EY WANT TO SETTLE.

The Burlington Strikeres Ask the Issue be Settled by Arbitration.

Superintendent Stone Tells What He Cannot Consent--What He Offerss to Do.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 6 .- General Manager Jeffreys, of the Illinois Central road, in company with Messrs. Sargent, Manahan, Hoge and Murphy, called at the Chicago, Burlington & Qincy offices today Sargent acted as spokesman in behalf of the late engineers and firemen of the "Q" road, and urged that the whole matter be left to arbitration. The railroad company officials said that such a proposition was inadmissable at the present time, and the situation of the new men and the terms on which they were engaged were fully explained. General Manager Stone urged Sargent to have the strike called off, promising to consider applications from the old men and give as many of them as he could situations.

Grand Master Sargent, after the conference concluded, left for his home at Terre Haute, leaving the local situation in the hands of Chairman Hoge, of the Burlington grievance committee. The latter said tonight the conference left the situation practically unchanged. They could not consent to having their men taken back in batches. He denied that there was any thing in the rumor prevalent to night to the effect that the strike had been called off.

The Texas Border Unprotected.

EL Paso, Tex., April 6 .- Twenty-three employs of the El Paso Custum House, mostly mounted inspectors guarding the Rio Grande border and international boundary line between El Paso and Yuma, Ariz., have been discharged on account of the failure of Congress to pass the necessary appropriation bills This leaves nearly a thousand miles of frontier line practically unprotected against smugglers, and the Mexican contrabandits who infest the line, not only along the northern border of Chihauhau but also along the Sonora line are said to be perfectly aware of the fact that no appropriation will be available before the first of July, and that until then they will have full swing. Southwest of Nogales, particularly, there are a few hot-beds of smuggling, which are reported as full of activity at present They want to make hav while the sur shines. The custom officials of the district are aware of these facts, but in the present crippled condition of the force are unable to to do anything.

TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

A Bloody Fracas at Kilrush, in Which Many Are Injured.

Kilkusu, April 9.—Saturday night some policemen who were trying to pre vent the erection of a platform for meeting announced to be held today were pelted with stones by a mob and were compelled to charge. Many civilians were badly injured. About 6,000 persons belonging to various league branches of Kilrush assembled at 2:30 p. m. to-day. The police, led by Magistrates Welch and Irwin, charged the crowd, injuring many. A number of triumphal arches were torn down. Father Glynn, of Kilmihill, was attacked by two policemen with rifles. A farmer felled one policeman with a stick. A riot being imminent, the Berkshire regiment. with fixed bayonets, charged the crowd, and ten persons were badly wounded. Two policemen were seriously injured. Order was somewhat restored in the crowd, who were appealed to by the priests and Messrs. Redmond and O'Reil ly, members of parliament. Redmond drug store, for which Mr. Shera informs then attempted to organize the meeting, but was prevented by Magistrate Irwin. | for rent. Redmond protested that the government's action was illegal, and together with the priests advised the multitude to

Mexican Tariffs.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., April 8 .- The appeal of the Piedras Negras merchants to the legislature at Saltille against the 6 per cent municipal tariff on imports has been without avail, and the 6 per cent is collected on all goods imported into Piedras Negras. Goods imported and carried through Piedras Negras into the interior pay only 11 per cent municipal tariff in addition to the regular duties, but if these goods intended for the intorior are stopped in Piedras Negras and subsequently forwarded on out of the zona libre, they have to pay first the 6 per cent duty and afterward the 11 per cent, besides the regular import duty.

offensive. It is impossible to be other- from its foundation and is likely to go wise healthy, and, at the same time, down before morning. Hundreds of men afflicted with catarrh. This disagreeable and teams are at work in raising the disease, in its most obstinate and dan- levess. Reports from up the river say gerous forms, can be cured by the use of bridges are gone and much disaster Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

And close behind the couple we have a Appears another;
A young man with a venerable dame of course, his mother;
For he has with a patronizing air Her eyes enlisted.
And tells her things of which she was Before he existed.

