AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF ITS REMARKABLE PROPERTIES.

As Malleable as Gold or Silver and More Durable-Its Value in the Age of Electricity-Resistance to Corrosion-Strong-

Of course the reader readily understands that aluminium does not occur in nature in a metallic form, and the great secret is to isolate it from the substances with which it appears and reduce it to the metallic state. The word means the metal of clay. As a fact, however, clay soil comes from the metal base, not the metal from the soil. Combined with oxygen, in one form or another, it forms mountain masses and is the base of a vast amount of common earths. By the action of air and water the aluminium compound is decomposed, the alkali washed away and clay soil is left. We have then to consider the surface of the tillable earth as very largely the result of the decomposition of this metal, leaving a porous substance, which we cultivate and in which we grow our vegetable products. The compound forms of alumin are far from uniform, and include mica, feldspar, porphyry, ruby, sapphire, garnet, tur-quoise, beauxite and cryolite. The last two compounds are commonly those used for extracting the pure metal. But in America corundum, which is found in North Carolina, is and probably will be the main source of

Of course the general reader, whatever his interest in this remarkable substance, will not understand the chemical processes of extraction. It is far more interesting to learn as much as possible of its physical properties. Its color is a beautiful silvery white, with a very slight bluish tint. When cut it resembles a piece of tin freshly cut. It is odorless and tasteless when absolutely pure. It is fully as malleable as gold and silver, and can be beaten into leaves that can be used as silver and gold leaf are; they are, however, far more durable. It can be drawn out into exceedingly fine wire. Its elasticity is that of silver, and its tenacity the same, but by hammering it becomes as hard as iron and as elastic. A bar three feet long and a quarter of an inch square, subjected to tests, was found to have a tensile strength of twelve tons to the square inch. Taking its strength in relation to its weight, it compares with steel of thirty-five tons per square inch tensile strength. OTHER PROPERTIES.

Aluminium is also remarkably sonorous so that when a bar in suspension is struck it gives a sound of a crystal bell. It melts at a temperature higher than zinc and lower than silver, and is therefore to be ranked as easily fusible. At any temperature whatever it remains fixed; that is, it loses none of its weight. It conducts electricity with great facilityeight times better than iron and twice better than copper. It also ranks very high, better copper and silver, as a conductor of These facts suggest the possible and prabable value of aluminium in the age of electricity-its value in connection with our

But still more remarkable are the properties of this metal in resisting corrosion. air has no effect on it whatever, whether moist or dry; neither have sulphur fumes. Nor does pure oxygen affect it, whether cold or hot, although if brought into a white heat it burns, producing a strong light. Neither has water power to corrode it at any ordi-nary heat, but at 100 deg. it slowly decomposes the water. It is equally true that such destructive gases as sulphuretted hydrogen do not affect it; and the acids, such as sulphuric and nitric, do not affect aluminium to any perceptible degree, and hydrochloric acid acts very slowly on the pure metal. This is why it was used for the peak of the Washington monument, being incorrodible practically where other metals would be eaten up by the atmosphere and rains. CORRODED BY ALKALIES.

But alkalies, on the contrary, as potash soda and lime, act on aluminium very easily driving off the hydrogen and leaving a calcium or other compond. So, also, chlorine iodine, bromine and fluorine attack the meta at once and break it up rapidly. Its power to resist acids makes it exceedingly useful in diseases where tubes of metal must be used. since sweat and purulent matter cannot

future, sketched as well as may be without introducing technical language. The world contains a thousand times as much of it as it does of iron. Its strength surpasses both iron and steel, while it is almost absolutely incorrodible. Glass, acids, air and water do not tarnish it; nor does heat change its weight or color. It is the best known conductor of beat and electricity. It is lighter than some of our hardest woods, and is worked with great ease. In the words of a leading scientist: "It is the lightest, easiest worked strongest, most durable and generally most valuable of all metals; and the man who in vents a method of making it cheaply will revolutionize industry." It is not easy to imagine the universal and sweeping influence of the introduction of two such metals as aluminium and malleable glass into our industrial economy in a single generation.-Globe-Democrat.

OVER THE RIO GRANDE.

The Old Adobe Town of Paso Del Norte

Scenes Along the Railroad. Crossing the fron bridge over the Ric Grande the first place is Paso Del Norte, a Mexican town of about 6,000 inhabitants. is an old adobe town, embowered in trees and vines. As we passed rapidly through its dusty streets and glided by its gay bouses surrounded by high adobe walls, beautiful gardens, rich with flowers and trees of magifficent foliage, were to be seen on either side. Here and there a picturesque group of natives, clad in cotton shirts and pants, their beads shaded by straw sombreros of huge dimensions, were at work in the fields or idling beneath the shade of magnificent trees. Again they were to be seen tramping behind the patient burro, or riding that useful animal through the dusty streets. It is a comical sight to see a little, dusky, long eared animal carrying a native whose feet are hanging within a foot or so of mother earth; or packing a load of wood or hav so large that one can only see a head decorated with a pair of long ears, four feet in rapid motion and a tail wagging as if it expressed naught but pleasure and contentment.

