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The Columbus Journal.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 52. COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY APRIL 25, 1883. WHOLE NO. 676.

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ONE AND THE OTHER.

Said Nell to Fred,
Whom she'd just wed,
All in the sunny weather:
"Oh! Life is fair!
I've not a care;
My heart is like a feather."

Said Nell to Fred
When, ten years sped,
The children loud were crying:
"I'm in despair
I've so much care!
My life is spent in sighing."

BOTH TOGETHER.

"For joy and pain,
Like sun and rain,
Aye follow one another;
And if we've one,
When that is done
We may expect the other."

2

Another said
When newly wed:
"Such deep delight I borrow
From Life and Love,
Below, above,
My joy is almost sorrow!"

Again she said
When ten years wed:
"Though cares the children double,
Yet greater far
My pleasures are
In them than all my trouble."

For joy and pain,
A double strain
In human hearts awaking,
Do sometimes flow
Together, so
A single music making.

—*Demorest's Monthly.*

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

How They Are Made and How and Where Payable—The Character of Remittances, and the Class of Persons Sending Them.

"Drafts on Ireland, from £1 upward, payable throughout the old country without discount." This advertisement is no doubt familiar to the readers of the *Herald*, who see it from time to time, and no doubt often wonder just what is back of it—what it fully means, in fact; for few think that the bank would continue an advertisement of the kind in large type at quite a considerable daily expense unless there was some profit in it—unless it was to catch a portion of what may be a large business in the way of exchange. To learn some facts regarding this business, President Potter was waited upon on Friday last.

"I wish to inquire, Mr. Potter, in regard to the business of sending drafts to Ireland. Is it much of a business?"

"Yes; it has been made by us a snug little item in addition to our ordinary regular business, though I may say that now it has become a part of our regular business."

"When did you start the business?"

"About two and a half years ago. You remember when Mr. Parnell was here? Well, that was the time. Considerable subscriptions had been raised in this city and vicinity to aid the cause of Irish independence as advocated by Mr. Parnell, and our bank was chosen by the committee having the funds in charge as a depository of that money. This led to the business of transmitting money for individuals to the old country, and this has grown to be quite a considerable and steady one, there being certain seasons when it assumes larger proportions than others."

"How do you send the money intrusted to you to Ireland?"

"We have arrangements with two of the leading banking concerns in that country. These banks have numerous branches throughout Ireland. These branches are not mere agencies, but actual branches owned by the principals. We do not have this system in the United States, but they have it in Canada in the Bank of British North America, which, by the way, has branches in New York and Chicago. Well, these banks and their branches, by an understanding between us, cash our checks in any part of Ireland where they are located, and we keep remitting to them constantly to meet these checks, the tide being all one way. As a consequence of our checks being so readily convertible into cash in any part of Ireland, they have become so well known throughout the country that any tradesman will generally readily receive them, and many of them being in £1 and £2 denominations, they are frequently used as a kind of auxiliary currency by tradesmen."

"What is the volume of this business?"

"It varies from time to time, as I told you. About the middle of November, what you might call a 'rush' commences. People are then sending money very generally to their friends in Ireland for Christmas presents. After this rush the business of remitting goes on evenly until just before St. Patrick's day, when there is another rush to send money to the old country. During these times the remittances through our bank will average from £150 to £200 a day. Outside these seasons the average may be said to be from £75 to £100 a day. The day before yesterday we drew ninety-four bills on Ireland, aggregating £244, and the day previous eighty-eight bills, aggregating £186. That is about how they run, though sometimes, even at this season, there is a falling off for one or, perhaps, two days in a week. During the last two we have drawn bills for £1,800."

"What class of people are the most frequent senders?"

"About seven-eighths are females—working women mostly—domestics, etc."

"What is the average amount of the drafts sent?"

"Well, I should say that they would average about £2 10s.; but three-fourths of the small exchange is for sums under £2. Two pounds, however, is the amount those people like to send. They are a generous-hearted people, and their love for home and kindred must be strong when, earning the small wages many of them do, they will yet save a moiety to send home to lighten the burden of the old folks."

"I suppose you have sometimes curious experiences with those people?"

