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KATE.

There's something in the name of Kate,
Which many will condemn;
But listen now while I relate,
The traits of some of them:

There's [illegible]-Kate, a modest dame,
And worthy of your love;
Fair as nice and beautiful in frame,
As gentle as a dove.

Chinquami-Kate's intelligent;
We may well suppose;
Her fruitful mind is ever bent
On telling what she knows.

There's intri-Kate, she's so obscure,
It is hard to find her out;
But she is often very sure
To put your wits to rout.

Provari-Kate's a tricky maid,
She's sure to have her way;
Her willing contrary jade
Obeys to all you say.

There's [illegible]-Kate, a perfect pest,
Her tongue can never rest,
Ready to dispute,
Her reply to her refute.

There's [illegible]-Kate, in quite a fret,
Is trying to gain her point;
She is quite unfortunate,
Nearly out of joint.

There's [illegible]-Kate, no one will woo,
For it will be absurd;
She is faithless and untrue,
You cannot take her word.

There's rindi-Kate, she's good and true,
And strives with all her might
Her duty faithfully to do,
And battles for the right.

There's rusti-Kate, a country lass;
Quite fond of rural scenes,
She likes to ramble through the grass
And through the evergreens.

Of all the maidens you can find,
There's none like edu-Kate;
Because she educates the mind
And aims at something great.

The Mother's Duty.

There is surely no more grand and important work to be done in the world than the training of the children of to-day who are to be the men and women of to-morrow. The early stages of this work are almost exclusively in the hands of the home and the school, so that the mother of the child and the teacher of the child are the responsible parties—are, or should be. It is far too common to see the mother breathe a sigh of relief as she hurries along the preparations for the school in the morning, and to hear her say, as the door slams after the last pair of small feet, "There, thank goodness, the children are off for awhile!" And the children go to school, and at the end of the day the weary school ma'am closes her door also, with a sigh of relief, and exclaims, "Well, thank goodness, another day is over." The poor children are thus tossed back and forth between school and home, like a new-style of shuttle-cock, and they must be dull indeed if they do not soon discover that they are considered a nuisance at both places, to be got rid of as soon as possible. An exceedingly phlegmatic and impressionable will be the child whose nature is not influenced by this discovery.

This feeling of relief on the part of the mother as she sees the door dismissed for the day is based on quite unwarrantable inferences. She could know exactly the feelings of children and understand why they slamed the door, she is sending up a silent prayer of horror. Her relief would so[illegible] only. It would [illegible] that the influence into one of [illegible] school are in [illegible] Mind, we say [illegible] school are in [illegible] as yet to fall, and help[illegible] influences of system which [illegible] the main [illegible] as in extent, [illegible]. But many individuals [illegible] so [illegible] there are exceptions which [illegible] the duty of every [illegible] and that there is not one [illegible] "exceptions" [illegible] are concerned.

[illegible], consider the matter [illegible] alone. Do you know [illegible] be a fit person for the [illegible] was the late Dr. Holland that he considered [illegible] position second to [illegible] Christian teacher of a [illegible] combines the office [illegible] and the parent, and [illegible] in shaping the mind [illegible] of the community [illegible] and parent united. [illegible] who spends six hours [illegible] child spends three [illegible] hours as I do, and [illegible] more time than my [illegible] have no words to [illegible] sense of the importance [illegible] office. Still less have I words [illegible] express my sense of the importance of having that office filled by men and women of the purest motives, the noblest enthusiasm, the broadest charity, and the most devoted Christ[illegible] purpose. Why, teacher, [illegible] the strongest and the most [illegible] man that [illegible] man living is entrusted with such precious material. No man living can do so much to set life to a noble tune. No man living needs higher qualifications for his work."

Many and many—the great and vast majority, in fact—of "the noble army of martyrs," whom we call teachers, have even the high requirements suggested above; for, as a class, one can hardly find in any walk of life more enthusiastic, devoted, consecrated men and women, especially the women. Yet there are exceptions, as a matter of course, among so many; women who teach merely from mercenary motives, whose influence is utterly sordid and frivolous; men whose lives are morally so rotten that the thought of their touch upon the minds and lives of young girls and boys just growing into manhood is enough to make one shudder. Do you know that your boy's or your daughter's teacher is not one of these horrible exceptions?