In the doors and windows now and then we caught a glimpse of a senorita, who favored us with a glance from a pair of sparkling eyes. Little bare legged urchins seemed to be plentiful, and as they ran out in the dust to view the train or stood clinging timidly to their mother's skirts we could not help wondering what their ideas of the iron horse were and what changes American capital and energy would make in their land ere they passed the line that divides childhood d. Paso Del Norte lies in beautiful valley and the surrounding mountains standing with the shadows of the setting sun upon them, enhanced the scene by their ieness. In a few moments we arrived at the Mexican Central station, a fine adobe structure with an open court, in the center of which were magnificent tropical plants and flowers. There are ample verandas on all sides, on which open offices, waiting rooms and a restaurant. After partaking of a good supper we attended to our baggage. The custom officers examined it and placed card on every article, which permitted it to enter the republic. They were very courteous and by no means prying in their examin-

Leaving Paso Del Norte we pass through the country south, along valleys surrounded by low mountain ranges and through the rich pastures of San Juan, Encinales and Sauz. Each little station pours forth its crowd of dusky inhabitants, and although we hear the click of the telegraph and see the well known sign of Wells-Fargo, we look in vain for the enterprising American. Venders of fruit, candies, milk, chocolate and bread cry their goods upon each side of us wherever we made a stoppage. The country is a pastoral one on an enormons scale. Many thousands of cattle are grazing near the track and their trails run in all directions. As there are no fences we often hear the sharp toot of the whistle, and as we crane our necks out of the window we see cattle and other animals scampering away from the train. Night approaching we withdrew from the windows, and after whiling away a few hours card playing, singing, etc., we retired to our com-fortable berths.—Cor. San Francisco Chroni-

Triumphs of "Modern Journalism." The extraordinary disproportion constantly existing between the importance of a topic

and the space devoted to it must strike ever newspaper reader of ordinary intelligence, I is not so much that graver subjects are altogether neglected, as that frivolous, stupid or objectional themes are thrust into absurd prominence by the side of .affairs of weightiest moment. This deplorable tendency is ob servable even in such expensive luxuries as cable dispatches—not the sham messages manifestly concocted in this city, but those which bear internal evidence of genuinenes

A cable dispatch in a New York newspaper often reads like a page from a London society journal—the emptiest and most contemptible of periodical publications. In the treatment domestic news the same want of proportion, the same downward tendency is observable. The space occupied by trivialities and indecencies is preposterous. Whole colunns are devoted to the vulgar horrors of the police court, the sayings and doings of prize fighters, the junketings of the lowest order of politicians, the drunken frolics of ome worthless broker, the adventures of niserable variety actress, the elopement of a stableman, dog fights, cock fights and every other kind of low vice and profligacy. And day by day the offense grows ranker. Only short time ago no newspaper with the slightest pretense to respectability would have dared to print a line of the impurity with which, in these later days, whole pages are defiled. The editors have even crossed the sea in search of abominations greater than any yet exposed in our own courts of ustice, and have published the details here, oisoning the moral atmosphere of the whole ountry.-New York Critic.

A Globule of Obesity.

M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of The London Times, whose recent announcement of a Russo-German alliance against France and Austria has been attracting the notice of all Europe, is a remarkable individual. In personal appearance he is a mere globule of obesity. From pele to pole, or rather from poll to sole, he measures about five feet three inches, with an equatorial abdominal diameter of something like four feet six inches His age is apparently in the neighborhood of 50. His oral English is very imperfect. He constantly drops into French by way of refuge from the intricacies of the Anglo-Saxon tongue, and is apparently more familar with German than with either. He is by birth a Pole. Though he writes English more fluently than he speaks it, most of his matter "corrected for style" by a competent suborlinate. All his manuscript, even to notes of invitation and reply, is turned off upon an American typewriter. He lives in a small entresol, or first flight flat, of which the only other occupants besides the servants are his wife and a very fat poodle, decrepit with age. Consumed with fnordinate vanity is M. de Blowitz, no possible flattery upon his secret nower as a mover of states and empires being o gross for his ears. His value is estimated y The Times upon a pecuniary basis of \$12, 000 annually, with a coupe at his disposal and a liberal allowance for expenses.-The Argo-

California Coolies' Lodging House. One of the lodging houses, which holds nearly 1,000 persons, may be taken as a fair specimen of the coolie's way of life. The building, which was originally a four story this number of floors. In the main hall on the top and lower floors are arrangements for cooking, and each lodger has the privilege of using the common fire. Adjoining this cooperative kitchen are the water closets, always out of repair, and it is no uncommon sight to see the Chinese standing on bits of brick and stone and placidly cooking, while the floor is covered with the overflow from the choked closets, and the atmosphere is like that of a huge cattle stable at the east when thrown open on a winter morning. The coolie seems to be able to live without air, for in the closets that serve as rooms in the great uman hive there are never any means of ventilation, day or night. Yet the occupants appear to thrive, and if capacity to do hard work is a sign of health they are in good physical condition.-George H. Fitch in Cos-

Who is the Gentleman "It is a mistake," says Quida in the North American Review, "to compare moral qualities with the qualities which compose culture and good breeding." It is a mistake indeed, and yet it is almost as common as speech. Because, for instance, it is excellent to be a gentleman, that is, a man of breeding, and it is also excellent to be a man of upright character and and kindly disposition, we find these qualities quoted and admired as if they were interchangeable. This absence of discrimination empties words of all meaning.

