DRY GOODS

B. FALCONER.

DRY GOODS

The Largest Dry Goods Store in Nebraska.

And The Oldest Business---Established 1866.

Well known for a constant supply of New Goods. Our special sale of last month closed out all last season's goods, and we now offer nothing but new goods. Every year goods are getting cheaper and this season is no exception. The new goods are from fifteen to twenty per cent cheaper than last year, and besides they are new and fresh, the latest style and what is wanted. We offer nothing but new goods, so that our customers are in no danger of getting anything old. Underneath we give particulars of some of our departments that are now full of new goods.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

In our Silk Department, which is the largest and most are showing all the latest nov-elties in Persian and China Silks, Faille Francaise, Benga- DRESS GOODS DEP'T. lines, Moire, Etc., and the largest importation of Plushes ever Fair Week. brought to this city. Among We will show on Monday price 5oc, the specialties we offer for the some of our new Continental Double week is a complete line in all Importations. the most desirable shades of Directly from Paris, Robes Faille Francaise, fully 20 in. of the most elegant colorings, plain and mixtures; price 75c. \$30. wide, at \$1.00, worth and usu- of latest fashion. Positively ally sold at \$1.35.

ferent shades.)

50 pieces of Colored Plush, alike. 19 in. wide, at \$1.00 per yard. 46 inch extra fine all wool Etc. Our price last season was \$1.50. Henrietta, in all the new fall CLOAK DEPARTMENT, 100 pieces of Colored Plush, shades; price \$1.15.

be a bargain at \$2 Plush, 24 in. wide, made ex- Etc., Etc. Prices \$1.15 and season with indestructible seal pressly for wear. Guaranteed \$1.25.

We are giving special values replete of any in the west, we Française and Satin Rhadamas in Black Gro Grain Silk Faille

Special announcement for ished.

new fall shades.

100 pieces of heavy rich Prices \$26.00, \$27.50 and Faille Française, 21 in, wide at \$30.00. These dresses consist pretty designs. A large vari- does a free use of the arm, \$1.25. Never offered before of 81/4 to 91/2 yards plain material of a liberal amount of orings. Price 75c. This Flan-Dolman sleeve. We have the

novelty goods for trimming.

of the McKenziehorne, Camp-50 pieces of Colored Silk bell, Gordon, Black Watch, We show a new garment this

not to crease or spot at \$1.75, 48 inch fine foule serge years to the wear of the gar- these garments, which com-

are some of the most exquisite in stock is guaranteed.

being very fine and well fin-ished. \$23, \$25, \$30 and \$40. PLUSH JACKETS.

40 inch Flannel in all colors; We show a very choice line

Double Width Tricot, all 52 inch Flannel in all colors, SOMETHING NEW.

Very fine figured Flannels. nel would be splendidly adapt-There are no two patters ed for tea gowns, house wraps these garments ever shown and children's dresses, Etc.,

Plush Sacques \$21, \$22.50, 24 in wide, at \$1.50. Would Scotch Tartans, comprising \$30, \$33, \$35, \$40, \$42, \$45 and

edge, which alone adds two worth and selling elsewhere at French Plaids, \$1.25. These ment. Every Plush Garment prises all the newest styles of

PLUSH TOP COATS.

54 inch Flannel in all color- The novelty of the season in and many of the styles are conings, plain or mixtures; price Plush Garments is the English fined solely to us. The prices Française and Satin Rhadamas 871/2c. This Flannel is without at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. doubt the best value in this city, inch lengths. The prices are \$13.50, \$15, \$16.50, \$18, \$20,

> of these goods and the prices place them in the list of very wool and all colors; price 50c. desirable garments. We have them at \$14.50, \$17.50, \$25 and

PLUSH MODIESKA'S.

The wrap of the season is New stripes and some very the Modjeska, allowing as it most complete assortment of here and the prices will be found much lower than any that has been quoted. Prices are \$15, \$17.50, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$27.50, \$30 and \$35. NEWMARKETS AND UL-STERS.

We take pleasure in offering this season our stock of

the season. They are all of choice line of these gooes such] superior style, fit and color, \$22.50, \$25; \$27.50, \$30 and

LADIES CLOTH JACKETS. Novelties in Jackets in new shades, both plain and vest fronts. Price from \$3.50 to

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

We offer this year the best assortment of these goods ever yet shown by us. The large business done by us last season in this department induced us to make special efforts to show a superior line this year. In all new shapes and styles, both in solid colors and stripes, we offer the choice of the best manufacturers lines in the country. Prices below, \$3, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$12.50 up to \$20. We ask an inspection of these goods from our customers.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS. We are showing a very

"Illuminated Beaded Gimps" in all the new shades.

