IN A FOREST OF SOLID GOLD.

The Wonderful Palace of the King of Siam.

HIS MAJESTY'S MONSTER CROWN

It is Nine Stories High and Looks Like a Pagoda—Gossip About His Harem—The Real White Elephant.

Siam's Royal Palace.

[Copyrighted 1889 by Frank G. Carpenter.]

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

BANGKOK, Siam, February 19.

FROM a visit to the palace of the king of Siam I have just returned, having gone by the golden elephants at the portals, walked past the black soldiers at the gate, and stood upon the throne of his royal majesty himself. I have penetrated the reception rooms and the various audience chambers, have taken a look at the bushes and trees of gold and silver, which are sent to him from his provinces, have almost handled the royal jewels, and have, with my practical American eyes, looked at his cart loads of bric-a-brac gathered from the four corners of the earth. I have visited the stables of his sacred white elephants, have given the ugly beasts a taste of heathen grass, have trod with my patent leathers the floors of his holiest temples, and have with unwinking eyes looked at the grandeur of the little emerald idol. My letters from Washington gave me access to the foreign minister and one of the English speaking nobles connected with the state department, a bright, copper-colored, black-moustached young fellow in a dress half Siamese and half European, acted as my guide. He showed me the outside of the great buildings of the harem, but I have failed to meet any one of his majesty's one hundred wives, and his royal highness himself had left the capital for a six weeks' trip into the interior of his realm three days before my arrival. I have been so fortunate, however, as to meet many men connected with his court, who are well posted upon him and his kingdom. The talks with these and with old residents of the country have given me almost as good a knowledge of his personality as though I had met him myself, and as I write this letter, his last photograph taken by the court photographer lies on the table before me.

It represents a bright-eyed, slender young man of thirty-six dressed in the gorgeous uniform of Siamese royalty. Small in stature, his head is crowned with a golden pyramid of jewels, rising in circular tiers, diminishing as they go upward until they end in a long, pencil-like point, which extends nearly two feet above the forehead of its kingly owner. His body is clad in a gorgeous coat and vest heavily embroidered in gold and jewels, and in place of pantaloons he has the rich brocaded surong of the Siamese about his loins and waist. It comes down below his knees at the front, and it looks here not unlike a pair of fancy knickerbockers. Below these a pair of shapely calves in white silk stockings are thrust into jewel-covered, heelless slippers, pointed like the shoe of the Turk, and the whole makes a costume brilliant and grand. His majesty sits on a foreign armchair and his sword lies on a table at his side. He is a pleasant looking fellow and his olive brown face is plump and unwrinkled. He has beautiful liquid black eyes, a broad, high and rather full forehead and short, straight, black hair. Under his rather short and half-flat nose there is a silky black moustache and below this the lips are rather thick, and the chin plump and well rounded. His hands and feet are well made and he is, all told, as good a specimen of Siamese beauty as I have seen. He is the ninth son of Maha Mongkut, the last king of Siam, and he was picked out of a family of eighty-four children to be placed upon the Siamese throne. He has thirty-four half brothers and forty-nine half sisters, and he liked one of his half sisters so well that he married her and made her a queen.

THE KING IS THE LAW.

Looking at him it is hard to imagine that he is the sacred ruler of from six to ten millions of people, and it is hard for an American prince to appreciate his absolute power and his holy dignity. The people of the country are his slaves. He has the right to call them into his service either with or without pay, and all men in Siam are forced to give him either the whole or a part of their services during the year. His word can throw a man into chains or put him to death; can deprive him of his property or rob him of his daughter. All the women of Siam are supposed to belong to the king, and no one is forbidden to him except his mother. He is supposed to take one of his sisters as the queen, and the nobles of the country offer him their daughters by the scores. His court is one of intrigue and plotting, and the nobles are glad to have their daughters in the harem in that they may thus the better attain the king's friendship and powerful offices. He taxes the people as he pleases and these taxes are so heavy that at times some men have to sell their wives and children as slaves to enable them to pay him. Still his vaults are full of treasure. Siam has no national debt and he has an income of more than ten million dollars a year. He can spend tens of thousands of dollars in cremating a dead wife or in establishing a petty navy, which would be of no more good than so many boy's toy boats against the war ships of the great nations.