"I do occasionally run across some odd things, that is a fact—things which illustrate the Irish character in a variety of peculiar ways. I have only the time at present to tell you one anecdote. Something over a year ago two Irish girls—domestics, and living in the country—came to me and asked my advice about sending £50 home to their father in Ireland. He was a tenant farmer, and had bought a small holding, where he raised his family. His daughters wanted to aid him in acquiring a piece of land adjoining that occupied by him, and the £50 they wished to send him was to enable him to gain this end. Having posted myself somewhat upon the tenure of the Irish tenant farmer, I undertook to advise the one who came to me against such a course. I told her that, if she did send the money and her father did purchase the right of paying a high rent for land, he would still have no title to it, and if he should, through ill health or misfortune, fail to pay his rent, he might be dispossessed of his holding, and the money would be lost to him and them forever. I advised them rather to have their father come to America, where land could be had in abundance with a clear title and a good prospect of enhancement in value in the coming years. She replied that her father was getting to be an old man, was attached to his home, and would not leave it, and that the money had better be sent to him. I accordingly forwarded a draft for £50 to her father, and the transaction faded from my mind. The memory of it, however, was revived a short time ago by the same person coming to me to again ask my advice. She said her father would not use the money sent to him, on the ground that he would not be beholden to his children for money. 'We are a curious, independent people, sir,' she said, 'and do not like to be beholden to any one—so father will not take the money; he would go to the poor-house first, and I suppose it is lost.' She had an idea that when the draft went to Ireland and was not presented for payment it could not be recovered, and the bank in that country was benefited by it. She told me her father had concluded to come to America, and wanted to know if I could do anything to assist her in getting at least a small portion of the £50. I told her to send to her father, get the draft, and she could have her money back. She did write him; he returned the draft and she recovered her money."

"Do you have many drafts of this denomination to draw?"

"Not many. Sometimes we have drafts for £10 or £12; but the average is between £2 and £3. The great bulk of the drafts are for £1."

"What do you charge for sending drafts?"

"Our charges are moderate. We issue £1 drafts for five cents. As to the profits of the business, that is a thing I do not care to talk about—it is a thing, of course, which does not interest the public that I can see. The business satisfies us."

The writer had an opportunity on various occasions of seeing those who sent money to Ireland through the Maverick Bank. All of these people—they were mostly females—seemed to be workers, and had a careful, thrifty, thoughtful air about them. Some were well dressed, and all decently clad. Some were mothers and brought their babies along with them, and three youngsters, unmindful of the solemn dignity of bank-officers and men with cash deposits, often made the air vocal with their lusty cries—the mothers being unusually "flustered" at the exhibition of their offsprings without the power of stopping it. It was a refreshing sight, however, to see people with hearts in them, who remembered those who had given them being, and would spare something from their own small earnings to make life more comfortable at the time comfort is most needed—the decline. The gratitude of children must be the reverse. Well, it is a strange world, and it is a great pity that virtue has not more shekles to distribute in doing good or performing dutiful acts.—*Boston Herald.*

Exploring the Everglades.

There is a prospect that the Everglades of Florida, celebrated in poetry and in history, yet withal a comparatively unknown land, are now for the first time to be thoroughly explored. The novel work is to be done at the expense of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and a number of thoroughly competent gentlemen, engineers, draughtsmen, writers and guides, are already engaged in the exploration. The Everglades are supposed to have been known as early as the time of Ponce de Leon, and it is insisted by some writers that he referred to this beautiful and poetic, though decidedly mysterious, miasmatic and swampy region when he gave to Florida its name, the "Land of Flowers." They first came prominently into public notice, however, when the Government went to war with the celebrated Seminole Indians, commanded by the wily chiefs Osceola and Billy Bowlegs. It may still be remembered that the conflict in question was a long, expensive, and, for a time, a most disastrous one. The Indians knew every foot of the vast swamps and dense forests into which they adroitly led our troops, while the latter in the intricacies of the to them bewildering jungle became more and more mystified and discouraged as the unequal contest went on. Many years have since gone by. The Seminole war has passed into history, and the once heroic band of savages has, in the Indian Territory, settled into a commonplace and comparatively quiet community, but the Everglades still remain silent and unknown. The expedition which is now to explore them has started from the mouth of the Kissimee River, and it is expected that it will descend that stream into the much-talked of Lake Okeechobee, which is supposed to be in the center of "The Dark Peninsula." Having fully explored the lake and the character of the lands in and around it, the trip is to be continued by way of the Caloosahatchie River and other smaller streams and the canal of the Disston Company to the Gulf of Mexico at Punta Rosa, the point from which the telegraph cable now leaves the mainland for the West Indies, and from which it is expected that a regular line of steamers to New Orleans will ultimately be established. As has been intimated, the primary object of the interesting expedition is to give the world some account of a region which, for all practical purposes, is less known than Central Africa. Incidentally, however, it is expected that the exploration will result in the opening of the rich lands of the Everglades to the cultivation of rice and of sugar, and it may be in the establishment of extensive settlements and commerce.—*Boston Transcript.*

How a Judge Checked Perjury.