Cut Steel Gimps, Ornaments and Sets. Fine Black Crochet and Jet

Gimps and Ornaments. Black Silk Cord Gimps, Or-

naments Capes and Sets. Fine French Hand Made Crochet Gimps.
Tinsel and Silk Cord Gimps

in all the new shades. These goods are all new and

what is very unusual in novelties, low in price.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

We show the following. All new goods.

42 inch Black Spanish Lace Flouncing. 42 inch Black Spanish Gui-

pure Flouncing. 42 inch Black Chantilly Flouncing.

42 inch Cream Spanish Guipure Flouncing. 42 inch Cream Chantilly

Flouncing. 42 inch Embroidered Cape Lesse Flouncing.

54 inch Black Silk Fish Net. 48 inch Black Silk Drapery

72 inch Black Brussells Net. 72 inch Colored Brussells

EMBROIDERIES.

Magnificent lines of Fine Cambric Edgings. Fine Nainsook Edging. Fine Swiss Edgings. Fine Irish Print Edgings. Fine Cambric Flouncing. Fine Swiss Flouncing.

Fine Nainsook Flouncing, BUTTON DEPARTMENT

All colors in Tailor Buttons. All Colors in Crochet But-

A large Variety of Fancy Buttons.

A large Variety of Black Crochet Buttons. A large Variety of Black

Jet Buttons. All Colors in Pearl Buttons. All colors in Silk Ball But-

All Sizes in Black Tailor Buttons.

TEXAS FEVER HELD IN CHECK Only One Case Said to Exist in

A HERD PROMPTLY QUARANTINED. Misleading Reports Sent Out by Some

of the State Papers-Gillespie Discharged-Lincoln News Notes.

the Vicinity of Gibbon.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BZE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Sept. 1.

J. C. Birney, of the live stock commission says that the statements of several papers of the state regarding the outbreak of Texas fever near Gibbon, is altogether misleading. Members of the commission were on the ground as soon as possible after the report of the prevalence of the disease was received. The disease was found to exist in one herd of cattle shipped to that place from Kansas City, but they were kept from association with any other attle and the disease has not spread to any extent whatever. Mr. Birney says that no remedy for the disease is known in all the field of science, and that quarantine exactions were placed so that no fears need be held that the disease will spread beyond its present limit. Mr. Lee, the owner of the cattle, was entirely satisfied with the attention he received from the state vet-PAVING ORDINANCE VETOED

Mayor Sawyer vetoed the action of the city council relating to the pavement of the alleys in the First and Second districts at the special session of the council last evening. Investigation led nim to believe that it was not wise, or even legal. He is supported in his opinion by Attorney Lambertson. The text of the veto is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Council: Among other things said and done at the last regular session of your body was the passage of a reso lution, or motion, to ratify the contract en-tered into by and between the board of pub-lic works of the city of Lincoln and T. R. Sylvanus for the grading and paving of the alleys in the First and Second paving districts of the city of Lincoln. At the time of the passage of this resolution it was a matter of doubt in the minds of some of the members of the council as to whether or not the council had the right under the charter to

Upon investigation I have come to the con clusion that they did not, and therefore veto

Paving districts numbers 1 and 2 were created by ordinances that went into effect April 14 and 21, 1857, and a persual of these ordinances will warrant the concusion that the alleys constituted a part of these paving

It will also be found that citizens represent-ing a large majority of all the front feet in said districts petitioned the council that dis-tricts numbers 1 and 2 be paved with cedar blocks on concrete foundation. These peti-tions are still on file and are supposed to represent the wishes of the property owners in

The contract entered into by the board of public works on behalf of the city and by Mr. Sylvanus on his own behalf provides for stone payment upon broken stones for the cillage.

The council can select the materials to be used in paving only after the citizens, repre-senting a majority of the feet frontage, have neglected or refused to make known to the council their choice. But in this instance they have petitioned for cedar blocks on concrete foundation and with such must the alleys in districts numbers 1 and 2 be paved, unless they see fit to otherwise petition the

I am sustained in these views by the written opinion of City Attorney Lambertson, filed horewith. Very respectfully,
A. J. SAWYER, Mayor.