A person," says Ouida, " may be full of kindly courtesies and never utter the shadow of an untruth, and yet be may have red hot hands, a strident voice, an unsupportable manner, dropped aspirates and a horribly gross joviality, which makes him the vulgarest of the vulgar." But good breeding by necessity is coming to mean almost anyhing else the speaker wishes, for the imperative reason that the thing itself is disappearing; and as for the word gentleman, what oes that mean now more than a human biped of the male gender!-New York Home

Saved by a Reduced Salary. "My life was saved by having my salary reduced." said a robust, middle aged man yesyears ago I was under bookkeeper for Riegel as well as he does. & Co. at \$1,200 a year. Something happened -no matter what-and I was thrown out. I then went to work at \$750. At that time I lived at Sixtieth and Market, was thin and weak and couldn't walk a mile to save a dollar. At least I thought I couldn't, but when my wages were reduced so fearfully I had to omize, and I did so by walking home on fair days from Tenth and Market to Sixteenth street-say five miles. It nearly killed me at first, and then I began to enjoy it. In three months I was walking both ways, and I've kept it up ever since. Ten miles a day summer and winter, unless during a hard storm, and look at me! One hundred and eighty pounds, appetite of an ostrich and not a day's sickness in ten years."-Philadelphia

The Bootblack's Income. While I was having my shoes polished the other day at the stand, which, in the evening, is the nucleus of the crowd of loafers that hang around the corner of Myrtle avenue and Fulton street, I asked the Italian, who keeps it, how much money a day he took in. He told me that \$6 or \$7 was the average amount. "And this is as good a spot for your business, is it not, as any in the city?" "No," he replied, "there are stands near the bridge that make from \$15 to \$20 a day. I used to have a three chair stand at the Grand Central depot, New York, that paid me three times as much as I make here. I paid \$30 a month rent; here I pay \$10 a month rent." "Why did you leave New York!" I asked. Oh, because there were too many around there. They used to steal my blacking and bother me in other ways. Then again I had an offer of \$600 for my privilege there, and that was too much money to refuse."-"Rambler" in Brooklyn Eagle.

An Impudent Beggar. I have been given some of the most extraordinary letters making demands upon several well known rich people for assistance, and they are worth printing some day. The most impudent of all, however, in one way. was the case of a beggar who sent a few days ago to a wealthy lady here, whose charity is proverbial, a letter asking money, by a messenger boy, collect. The house of industry might furnish a very useful employment for that beggar.—San Francisco Chronicle "Un

Big Bills for Dry Goods. The head of one of the great New York dry goods firms was asked the other day if he could give any idea of the yearly aggregates of the bills of his heaviest customers. Twentyfive thousand dollars, he said, one woman had spent with him within a twelvemonth, and several others had grown poorer to the extent of \$20,000 or \$15,000. Thirty thousand dollars is not unheard of as the price of the dress and toilet equipments of an extravagant city's extravagant dames.—Public Opinion.

An Income from Whistling Whistling is very much in demand in Boeton. A certain pretty girl who is said to have "a charming mouth for whistling" is making rather a good little income whistling for private parties.—New York Sun.

Mayor Hodges, of Baltimore, says a true Marylander would balt outside the gates of paradise to eat a dozen raw Cheespeake oysTHE SHYSTER LAWYER.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A CLASS WHO DISGRACE THE PROFESSION.

The Code of Ethics Among Lawyers Blackmailers of the Corporations-Divorce Proceedings and How Conducted by the Shyster-Other Tricks.

There is a code of ethics among lawyers hough never a lawyer appeared in a ronance of a drama who ever appeared to have any ethics beyond "Get a case fairly if you can, anyhow if you must." The code of ethics is, in brief, that one must not drum up ases, that cases must come to the lawyer, or ather be sent to him by his friends or clients. The poor devil of a lawyer who never gets clients to talk up his merits, and hasn't a friend who would refer a case to him, sticks to ethics as long as possible, but ethics don't eed him or clothe him. The big guns hold all the practice worth having, and the p. d. get his pay in thanks, or mayhap in curses cause he lost a case which he had not funds enough to properly prepare. He throws eth-ics overboard in disgust eventually, and when he does so, when he sails out on the sea of life as a kind of privateer and captures cases, he ated a shyster. He joins then the grand army of disreputables, and is among but not of them; for the shyster, pure and simple, is generally a legal confidence man. preying upon his clients, while instigating them to prey upon others.

The shyster's name is legion. He work quietly and rakes in his fees religiously. He is debarred from association with reputable awyers, but he makes money, and generally in addition to his irregular law business, he conducts a money lending business at the sual usurious rates of interest. There is always one good feature about the shyster, and that is he subscribes for the daily paper; but even this is not good, inasmuch as the mean do not justify the end any more than the end estifies the means.

A SUSCEPTIBLE TOOL The shyster gets his sustenance from the nfortunate whom he forces into proceeding for damages. He becomes in the practice of his peculiar branch of business a blackmaile the corporations of the city and of the clients themselves. To such an extent has the nefariousness of these irregular damage practitioners gone that a reputable lawyer hesi-tates nowadays, before going into court to sue for damages from fear that he will be classed as one of these bloodsuckers and legal harpies Once a shyster gets a damage case his proeedings are a mixture of subordination perjury and blackmail. He turns up wit sesses to testify to a state of facts to give color and form to claim, and this being done. he negotiates with the party or parties sucd for a settlement with him as representative of his client. If the settlement is effected he btains the lion's share of the money, and the lient is told that that share is his fee for the berculean endeavors in his behalf.