A Danish colonial magistrate, for whose exceptional character and ability we can vouch, once made a grimly comic experiment in this direction and upon this principle: He was appalled by the endless perjuries committed in cases before him, determined to stop them, and did. He, of course, said nothing of his method, but an English friend seated beside him on the bench noticed that whenever a witness told a palpable lie he jumped.

He asked the reason, and the magistrate, after a caution, revealed his secret: "My orderly stands behind the witness, and whenever I put my left hand to my ear that indicates that the evidence is false, and he runs a pin into him." It is a well-known fact to the many who will recognize this story that the "sting of conscience" in this material form proved effectual, and that the magistrate, who died honored throughout Denmark, in three years turned an Alsatia into one of the most orderly and law-abiding of communities. He could always get the truth.—*London Spectator.*

—The New York *Independent* gives figures showing that private individuals have given $70,000,000 to the cause of education in this country in the last 12 years.

A Chinese Loan Agency.

When a Chinaman finds himself financially embarrassed and needs money, he does not do as other people do, borrow it and either give a promissory note or chattel mortgage as security for the same, but he forms what in Chinese is called an "owey." This is something which is peculiarly Chinese and requires a minute explanation in order that it may be understood. The lowest "owey" is fixed at $1 for each person forming it, and the highest $200. For instance, if a Chinaman needs $100 he will call on a number of his friends, not to exceed ten, and tell them that he wishes that amount of money, and desires to form an "owey." If it is decided that it shall be a $20 "owey," then five persons in addition to the originator combine. For the purpose of explaining the "owey" the originator will be designated as Sam, and his five friends as Yow, Yen, Kow, Chew and Hing. At the first meeting of the "owey" the originator begins to the couple of the other five $20, making up the amount he requires. This is a loan made to him without interest, which he must repay at the rate of $20 per month. At the time this sum is advanced the other five bid for the privilege of the "owey" for the running month. Each one writes on a slip of paper the amount of the premium he will give. These slips are rolled separately and thrown into a bowl and shaken up, after which each slip is unrolled and the amount noted. The "owey" is then awarded to the one having bid the highest premium. Yow having bid $1 premium, Yen, Kow, Chew and Hing each pay $19, which is the amount less the premium, and amounting in all to $76; and if he adds the amount of his own contribution it will make a total of $96, or equal to the amount advanced Sam, less $4 which is reckoned as interest, allowing $1 for each of the four who advance the money.

At the close of the first month Sam, the originator, is, by the rules which govern this system of money-lending, forced to notify all who belong to the "owey" of the next meeting. At this meeting Yen, Kow, Chew and Hing are the only ones who are permitted to offer a premium, Sam and Yow having no voice in the matter. At this meeting the premium of $1 is again offered, and it having been awarded to Yen, the other three pay him $19 each, and Sam and Yen repay their first monthly installment of $20 each. At the next meeting only three, Kow, Chew and Hing, can bid, and if the same amount of premium is bid, and it is awarded to the first of the three named, the other two pay him $19 each, while the other three, Sam, Yow and Yen pay him $20 each. At the next meeting only two, Chew and Hing, are permitted to offer a premium. The one to whom the "owey" is awarded receives from the other the amount, less the premium, and from the other four $20 each. At the next and last meeting, only one remaining, he receives from the other five $20 each, making the full sum of $100. By this method the originator of the "owey" who obtains the money without interest has the use of $100 for one month, $80 for four months, $60 for three months, $40 for two months and $20 for one month. In return for the use of the money he is forced to act as collector from the other members of the "owey," who are required to pay the monthly installments of $20. He also assumes a risk, and that is, if any member of the "owey" does not pay at the appointed time, he has to be responsible for the amount due. The other members of the "owey," who, by installments advance money to one another, receive interest for the amount of their advances, and each in turn has the use of the total amount of the "owey" in the same proportion as the originator. This method of money-lending is in vogue among all classes, and women often form "oweys" among themselves. When the slips of paper, before alluded to, are drawn from the bowl, it often happens that two or more contain the same amount of premium. In such an event the "owey" is given to the one whose slip is first drawn. The "owey" may be composed of any number not exceeding ten besides the originator, and the greatest amount that may be raised by such means is $2,000. Whenever an "owey" is formed and the amount to be awarded to the originator is $500, or in excess thereof, he is required to treat those who loan him the money, to a dinner not to cost less than $2 a head. Oftentimes a high premium is bid for the privilege of the "owey" for each succeeding month, and this gives the lenders considerable interest for the use of their money.—*San Francisco Call.*

