposes, but many of the old planters preferred sassafras and sweetgum, under the impression that it improves the flavor of the weed. Those who have adopted the modern im-provements, however, scont the idea as ridiculous, but many of the older planters still believe in a tradition that was handed down from the Indians -R. S. Clutter in Detroit Free Press.

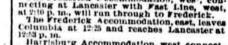
Inherited Diseases.

In the realm of disease the facts of in-heritance are most numerous and are daily accumulating. Here, alas, they become terrible, fateful and overwhelming. No fact of nature is more prognant with awful mean-ing than the fact of the inheritance of ing than the fact of the inheritance of disease. It meets the physician on his daily rounds, paralyzing his art and filling him with diamay. The legend of the ancient Grecks pictures the Paries as pursuing families from generation to generation, rendering them desolate. The Furies still ply their work of terror and death, but they are not now clothed in the garb of supersti-tion, but appear in the more intelligible but no less awful form of hereditary disease. Modern science, which has iluminated an tion, but appear in the more intelligible but no less awful form of hereditary disease. . Modern science, which has filuminated so many dark corners of nature, has shed a new light on the ominous words of the Scriptures, "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Instances of hereditary disease abound. Fifty per cent, of cases of consumption, that fearful destroyer of fami-les, of cancer and scrotula, run in familias through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary in a marked degree, but, fortunately, like many other hereditary diseases, tends to wear itself out, the stock becoming extinct. A distinguished scientist truly says: "No organ or texture of the body is svempt from the chance of being the studiet of hereditary disease." Probably more chronic diseases, which permanently modify the structure and functions of the body, are more or less liable to be inherited. The important and far reaching practical deductions from such facts-affecting so powerfully the site. facts-affecting so powerfully the happiness of individuals and families and the collective welfare of the nation-are obvious to reflec-ting minds, and the best means for prevent-ing or curing these diseases is a subject of intense interest to all. Fortunately nature has provided a remedy, which experience has attested as infallible, and the remedy is



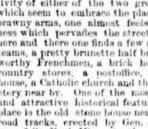
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coming is an innovation in Judaism in America. In the Jewish church there is no officer above the rabbi of





Netherlands, Howard, though short of food and ammunition, resolved to force an engagement. Lighting eight fire ships he sent them sailing down on the tide toward the Spanish fleet. The galleons cut their cables in a panic and stood out to sea Drake resolved to prevent their return, and on July 29 the English ships closed in upon them. Huddled together by the wind and under the English fire in a de noralized and dilapidated condition, 4,000



MEMORIAL ON THE HOL. COAST. The remainder returned

to Spain in a most miserable plight. was in the town of Plymouth, near which the Spanish fleet sailed and where the en-gagement began, that a movement was started to celebrate the tricenter ial of

this great victory. A memorial is to be creeted upon the Hol It will be a figure of victory armed with a shield of the three Crosses, a banner and trident in her left hand and in her right a sword. In the panels will be placed medallion portraits of noted Englishmen who took part in the fight. The old fort at Plymouth for three centuries has been a consecrated place. Indeed the old town is associated with many events in English history. Plymouth is the central point of the celebration, and all England lends a hand, while families of and descendants of the participants of the fight will be in attendance.

Young McCormicki

Young McCormick, the Chicago reape manufacturer, is unmarried. It was in his factory that the labor troubles started which brought on the Hay market tragedy and the hanging of the Anarchists. His house is right across the street from the residence of the Van Zandts, and Mrs. Van Zandt who still wears black for her daughter's executed proxy husband, says young Me Cormick was going to marry the daughter of sucher neighbor, but the lady's father, thinking the Anarchists were being too harship treated, made a remark about the prosecution in Mr. McCormick's hearing which brought on a quarrel and spoiled the match.-Chicago Letter.

The Phrase "So to Speak."

The most disagreeable phrase in fre quent use by Americans, so to speak, is "so to speak." It is useless, and it is ill conditioned. It is used to fill up awkward cracks, as a Canadian uses his senseless eht and an Englishman his "don chi chi cher know." cher know." By the way, no nation on carth uses so few provincialisms as the American, so to speak, and the worst one used by people with an approach to cul-ture is, so to speak. It is borrowed, however, so to speak, from the English. The London Telegraph says: "Alfred Nobel tamed nitro glycerine; so to speak." Franklin tamed lightning also, so to speak -and Goldsmith-was it?-had a hand in "Taming the Shrew," so to speak. On On the whole no one needs that you toll him that you speak so; for he has sense to understand it for himself, so to speak ----Globe Democrat.