Another pair, who, walking to corn conversation—
He eyeing everything by With admiration;
She, with a weary air le with goods he should have consens filled with care; ales I the rate. These two are married I

One couple more ; their hands slyly They seem d-vot-d; The glances of sardonic pass, ra by Are all unnoted Her eyes—the color of the radiant sky

Within them hovers— Look fondly into his. Come, let us 20. These two are levers! -Lincoln Journal.

HIGH SCHOOL HOTES.

Sickness has decreased the attendance

Miss Livingston wielded the birch, to good effect, in room No. 5 this week.

Last Monday there of our teachers were unable to attend to their duties in the school room. Substitutes were at a pre-

The following notice placed on the bulletin board at the High School Thursday morning explans itself: "Teachers are requested to announce in their respect ive rooms that Arbor day will be observed by the schools in a manner to be hereafter decided upon.

W. W. DRUMMOND, Sup't."

The children are very much enthused over the prospect of tree planting Arbor day. If they do plant a tree or sow some grass, that tree or that grass will be protected from harm by an ever watchful guard of interested children. In order to beautify our school grounds and give them a metropolitan air we must get the children to take an interest in preserving them, and Arber day will not only do this but it is the seed from which may be propagated that love for the beautiful which will cause each of the varied forms in nature to rise above the commonplace and become a thing of life, breathing forth an inspiration of the infinite love and fostering care of a divine creator.

Rock Bluffs.

Our annual school meeting passed off very quietly and was a pleasant affair in comparison to the li tle war that we had last year. But that is very easily accounted for as the contentions and disturbing enemy of the district had moved away. A tax of seven mills was voted for a district fund and an affirmative vote was given for a uniformity of text books. Mr. D. W. Curtis was elected a delegate to the school text-book convention. Right here we wish to say that we are glad to see the county superintendent start the ball a rolling to establish a uniformity of text books. For figuratively speaking we have stood for a number of years on one foot with the other raised ready to help kick some of the abominable text-books out of the schools, and we sincepaly hope that the time is close at hand that we can let that foot go The multiplicity of geographaries in some districts and the difference obtaining in adjoining districts is a straight up and down nuisance to scholars, teachers of a sleeper and laggage car, the sleeper times, like McGuffey's readers and spel- miles from here, the train attempted to lers, ought to be done away with. We run past a siding at rapid speed. A flat hope some good will come of this move to establish a uniformity of text books. Then let the legislature devise some practical method of enforcing the compulsory educational law that will not make neighbors enemies and keep them in a quarrel. Nebraska will then have taken a long stride in the right direction towards improving her educational fa-

Will Chandler and mother came in last week from Kearney to visit, and to buy and ship forest tree sprouts, so that the sprout business is again in full blast.

The old Odd Fellows ball that was taken down last fall by Mr. Shera and removed to Union and rebuilt again, is nearly completed, and remodeled into a us he is getting forty dollars per month

Our school exhibition proved quite a success as an amusing entertainment. A small admission fee was charged, the proceeds of which are to be used in purchasing a globe for the use of the school.

The last few warm days has been the cause of one grand rush at farming and garden making.

Mr. Ben Rennard met with quite a serious injury last week by being kicked in the face by a horse so bad that he had to go to the doctor to have the wound sewed up, that was made on his chin.

The Des Moines River Doing Great Damage-Worse Feared.