Lincoln, Neb., August 31, 1888.

THE SOUTHWICK-VALL SCANDAL.

Yesterday afternoon Aaron J. Vail, of
Hennett, filed his petition in the district
court asking that the bonds that units him in
marriage to Mary E. Vail be dissolved. This

is the sequel of the Southwick-Vail scandal that created so much talk in that village last May. Vail also asks that the care of their two children, a lad of eight and a girl three

years of age, be entrusted to him. The parties to the suit were married at Industry, Iil., about ten years ago. The document reviews the scandal and recites that the defendant left home on the 22nd of last May for the avowed purpose of visiting friends and relations at the place of their marriage, but instead of going there joined Joseph Southwick and fled with him to parts un-known. This the plaintiff believes to be just grounds for a divorce, and prays the court

that a decree be granted him. CLEAR CUT INJUSTICE.
The Lincoln band boys came home from Nebraska City somewhat crestfallen. If the word of hundreds of witnesses is to be be-lieved, the decision of the judges giving the first prize to the Red Oak Cornet band was clearly unjust. The Military band of this city was clearly entitled to it, and many of the best crities of Otoe's capital are de-cidedly of this opinion. They brand it as rank injustice. The capital city took pride in sending a large delegation of her repre-sentative citizens to assist in the celebration at that place, and they are indignant that the judges or the band contest failed to voice the sentiment of a large majority of the spectators who witnessed it. The applause given the Lincoln boys when they retired from the contest was sufficient to index the opinion of the vast crowd present. But in defeat and humiliation of this kind the thoughtful flat of

the intelligent majority is a greater satis faction than victory GILLESPIE DISCHARGED.
W. T. Gillespie, Pierre Lorrilard's travel ing man, was put on trial before Judge Stewart this morning on a charge of assault and battery, and after a critical hearing was dis-charged. The alleged assault took place on P street between Eight and Ninth, on the 24th of August, and grew out of a friendly conversation Mr. Gillespie had with Editor Jacobson, at the depot a short time before the fracas. During the course of the conver-srtion Mr. Gillespie condemned the Burling ton scab engineers and spoke in a friendly way of the brotherhood. Wilson, one of the scab engineers, took exceptions to Gillespie's remarks and with other friends followed him up the street, and finally brought on an alter-cation in which Wilson was cut over the temple. For this Gillespie was arrested and brought to trial, but his counsel entered the plea of self-defense and sustained it beyond

a reasonable doubt. PREIGHT BEDUCTION CONTENTIONS. Neligh prays and entreats that the state Neigh prays and entreats that the state beard of transportation will rescind the order reducing freight rates. Ten of her business men fear disaster and ruin to the great commonwealth of Nebraska if the order is persistently enforced. "Railroad building in the state," they say, "will cease and capitalists will no longer plant their wealth in Nebraska's fair domain."

In juxtaposition with Hastings, Beatrice.

In juxtaposition with Hastings, Beatrice, Grand Island and Kearney the city of Neligh stands, and her protest against the action of the heart. the board is built upon the theory already worn threadbare. But with Neligh's remonstrance filed this

morning Hall county, through 152 of her citizens, steps in with an endorsement of the action of the board, and a prayer that the order will not be rescinded. Adams county thinks the same way, says 162 of her citizens, and also a goodly number of the citizens of Cass and Buffalo counties. George C. Pullman, formerly of the Badger

Lumber company, has purchased the Ne-braska Carnet mills, and assumed business control to day. Nebraska City's milia company passed through Lincoln to-day en route for Wahoo to attend the encampment. Col. Sweet and other officers were with the company. The boys looked like old war veterans as they

meandered the streets. Anna Ellenburg has petitioned the district court for a divorce and restitution of her maiden name, Anna Handrach. She states that she has been married four years, and that her husband, John Ellenburg, has provided her with kicks and cuffs instead of love and forbearance during all that time. during all that time.

The driver of Bohanan's back, No. 91

when making the Union Pacific train iast night, drove into an open gas ditch in front of Hutchinson & Hiatt's coal yard, both borses going down and were securely wedged in. Help was at hand, but it took about two hours to extricate them, and but one was brought out alive. There were no

journed sine die last evening. The next an-nual session will be held at Crete. It will commence on the 28th day of August, 1889. It is stated upon unquestionable authority that some of the ministers who favored the endorsement of the resolution declaring in favor of the prohibition party now deploye the action of the convention on the question They see the bad light in which the procedure places the church. Those who favored the resolution now say it should have been declared out of order.