On the other hand, if your child's teacher belongs to the opposite pale as regards character and qualifications, it is no less your duty and privilege to know this man or woman as intimately as possible. If he is a conscientious and intelligent person he and you are each working for the same end—the proper development of the mental, physical and moral nature of your children. You can aid each other by co-operation to an extent which will astonish you if you have never tried it.

A Bigger Word than Mugwump.

The longest word in Eliot's Indian Bible is "Weetappesittukgussunookwehtunkquoh." It is found in St. Mark's Gospel, i., 40, and it means "Kneeling down to him."

The Latest News from Jupiter.

[New York Sun.]

When the great red spot suddenly appeared on the surface of the giant planet Jupiter seven years ago the astronomers were nonplussed. The prince of planets had never worn quite so gorgeous a decoration before. When its peculiar color—variously described as purple, pink, blood red and deep orange—and its curious aureole of a creamy hue, the spot, covering an area about equal to the whole surface of the earth, was plainly visible with small telescopes, while with large glasses it presented a succession of interesting and beautiful phenomena. The spot was in the southern hemisphere of the planet, and the astronomers were not long in discovering that it took a few minutes longer to complete a revolution around the planet than did a white spot which had in the meantime made its appearance near Jupiter's equator. So evidence was obtained that the visible surface of this huge globe does not consist of a solid shell like the earth's, but that it is either vaporous or liquid, and that it moves with a greater angular velocity at the equator than in the higher latitudes. It is just as if under earth Mexico rotated faster than the United States. Of course such motion would be impossible if the solid globe unless it were made to slide through in such a way that different parts or different planets past one another, if the spot was supposition in the first place constituting changes thus giving a change of appearance. Jupiter ago it quite were noticed. Still it retained Two or three of rotation and suddenly gave obscuration indeed its regular a few observers, its oval optionally powerful creased are able to see it. armed of the planet made telescopes year or two show May space where the fiery duty existed.

ons there yet, and lately a remarkable change has ace. The spot is now covered a huge white cloud many s of square miles in extent, a, lying centrally over the red ter, hides all of it from sight ept a narrow rim completely circling the edge of the cloud. he concealing veil is shaped exactly like the spot underneath, but looks as if it had been cut too small. If the red spot is a half-molten mass thrust up from the fiery bowels of the planet, the possible nucleus and framework of a future continent, as has been suggested, then the smoke of its burning may have gradually gathered over it until thick enough to conceal it. If, on the other hand, it is, as some think, merely a cloud in the planet's atmosphere, possessing for some unknown reason a different color from surrounding vapors, then another cloud, no less remarkable, has been suspended over it—an astonishing display of meteorological forces visible to us in the atmosphere of this distant planet. If, again—and this seems in some respects the most probable hypothesis of all—the red spot is merely a part of the crust of the planet revealed to our eyes by the formation of an opening in its enveloping cloud shell, then the forces that parted the curtain and gave us a glimpse of the unfinished world beneath have ceased to operate, and the drifting vapors are shutting the wonderful spectacle once more from sight.

In any view, these gigantic phenomenon, visible in a foreign planet across 400,000,000 miles of open space, must possess absorbing interest for all who love to carry their thoughts occasionally beyond the narrow boundaries of this little earth. The existence of other worlds is no longer a mere speculative question, as it once was. We know that they are as real, as substantial, as our own globe. There is as little excuse for ignorance of the facts that astronomers have discovered about Jupiter, Mars, or Venus, as there is for not knowing what modern travellers have learned of the interior of Africa or the ice-bound approaches to the pole. These other planets, however different they may be from ours in respect to habitability or geological development, are worlds all the same, and must henceforth be admitted into the circle of human interest. The light reflected from their surfaces, which are illuminated by the same sunshine that floods our landscapes, carries to the astronomer, with more than telegraphic speed, intelligence of their condition and their changes. In the case of such phenomena as those that Jupiter now presents there can hardly be a doubt that we are witnesses of what no human eye could ever have beheld upon our own planet—the development of a world out of chaos. With our telescopes we can see, as it were, the future globe of Jupiter growing under the shaping hammer of the Almighty World-smith, and detect the imprint of the blows that are slowly fashioning the grandest planet of our system out of the cooling mass of an extinguished sun.