TIM SHAVER.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 9 .- The Des Moines River at this point is higher now than for seven years and is still rising. It is thought before morning the entire south part of the city will be submerged. Catarrh, when chronic, becomes very The Diagonal railroad bridge was moved

to be discovered. He has taken out a g in late years, he said to a reporter:

Friend and Sou, as merchapts.
Said property will be so effered for sale at the time and place aforesaid, because of a breach by the said mortgagers of a condition written in said mortgages to pay the indebtedness secured thereby at maturity, all of said indebtedness being now and long since passed due and provided. witness our hands this 23rd day of March,
Witness our hands this 23rd day of March,
Kosalia Friend, In the matter of the estate of Griffon Stevens deceased. Notice is hereby given that the and state, will be received, examined and adjusted by the county tourt, at the court house in Piattsmouth, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forencon. And that six months from and after the 24th day of March A. D. 1888 is the time limited for cred-ltors of said deceased to present their claims Given under my hand this 24th day of March A. D. 1888. 2-3 C RUSSELL, County Judge, process is necessary to make it permanent. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Dun-A metallic enamel powder of any color do-No ice is hereby give that the claims and demands of all persons against Thomas Duncak, deceased, late of ald county and state, will be received, examined and a justed by the codnty Court, at the gour! house in Plattsmouth, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1888 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And that six months from and after the 24 h day of March, A. D. 1888, is the time limited for credput in the muffle and fired. The enamel powder melts into the white enamel base. iters of said deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance. Given under my hand, this 24th day of March A. D. 1888. Watch company paid \$2,000 for that process. By it they can turn out, for ten cents each, dials that in the old way of making would

LEON LEVY, ADOLPH LEVY.

Notice to Creditors.

triffen Stevens, deceased, late of said county

Notice to Creditors.

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob F. Fox.

Sheriff's 3 alo.

By virtue of an Execution issued by W.C.

Plattsmouth, Neb., March 36, A. D. 1888 3-5 J. C. EIKENBARY, sheriff, Cass Co., Neb.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

s becoming a universal favorite for re-

storing gray hair to its original color,

and making hair grow thick and strong.

An III-Fated Excursion Train.

excursion train from Denver, consisting

car on the siding ture into the baggage

car, killing Commercial Traveler A Floyd

and fatally injuring Fireman Herring.

Several Galvestonians were injured by

the Pullman being thrown from the

track. While the train was in New

Mexico the sleeper was robbed, and dia-

monds, watches and money to the value

One might as well try to stem the

health while a Scrofulous taint exists in

the blood. Through its alterative and

Living characterizes these modern days.

The result is a fearful increase of Brain and Heart Diseases - General Der

bility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and In-

sanity. Chloral and Morphia augment

the evil. The medicine best adapted

to do permanent good is Ayer's Sar-

saparilla. It purifies, enriches, and

vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in

my family, for years, I have found it

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an in-

"For some time I have been troubled

with heart disease. I never found any:

thing to help me until I began using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I have only used

this medicine six months, but it has re-

lieved me from my trouble, and enabled

me to resume work."-J. P. Carzanett,

"I have been a practicing physician

for over half a century, and during that

time I have never found so powerful

and reliable an alterative and blood-

M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

carifler as Ayer's Sarsaparilla." - Dr.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Princ \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

. J. O. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

active liver and a low state of the blood."

- Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio,

every function and faculty of the body.

of \$7,000 stolen

poison from the blood.

invaluable as

Perry, Ill.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 8 .- The last

Plattsmouth, March 23, 1888.

C. RUSSELL, County Judge.

State of Nebraska, | ss.

for examina ion and allowat

State of Nebraska, | ss.

Cass County,

cak, Deceased.

Cass County.

have cost \$1 apiece. purpose of magazine and book illustration, In the matter of the estate of Jacob F. Fox, decased. In the county Court of Cass county Nebraska. Notice is hereby given, that William F. Fox, administrat r of the estate of said Jacob F. Fox, deceased, has made apply attenfor final settlement, as dethat said cause is set for hearing at my office at Plattsmouth, on the 13 day of April, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day; at which time and place, all persons interested may be present and examine said accounts.

2.3

Plattsmouth, March 23, 1888. are claiming to be the inventors of processes in that direction at the present time. The monastery somewhere and was still living.