Still this king of Siam is the most progressive the country has ever had. He is far in advance of his people, and he is doing a great deal to civilize them. Before his second coronation in 1873 all natives who approached the king had to do so on all fours. They had to raise their hands in adoration to him and bump their heads on the mats before him. This king did away with all this, and he has introduced the American handshake into his reception of foreigners. He gives receptions to foreigners, and he speaks the English language, though he never does this when noted foreign visitors have an audience with him. He considers it beneath his dignity at such times to speak in any other language than the Siamese and he has an interpreter who translates the English words into Siamese and the Siamese into English. He has brought the telegraph and the telephone into Bangkok, has established a street car line and lights his harem with the electric light. Just at present he is considering the subject of railways, and he has given $100,000 to have a survey made of a railway which shall run from Bangkok out into his kingdom and shall connect with Mandalay and Burmah. The engineers started out to survey this railroad a few day ago and it may be that a decade hence we will be able to travel all over this country by rail. He has established a custom house and a very polite, dark-skinned official met me on my arrival in Bangkok asked me if my trunks contained any contraband goods. I replied they did not and he then wanted to know if I was bringing any diamonds into the country, or if I had any packages of dynamite about my clothes. I again replied no and he chalk-marked my baggage without looking into it.

A ROYAL PRIEST.

This king of Siam is a Buddhist and he was for some time a Buddhist priest, as is the custom with all men in Siam. Everyone is expected at some time to enter the priesthood, and this royal monarch with his millions of treasures, his scores of wives and his $10,000,000 a year, once shaved his head and nominally gave up his crown and his harem to wear a yellow cotton scarf about his waist and to go fasting and praying. He is a liberal Buddhist now, and he gives, I am told, all facilities to the missionaries and treats them well. One of the missionaries is at the head of the royal school here, and the king has given something to the mission fund. Siam has now an embassy at certain of the courts of Europe, and I think the minister to London has also the United States in his jurisdiction. There is a Siamese consul in New York, and here at Bangkok his majesty has his foreign department, his interior department and his royal mint. A new court of justice has just been built and the white of its exterior is probably more pure than will be the proceedings within. As far as I can learn the native Siamese courts are founded more on the caprice of the judges than upon law. There is no jury, and tortures similar to those of China, are practiced to make witnesses testify. One is the twisting of bamboo withes tighter and tighter about the head until the prisoner confesses, and the other is the whipping with the bamboo of the man stretched out at full length, and his skin pulled taut by men at his head and heels. The prisons of Siam are horrible dungeons, some of them hanging over the water, and the forcing of convicts to work in heavy chains is so common that you meet them constantly on the streets, and this not alone of men but of women as well.

His majesty's name is perhaps the longest of any monarch in the world. It contains fifty-seven letters and he is called Chulalangkorn for short. He has ten different names in addition to this, and the full names of the royal family, would, I doubt not, fill a column of this newspaper. The queen is not far from twenty years of age; she rules the harem, and she is a very pretty Siamese girl. Her complexion is a light brown and her oily black hair, about two inches long, stands straight up and is combed backward from the fair open forehead. She has beautiful eyes, wears diamond ear rings and a diamond pendant at her neck and her fingers are covered with precious stones.