She Might be Right.

[Manchester Times.]

A priest, the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question: "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered: "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "Good," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory." "Put her down," says the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anything you or I know to the contrary, she may be perfectly right."

A Woman's Flying Machine.

[New York Sun.]

Mrs. Carl Myers, of Mohawk, N. Y., better known as "Carlotta, the lady acronautist, has lately obtained letters of patent on several devices pertaining to aerial navigation. She says she believes that the day is not far distant when people will navigate the air as readily as they now plough the seas. A recent patented fixture is attached to a hydrogen gas balloon, comprising the a collapsical, which has carried rudder platform voyages in space. her on over surrounded by hammock net This platform and supported by an expansion hoop connected to the cords, is described as balloon like a light boat on some tips or changes its plane water with every different position the aeronaut standing upon tiger through alteration of the its of gravity of the entire air or through the shortening or thening of the netting meshes. terations in the level of this platform convert it into a rudder like that in the stern of a boat while the balloon ascends, and when descending the lower or advancing edge of the platform guides the balloon in any direction, just as would a paddle or oar extended from the bow of a boat—thus the balloon descends towards any side of the platform which the aeronaut may depress by stepping upon it. This simple and exceedingly effective apparatus is covered by one claim of the patent.

Resting upon the expansion hoop of the car is a crank shaft of a screw propeller, composed of a cloth sail, which twists into screw form as soon as the shaft is turned, and creates powerful currents of air flowing rearward, and by alterations of angle or level serves to elevate, depress, or deviate the course of any attached aerial body, or give it steerageway for guidance by a rudder. This apparatus spreads five feet across, moves as easily as a lady's fan, and folds up as compactly as a parasol.

At the rear is a kite-shaped rudder, composed of a large square of cloth stretched upon four arms, jointed by a common pivot in the center. This is attached to the car by one arm through a universal joint, permitting the rudder to occupy any desirable position in horizontal, vertical, or inclined plane, so that a single rudder thus performs the work which has hitherto demanded both a horizontal and a vertical rudder, either separately or in combination. This apparatus either acts to guide the balloon during its natural ascent or descent, or the aeronaut at will can give any direction to the airship by revolving the propeller sail toward any point, or by projecting the air flung from it against the surface of the rudder kite. The apparatus can perform a greater variety of evolutions than a bird's wings, spreads more surface than any bird or other aerial mechanism, weight for weight, and has the ability to create at any time a wind for its own sails, and can yet furl its wings almost as suddenly as a bird.

The apparatus has thus far proved of great practical service, and demonstrates that a common balloon may be readily moved up, down, or around in the air by a man's unaided efforts—or rather, by a woman's efforts—and on landing be relieved of danger of dragging.

Foolscap.

[Printers' Circular.]

Every one handles paper recognize foolscap as a sheet measuring 13x[illegible] inches. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. It will, therefore be interesting to know where and how this word originated. After the execution of Charles, of England, Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible effort to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to the time had as a watermark the kings crown; and, when Cromwell was asked what should be put in the place of this crown, to show his overwhelming dislike of everything pertaining to royalty he directed a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown. This was done, and when Charles II ascended the throne of England, it was at first forbidden to replace the cap by something else, and when too late the king was afraid to do anything about it, all things dangerous to touch and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official paper in England. It was also used in this country, but of late it has disappeared, for what reason we do not know; still the foolscap remains for the size of paper.

The Lord Was Drive.

[Bloomington Eye.]

One of the prettiest conceits in Mr. Harris' (Uncle Ret.) new book is put into the mouth of an old negro driver. He had run away from his master and could not be caught; but an old lady bought him because he had saved the life of her son, and he rendered himself and became a faithful servant. When his old mistress came to die her wandering son dwelt upon the negro who had served her so faithfully. She fancied she was making a journey. "The carriage goes smoothly along here," she said. Then, after a little pause, she asked: "Is David driving?" and the weeping negro crept out from a corner of the room. "'Taint po' Dave, mistr'ss! Dis good Lord done tak holt er dess de lines." And so, dreaming as a little child would dream, the old lady slipped from life into the beatitudes, if the smiles of the dead mean anything.