STRUCK FOUR TIMES. Lightning Visits an Old Farm House.

Deckertown (Cal.) Independent: Some of our readers may perhaps remember the terrific thunder storm that visited this township about fifty years ago. when a bolt of lightning shattered the house now occupied by Isaac Coursen into a thousand fragments. It is said that large pieces of timber and weatherboards were hurled 100 yards, so great was the force of the electric fluid.

E. S. Coykendall, the subject of our sketch, and an old resident of Wantage, was at the time a mere lad and was liv ing in the house referred to above. He had just retired for the night when the storm commenced, and becoming frightened, as children usually are in a thunder storm, called to his parents. Both reached the top step of the stairs leading to his room when the crash came, hurling both down the steps again to the kitchen below. In an instant that part of the house was a total wreck, all the occupants being buried in the ruins. Finally the parents of young Coykendall recovered from the shock, and, after searching for some time, found the boy in an unconscious state. A physician was summoned, and upon examination it was ascertained that the bolt had struck him upon the forehead, crushing the skull and paralyzing every fibre of his being. It was found necessary to take out a portion of the skull and in sert a piece of silver as a substitute for the bone removed. The piece inserted was an old Spanish twenty-five-cent piece. A large scar now marks the lo cation of the money.

Not long after this event, as Mr. Covkendall was riding on horseback near the village, there was a blinding flash. and he was thrown from his horse as it struck dead by a cannon ball. The shock was not so severe this time, but it was a loug time before he fully recovered.

A few years later, while sitting in front of a stove at his home, then near the village of Beemerville, a bolt descended the chimney, and, pursuing its course down the stovepipe and to the stove, again knocked him senseless, at the same time scattering the fire, stove lids and ashes in every direction. The young man was again picked up unconscious and bleeding, as pieces of the broken metal from the stove had cut him severely in several places.

The fourth and last racket he had with lightning was while living upon the same farm, and again he came off victorious. The event occurred during the haying senson. Mr. Coykendall was in the hay-mow when the bolt struck him. It is said that this shock came near putting a period to his existence in this vale of tears, but by prompt treatment at the time and careful nurs-ing subsequently he finally recovered and was ready for another charge of electricity from the clouds.

General John C. Cowin left for Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday evening, to join Mrs. Cowin and children, who have been visiting at that city. Master Willie Cowin, son of the gencity. Master Willie Cowin, son of the gen-eral, will enter the Episcopal school at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, this fall.

Marvels of an American's Work in Instantaneous Photography.

DISCOVERY OF A NI

Eadweard Muybridge, the First Man to Successfully Photograph Men, Beasts and Birds in Rapid

Motion, Visits Omaha.

The Story of the New Art. Readers of the Scientific American ten years ago will recall a series of illustrated articles explaining the attitudes of a horse while in motion. The engravings were made from photographs taken by a Californian, and were the first of the kind known to the world. Our ideas of the horse in motion had been fixed by conventional forms and were accepted as correct because they had not been proven wrong. The Californian's photos showed our preconceived notions to be far from right. So great was the difference that doubt was cast upon the accurateness of the photo-

graphs, but that has long since been re-

moved. Among the guests in the rotunda of the Paxton house Thursday evening was an elderly gentleman whose whitened hair and beard a suggestion of the poet Longfellow. He was met by a BEE reporter who soon learned that he was face to face with the man who first succeeded in capturing pictures of a trotting horse in full swing and opened to the world the gates of a new avenue in science The gentleman was Prof. Eadweard Muy bridge, who will figure in the centuries to come as an epoch maker, his work a notable event in the progress of human knowledge. He had with him a portfolio of his work, covering a period of ten years. The case contained hundreds of pictures of men, women, children, animals and birds in thousands of positions while in motion. The listener was favored with an interesting account of

covery of the new art. The work began in 1872. At that time Mr. Muybridge was a photographer in San Francisco. He had been employed by the government in making photographs of Pacific coast scenes, going as far north as Alaska. He was handsomely paid (\$20 a day and expenses), and had established a high reputation on the slope.