In divorce proceedings, too, the shyster hines with no dim luminosity. Through his machinations trivial disputes between man and wife are magnified into grounds for divorce, through him the detestable system of up and disreputable detective testimony is used to breed suspicion, distrust and open hatred that homes may be broken up and fees roll into his pocket. Through the shyster inluence the number of grounds for divorce in the statutes is increased steadily, and attempts to reduce them for the good of social morals and the maintenance of recognizable relationship are defeated through the power e brings to bear upon legislatures, if he does not happen to be elected as a law maker himself. On the law of libel, too, the shyster is strong, and to the end that he may bleed the newspapers he reads them every day, and no nan's name appears therein who is not liable to a call from a representative of some shyster to inform him that he has grounds for action for libel.

HOUNDING DOWN CORPORATIONS. The Mark Meddles exist in great numbers and their efforts to obtain cases are more despicable if not as ludicrous as those of the little man who would fain be kicked by the dramatis personæ in "London Assurance." The shyster reads the columns of the newspapers for the reports of accidents to inviduals, reports of arrests, of differences between man and wife appearing in the ower courts. One attorney has prepared a printed circular which he sends out to such ersons as may be injured in accidents aroughout the city.

Another circular recently issued by a lawver who makes a specialty of entrapping people into divorce proceedings. It happened to be addressed to a person who hadn't taken the reliminary step toward divorce proceeding that is, he had not as yet got married though he expected to be in a short time. He thought it a practical joke until be learned that the circular was sent out in all serious ess, though in this particular instance there had been a mistake in addressing the envelope. The circular was so arranged that a lank was left for the word sir or madam. It is not often lawyers such as those alluded o intrust these matters to the mails, though late such practice has become more common than formerly. Usually the shyster has drummers out, fellows that seem to work for nothing more than lush money, who call on the persons who it is suspected would listen terday. There was a natural expression of to their advances. The drummer is generally surprise and he explained as follows: "Ten a bummer, and the wonder is that he succeeds

All the little tricks of the shyster's trade —no matter what—and I was thrown out. I could not be exposed in a newspaper article battered around for about two months and The law is disgraced by men dubbed attor neys, who through influence of some kind or another suddenly cease practice as barbers or tinkers or saloon keepers or cooks, and take the cases of people into courts, sacrificing their unfortunate clients to increase their bank accounts. The shyster of the criminal courts. it so fortunately happens, is a valuable adjunct to the administration of justice in convicting the men he tries to acquit, but his general characteristics and practices are those of swindlers and bunco steerers.-Globe Democrat.

The Society Man of To-day. The evolution in the society man is, per haps, more pronounced than in either the sporting or Wall street type. European travel and experience in various quarters across the water are responsible, in a large neasure, for the changes which have taken place in men of leisure and those who devote nearly all of their time to social matters. The old type was giddy, talkative and more or less effeminate. He was a lady killer. masher and a swell, danced as often as the opportunity offered, and affected a spirited manner and great animation in telling small talk and gossip. He was not a being who and importance, but he pleased the ladies and that was considered quite enough. He is dignified in manner, quiet, monstr ly exclusive, and he affects a single club where he knows outsiders cannot intrude upon him. He drives beavy horses to

carts, seldom attends the theatres and does the opera only on important nights. As a rule he does not dance unless the occasion is one of great importance. His hair is clipped short, parted earelessly, and there is about his whole attire and manner an air of ease and negligence which is so finely assumed that it seems thoroughly natural. From the artful and animated creature of a few years ago the society man has grown into the most simple and unostentatious of New Yorkers. To men whom he believes to be below him in the social scale be is an absoute snob, in the sense that he will have absoutely nothing to do with them and refuses to recognize them under any circumstances even though unavoidably subjected to an in troduction. To those in his own set he is thoroughly natural, unaffected and entertaining. There are very few such men in

town-perhaps not over 200 at the outsidebut they are invited everywhere, and the more important of them have it in their power to make or mar the success of any en ertainment to which they are invited, or nake the reputation of a beautiful woman by a single word.—Blakely Hall.

Burmah's Forests of Teak. In acquiring Burmah, England has posses sion of vast forests of teak, which, never plen-tiful in India, was becoming comparatively very rare. Of all the woods grown in the east this is the most valuable. It is neither too heavy nor too hard; it does not warp or split under exposure to heat or dampness; it contains an essential oil which prevents it rotting under wet conditions, and at the same time acts as a preservative to from and repels the destructive white ants; it is, withal a handsome wood, of several varieties of color and grain, and takes a good polish.—Chicago Carl Dunder.

A CHAT WITH SKOBELEFF.