The Two Tory Leaders.

[New York Times.]

The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, K. G., Marquis of Salisbury, whom the Queen has summoned to Balmorol to form a new cabinet, has been the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords since Mr. Gladstone came into power the last time. He is 55 years old, and the eldest surviving of the second Marquis of Salisbury. He was educated at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford, and was first elected a member of Parliament for Stamford in the conservative interest in 1853. He represented that borough in the House of Commons for 15 years, until his succession to the marquisate on the death of his father in 1868, when he took his seat in the House of Lords. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July, 1866, appointed secretary of state for India, which post he resigned in April, 1867, on account of a failure to agree with the rest of the cabinet on the reform bill. His lordship was again made secretary of state for India when Mr. Disraeli returned to office in February, 1874. When, at the close of the war between Turkey and Servia differences arose between the former power and Russia, the marquis was sent as special ambassador to the sublime porte, and he and Sir Henry Elliot acted as joint plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the conference of Constantinople. The marquis took the position of leader in the conference, which held altogether seven plenary meetings. The Ottoman grand council refused to accept the conditions insisted on by the conference, and Lord Salisbury immediately left for England. In 1878 he was appointed secretary for foreign affairs in place of the Earl of Derby, who had resigned, and his first act was to write a memorable dispatch in which he clearly enunciated the policy of the government with regard to the eastern question. He afterward went to the Berlin congress with the Earl of Baconsfield, as a representative of Great Britain, and on his return, July 30, 1878, was invested by the Queen with the Order of the Garter and presented with the freedom of the city of London. In 1880, when Mr. Gladstone was made premier, the Marquis of Salisbury became the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, and he has held that position ever since.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart., who is to be chancellor of the exchequer in the new cabinet, is the conservative leader in the House of Commons. He is a native of London, and is in his sixty-seventh year. He was the private secretary of Mr. Gladstone while that states man was president of the board of trade, 1843 to 1845, and on being called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847 he became legal secretary to the board of trade. He succeeded to the family title and estates on the death of his grand father, the seventh baronet, in 1851. He was engaged for several years with Sir C. E. Trevelyan in investigating the condition of the civil establishments of the crown, and they drew up in 1854 a report which resulted in throwing open the civil service to public competition, so that he may be regarded as the father of civil service reform in England. Sir Stafford represented Dudley in the House of Commons as a conservative from 1855 to 1857, and sat for Stanford from 1858 to 1866, when he was returned for North Devon, a constituency which he has represented ever since. He was financial secretary to the treasury in 1859, and was appointed president of the board of trade in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. From March, 1867, to December, 1868, he served as secretary of state for India. He was a member of the joint high commission whose labors resulted in the treaty of Washington in 1871. When Mr. Disraeli formed his ministry in February, 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote was made chancellor of the exchequer, and after the elevation of the premier to the peerage as Lord Beaconfield Sir Stafford became leader of the House of Commons. After the fall of the Disraeli cabinet and the elections of 1880 he took the leadership of the opposition and maintained that position ever since.

The Wilson Short Cut.

About one month ago J. C. Hardin, contractor for the first twenty miles of the Wilson short cut, broke the first dirt for this enterprise. His progress has been rapid, and using the same energy and push he will doubtless complete his part of the contract—twenty miles—before the twelve months expire—next May.

At the junction of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road the trestle of about seventy five yards in length has been completed and is ready for the ties and rails.

The novel six horse plow, weighing 300 pounds, is a curiosity, and is diving "in medias res," excavating and loosening the dirt which is hauled off by numerous carts and filling in where necessary.

In ten days Mr. Hardin will be at the Cape Fear river. About two miles are ready for the laying of the iron, which when laid will facilitate his work on the other side. He will move over the larger part of his force in a very few days and being experienced hands they have reduced the working method to a science, and will work with the same rapidity as on the two first miles.