By virtue of an Execution issued by W. C. Showalter, Clerk of the District Court with a und for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me oirected, I will o the 7th day of May. A. D. 1888, at 11 o'clock A. M. of sa'd day at the south door of the court igouse in the city of Platismouth, in said country, sell at public auction, the following real estate to wit: Lot one (1) in block sixty-two (2) in the city of Platismouth, Cass country, Nebraska. The same being levi d apon and taken as the property of Fredrick M. Dorington, defendant; to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by William S. Wise plantiff, against said def mant.

Plattsmouth, Neb., March 36, A. D. 1888 States officials, was formed for the develop ment of Baron von Egloffstein's discovery and ts utilization for the printing of greenline and other paper money in such wise as to defy company, as were also Baron Perault, Capt Eads, Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island Mr. Knapp, the Pittsburg gun founder; Mr. Schoonmaker, the A. T. Stewart of Balti the bureau of printing; a Massachusetts senseveral other prominent men. Jay Cooke & any quantity of money. In one year they spent quer \$120,000 in working the process on

drink champagne by the backetful.
"But their expectations were not realized. Baron von Egloffstein used a flue plate glass, covered with a very opaque stehing ground which was cross hatched by the finest possi ble lines, 500 to the inch, which was inte posed between the light and the object, or the glass negative or posttive, to be photographed. You can see that the effect would be that inrapids of Niagara, as to expect perfect directly by contact apon a metal plate for printing from steel a positive picture would be used and a negative for type press printpurifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of Scrofulous More practical tesults are now attained by a coarser ruling of about 100 lines to the inch.

who choses to employ it, of an ordinary oil lame, or even by a flash of gun cotton. In the old way a costly solar as forty-two inches wide, coated by the gelaor night, in a cellar or a bedroom, if necesas big as your thumb nail up to life dimen-

"Do you know that watch dials are now made by photography at a mere fraction of their former cost? They all used to be painted by hand. Now a hundred are made in the time formerly required to produce one, and each of the hundred is better than the one would have been. The dial is of copper covered with enamel. Upon that they lay a sensitized coating of albumen and bichromate of potash. A large drawing, say twelve inches in diameter, of the design, figures, and dots that it is desired to put upon the dial is photographed down to the required size, which makes it so very fine that whatever inaccuracies may have been in the drawing are almost beyond discovery by the microscope. The negative thus made is exposed to the light in contact with the gelatine conted watch dial for from three to nve manues, | Electric light is just as good as sun light. These are no more than canoes, hollowed Where the light has acted the gelatine is made insoluble. The dial is now inked over with common lithographic transfer ink, Next, with a clean sponge moistened with a little gum water, the ink and gelatine are wiped off the dial from all parts except where the light has acted, and to those it adberes, leaving the design in clear black upon the enameled plate. But that design would easily blur and rub off by wear. Another sired-black, blue, red, green, or purple-is dusted upon the dial. It sticks to the inked portions, but nowhere else. Then the dial is and the work is complete. The Waltham

"Speaking of that necessity recalls to me the effort now making for the production, for printed with type, of photographs from nature or paintings, by means of what are now called tint glasses. About that I am going to tell you a page of history that has not before been published, and that will make no small stir among a number of persons who real inventor of tint glasses or, as he called them, ruled spectrums was Baron von Egloffstein, who patented his processes in the United States and England as long ago as 1865. He was a brilliant, highly educated man, who did a great deal of fine engineering work for our government, and who went away to Europe several years ago. There was a rumor that he had died, but only re-