Some Qualities of Voice.

Those who possess unrefined or common voices should endeavor to remedy this defect by educating their voices, as a singer does, or with careful study under an elo-cutionist, with respect for accentuation, modulation and pronunciation. The sad-dest defect of nature, a bad voice, can bo cutirely remedied, and a vulgar, whining voice can be made musical.-M. E. W. bherwood.

grade of orderly sergeant. After leaving the army he devoted him-self to business in Pennsylvania till 1859. In 1861 he offered his services to Gen. Scott as organizer of volunteers.

offer was declined, but in August of the same work of Young was com THOMAS L. YOUNG. missioned a cap tain in Gen. Fremont's bodyguard, which he served till January, 1862, when

the guard was disbanded. For six months after that he edited a Democratic newspaper at Sidney, O., ad vocating a more vigorous prosecution of the war. In 1862 he recruited a company for the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio volutieers and became the regiment's major and then lieutenant colonel, serving in East Tennessee. In 1864 he became colonel. At the battle of Resaca Col. Young led the charge on the center of the enemy's works, losing 116 out of 270 men in a few minutes. He was brevetted brigadler general of volunteers in 1865. He left the service on account of disa bility, and studied law, being admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in April, 1865 and was in the same month appointed city auditor. In October, 1865, he was elected to the Ohio house of representa-tives, and in 1867 recorder of Hamilton county. In 1868 he was appointed super-visor of internal revenue by President Johnson, but only held the office one year. He served two years after that in the state senate, and in 1875 war elected lientenant governor. After merving as such, and as governor after Mr. Hayes vacated the office, Governor Young went to congress. At the time of his death he was a member of the Cincinnati board of

public affairs. . There was an incident connected with Governor Young's life more terrible than any of the battles through which he passed. While a young man in Pennsyl-vania he married a lady to whom he was devotedly attached. Later he determined to settle in California, and sailed for San Francisco with his wife and child. Soon after leaving New York the vessel was struck and wrecked by a storm. Hus-band, wife and child were together on deck when the ship went down. They were separated and never met again After great suffering Mr. Young Wils picked up by a steamer and taken to Liv erpool. On returning to America he learned that his wife had been rescued by another steamer, but had died at sea from exhaustion attending her exposure. Governor Young remained a widower nine years, when he married again.

Engines Struck by Lightning.

Railroad men say that lightning oc-casionally strikes locomotives when they run through thunder storms, but that it has never been known to harm them or the men in their cabs. The electricity thins out and spreads all over the engine, running off the wheels and along the racks when it leaves the machinery. The impression is that the locomotives are lightning catchers and attract bolts that otherwise might hit the cars .- New York Sun

The Bigher Education

"What did your daughter graduate in" isked a friend of the mother, White silk, with a satin corsage and elbow sleeves," was the prompt enew "I mean what branch: . a files stinti

"Oh, her her why, the usual studies, I suppose," answered the "perpleted mother. - Detroit Free Press."

Room for a Fish.

Soth Green says that one may figure on a fish for every ten square fect of water twelve feet deep. He may be large or small, and he may bite and he may not, but he is there all the same .- Detroit Free Press.

New Theatro Curtain.

A new theatre curtain is made of canvas with a backing of spongy asbestos. It is kept wound on a roller in a trough of water beneath the stage.

meaning lord, master, teacher. It was bestowed upon the doctors of the Jewish law in the First cen-497

tury, B. C. Rabbi Josef was called voluntarily by the eighteen congregations over whom he is to preside in order that they may have a head-one to whom all disputes may be referred and whose decision on all theo-logical points may be final. The chief rabbi will preach to the congregations in his charge consecutively. 7 The desire to hear the opening dis

course was so great that only a small portion of those who gathered at the syna gogue could be admitted. The first words of this opening sermon were ex-tremely appropriate to the new work which he has commenced. They are as follows:

A book is always provided with a title page whereon its subject is inscribed, and with an in troduction in which the author explains his guid ing principles and method in handling his sub-ject. The present address, too, inaugurating a new movement in Judaism in the United States, should be regarded as the title page and the in-troduction to the record we intend to make in the book of life. Israel can do no better than follow the virtues of his ancestors and the law of God The spiritual greatness of Abraham, according to the teaching of our rabble, consisted in con-verting men to religious truth. So also dotteey teach in another place: "The Lord has dealt mercifully with Israel, scattering them among the nations, for through that they increase by converting people to the belief in one God,"

The chief rabbi speaks in German, no being master of the English tongue. does not use gestures, but relies upon a distinct enunciation.