Idiomatic Use of the English Language Why the Nobility Hated Him. Every one knows that he spoke most fluently French, German and English. I once beard him speak very fair Italian; and be had already picked up a considerable knowledge of Turkish. I asked once how it was that he spoke English so very idiomatically: and when he said that he had English nurses when a child, I suggested that they would not account for the fashionable and army alang he used so correctly. To this he only replied: "Oh, I once sailed a yacht at Cowes; but, by the laugh which accompanied the answer, he evidently did not intend it to be taken as conclusive. He told me he thought his family was not originally Russian, and had heard vaguely that it might have been English. I suggested "Scobell"; but "Nonot that, I think. Anyhow, I don't know who my great-grandfather was, and I don't

As we became more intimate our converse tion turned on more serious matters; and recollect his asking me whether I really thought he was popular with the officers and men of his corps. "Of course my aids tell me so from morning till night; but then they would say the same to the first general who may supersede me." I replied that, having known many of his officers and scores belonging to the other corps, I had heard him very frequently spoken of, and invariably in in the most flattering manner. "As for the men of your command, I have several times been amused to find that, instead of swearing by the name of the Deity, they say, By Skobeleff! it's true!" At this he seemed much pleased. But when I added that he must not think too much of his popularity among the brother generals, whose best words for him were that with three or four more Skobeleffs there would be no Russian army left, he exclaimed, "Oh, generals! of course they are all

After a pause he continued, "And yet, if any one has cause to be discontented, it is I and not they. Just look at the men to whom they give their best civil and military apa. Look at that pompous ass D ; at S., an amiable faineant,' at I., who is only fie to be a shopkeeper's clerk. As for me, 'Oh, there's Skobeleff; fighting's his trade, let him fight.' So I do the hard work and the others get rewarded." Presently, the same subject evidently rankling in his mind, he went on, "And you don't know, you can't magine, how all the imperial family hate me. All these grand dukes have their rank, their titles, and their wealth; while all the beauty of Russia is at their feet, if they choose to throw the handkerchief; and they hate me because I have what they have not-a little military glory."-Amondjah Bey in St.

AN EMBARRASSED ENGLISHMAN.

Complains of Persecution-Mistaker for an Anglomaniae Yankee.

I am subject to one form of persecution in this country," said an Englisman to me the other day, "which I find quite intolerable, though I can't in the least blame my persecutors. You know I speak quite like an Englike one, as a matter of course. Really, inasmuch as I've been on this side only a month, you see, and am going home in another month, it would hardly be worth my while to attempt to master the accent and manners of the country, don't you know.

"Now, I'm not in the least unwilling to be taken for an Englishman; that I am proud of, in fact. But I'm not taken for an Englishman, and there's the disagreeable feature of the thing. I'm constantly taken, don't you see, for an Anglomaniac Yankee, a beastly cad whose native country isn't good enough for him, and who caricatures us in a wild attempt to imitate us. To be taken for an Irish dynamiter or a Russian Nihilist would be a comparative compliment.

"The other day I called on a friend in the

city to whom I had a letter, and as he wasn't in I fell into a little parley with the young men in the outer office about his return and the like. Then I sat down in the inner office to wait a bit for him. Presently I heard, over the half partition, one of the young men say softly to his companion, with an imitation of my accent: "'Bah Jove! not bad, don't you know! Is

it natural or acquired? "'Painfully acquiahed, deah boy-painfully acquiabed,' said the other in the same tone. "Cahn't be done in a day, deah boy,' he went on. 'There's Beverley Cadley, don't you know, who comes in here sometimes to boah the governor; took him one and twenty months-yeas, three and twenty months-to acquiah his accent. This hasn't been carried to the supehb perfection that Cadley's has; not at all, my boy; but he'il mahster it in a yeah or two, don't you know, with perse-

"All this with an indescribable clipping consonants and vowels made with the teethreally very clever, you know. Then I heard a maddening chuckle from the two. This is very much the sort of treatment that I get everywhere. Sometimes men look as if they were really going to kick me, until they learn that I'm really an Englishman, and then they're the best and most cordial fellows in the world. Really, it's very natural to treat me so, but it's deucedly unpleasant to be made odious in a strange land by a set of cads, don't you know."-Boston Post.

Copyright in Clippings. An important case in regard to the right of newspapers and journals inserting, without permission, clippings from other papers has recently been decided in England. The pro prietor of The Builder newspaper applied for an injunction against The Brick, Tile, and Builders' Gazette to restrain the latter paper copying articles, essays, notes and other matter. Mr. Justice Stirling, on the submission of the defendants that the motion should be treated as the trial of the action, gave judgment, granting a perpetual injunction in terms of the writ and a reference as to damages. As affecting paste and scissors editing and the wholesale unacknowledged stealage of items that has hitherto gone on unchecke this is perhaps one of the most important actions in connection with literary copyright yet decided.—The Journalist.

There is a reason for employing French on he modern bill of fare which is quite practical. It is that there are many culinary processes and arrangements and combinatio of food for which no English definitions can be found. The French, having for many generations pursued the art and science of cookery with ardor and success, have, as is always the case in such undertakings, gradually evolved a terminology of the kitchen. This has no analogies in English, because the English, though possessing always a robust dietary, and though in their former colonies developing a refinement beyond the tutelary skill, have never attained the complexity and nicety of discrimination and combination developed in France. From these facts it redescribed in French words they can not be described at all.—The Argonaut.

Gen. N. P. Banks and Daughter. Miss Maud Banks, who is at present i Philadelphia, asserts that her going upon the stage received the cordial approval of her parents. Her father attends all her performances when she is playing anywhere near Boston, although before her debut he took no interest in theatrical matters. "He is now, she said the other day, "71 years old, and his hair is white as silver; but when I am at home he forgets 50 years of his age. We live on a farm of sixty acres just outside of Boston, and father manages to spend all the surplus revenue from his office as United States marshal in agricultural experiments. But the farm doesn't interfere with his official duties, as he is in his office daily."-New York Tribune.