How Window Glass is Made.

To the uninitiated, sitting by the window, tapping the pane idly as you look through it, it would seem almost an impossibility to say that the window glass was blown, and yet it is all simple enough when we have seen the process.

Having seen bottles, etc., blown, my steps naturally took the direction of the largest of the window-glass factories, and having obtained permission from the Superintendent, we were soon in what is known as the "furnace room," where the main work of glass-making, including the blowing process, is done. It is a novel sight, and one I shall not forget soon. The lurid light of the many glowing furnaces, the quietly but quickly moving forms of the workmen gliding around in and among the shadows, made a sight that would require only a weak imagination to seem all but demoniacal. I am hardly well enough acquainted with the art to describe the process minutely, and should any "boss blower" happen to see this article he will please to criticise me lightly.

To continue. First, let it known that the glass of commerce is composed principally of white sand, though arsenic, lime, a soda ash of some kind and some minor chemicals in small quantities are essential. The first step is to free the sand from all impurities. This is done by washing it in huge vats. After being washed and the compounds completed, consisting of the various articles already mentioned, the mixture is put into a huge crucible called "the pot." You have all seen those little burned clay crucibles jewelers use. Well, this is quite similar, only it is as large as a hogshead. This huge pot is lifted by a device quite similar to a hook and ladder truck, except that it has long iron arms. The whole device being on wheels, 'tis rolled into the furnace room, and the pot placed in one of the ten huge furnaces. This operation is called "placing the pot."

Under the intense heat of the furnace, so many degrees that I am afraid to tell you, the fires never go out from September 1st to July 31st, the mixture gradually melts, looking like molten iron, only of a more whitish color. The men called gatherers, as their name implies, gather a ball of this liquid stand by dipping the pipe into the crucible and withdrawing it, allowing what clings to the end to partially cool by slight contact with warm water.

This process is continued until a ball is gathered as large as a water-pail. This is then rolled around and around in an iron bowl until it assumes a pear shape. Then the "blower" takes it, and now comes the hardest task in glass-blowing. In starting this solid, red-hot, half-molten mass to expand and assume a shape something like our common glass, so great are his efforts that his cheeks expand to an enormous size and the sweat starts out in huge drops. But closely watching the half-transparent, glowing mass, you see a little blubber start in the center, and thus it rapidly assumes a regular demijohn shape, say, two feet long by one in diameter. All this time it has been rapidly revolved by the operator, partaking shape from this iron bowl, and having become sufficiently cool and hard enough to bear firing, it is by a nice management hung upon a crane and thrust into the furnace, where, by the exact nicety of long experience, it is kept in the intense heat until half melted. It is then withdrawn and swung by the operator from an elevated platform, round and round his head much as a professional swinge an Indian club, meanwhile forcing air into it and subjecting it to the heat when necessary, until he has a red-hot cylinder of a perfect glass, exact in proportions and of uniform thickness five feet in length and out fifteen inches in diameter.

These are then allowed to cool, and are cut to one exact length, by stretching a small cord of molten glass around the cylinder, allowing it to harden, and then touching it with a cold iron, which causes the warm crystals to contract so quick that it cracks right off as smooth and even as a carpenter could saw a board. These cylinders are then cut lengthwise in the same manner, and are then subjected to a heated furnace, intense enough to cause them to wilt down perfectly flat. This is called the "flattening process." The sheets are then revolved around on an endless moving platform, something like a straw-carrier of a threshing machine, until cooled and tempered. They are carried to the butting and packing room where they are made into various sized sheets, or more properly panes, to suit the demand, and packed in the manner familiar to all and sent to all parts of the world. To conclude, it might not be out of the way to add that the factory, I visited had twelve blowers. They all belong to "The Glass Blowers Union," and are permitted to blow only so many cylinders a day—ninety being the number, I believe. They earn from $125 to $250 a month, according to the number of days they work. But it is a fatal trade. The poisonous gases, etc., that they inhale, more or less, renders long life in the glass-blowing business an impossibility. It is a rarity to meet a glass-blower over thirty-five years old. —*Cor. Rochester Democrat.*

A Long-Felt Want.