If the contractors at the other end make the same progress, doubtless the steam horse will be heard whistling and plowing his way through old Cumberland, at the rate of thirty five to forty miles an hour, before next May puts in her appearance.

Civil Service Examination.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I have before me the second annual report of the Civil Service Commission. From this I extract at random a few of the conundrums asked by the Examining Board:

"From 1,000 grains of pure gold may be coined 279 of the ten-mark pieces of Germany. One grain is equivalent to 15,432,349 troy grains. The United States gold dollar contains 23.22 troy grains. What is the equivalent of United States dollars of the ten-mark piece, decimally expressed?

"Give the operation in full.

"Name the bones of the Tarsus.

"What are the secretions that act on the food in the process of digestion?

"What are some of the diseases supposed to be due to filth?

"Name the two most common forms of malaria fevers and the more common sequelæ of these diseases.

"The silver coinage of France in 1882 amounted to 1,159,859.50 francs. The value of the franc is 19.3 cents. What was the value of this coinage expressed in the money of the United States?

"Give the operation in full.

"If four horses draw a railroad car 8½ miles in an hour, how many miles an hour can a steam engine of 100 available horse power drive a train of thirteen cars, the locomotive and tender being counted as three cars?

"Give operation in full.

"What is the specific gravity of a composition of forty pounds of copper specific gravity 8.95; twenty pounds of zinc, specific gravity 7.15, and one pound of silver, specific gravity 10.50?

"Give operation in full.

"What per cent of alcohol is there in a mixture of nine gallons 86.100 strong, twelve gallons 92.100 strong, ten gallons 95.100 strong, and eleven gallons 98.100 strong?

"Give operation in full.

This latter question anybody could answer with a jug, but applicants are not furnished with them.

"Describe the steam engine, stating anything you know regarding the mechanical force excited in water by the combustion of a given quantity of coal. When is steam said to be used expansively?

"Distinguish between reflection and refraction of light and give example.

"Describe electricity, its kinds and its best known applications.

"What is the relation of volume of gases to pressure? State what you know of the diffusion of the gases."

These questions serve to show how small a chance one has of entering the public service through the doors of the humbug Civil Service Commission.

Baby Brooding.

In 1878 a distinguished surgeon of Paris, Dr. Tarnier, visiting an establishment for hatching chickens, established in the Garden of Acclimation in Paris, was struck with the idea of using the same sort of apparatus for infants born prematurely, or having a very weak constitution.

In the latter part of 1880 he had a special model constructed for the purpose, and this brooder for infants, as it may be called, was exhibited in the middle of the brooders for domestic fowls. The majority of the visitors to the exposition supposed that it was a joke. Nevertheless, this brooder, or "conveuse," was destined for the Maternity Hospital of Paris, where it was first put in use in November, 1881.

These conveuses are large boxes of wood, with double walls, resting on a pedestal. They are divided into two compartments, the lower containing warm water and the upper the bed of the infant. The upper compartment is covered by two plates of glass, which are movable, through which may be seen the condition of the infant and the temperature indicated by a thermometer placed within. A sufficient number of openings are made to give communication with the external air, which enters from below, passes over the warm water heating surface, and then into the upper compartment, from which it escapes. The infant is thus placed in a warm-air bath, the temperature of which is maintained constantly at 30° centigrade, or 86° Fahrenheit. The greatest difficulty is to maintain the constant temperature. The heat is supplied by a special lamp.

The results obtained by the employment of the conveuse are worthy of attention. From November, 1881, to July, 1883, there were treated by this method 151 infants, of whom 91 had been prematurely born and the others very feeble. A healthy infant born at full time weighs about 3,500 grams. Those infants which at birth weigh less than 2,000 grams are considered as very feeble; that is, it is more probable that they will die than that they will live. Statistics show for such infants a mortality of about 65 per cent. With the conveuse, out of the 92 infants prematurely born 31 died and 61 lived. The time which an infant is kept in the conveuse varies from one day to six weeks, according to its condition.

Spring Chickens.

The tall boarder looked at the landlady, and then down at the chicken leg on his plate.

"Mrs. Hatch," he said, with a sad smile; "did this chicken come to the house on crutches?"

"Of course not; what do you mean?" she inquired in amazement.