the experiments which led to the dis

His discoveries were the outgrowth of a controversy among sporting men. George Wilkes of the Spirit of the Times had maintained for several years that a horse in trotting always had at least one foot upon the ground. Among those who combatted the theory was Fred McCrellish, of the Alta Califor-Discussing the subject with Leland Stanford one day, in 1872, Mc-Crellish made this remark: "I wish you would see if you can get

Muybridge to settle this matter.

horses, was rich and generous and fell in with the editor's spirit and suggestion. Muybridge was seen and agreed to try to photograph a horse while in motion. That was the day of "wet plates" in photography. Many people will recall the ordeal of sitting in front of a camera for thirty to sixty seconds in order to get a picture. To take the photo of an object in motion, the work has to be done instantaneously

The millionaire had a stable of fast

warning lights posted and the driver is not blamed. The city will probably catch another damage suit.

IN THE 1-5000TH OF A SECOND or the moving object will be a mere blur.

Among Stanford's horses was Occi-Among Stanford's horses was Occident, one of the fastest trotters of the days, and he was made the subject of the experiments. Muybridge calculated that the horse would cover between forty and

second, and that his hoofs. ht forward, would go at A ... to 120 feet to the second. a photograph while the hoof was going in the air a distance of one inch would allow only one thousandth of an second. The professor decided to try an exposure of one two-hundredth of a second, as near as he could time it.

The horse was sent off on a trot and the camera pointed at him broad-side. The result was a faint blur—a dead failure. The professor then erected a back-ground, which he painted white, and whitewashed the track. The result was a black blur in the shape of the horse.

the shape of the horse. The professor arranged six cameras in a row, at distances carefully calculated, and rigged up an electrical apparatus to "shoot" them at intervals of an instant. The result was a series of plates showing consecutively the changes of a trotter's legs in making one full stride. Professor Muybridge has the honor, too, of being the first man to apply electricity in the operations of photography.

After three days of experimenting plate was secured showing all four of the trotter's feet off the ground. The point at issue had been settled, and the investigation was dropped. But one thing puzzled the professor. The exposures had been so short that the photos were silhouettes, merely black figures of the horse. It was impossible to tell which leg was right and which

The professor was engaged thereafter n government work, and gave the subect no further attention for five years In 1877 he picked up some of the silhouttes of 1872. They seemed to challenge him to solve the riddle of the egs. After much thought he concluded to try. The conditions were better, for in the meantime the "dry plate" been invented, supplying the one ele ment needed to make instantaneous photography possible.

The professor went to Stanford for

financial help, but had to use a great deal of persuasion to get it. It was finally agreed that the artist should give his time free and the millionaire would pay all bills for expenses, the latter to have the pictures. With the aid of the dry-plate and an electrical apparatus for "shooting" his cameras, the professor succeeded in getting a large number of very fine photographs of horses in motion. Stanford was at his ranch, a partial invalid, and took much interest in the operation. wife encouraged the investigator to continue his work several months in order to keep her husband's mind from busi-The experiments cost the railness. road nabob about \$18,000, and astonished the world. It was from these photographs-photos in fact instead of mere silhouettes-that the Scientific American obtained its engravings, which were copied into the scientific and art papers of Europe.

Several years later Stanford was a candidate for the United States senate. He published a book under the title of "The Horse in Motion," using the Muybridge pic-tures for illustrations, but barely mentioning the professor's part in securing them. Everything was Stanford, and the average reader supposed that Stan-ford had made the new discovery and taken the instantaneous photographs. The book was issued for a purpose. A copy was sent to every member of the levislature, and to many politicians who

rope and found that his fame had ceded him. He relates an interesting incident of Meissonier. The great French artist had painted an animal piece, and the critics scored him un-mercifully for the position he gave the horse's legs. Meissonier sent for the American, and they arranged for an exhibition with the aid of a magic lantern. The painter then invited the critics to his house of an even-ing and entertained them with the professor's transparencies. At a given point he arose, reminded his guests of their critiques and asked them

sf they remembered. No response.
"I propose, gentlemen," he continued, "to show you that I was right." By prearrangement the American flashed upon the screen one of his pictures that showed the identical attitude painted by Meissonier some years be-

"Old Sol himself has come down to testify to the correctness of my observa-tion," said the artist impressively, and the critics were confounded.