I have had occasion to travel considerably during the past year, and at half the houses I stopped the biscuits were raw at the bottom, and either as heavy as lead or yellow as a pumpkin with soda, while the meat was swimming in grease. Why, it is enough to give a razor-back hog, a sheep-killing dog, or a Bengal tiger dyspepsia. And then the coffee—how detestable! What it is made of I have not the slightest idea; but whatever it is, it has not the remotest kinship to genuine Rio or the deliciously-flavored Java. Horace Greeley visited the South soon after the war, and the only criticism his kind heart made was in these memorable words: "The South needs twenty thousand cooks!" It would not have been prudent for Mr. Greeley to have made a visit to the South before the war, but if he had, and been entertained by 20,000 farmers and planters, he would have said: "The South has 20,000 of the best cooks in the world!" Southerners always educated their daughters, and when these daughters married they made their home attractive in various ways, and especially in the cooking department. They educated negro women in the art of cooking, and allowed them to do nothing else, consequently the cooking was excellent. But the abolition of slavery also abolished good cooking, except as to the negro women who were educated by their mistresses in the culinary art, and the mistresses themselves. I heard a gentleman make a very sensible remark recently. "Vanderbilt, Peabody and Slater have given millions of dollars to the cause of education in the South, and I honor them as great benefactors of our section; but if I had several millions to give away I would establish all over the South schools in which the art of cooking would be taught. In doing this I would be subserving the cause of morality and religion, as well as of civilization and humanity. Properly-cooked food causes health, and perfect health is conducive to good temper, cheerfulness, kind feeling, efficient and capable work, mental and physical, while badly-cooked food produces indigestion: indigestion causes bad health in every part of the human system, fretfulness, hatefulness, discontent, poor mental and physical labor, and renders life a curse to himself and all those around him. A man cannot be a true Christian, in all that it means, if he is fed upon badly cooked food all his days. The great need of the country is good cooks and plenty of them. Young ladies should be instructed in the art, both at school and at home. It is time the country was awakening to this great need. A well-to-do parent spends $500 to give his daughter a musical education, and another $500 to buy her a piano, and nine chances to one she never plays on it a year after her marriage. If the $1,000 were spent in giving her a practical and theoretical knowledge of cooking, it would be far better for her and infinitely better for her future husband and children." The man who made these remarks is married, and has three beautiful daughters.—"hence these tears."—*Cor. Nashville (Tenn.) American.*

—"I never met our ideal Yankee, with the tall, gaunt body and lank hair," writes Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood, an English clergyman who has recently returned home from a visit to this country; "the tobacco-chewing, expectorating stick-whittler never crossed my path, the bragging 'calculator,' impertinently interrogating the 'stranger,' never came in my way. I relegated him, therefore, to the region of fiction. I found, in his stead, a staid and usually reticent man, or a bright, intelligent, cultured woman, both knowing how to respect themselves and usually commanding my respect, and, how often, my affection.

—The largest fruit seller in New Orleans, on being asked what become of all the cocoanut shells, replied that he sent annually 1,500,000 to New York to be ground up with black pepper.—*N. O. Picayune.*

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RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The colored Baptists have twenty-five churches in New Orleans.

—At the close of 1877 there was in South Dakota only one Presbyterian church; at the close of 1881 there were twenty-five churches.

—The Nebraska State Superintendent of Public Instruction reports that there are 7,000 more boys than girls of school-going age in that State.

—The Episcopalians are energetically working to raise a round million for their Church Extension Fund before the next General Convention.

—A Church of England Salvation Army has been formed among the undergraduates at Oxford, the members of which wear as a badge a small silver sword.

—Pupils of the public schools in Newark, N. J., were requested to bring one potato each for the Home of the Friendless, the plan resulting in the contribution of a small wagon-load.

—Spain, Portugal and Mexico have between 15,000 and 20,000 Spanish and Portuguese Protestant Christians, according to the Anglican Bishop of Moth. That represents the changes of less than a quarter of a century.