SHE SMOKES CIGARETTES,

as does also the king, and she chews the betel nut, making her teeth as black as jet and her lips stick out. The Siamese say that any dog can have white teeth but it is only those who are rich enough to afford the betel nut who can have black ones. Black teeth are a sign of beauty here, and all the ladies of the harem chew and smoke. I visited yesterday the store-house of the purveyor to the king. It is an English establishment, but its business is to sell the palace and the harem the various articles they need. It has hundreds of balls and playthings, which are brought from Europe for the royal babies, and the clerk tells me that there is not a fancy French plaything or amusement of any sort that is not sold to the palace. I was shown about a hundred dozen little china spitoons about the size of a shaving mug. These were beautifully decorated and some of the pictures were by native Siamese artists sent to Europe to be painted upon them. I bought one decorated with a picture by a Siamese prince, and I was told that these spittoons were used by the ladies of the harem to spit in while chewing this disgusting preparation of the spongy betel nut mixed with rose-tinted lime and finecut tobacco. I talked to the dressmaker as to the fashions affected by the king's wife and his scores of concubines, and was told that the ladies of the harem prefer Siamese dress and that their favorite costume is the surong or waist cloth, to which they add a loose jacket trimmed with Swiss embroidery and covered with bows of ribbons set on in rows. Commonly they wear neither shoes nor stockings and the chief leg decoration is an anklet of gold. They have some foreign costumes which they put on when the court photographer takes their portraits, but their common attire is more that of jewelry and bracelets than of silks and satins. These ladies of the harem are the most noble ladies of Siam. The last king had wives from China and India, and he was anxious to add a well-bred English girl to his gallery of beauties. He had, it is said, chances to secure one or two French maidens, but he had had so much trouble with the French that he declined to receive them. Once in the harem it is impossible for a woman to get out, and in the case of flirtations the offending woman is in danger of being put to death. Many of the girls gamble and some of them do fine embroidery and fancy work. Some become jewelers and often make articles and sneak them out of the palace to be sold. The women are not kept in separate palaces and each does not have an establishment of her own as in Japan. After the age of twenty-five, if they had no children, the older women become the waiting maids of the younger and the stock is replenished continually. The present king shows no inclination to come down to the American one-wife principle, and during his present visit to the interior he has taken a couple of score of his favorite women along with him. The Amazons have, I am told, been done away with at the palace. The last king had them, but though I looked through the best of pebbled glasses for them during my visit to the palace, I saw not one.

A MAGNIFICENT PALACE.

The palace of the king at Bangkok was built only a few years ago. It looks much like one of the great palaces of Europe. It has several stories, and under the bright rays of this Siamese sun it appears to be made of marble. A closer inspection shows that the marble is stucco, and the golden elephants, each about half life-size, which guard the entrance, change as you come near them from massive gold to iron gilded. Wide stairways lead by marble steps through these into a great vestibule, the ceiling of which is about forty feet high and the walls of which are hung with old Siamese armor. At the right of this is the king's audience hall. His throne is a bed, and he lies on his arm or sits Siamese fashion, a la Turk, while he receives his royal council and discusses the matters of the kingdom. The ministers and nobles sit on leather-cushioned benches, and the portraits of Siamese heroes, in oil, by European artists, look down upon them from the walls. Just back of the king there is a portrait of a shaved-headed, crooked-mouthed, pale-faced, half-naked Buddhist priest. It is the high priest of the kingdom, and thus the proceedings go on under the very shadow of Buddha himself. The priests, by the way, claim that the royal family are lineal descendants of Buddha.

On the other side of the vestibule is a grand reception room fully as wide and nearly as long as the east room of the white house at Washington. This is paved with marble mosaic, and its high ceilings, twice as high as that of the east room, is gorgeously decorated with carvings of gold. Brilliant chandeliers hang down from it, and about the walls are oil paintings of the royal family, and the only woman's face among them is that of the present queen, whose sweet face looks down beside those of the king's brothers, and has the best light and the place of honor of the whole room. The furniture of this room is European, and the treasures of Europe have been ransacked to fill it. There are rare vases from Dresden, filligree work from Venice, and richly-carved gold from Siam. Through this room and on into a third grand reception room we went with the Siamese noble. Here the king received, the day before he left, the Austrian prince, who I have met during my stay, and who has been sent here as minister to China, Japan and Siam. This room is full of beautiful things. Two of the largest elephant's tusks wonderfully carved stand beside the mantle and an album on a little stand at the back of the room has a medallion portrait of the king painted on porclain and set in the richest of diamonds. The corners of the room contain large cabinets filled with curious works in gold from card cases up to betel boxes, and I noticed a fine portrait of Frederick, the late emperor of Germany, among the many oil paintings on the wall.