Some Chleago Millionaires. There are in Chicago half a dozen mil-lionairo brewers. In a few years there will be thrice that number, for the business is very profitable. Some of Chicago' millionaires have been children of luck Two or three lucky real estate specula tions made a millionaire of Ferd. Peck. the dead baker, whose enterprising son has built the great Auditorium in which the Republican convention was held John and William Borden are two Indiana men, who became millionaires through one lucky mine sale. John B. Drake, at whose hotel the Republican hosts gathered, has had everything he touched fairly turn into gold. He used to be a night clerk in the old Burnet house in Cincin-nati. Five or six million dollar fortunes have been made here in street railway speculations, and we have a half dozer millionaire widows who live in almost regal splendor -- Chicago Letter.

Umbretlas a Mark of Honor.

It certainly is strange that in almost all nations and in all ages there should have been this same singular jealous regal monopoly of so useful an object as a portable sunshade, which was also available as a protection against rain. But so it has ever been, even in the highest civilizations of early ages. We find it depleted ou some of the most ancient sculptures of Persepolis, and also on those of Babylon and Nineveh, but always as a distinctive mark of honor for the great men and rulers. The Assyrian bas-reliefs show slaves holding a richly erma-mented umbrella above the head of the monarch, not only in scenes of peace, but even in time of war. It appears to be fringed with tassels, and is provided on one side with an embroidered curtain. In these sculptures the mark of distinc-tion is reserved exclusively for the monarch, and it never overshadows any other person, however eminent. The same

thing is observed in the sculptures of Babylon and Nineveh, in which the king alone is thus distinguished. Of the ancient Mexican emperors it is likewise recorded that not only were they borne by relays of great nobles, but also that four more nobles of high estate were appointed to uphoid the sacred umbrella which

added dignity to the imperial procession. Even in the beginning of the present cen-tury the Mohammedan ruler of Hindustan claimed a monopoly of the use of the sunshade, and no one was permitted to carry an umbrella in the imperial pres-ence.-English Illustrated Magazine.

warts, and then impaled on a wheat stalk as high as possible. In the Vosges, knots are tied in a string, one for each wart, and the string thrown over the shoulder, without looking to see what becomes of it. Others say to put the string under a stone which you may not be able to find again, or under the paternal roof tiles. In one part of England, each wart must be touched with its knot. and the string buried in a moist place, while the formula, "There is none to re-deem it besides thee," is repeated. In Lusatia, stalks of grain, containing as

many knots as there are warts, are used, passing each knot three times over them and saying: "In the name of the Father In L'Orient, the straw is buried to rot. In Scotland, ryo stalks are neces-sary, and they must be wrapped in a cloth and put secretly away. In Oxford, a notched stirk was substituted --F. S. Bassett in Globe Democrat,

Has Not Advanced.

When Emerson said, "We are disgusted with gossip," he doubtless referred to Concord only. The rest of the world has not advanced so rapidly.-Harper's Bazar.

Unnatural Methods of Study.

Our whole method of study needs revolutionizing, so that a student shall rise from his books with a glow of pleasure, a feeling not of physical exhaustion, but of rest, if not of exhibitration. Indeed, one should end a brain task as he ends a exmnastic exercise or exercise in the gar The moment study becomes toil it is unnatural and indicates false princiles. I do not say that, taking our young people as they are, this joyous brain work can always be secured, but that it is the normal condition of a student not previusly enervated by abusive methods of study and work.

On the contrary, I find every law of right brain work violated-mainly through ignorance, and the inflamed brain, gorged with poisoned blood, is whipped prodded to accomplish its "tasks." and Our ligh honor students are nerve shaken. dyspeptic, hysterical, weak eyed and marked in early life with signs of feebleness. This feebleness reacts on their mental and moral fiber, giving a sickly ploty and a watery human sympathy in the place of a sturdy morality and strong humaneness. The case with young women students is even worse. The girl insists spon keeping her emotional nature to the ront, and, so long as she is not broken down entirely, finds a relief from her tasks in sentiment. But she is liable to break entirely, and live on, a susceptible, hysterical, pitiful and useless life.--M. Maurice, M. D., in Globe Democrat.