"Nothing much, madam, I guess; only I didn't quite understand how it could get along on a gum leg, if it didn't have crutches."

To let, with board—one third story back room for a gentleman.

Victor Hugo's Daughter Adele.

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) *Herald* has published the following details of the romantic career of Adele, the unhappy daughter of Victor Hugo. The facts are furnished by Robert Matton, Q. C., a well known criminal lawyer, who acted for her professionally on several occasions. Adele's story, as told by herself, is as follows:

When a mere girl, living with her parents in Brussels, she became acquainted with a young man, one Pinsen, belonging to a wealthy family, then studying in Brussels, and fell madly in love with him. He appeared to be equally infatuated with her. They became formally engaged and were secretly married, as she believed. Owing to the opposition of Pinsen's family the affair was kept private, and he promised to make her his wife publicly in due time. Meanwhile he was gazetted lieutenant in the British army and ordered to Halifax. Just previous to this he wrote to her to meet him in London, where they would be formally married, but before she reached there Pinsen had started with his regiment for Halifax. She returned to Brussels and shortly afterward clandestinely left home, resolved to follow the man she loved so madly. Arriving in New York, she made her way to Halifax, and lived there for nearly three years.

Pinsen proved recreant, but she seems to have followed him day and night, and frequently declared to the family with whom she boarded that he should never marry another woman while she lived. She was eccentric, and never went out unless deeply veiled. At night she went out alone in disguise, wearing a high hat, top boots and carrying a stick. Pinsen repudiated all knowledge of or connection with Adele Hugo, and had not been here long before he became engaged to a daughter of J. W. Johnston, then premier of Nova Scotia. This coming to Adele's ear she confided her history in professional confidence to Mr. Matton, and that gentleman sent a letter to the Johnston family, and they immediately broke off all social intercourse with Pinsen. Lieut. Pinsen left Halifax with his regiment for Barbadoes, and Adele followed him. Some years ago she became insane and was placed in a private asylum either in New York or Boston. The fate of the man who betrayed her is unknown.

The Grand Jury Abolished in Nebraska.

Nebraska has made a radical reform in its criminal procedure. It has abolished the regular grand jury and adopted the "information" system. The change affects only the beginning of a prosecution. Under the grand jury system the charges against an accused person are passed upon by that body, which either finds an indictment or returns "no bill." In the latter case the accused goes free; in the former he is held for trial. In a proceeding by information the public prosecutor determines whether or not an accused or suspected person shall be prosecuted. After the action is begun the procedure is substantially the same under the information and the grand jury system.

The Nebraska law can operate only in the State courts. The Constitution of the United States provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury." This secures to persons accused of the higher grades of crime the right of having the charge against them passed upon by a grand jury. But the provision applies to prosecutions only in the federal courts. In the State courts both the grand and the petit jury systems are under the control of the State.

As to the expediency of the reform adopted in Nebraska opinions will differ. The grand jury is a time honored institution which many regard as essential to the liberty and security of the citizen. In the cases to which it applies no person can be prosecuted except on an indictment found by a body of his peers. Where prosecution is begun by information the machinery of the law is set in motion by one man. To this it may be objected that the public prosecutor may bring the innocent to trial and let the guilty go free. In this there is doubtless more theoretical than practical force, and under the Nebraska law the objection is met in a large degree by the supervisory powers vested in the court.

But whatever may be said for or against the reform, its adoption is a very important step and its working will be watched with great interest.

An Ill-Fated Administration.

[Washington Letter.]

The serious illness of ex Secretary Frelinghuysen, the continued indisposition of his wife and the lameness of his daughter, have suggested the observation that the four years covered by the Garfield-Arthur administration were peculiarly unfortunate years in connection with those prominent in it at some time during the period beginning with Mrs. Garfield's illness, so soon followed by the shooting of her husband, the President, and his long, cruel illness and death. Hunt, Garfield's Secretary of the Navy, died in a foreign land three years later, while minister to Russia, after a protracted and most painful illness, which began a year before his death. Howe, President Arthur's first Postmaster-General, and Folger, his first Secretary of the Treasury, both died in office, the latter after being an invalid most of time he was in the Cabinet. Secretary Lincoln's mother, widow of President Lincoln, and his wife's mother, the wife of ex-Senator Harlan, both died while he was Secretary of War.