What Are "Wild Hairs?" "Wild hairs" are eyelashes growing so as to project against the eyeball, and thus keep up onstant irritation. They are best removed by electricity, as first recommended by Dr. Charles R. Michel, of St. Louis. A fine needle, forming the negative pole of a galvanic battery—about four cells is sufficient— is introduced into the hair follicle, using a magnifying glass to find it accurately. The patient then makes the circuit complete by grasping a sponge forming the positive pole. A few seconds application is sufficient to cause destruction to the hair follicle, and there is no new growth of the offending eye-

It when awful good if you can forgif your enemies, but some mens haf a great deal more respect for you if you when a hardt kicker.-

THE RULES OF STYLE

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH GOVERN WRITING AND PRINTING.

The First Point for Newspaper Contribu tors to Consider-Grammar and Mhoto ric-Be Fully Alive to the Events of the

We publish herewith a letter which reached ur hands the other day from the other side of the American continent. Though apparently not intended for the public eye, we assure the writer will allow us to answer his questions in this public manner. EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

"THE PORTLAND DAILY NEWS, PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 16, 1887. "DEAR SIR—You will confer a great favor on the advancing civilization of the "wild and woolly west" by forwarding to me, if convenient, a copy of the rules of style in force in The Sun's composing rooms. The News de-sires to be abreast of its eastern contemporarios in style, as it is otherwise, and you can see my object. The Sun style is the best in the United States; in fact, The Sun is a perfect model of typographical excellence, and it is the intention to make The News as near as possible a full fledged, life sized photo graph of the luminous eastern champion of ocracy. Yours respectfully, "J. G. EGAN,

"City Editor Daily News." THE FIRST POINT. We should take great pleasure in doing all that Mr. Egan desires; but unfortunately there s no such code as he wishes us to send for ward. The principles which govern the style of writing and printing in The Sun are, like the common law, preserved by authentic tradition, but nowhere inclosed in the fron formulas of unvarying prescription. In our view of the subject, the first point in a good style of writing is to have in the clear and distinct idea and then to put it into language which presents it accu

rately, vividly and picturesquely, so that the reader may apprehend it exactly as the writer ntends. The great rule of all is accuracy. State the fact or the proposition precisely as it is, or precisely as it should be, and never any twenty-three or seventeen and a half hen you mean twenty. Shun snobbishness. "A man's a man for

that" is the soundest doctrine, but he is never more than a man; and no thinker or writer has any call to be afraid of him, of his clothes. of his title, or of his money. Be an American always, a Democrat, a Republican. No literary style is good for an American journalist without this moral foundation Never discuss more than one proposition at

a time; and never attempt to enforce more than one idea at a time. Intellectual confusion, helpless complication of thought, is the bane of good writing. GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC

Know the truths and the maxims of English grammar and of English rhotoric. Know the language that you are dealing in. There is one effective way to gain skill in these things, and that is to read the great less, as well as sympathetic and vigilant. Who are these great masters, do you ask! There are many of them. John Bunyan is one, Sir William Blackstone another. Jenathan Edwards another, Lord Chesterfield another, Dr. Channing another, Cardinal Newman another, Arthur Helps another, Matthew Arnold another, Nathaniel Hawthorne another, Thomas Jefferson another. We might make a list of these masters of style that would fill a column.

Finally, be alive to the events of the day if you wish to possess a good style as a news-paper writer. Understand the value of news. What is news but the living record of provi-dence, the daily tablet which God indites for the instruction of man! Even the trivial incident of the hour has its place in the mighty chapter of human destiny. Treat it as you may, then, gravely, satirically, or jocosely, let there be ever in your heart a profound reverence for the momentous power from whose operation it proceeds

These are some principles of style which occur to us as we read Mr. Egan's letter. We fancy they form a pretty good code of rules, but we put them forth without dogmatism. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to have the opportunity of studying a better one and profiting by its inculcations.—New York Sun.

Elaborate Evasion. As a model of "how not to say it," Mr Gladstone's reply to the question whether he was going to support Scotch disestablishment will probably never be surpassed. As a mat ter of record, here it is: "I will only say that so far as I am able to judge, we are thinking at the present time, and the people of Scotland are thinking, of other subjects, which are regarded, I believe, as of much more urgent and immediate duty than the deter nation of a very much controverted question, which, as I have said before, I believe the people of Scotland will find themselve perfectly sufficient to determine, and in a manner which the rest of the empire will respect, whether the answer be aye or nay. It not within my knowledge, certainly that the consideration of that question has entered definitely into the concerns of the present election, and therefore I do not feel my own information or means of judgment about it at all augmented in the course of it by any-thing that has reached me."—New York Tri-

Pat Donan on "Hamlet." Col. "Pat" Donan doesn't like the play of "Hamlet." Hear the eloquent adjective slinger: "I have no patience, much less aympathy, with a wretched weakling who goes around jabbering at dilapidated old ghosts in tin belmets and green gause veils, under bogus moonlight; everlastingly threatening to do something and never doing it; driving his sweetheart to lunacy and a catfish death by his dime museum freaks; making stump speeches to skulis and grave diggers; going into all sorts of he-hysterics; and at last runs a section of barbed wire fence, in the most approved Chicago pig sticking style, through his dead girl's brother, and dying himself, to slow fiddle music, amid a general carnage of lunatics and wreck of absurdities."-New