—It is proposed to have the Castle Church of Wittenburg, upon the door of which the famous ninety-five theses of Luther were nailed, in thorough repair on the 400th anniversary of the great reformer's birth, November 10, 1883.

—The ladies have distinguished themselves once more in the London University class lists. The scholarship and gold medal for obstetrics are taken by a lady; two ladies are placed in the first class, one a student from Girton College; five more have gained second classes, and several others are in the third class.

—There are now in the United States 110 theological seminaries, representing fifteen Protestant denominations. Of these, fifty-two are connected with the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance. Thirteen per cent. of the young men now studying for the ministry have resolved to be foreign missionaries.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—The pastor of a Baptist church in Camden, N. J., is reported to have come to the conclusion that "Sunday evening baptisms" are things to be avoided. He has tried it, and determined hereafter to administer the ordinance without previous announcement. His experience is that too many irreverent people come as to a show.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—The movement for the higher education of women in England, which led to the establishment of various excellent colleges for them, seems to be justifying itself by practical results. Miss Botham Edwards is an acknowledged authority on Egyptology; and Miss Margaret Harkness is now delivering a course of lectures on the Ancient Assyrians at the British Museum.

—A sensation of a very unusual kind occurred at St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Smyrna, Del., a Sunday or two ago. In the middle of the sermon the preacher said "Let us praise Him," and a few, understanding him to say "Let us pray," proceeded to kneel. The movement was contagious, and the whole audience was going to prayers when the preacher exclaimed: "I did not say 'Let us pray;' I am not through yet; we will pray directly." So they resumed their seats with very broad faces and with emotions very foreign to pure worship.—*Chicago Times.*

Fashion in Dogs.

Of late years the King Charles and Blenheim spaniels in spite of their tearful and beseeching eyes, their trailing ears, their blunt, black noses, their silky coats, and the glories of their bushy tails and feathered legs, have undergone unmerited neglect. Nor has the Italian grey-hound, for all the grace and beauty of its slender form, its taper, almost transparent limbs, and the elastic agility of its movements, been prized as once it was. Fashion has turned its approved eyes rather upon the puffy-white Pomeranian, with its fox-like pricked ears, and pointed black nose the Dandie Dinmont, brought into vogue by Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering;" the Skye terrier, save the turnspit the longest of all dogs in proportion to its height, with its flocculent door mat coat, its masked eyes and obscured nose; the Maltese terrier, a quodecimo edition of the Skye, shorter of back, however, and with a whiter and silkier jacket. The pug, too, has recovered the favor it had lost so completely that between 1835 and 1846 the breed was almost extinct in England it has returned to society in the retinue of Queen Anne, as it were, one of the emblems and scenic proprieties of her reign, its tastes, modes, and foibles. Happily the cruel mutilation of the ears of the animal which once prevailed as a means of wrinkling and puckering its forehead and muzzle has been abandoned. The poodle has never been so esteemed in England as it is in the land of its nativity. Of the Dalmatian, spotted or carriage dog—popularly known as the "plum pudding"—there has been some vanishing of late. The creature perhaps, was always regarded as more ornamental than useful, and then with the circus horse he became the object of suspicion. Could he not, unlike the leopard, change his spots upon occasion? Were they not sometimes due rather to art than to nature? Stories were told of carriage dogs that had gone out spotted and had returned home pure white. Heavy rain had fallen, and the footman had neglected to hold the carriage umbrella over the carriage dog.

The great popularity enjoyed just at present by the Scotch collie or Highland sheep-dog has to be reckoned among the striking events of "landmarks" of canine history. To the collie has been sacrificed almost the entire spaniel family, and even that former favorite of aquatic romance, the Newfoundland dog—so long famous as a savior of children from watery graves, and in such a wise as a member of the Royal Humane Society, Collie worship is indeed one of the popular delusions of the times. There are symptoms, however, of the coming close of this reign. He has been rather too absolute a monarch. And, after all, his origin is humble enough, a mere sheep-dog. Should he have been raised from the ranks, promoted to be exclusively a domestic pet? The stately St. Bernard is securing more and more admirers and upholders. The British bull-dog finds interest in him reawakening. The slim, alert "spry" for terrier has obtained many friends of late. There is even talk of another restoration of King Charles. And other spaniels are lifting up their heads, reminding the world that in addition to their other merits they own certain sporting gifts and qualities to which no collie dog can pretend.—*London Graphic.*