Liability of Hotel Keepers.

The Iowa Supreme Court has just decided that a hotel keeper who receives guests knowing that there is a contagious disease in his house is liable to damages to any guest who may contract the disease. The plaintiff went to the defendant's hotel and was taken down with the smallpox. She caught the disease from a guest who was in the house when she went there. The landlord knew that there was a case of smallpox in his house when he admitted the plaintiff. When the latter got well she sued for five thousand dollars damages and obtained a verdict. It appeared that before going to the hotel the plaintiff had heard a rumor that there was smallpox there. The defendent put in the plea that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in not making inquiry as to the truth of the rumor. On this point the Supreme Court says: —"By keeping his hotel open for business the landlord in effect represented to all travellers that it was a reasonably safe place at which to stop; and he is hardly in a position now to insist that the plaintiff, who accepted and acted on this representation and was injured because of its untruth, shall be precluded from recovering for the injury on the ground that she might by further inquiry have learned of its falsity." The Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to damages not only for the physical and mental suffering she endured while sick, but also for the marks left by the disease.

The Arizona Summer.

[San Francisco Call.]

"How hot is it in Arizona?" inquired a San Franciscan of a lady who just arrived from that territory.

"Oh, we have delightful weather there nine months in the year, but the other three are hot. But the heat is dry, so that one does not really feel it as much as the warm weather in New York. I am sure you would be charmed with the climate," she said, with a fascinating smile.

"Doubtless," answered the San Franciscan; "but I have heard queer stories of what the heat in Arizona accomplishes."

"Oh, there are a good many stories circulated about our climate," replied the lady readily. "Some of them are true and some of them are false. But I can tell you a true incident, which will give you a good idea of the heat in the territory. My son was clerking in a grocery store in Phœnix last summer and the eggs in the box standing in the store actually hatched, without a hen being on them or any artificial heat being applied. The hatching was the unaided work of our summer climate in Arizona."

Gen. Grant at Mt. McGregor.

Mount McGregor is one of the foothills of the Adirondack range, and its crown is 1,200 feet above the level of tidewater. For a long time the old McGregor homestead, a plain, substantial farmhouse, has stood there in the midst of deep woods. A few years ago Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, become impressed with the beauty and healthfulness of the spot, and bought the property. He has since transformed the old building and remodeled it completely. Early this summer its owner turned it over to Gen. Grant. It is now quite a large, modern forest villa, having all the comforts that wealth can procure. Surrounded by a native forest which has never been defaced by man, the house cannot be seen from a distance. The oak, ash, birch and chestnut trees almost touch the sides of it.

Gen. Grant arrived there last Thursday. He has lost all power of speech, and his death is momentarily expected.

The Way Bob Ingersoll Got in.

Bob Ingersoll called at the Interior Department recently and asked to see the Secretary.

"De Sec'tary is occupied, sah, with members and Senatahs only. Won't see nobody else now, sah," said the colored messenger at the door.

Bob waited for a moment with his hands in his pocket. Then he pulled out a half dollar and dropped into the janitor's hand, after giving a few whispered instructions. A moment later the messenger walked into the Secretary's room, where a large number of Senators and members were assembled and addressed the Secretary:

"Mr. 'Sec'tary, Mr. Bob Ingersoll am at de doah. He says he understands dat dis am de time when you won't see any but members and Senatahs, an' he wants to know when you receive gentlemens."

"Show the Colonel in," said the Secretary.

Returned After an Absence of 19 Years.

[Twin-City Daily.]

Mr. Albert Jones and family returned to this county a few days ago from Illinois, where they have been living for the last 19 years. They report hard times in that state, and will make the Old North State their future home. Let 'em come! North Carolina welcomes her prodigals! After all the blow about your Western States, fine soil, immense crops, &c., you will find no state ahead of ours. Although her soil is poor it is generous; though she has been "Rip" she is now wide awake; though her sons have deserted the old mother and strove to "enrich every state save that which gave them birth," yet "and recollections" will still cluster around the "Old Oaken Bucket," and her sons find her bosom as warm and ready to nourish them as when, in their youthful days, they clung around her.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

—"Sam" Jones, the Southern revivalist, was led by his father's death to think seriously of religion and finally join the Church.