On his return from Europe in 1882,

Prof. Muybridge persuaded the university of Pennsylvania to join him in further experiments. He offered to give his time if the university would furnish the financial means, which was finally accepted with the further agreement that the school should be reimbursed if possible. The professor has been at Philadelphia since then, carrying on his work at an outlay of \$35,000 for the five years. He has in-vented or bought some of the finest apparatus. Instead of a row of cameras he secured one with a revolving battery of dry plates of exquisite sensitiveness Another instrument, with a tuning fork and a revolving drum, recorded the time and divided the second into the thousandth and even the five-thousandth Electricity was then called in play to conduct the instantaneous operations. A part of the labor and expense is accounted for by the fact that an imperfection in any one of a series of plates, often a dozen in number, made

the whole lot useless. The professor's collection has over five hundred pictures of men, wemen and children, many of them nude. They represent the subjects in a great variety of movements; walking, running, dancing, wrestling, stooping, jump-ing, playing ball, bowling, carrying and lifting weights, etc. The women were mostly professional models. The men were college athletes.

One series shows a ball player in the act of batting the ball. In the first picture, he is awaiting the ball, his mouth open and his face all expectation. Folowing the views, one can almost see the batter in motion as he draws back and hits the ball, and the gradual change of his face from a drawn expression of tense alertness to a happy grin, is wonderful. Another series shows two wrestlers.

one in the act of throwing the other. The varying play of the muscles has been captured by the camera, and, the men being well developed athletes, nothing finer has been chiseled in mar-A series represents a child in the act of carrying a boquet to a strange woman, to be rewarded with a kiss. The child

every movement of its hesitation, eve to the instant of putting its fingers in its mouth. There is a series representing one woman mounting a chair with a jar to pour water upon another in a bath. Ice water was substituted for warm water, but unknown to the subject in the tub.

had to be urged, and the plates picture

approaching senatorial election. Stan-ford got there. In ISSI, Prof. Muybridge visited Eu-

see the quiver of the flesh. In many of the experiments three cameras were used, taking front, rear and broadside views simultaneously. The professor's portfolio has ninety-five views of horses walking, trotting, galloping, and jumping, etc. It is a curious fact that almost every attitude he has secured in the walk and the canter has its prototype in the frieze of the Partheon at Athens, which was sculptured over 2,000 years ago. A comparison with the works of the Greeks and Romans prove the observations of the ancients to have been exceedingly accurate except in one particular; they made the front legs of the horse a trille too long, whether by accident or design is not known. Even the artists of Egypt and

Byzantium were more accurate than moderns in their immitation of animals in motion. Prof Muybridge's investigations have brought to light another fact: that all animals have the same leg movement in walking. When a hind leg takes a step forward it is followed by the front leg on the same side, then by the other hind leg and its mate. The same sequence is followed by man in the move-ment of his limbs. It is slight in walk-

ing erect, but is plain when on all fours.
The professor has also photographed

oxen, dogs, goats, lions, elephants,

camels, deer, pigeons, vultures, eagles ostriches and many other birds and beasts. The difficulties here were greater than with man. In the case of the pigeons, for instance, it was necessary for an assistant to release two dozen of them before one accidently flew in front of the screen and in range of the camera. It gave two flaps of its wings in less than a quarter of a second, but in that time the instrument caught

twelve views. What an example of the

marvelous rapidity of photography! The professor here discovered a fact that he thinks gave rise to the terms "feathering" in the use of an oar. He caught a pigeon making an upward flight and found that it turned its wings in such a manner as to cut the air with the edge of its feathers, thus presenting the least possible resistance. The fact was unknown to scientists, but the professor thinks some keen observer in times gone by may have noticed it and adapted the tern

for a similar action in rowing.
Such is a brief history of the new science, with a few of its feats and murvels. Having given ten years to the work, the last five incessantly, Prof. Muybridge is an enthusiast, as a matter of course, and is overflowing with rare and interesting information. He has been out in the mountains and is nov on his way east.

The Bustle. Detroit Free Press. Oh, the blooming, blooming bustle, The flouncing, bouncing bustle, The heaving, weaving bustle That the maid of fashion wears How it quaps and shakes and quivers, How it oscillates and shivers, How it shocks all modest livers When in public it appears. When extended and expanded As by fashion is demanded, I think if you are candid

In a very high degree. The best speech made at a recent republican ratification meeting at Spokane Falls, W. T., was that delivered by Miss Florence Mollinelli, a young acress. It was elegant and witty and pleased the people so much that they are trying to induce her to stump the territory.

With me you will agree,
That this absurd illusion
Is a snare and a delusion
And conductive to confusion