"Well, a big company, mainly of United counterfeiting. Secretary Chase was in that more; Representative Laflin, Mr. Clark, of ator, whose name I do not now recall, and Co, were the company's bankers. They had have apertures exceeding twenty inches, square up all the bills, have a big dinner, and

stead of producing a picture in smooth half tones, like an ordinary photograph, one would be made that was all broken up into fine cross batched lines and dots. From this resulting negative transfers could be made to stone, steel, or copper, or could be printed etching. Of course, for intaglio work, as for ing. The principle of the thing was aliright, begutiful; but is practice it was found that the closeness together of the fine lines prevented getting sufficient depth. If the plates were bitten down deep enough for printing, there was no body to bear repeated and heavy pressure and a few impressions would break them down. The few impressions obtained were superb, but the plates would not last, for the production of relief plates for type press printing. The old patents have now run out, and the process belongs to anybody

"One of the late and possibly rather surprising discoveries in photography, which the aid of a solar camera, merely by the light | is the inventor. - Chicago Times. camera was necessary, a machine costing \$250 or \$300; much time and clear sunlight, and a very expensive prepared paper were also all regulaites to the process. Now I, or rather the firm to whom I have transferred my rights, make a comparatively cheap paper, in a roll of any desired length and as much tine-bromide of silver precess, and, with the aid of a little apparatus like a magic lantern, costing \$20, and which can be operated day sary, can produce an enlargement of a picture to any required size, say from a tintype sions. The development of the enlarged picture is made in the usual manner, and then it is ready for finishing in crayon, pastel or in any other way decired. Pictures of actors and actresses, full length, life size, have in this way been enlarged from cards de visite and finished up for photographing again, in reduction, for plates produced by process for printing on a type press, a method that is very convenient for the artist, and enables the making at small expense of a very fine and certainly accurate picture for practical use.—New York Sun Interview.

umber of patents in photography than any ody else in this country. Speaking recently be practical applications of photography

> Until we meet in heaven, when tears have passed -Temple Bar: Central American Coast Traffic. Most of the constwise traffic, the carryng of goods of American or European production, to the various trading posts along the shore, and the bringing back

fruits, rubber, sarsaparilla, palm nuts,

the melody of spring tide awake no wild re-

If the adiumn's golden burden awoke no living

I would meet thee, and would greet thee, as years

Before our hearts were shipwrecked, on the ocean

If my woman's soul were stronger, if my heart

I should lose have ceased remembering the love

But I dare not meet or greet thee, in the old

of regret.

familiar-way

FACE TO FA

ald ever show you the wrong that

hand were steady, if my smiles

or so plainly of the tears they

amt would greet you at the old

on'd deem me happy if you met

skins, and such other products as the Infrom Trujulo, is done by the and of dories. and hewn from Spanish cedar, mahogany or other trees. Some of them are of good size, six or seven feet beam, forty or fifty feet over all and four or five feet deep. Of course they are bnoyant, and under the management of the Caribs make good weather of it even in rather rough water. But on a wind they slide as fast to leeward as they forge ahead. I am not sure that they do not, as a matter of fact, go two miles to leeward for every one they go ahead, with a head wind. Of course they are practically useless, except when the wind is fair.—E. W. Perty's Hon-duras Letter in Chicago Times.

The Gray Hair Puller.

Possibly the most unique method of earning a living known is that adopted y a big, rosy, 20-year-old blonde, who finds engagements with women just lamenting their first gray hairs, to weed out, so to speak, those obnoxious reminders of advancing years. The gray hair puller is gentle in her methods of treatment, and makes periodic visits at intervals of a few weeks, spending from half an hour to two or three hours, letting down the hair, combing it out and spying for tell tale silver threads. She carries an innocent looking little reticule, which contains various glycerine and rose water preparations for a healing application when the work of toriure has been done, It is not especially disagreeable work, and it is said to pay .- Kansas City Journal.

A Sadly Overworked Word. The word 'funny" is sadly overworked. Just lision to the innumerable multitude

of men and women who use it on all possible occasions. Relate to them the last cently I heard that he had retired to a minstrel joke, the particulars of a great flood in China or some pathetle story of destitution and death, and their only remark is: "Well, isn't that funny?" other day a gentleman walking down Broadway caught up with an acquain ance, to whom he related the trugle death of a mother and daughter in two different railroad accidents on the same day and at nearly the same hour. And all the reply that the human parrot could make was: "You don't say; wasn't that funny?"-New York Tribune.