York Tribune. A Dynamite Substitute. A new explosive, to which the name of "bellite" has been given, is regarded by certain scientific men of Europe as likely to come into general use in place of dynamite and other nitroglycerine compounds, and is recommended as a substitute for coarse gunpowder in larger firearms. It is a mixture of nitrate of ammonium with a dinitrobensine. Experiments during the past two years by M. Carl Lamm, of Stockholm, indicate that the substance is not only the safest but the most powerful explosive known, with a mean force equal to thirty-five times that of ordinary greater than that of any material having am 73 years old, have been troubled nitroglycerine as a base. It has the great advantage of being exploded only by heat, no amount of shock or friction having any effect upon it, and it may therefore be bandled without danger of accident, while; it is less adapted for illegitimate use than dynamite. Further results will be awaited with interest. - Arkansaw Traveler.

A Cure for Corne Wanted. "Any man who wants to make a quick and certain fortune," observed a Broadway druggist the other day, "can do it by inventing a sure cure for corns. It doesn't matter how many there are there's always room for one more. Corns are a universal weakness of the American people. There isn't a day that I do not have calls for corn cures from anywhere from fifty to 150 men, women, girls and bovs." "Is there any actual sure cure for corns?" I

"That depends," said he. "There is hardly a remedy that would not remove corns if the you conclude not to go to work, after you learn people did not wear shoes. The trouble is all. All particulars free. Best paying work in that while they are continuing the friction this world. and pressure that originally produced it. But, whether they cure or not, the good remedies, if properly applied, keep the corn from in-creasing or hardening and reduce its annoyance to a minimum. There are hundreds of people who employ a chiropodist by the year at a contract price, and it is his duty to keep their corns pared down and their feet in order. The corn cures enable people who caunot afford this luxury to care for their own toes with little waste of time or trouble -New York News

A Cultivated Taste. Young Hostes-I must show baby, Mr. Brown; are you fond of them? Brown (absent minded)-Yes-ob, rest But I haven't esten any lately.

IT WAS MORNING.

The night was dark, and mist hung o'er the hills, And long and weary seemed the hours to wait; When, makingly, the mow clouds became Of your line, in though the angel lamps Were hung behind them. Then the glowing east Became allams with red and molten gold, And it was morning!

The night was derk, and mist hung o'er the hills, And long and weary seemed the hours to wait; When, suddenly, a light was seen beyond. Transcending more and stars and brilliant sun; And then earth faded out from mortal sight; Dusth's tey river had been safely crossed.

And it was morning!

-Sarah K. Bolton in Frank Lealie's. OUTWARD OR HOMEWARD.

Still are the ships that in haven ride, Waiting fair winds or a turn of the tide; Nothing but fret, though they do not get Out on the ocean wide.

O wild hearts that yearn to be free, Look and learn from the chips of the seal

Bravely the ships in the tempest tossed.

Buffet the waves till the sea be crossed. Not in despair of the haven fair, Though winds blow backward and leagues b O weary hearts that yearn for sleep,
Look and learn from the ships of the deep!

—F. W. Bourdi If at the last day every one has to an

take eternity for the society girl to file all her Mewers - New Havon News Queen Victoria's gold service dines 130

for every idle word spoken on earth it will

"How can She Ever Love Him?" what you can hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of catarrh. "How can she bear such a breath?" "How resolved to link her destiny with one with a disease, that unless arrested, will end in consumption, or perhaps in insanity?" Let the husband that is, or is to be, get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and cure himself before it is too late. By druggists.

Charles James Fox was in parliament

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold. attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popu lar cough remedies and stendily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and found mmediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Dismasters, and, if possible, to practice writing under criticism that is intelligent and mercibottle free at Dowty & Becher's drug Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum

The man who "feasts on contentment prefers spring lamb for a Sunday dinner.

English Spavin Limment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by C. B. Stillman. druggist, Columbus, Neb.

Henry Clay was in the senate of the United States at 29.

Some Feelish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, Ob, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. Dr. A. Heintz.

Warm salt water inhaled through the ostrils will cure cold and catarrh.

Inflammation of the bowels, Diarrhea Dysentary, Colic, and all kindred diseases are relieved at once by the use of Beggs' Diarrhosa Balsam. We guarantee every bottle to give satisfaction. Dr. A. 3feb23 A very appropriate diet for oarsme

training is oysters in the shell.

With Asiatic cholera raging in South America and several cases reported at different parts of the United States, recently at Detroit, Mich., people began to consider what they would do in case it should appear in epidemic form here and to ask what can be done. First, the sanitary condition of the premises should be looked to; all decaying ani mal and vegetable matter removed. Second, drink no water until after it has been boiled. Third, procure a 50-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy and you may consider yourself and family fortified against the disease. Sold by Dowty & Becher.

Visitor-How much your hair is like vour mother's! Little girl-Oh, no, t isn't! Mamma's comes off and mine

How Women Would Vote. any certificate from Third Grade to State Pro-Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

Ready to skip at a moment's noticeshort tail cats and bank cashiers.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay county, Iowa, tells the following remark able story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50 cents and \$1 at Dowty & Becher's drug store.

Tennyson is in Wales. He says he has put his pen aside for awhile. Good Wagen Ahead.