The audience chamber, or rather the throne room of the king, is a grand hall with a ceiling made of many colored pieces of glass and producing the same effect as the glass wall which Tiffany built between the vestibule and the long corridor of our white house. The light shining through this makes it look as though it was made of jewels and the room is lighted from the top. The ceilings is, I judge, fifty feet from the floor. It is vaulted and the walls below are frescoed in gold. Three immense glass chandeliers like those of the east room of the White House hang down from this ceiling and these were made for the palace of the emperor of Austria, but were bought by the king of Siam. The floor is of marble mosaic and the king sits on a great chair on a rostrum at the back. Five steps lead to it and beside him are the kingly umbrellas and over him a nine story, pagoda like crown of white and gold. Around the room there are gold trees and gold bushes, and the leaves of these are of pure gold, while their trunks are heavily plated. There were perhaps a dozen of these on each side of the room and they ranged from the size of a Christmas tree down to that of a small current bush. These are the offerings of the rulers of the various provinces under the king. They make these presents of gold trees every year and some of them are worth fortunes. Not a few were of silver and the silver trees were placed on one side of the room, while those of gold were placed on the other.

THE WHITE ELEPHANTS.

Siam is known as the land of the white elephant. The elephant is the imperial animal of the country, and you see his picture upon all of his flags. The old coins of the realm have an elephant on one side of them and the white elephant is here sacred. He is the embodied spirit of some king or hero, and the people formerly worshipped him and do to some extent now. Before going to see the palace I had read a glowing description of the white elephant of Siam. I expected to see his tusks bound with gold, to find golden chains about his neck and a superb velvet coat of purple, fringed with scarlet and gold, over his snow white body. What I did find was four wild-eyed, scraggy-looking elephants with long tusks and with skins not much whiter than those you see in the American circus. The only white part about them was their long flapping ears which seemed to be afflicted with the leprosy. The remainder of their skins had the whiteness only of disease, and I was told, as a rule, the white elephants of Siam are mad elephants. These beasts were in dirty stables and they were chained by the feet to great wooden posts. They had dirty keepers and there was no sign of royalty about them. Their keepers fed them some grass while we were present and they performed some ordinary circus tricks for us. The glory of the white elephant has in all probability departed, and the elephants of the interior of Siam are made to work quite as hard as their brothers all over the world. One of the punishments of Siam is the making convicts cut the grass for these royal elephants. One of them killed his keeper the other day and this same holy beast made a snap at me with his trunk when I entered his stable.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The Elopement.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

I sung beneath her silent room,
My lips breathed forth the trysting word;
I quaffed the night-balm's sweet perfume,
Across the floor her footsteps stirred.

A lamp soon starred the window pane,
No sound rolled down the midnight street;
The ladder next the house was lain,
And on its rounds were trembling feet.

No sound rolled down the midnight street,
The ladder neither creaked nor turned,
And on its rounds were trembling feet;
The street lamps like love's tapers burded.

I heard a muffled stealthy tread,
I felt my sick heart madly bound,
And o'er my brow the cold drops spread—
That dog my trousers seat had found.

* * * * * * *

I felt my sick heart madly bound;
The gun went off with awful boom,
That dog my trousers seat had found—
I sung beneath her silent room,

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Pompadour foulards are a safe and pretty purchase at the coming season.

The poplin of Ireland has taken possession of Paris, and also arrived in America under flying colors.

Turkish batiste is the name of a new cotton material that is finer than cambric and more opaque than lawn.

The "Collapsible" is the title bestowed upon the new bonnet that can be shut up like a fan and stowed away in muff or pocket.

French cashmere is a fabric that holds its place in fashionable favor year after year, and season after season, with unvarying monotony.

Bishop sleeves will be seen upon many of the airy summer gowns, these full at the top and shirred into an embroidered cuff or band at the waist.

Ribbons of every description—wide, narrow, and medium, and of satin, faille, brocade, silk gauze, and velvet—will be used upon every style of dress.

A pretty empire gown from Paris, made for a Philadelphia bride, has fine clusters of English hedge roses and mignonette sprays on a ground of pale-rose satin.

Miss Hattie Carter, of Kearney county, Kan., has won several prizes at lassooing in competition with cowboys. Of course she will join a wild west show.

Tamise cloth with wide white silk ground striped in different colors is a beautiful material, and among other novelties is the Diva costume—cloth, in all the season's newest tintings.

The pretty idea of using only seasonable flowers upon the hat or bonnet seems wholly lost sight of this year, and fashion has lavishly spread out all her floral beauties at once.