> The World's Great Refractors. Of the world's refracting telescopes nine

Lick observatory, California, 35 inches; Pulkova, Russia, 30; Yale college, 28; Littrow, Vienna, 27; University and down nuisance to scholars, teachers of a sleeper and taggage car, the sleeper and they used to say that they had \$1.9, London, England, 21. Six of these instruments are the work of the American firm of Alvan Clark & Sons .- Arkansaw

Domestic Auxieties.

"I feel so tired every night, John," said a farmer's wife, as she took up her darning after the day's work was done. 'My bones ache, and I have fits of dizziness and no appetite; and I'm worried, too, about the heifer, John. When I was feeding the stock to-night she acted very strangely and refused to eat. I'm afraid she's going to die. "Yes," said John, "I'm worried about that heifer myself."—New York Sun,

A Highly Prized Relic.

One of Liszt's feminine pupils preserves as a highly prized relic a handkerchief which the great master wrapped about his finger one day when it was bleeding. A few dim bloodstains still remain on the handkerehief, and a correspondent who saw it recently was told by the fair planist with a sigh that "it has never been and never will be laundered."-New York Evening World,

Preservation of Milk.

One of our cousins in Norway informs the department of state that there has been discovered a new, simple and cheap ingredient which neither changes the taste of the milk nor is inimical of health, for conserving milk in a fresh condition also is a patent of mine, is the enlargement for months without being hermetically of photographs to any required size without scaled. Mr. M E. Meyer, of Christiania,

Forgot the Title.

"Have you the-er-'Waker of Vieks-'a man asked in an Austin book store the other day. His wife had sent him to buy the "Vicar of Wakefield," and that was as near as he came to remembering the title of the book .- Texas

A Curious Fact.

It is a curious fact that just twentyfour inches on the table is allowed a man at a large and crowded dinner. Of course, more is given when there are few people, -New York Tribane.

Ethics of Kinship.

It is a queer thing that in the ethics of kinship a man usualty rushes for his should also be first free from water and uncle after bidding good-by to his ante .-

A patent for driving vehicles by electricity is said to have been sold in London

The thrones of earth are few, and there is room forbut one man upon each.

UNLIGHTED CIGA

S OF TWO SMOKERS MEET-ON THE STREET.

the American People in of Cigar Lighting in Politeness in Spain. Smokers in England.

It is in small matters that national characteristics are best seen. Nothing, for instance, could better show the true republican equality of the American people than the actions of two snokers meeting on the street. The one is a well dressed, well to do citizen, carrying an unlighted eigar. Toward him is coming a seedy looking individual, socially and peculiarly the very antipodes of the first, but he is puffing away contentedly at a weed. the materials of whose composition would puzzle the state analyst to discover. The first man stops, "Can you oblige me with some fire?" he asks, "Why, certainly," responds the seedy one, and with the courteous action of a Brummel he removes his eigar from his lips, knocks off the ash and hands it to the well to do citizen. Then and there the "two for" and the "straight Havana" meet and mingle their fires and aromas, and with more polite bows the two men pass on,

In the Cuban islands there are special and strict forms of etiquette relative to this universal practice of smoking. Should a gentleman stop another on the street to ask a light he would construe a refusal to oblige him into a direct and intentional insult. But having once held between his fingers the partly and eight of whose fire he has been borrowing, the owner thereof would be as deeply hurt and offended were he to offer to return it. No, he must, instead, open his eiger case and proffer a fresh weed in return for the

THE REASON FOR IT.