—James [illegible] Brooks, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, has, at the request of Secretary Manning, tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st next. July

—Mr. Gladstone will increase his popularity in both England and America by his refusal to accept a title from the Queen. Plain Mister is getting to be more and more fashionable.

—It is stated that Gen. G. W. C. Lee has tendered his resignation as president of the Washington and Lee University, in consequence of ill-health, but it is believed that some arrangement will be made to relieve him.

—Rats and mice were long the scourge of Hawaiian farmers, but they have been successfully dealt with by the introduction of the mongoose. Thirty-six pairs of this animal were imported from Jamaica two years ago into the district of Hilo, with the result of instantly clearing 4,000 acres of cane of this nuisance. One planter estimates his saving from this cause last year at $50,000.

—Walnut, once so much in demand for furniture, has lost its prominence, and dealers in wood report a large falling off in the demand. Mahogany is coming again into its old-time prominence, and Boston dealers say that the demand is increasing daily. Stained cherry is much used for imitations of mahogany in furniture, but this wood in its natural color is handsome enough, and is at present very popular.

—"Why Not Eat Insects?" is the title of a recent English book. The writer thinks that such a diet would have certain advantages for poor people, and he insists that an "appetizing relish" is to be found in "boiled caterpillars, fried grasshoppers, and grilled cock chafers." His argument rests mainly on the descriptions of the half-starved travellers concerning their personal enjoyment of cooked insects, and the fact that certain savages thrive on such diet.

—When a chief dies in Sitka his wives pass to his next heir, and, unless these relics purchase their freedom with blankets, they are united to their grandson or nephew as a matter of course. High strung young Siwashes sometimes scorn these legacies, and then there is war, all the widows resenting such an outrage of decency and established etiquette. It is said, however, that henpecking is too small a word to describe the way in which the wives bully their lords. Woman's rights have reached a development among the Sitkans that would astonish the woman suffrage leaders.

The famous Panama hats are all made in Guayaquill, Ecuador, and get their name because Panama merchants formerly controlled the trade. They are made of the pita fibre, a sort of palm, and are braided under water by native women of strands often twelve and fifteen feet long, and fine ones are very expensive. It often takes two or three weeks to braid a single hat, which sells for five or six dollars, and lasts forever. A traveller speaks of one made of a single straw or fibre, as fine as thread and soft as silk. The woman who made it was engaged four months in the work, and it was valued at $250.

—A Boston fellow named Michael E. Wallace got a very sound thrashing from a Wadesboro clerk because of insulting remarks about Southern ladies. The *Intelligencer* says he asked "Who are your Southern Ladies? I would like to see one of them. I have seen a good many woman since I have been in the South, but I haven't seen any ladies." The clerk snatched his stick from his hands and dealt him a dozen blows over the head and shoulders. The flesh was laid opened to the skull, and Michael E. Wallace was kicked out into the street. He picked himself up and hobbled off to the depot, a "moving mount of gore." When he gets back to the Hub, he will possibly tell how he was assaulted in North Carolina and beat without a cause, and this affair may furnish material for "Another Southern Outrage."

The Next Craze.

It is now reported that the ranks of the bicyclists in this country have been recruited by three hundred clergymen, among whom are to be found twelve doctors of divinity and ten professors of theology. This fact is justly adduced as a great triumph morally for the healthy exercise of riding and guiding the high wheel on the public road. It at once imparts respectability and character to the matter, and that is a sufficient guarantee of the rapidly increasing popularity of the wheelers' recreation. After this announcement, one may confidently look for an almost contagious spread of the sport. Fifty of these clerical wheelers are about to make an excursion on their favorite vehicle through Canada during the present season.

Getting Things Mixed.

Her head was pillowed on his breast and looking up in a shy way she said:

"Do you know, dear George, that——"

"You mean dear James, I think," he interrupted, smiling fondly at her mistake.

"Why, yes, to be sure. How stupid I am! I was thinking this was Wednesday evening."