Many of the new tailor gowns designed for tennis, archery, boating, and mountain use, are made with skirts that are laid in deep kilts, with no lining or second gored foundation skirt beneath.

Many of the dressy straw hats and bonnets show such a combination of braid, either with gold galloon, ribbon, velvet or gauze, that straw seems too commonplace a title to bestow upon them.

Ginghams in beautifully fine qualities, and showing immensely large plaids, or blocks, or stripes, in broken lines of delicate and delicious tintings, are among the host of charming summer textiles designed for morning dresses.

Miss Dock, daughter of a prominent resident of Harrisburg, Pa., was among the heroic women who left luxurious homes to minister to the fever stricken at Jacksonville, Fla. A correspondent says she "is making a great reputation for herself at the Sand Hills hospital as a nurse."

It is said that among the loves of bonnets and directoire and empire round hats many will be finished with ties and broad strings of crepe, lace, silk net, gauze, or crepe lisse, and it is as easy to imagine what a very picturesque air those will impart to a Leghorn or a very yellow Italian straw hat whose shape and style will allow their being used as scarfs.

For Dyspepsia

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. J. Williams, Denison, Ia., says: "I have used it largely in nervousness and dyspepsia, and I consider that it stands unrivalled as a remedy in cases of this kind. I have also used it in cases of sleeplessness, with very gratifying results."

CONNUBIALITIES.

The Indiana woman who only a short time ago was married for the seventh time is now seeking a divorce.

Miss Edith Rockefeller, daughter of the great Standard oil trust monopolist, appears to have exchanged a rocky name for another feller. She is married.

An Indiana girl flared up and fired a pistol at her young man because he was half an hour late one Sunday evening, and he didn't wish to explain that he had been washing his feet.

The young man in Montana who shot himself because his sweetheart rejected him, missed one of the keenest pleasures of life. He should have married her neighbor and bought for his wife the prettiest spring bonnet that came to his town.

A large party of well-dressed Italians drove up to the city hall, New York, in carriages the other day, and asked an alderman to perform a marriage ceremony. As the bride, however, was not apparently over thirteen years old he refused.

At least half a dozen couples have eloped from almshouses in the west within little more than a month. The last pair were inmates of a poorhouse in Indiana. The bride was blind and only nineteen—just fifty-one years younger than her partner.

A "rambling courtship" is described by a young man defendant for breach of promise as "walking out with a young woman to see if the dispositions would suit each other, and to see whether at the right time anything would come of it." He claims to have conducted a rambling courtship only.

A groom in Monroe, Ga., was so poor that the only fee he could give the squire was a dog. He should have kept the dog as a start toward housekeeping. By and by, when he gets poor enough to keep ten or twelve dogs, he could pay the squire without feeling it.

A German living in Weehawken, N. Y., has sent a letter to the superintendent of Camden offering him $1 if he will find a wife for him which will come up to the specifications given in the letter. He says she must be a rosy-cheeked, golden-haired Dutch girl, twenty years old, five feet tall, weighing not over 125 pounds, plump, and "with a waist tapering genty from the head and feet. She must be of a modest, retiring disposition, and very industrious.

No buffet should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggists.

CHAUTAUQUA'S NEW MOVE.

It Will Establish a University Extension Course.

POPULAR EDUCATION AT HOME

Instruction in the Higher Branches of Learning to be Given by Circuit Lectureships Under Local Auspices.

Chautauqua's New Move.

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.

UNDER the leadership of a few public spirited and energetic professors at Cambridge, a syndicate was formed in 1872 to put into operation a system of university extension work among the people of England. By organized classes listening to a series of circuit lectures, they proposed to bring within the reach of the common people facilities for higher education extended by the colleges and universities of that country. Many of the graduates intending to follow collegiate careers embraced the opportunity afforded for practice and experience in these popular lectures. It goes without saying that the movement was a success particularly in the city of London, where in 1887-8, over five thousand students were enrolled in the various classes. The syndicate has been regularly organized for the work delegating the different departments to separate committees. The fifteenth anniversary of the movement was celebrated last year to the great gratification of its organizers and supporters.