To connoisseurs in clgars the reason for this act is obvious. A cigar which has been bruised against another in the act of lighting it loses a considerable portion of the delicacy of its flavor, and should that one against which it is thus rubbed be of an inferior flavor and aroma, these qualifies in itself are, to a delicate taste, completely destroyed, It must be rather irritating under these latter efreumstances to have to lose an exquisite "weed" for the rake of a strange etiquette which commands the acceptation of a eigar of much inferior flavor and value. However, a breach of this point is never made, and a well bred Cuban would die sooner than show any irritation.

In most European countries, with the exception, perhaps, of cigarette smoking Spain, the street etiquette of smoking is much less severe. The majority of smokers in England, for instance, carry matches in their pockets, and should a passing smoker, with unlit pipe or cigar request a light, it is a match that is banded to him. Small boys throng the streets of all big English towns selling boxes containing 250 wax vests matches for two cents; there is conseque cly very little excuse for a smoker to be without a light. The rainy and windy conditions of the climate are equally well provided against for smokers by "fusces," "vesuvians," "flamers," which are varieties of matches having large heads composed of gunpowder paste, which will remain ignited until consumed in any kind of weather,-New York Press,

Swells Across the Atlantic.

In going about Europe one becomes very soon convinced that the English gentleman is much the best dressed man on this side of the water. I have never seen a Frenchman, an Italian or a German who patronized the tailers of his own country who even approached remotely to being well dressed Some of the Italian swells that I noticed at the stations as I passed through wore siemnred overcoats, lined with light red and ornamented with cheap muskrat collar and cuffs. Put under this a light check suit, striped shirt, and on the head a careless green or brown soft hat, and you have an idea of the style of a swell of the smaller villages of

In the larger towns it is not much better, The men have a tendency to flaming plaids and extraordinary checks, and have a perfect passion for wearing overcours looded down with the chancest and insanest looking for known to the trade. Their clothes my nearly all ill fitting and badly made. The most picturesque are those who still adhere to the cloaks, which they wrap around them after the fushion of the conspirators in the opera. You very rarely see a high silk hat in Italy, and only occasionally a stiff Derby. The hat is generally a soft felt, similar in shape to that worn in the far west of the United States. But it is generally more flaming in color. Dark green and a terra cotta red are very common colors worn, Some of the spectators at the stations wore the most extraordinary fur caps made out of the fur of the cat or the rabbit. They were shapeless and clumsy.-T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Mr. Arnold's Impressions of America. Mr. Matthew Arnold recently gave some impressions of America to an audience at Bradford, England, He told them that "In America ali luxuries were dear, except oysters and ice; that American women have a natural, free and happy manner, in pleasing contrast with that of middle class women in England, who look to one class as the only example of 'the right thing;' that American buildings are commonplace; that the nomenclature 'comes on the ear of a cultivated person like the incessant cutting of pinst out that the Americans do not persist as we do in making invidious distinctions between persons by the use, for some, of the affix 'esquire, a term which came from the great frippery shop of the middle ages."

In the end, however, Mr. Arnold determines to conciliate, if possible, the people among whom he lives. In the comparison of America and England he, in the end, permits the old country to kick the balance. He finds the glorification of the average man a religion with American statesmen, the addiction to the funny man a national misfortune; and the American newspaper an object of reprobation. Americans will not admit that their civilization is lacking in elevation and interest. Tall talk is their substitue for that elevation which humanity craves.-Home

The Uses of Tar.

Professor Lange draws attention to the many advantages to be derived from the uso of tar in treating building material. Drain pipes, roofing tiles, building stones, brick, etc., when soaked in a bath of hot tar, become absolutely water tight. The dead black color thus imparted is by no means an objection in many cases. The article should be well dried and allowed to remain for some time in the tar, which should be heated at least to the boiling point of water, and volatile oils. After all, why should we ever have leaky roofs and damp cellars? It costs little if any more to avoid them. By all means let the bricks that are used in the basement wall be made impervious to moisture by soaking in tar, and then make the cellar floor tight with asphalt. Why worry ourselves with avoidable trouble!-Philadelphia Timez.