George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, car give you work that you can do and live at home, making great pay. You are started free. Capi tal not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no harm will be done if

George Francis Train still keeps up nis fondness for children.

Worth Your Attention.

wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both seres, all ages. Allen & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in this world. Anyone anywhere can do the work, and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why no harm is done.

Why will you be troubled with Sprains and bruises.

Old sores and ulcers. Neuralgia and toothache. Salt Rheum or Eczema, Seald head or ringworm.

Pain in the back or spine, Swelling of the joints, and not try Beggs' Tropical Oil, if it does not reieve it will cost you nothing as we warrant every bottle. Dr. A. Heintz, drug-

Little Dick -I don't want to do that Mamma-But you must. Why?

Because I say so. What's the reason I have to mind you

I ain't your husband. The Homeliest Man in Colum-

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on Dr. A. Heintz and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon it- merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Burns, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price io cents and \$1. Dec 21 86

Samuel J. Tilden owned property in England valued at \$600,000.

Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoa Remely can always be de pended upon, it is pleasant to take and will cure cramp, cholera morbus, dysen tery and diarrhos in their worst forms Every family should be provided with it during the summer months. 25 cent 50 cent and dollar bottles are sold by Dowty & Becher.

John Bright never was at any school

a day after he was 15 years old. If you have boils, If you are bilious, If you have fever.

If your head aches,

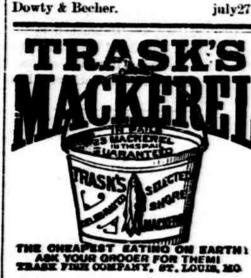
If you are constipated If you have no appetite, If your digestion is bad,

If your tongue is conted. If you are thin or nervous. If your skin is vellow or dry. If you will try one bottle of Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Make

and are not relieved it will cost you nothing as we guarantee it to give satisfaction. Sold by Dr. A. Heintz.

Gladstone was in parliament at 22, and at 24 was lord of the treasury. Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Erup tions, and positively cures Piles, or ne pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by





BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Fremont Neb. thoroughly for Teaching, for Business Life, for Admission to College, for Law or Medical Schools, for Public Speaking, in Instruments and Vocal Music, in Drawing and Painting, and in Elecation, Short-hand and Type-writing In the Normal Department, thorough struction is given in all branches required for

The Business Course includes Penmanshi 'ommercial Correspondence, Commercial Law and Book-keeping, with the best methods of keeping Farm, Factory, Banking and Mercantile accounts. (Five premiums were awarded t his department at the recent State Fair.) Expenses are very low. Tuition, Room Rent and Table Board are placed at cost, as nearly as

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Also sell the world-famous Walter A Wood Mowers, Reapers, Combined Machines, Harvesters, and Self-binders - the best made.

Shop opposite the "Tattersail," on Olive St., COLUMBUS. 25-m

Cut this out and mail it to Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, who will send you frue, something new, that just coins mozey for all workers. As wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as all classes with employment at home, the whole the country of the time of the time.

FOR MAN

BEAST!

Mustang

Liniment CURES Scratches. Contracted Sprains. Strains. Stitches, Stiff Joints Backache. Galls, Sores,

Sciation

Stings,

Bunione

Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Borew Spavin Piles. Cracks THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY

complishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaler needs it for his teams and his mou The Mechanic peeds it always on his work

The Miner needs It in case of emergency The Pleucer needs it can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply affoat and ashore.

The Horse-funcier needs it-it is his best The Stock-grower needs it-it will save him usands of dollars and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, imb and comfort which surround the ploneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among

his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immed the in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bettle Always in the Stable for

see when wasted.

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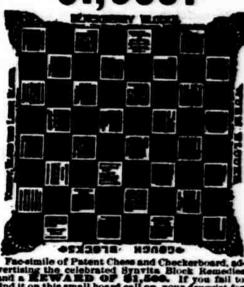
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Publishers,

\$1,500!



COUGH BLOCKS. From Mason Long, the Converted Gambler.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5, 1884.—I have given the Synvita Cough Blocks a thorough trial. They cured my little girl (3 years' old) of Croup. My wife and mother-in-law were troubled with coughs of long standing. One package of the Blocks has cured them so they can talk "as only women do."

Mason Long.

WORM BLOCKS. LIMA, O., Jan. 25, 1887.—The Synvita Worm Blocks acted like a charm in expelling worms from my lit tile child. The child is now well and hearty, instead of puny and sickly as before. JOHN G. ROBBINSON. BLACKBERRY BLOCKS. The Great Diarrhees and Dysontery Checker.

DELPHOS, O., July 7th, 36.-Our child had a severe attack of Summer Complaint.
Physicians could do nothing. In despair we tried
Synvita Blackberry Blocks—recommended by a
friend—and a few doses effected a complete cure.
Accept our heartfelt indorsement of your Blackberry Blocks.

MR. AND MRS. J. BANZHAF. The Synvita Block Remedies are
The nestest thing out, by far.
Pleasant, Cheap, Convenient, Sure,
Handy, Reliable, Harmless and Pure.

No box; no tenspoon or sticky bottle. Put up in patent packages. 25 Dosms 25 Canas. War-ranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your drug-gist. If you fail to get them send price to THE SYNVITA CO., Delphoe, Ohio AND RECEIVE THEM POSTPARD. CHECKERBOARD FREE with each ORDER

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