Cider in Great Britain.

It is in general use in the western coun ties, Devolutine, Somersetshire and Here-fordshire especially. It is commonly made and drank on the premises; that is to say, there is an orchard on every farm. large or small, and the eider is made for the family use, including the men cinployed. This is what is called rough cider, and the quality depends on the sit-uation and the section. On large farms, or at the squire's mansion, it is often, or at the separate se ver to have been put into or taken out of the cellar, and then drawn off the lees for se: there is no better way of drinking cider than this, a case in which the liquor, after having been made, is not moved at all; and your real west country cider drinker likes his cider with no nonsense about it, sometimes giving a preference to it when it is what he calls rash-the word being applied to the eider, and not to the drinker, as the ignorant might suppose. There are many definitions of a gentleman, of which "to set in chimbley cornder, drink zider and cuss" is one to be heard of to the westward -Saturday Review.

ULTIMATE FAILURE.

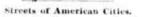
Hewever much my arrows have fallen short.)r swerved aside, or overshet that mark This the desire - the one unfading dream -The hope of my young manhood -so to stand, So aim, so lowe the tense expectant string, That, at the last, each winged shaft may ity Unto the heart of truth unerringly.

Yet-though I soothe the sting of ill success With thoughts of error, turking in the grass, Nursing a wound some wide flown dart has A fear dwells over at my inmost cont.

That, haply, ere my growing skill has won The prize-perfection-I may feel the bow Break at full bend, or hear its worn cord part, Or flad the quiver empty at my beit —Charles Heary Luders in Lippincott's.

Paper for Desk Use.

Here is my way of blocking paper for desk use: I take a pile half an inch or less in thickness of paper cut to one size, place a heavy weight on top close to one edge of the whole length, and then ap-ply a thick coat of mucilage along the smooth edges of the sheets thus pre together. I leave the blocks standing fif-teen or twenty minutes, and again apply the mucilage, allowing it to dry thor-oughly. I think this way of blocking paper for every day use is far more satis-factory than the ordinary method of using paper binding, inasmuch as the sheets separate more easily. I keep in my desk blocks of various sizes-the largest for writing extended articles; others, of smaller size, for briefer items; and others, smaller still, for notes or memoranda. Following this plan, it is impossible for a drawer to get littered up with torn and creased pieces; and while I am writing the block will keep its position without weighting. If the pad is more than half an inch thick it is clumsy — "M. C." in The Writer.



A writer in La Nature remarks that the streets of American cities have been laid out with the tape line and at right angles. This, he observes, is very fine from a geometrical standpoint, but carries with it very serious consequences from an economical point of view. In fact, if we walk along the two sides of a square in-stead of following a diagonal, the distance is increased in the proportion of 20 per cent.; that is to say, instead of walking 100 feet, we walk 140. Hence a loss of time, strength and money. Professor Haupt has calculated that the opening of two diagonal streets in Philadelphia (850,000 inhabitants) would reduce the extreme distances by one mile and a quarter The annual number of passengers carried by the cars being 125,000,000, the total saving would reach about \$180,000 per mile traveled. The passengers would gain 3,555 years in time and would save more than \$,000,000 horse power in motive power -- Scientific American.

Paris' Trade in Violets.

The enormous trade which is being done in violets in Paris this year is re-ported to be due to a discovery recently made by a well known author. He has got a sight of the recipe used by the Em-press Josephine as a means for rendering her "beautiful forever," and to which she owed that marvelous tint which was the wonder and despair of the French ladies of the time. The wife of Napoleon used to have boiling milk poured over a basinful of violet flowers, and with this decoction she bathed her face and neck every morning. No sooner was this old secret brought to light than the Parisian ladies began to order great basketfuls of violets to be left at their doors daily, and this home made cosmetic is reported to be in daily use this season by thousands - The Argonaut.

We sometimes congratulate ourselves at the moment of waking from a truthled dream; it may be so the moment after death.-Hawtherne.



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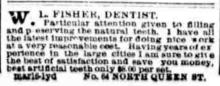
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