About two years after the formation of this English syndicate, the germ of an American system of popular education began to develop under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Vincent. Chautauqua, N. Y., was the center of a plan to supplement the work then performed by the Sunday schools of the different churches. As an outgrowth the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle soon began its career with the purpose of establishing a systematic course of home reading in every town and village. Its success was surprising to all. And in 1878, it enlarged its usefulness by obtaining a charter of the state of New York enabling it, as the Chautauqua college of liberal arts, to confer degrees upon those who should finish the prescribed studies. It is a college for the people, for those who cannot leave their daily occupations to attend the distant educational institutions. It has gradually attracted to its aid, the assistance of leading specialists in every branch in their departments.

And now there comes an interchange of the American and English systems. The plan for home reading has already been transplanted to the mother country. A branch of the Chatauqua is in a flourishing condition in the vicinity of Oxford. On the other hand the Chatauqua authorities have issued a prospectus for the establishment under their auspices, of a system of university-extension lectures which are to begin in the winter of 1889-90. They have gathered together a brilliant array of talent and knowledge embodied in the various professors who are to superintend the work in its different branches. The list contains the following well known names: Anthropology, Major J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C.; archaeology, Prof. John H. Wright, Harvard university; art history, Prof. Allan Marquand, Princeton college; biology, Prof. L. M. Underwood, Syracuse university; chemistry, Prof. S. A. Lattimore, Rochester university; classical literature, Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, University of Michigan; ethics, Prof. F. G. Peabody, Harvard university; English language and literature, Prof. F. A. March Lafayette college; geology, Prof. James D. Dana, Yale university; German literature, Prof. H. G. G. Brandt, Hamilton college, history, Prof. H. B. Adams, Johns Hopkins university; Oriental literature, Prof. W. R. Harper, Yale university; Psychology, Prof. B. P. Browne, Boston university; political economy, Prof. R. T. Ely, Johns Hopkins university; romance languages, Prof. W. I. Knapp, Yale university; science of government, Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Weslyan university; social science, Colonel C. D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor.

Under their oversight, but under the business management of a separate committee, the course will be mapped out and the lecturers assigned. The aims of the institution are set forth in the prospectus.

First. A revival in the United States of the original idea of a university as a voluntary association of students and itinerant lecturers, for higher education by means of systematic courses of local lectures upon special subjects.

Second. The promotion of good citizenship by the popular study of social science, economics, history, (ancient and modern,) literature, political ethics and the science of government, in continuous and progressive courses, under the guidance of competent teachers.

Third. By a course of instructive lectures upon such subjects as modern astronomical discovery, climate and weather, geology, physics, electricity and its uses, chemistry of arts and manufactures, agriculture, the human body and laws of health, anthropology, the history of art and architecture, to give students not only clear ideas of the progress of science and its practical applications, but also of its fundamental principles.

Fourth. By co-operation with American colleges and other institutions of learning to supplement their educational advantages by university extension courses, occupying one or two terms, upon such subjects as are not fully provided for in their regular curriculum.

Fifth. By affiliation with public libraries, mechanics' institutes, lyceums, labor unions, guilds, Young Men's Christian associations, local circles of the C. L. S. C., or other literary and scientific clubs, to meet the peculiar social and educational needs of different communities.

Sixth. By the organization of the most intelligent and progressive forces in American towns to promote the higher education of the American people. By the stimulation of local endeavor and the spirit of self-help to bring existing local agencies for popular instruction to higher efficiency. By well-directed courses of university-extension lectures to specialize popular interest along certain great lines of inquiry, and thus not only to encourage systematic reading, but also to give point and method to the use of public libraries.

The attainment of these ends is to be reached by a sort of traveling college. Candidates for itinerant lecturships are to be appointed by the central committee upon nomination by the heads of the various departments. They will deliver lectures to the local organizations which select the courses desired. Each course will consist of twelve weekly lectures, occupying about an hour each. These are to be preceded or followed by a class held for about three-quarters of an hour for those students who wish to become more familiar with the principles of the subject, or to have their special difficulties explained, but the teaching in the class is to be entirely conversational. A printed syllabus of each lecture is to be furnished, and also questions upon it which may be answered at home and submitted to the lecturer for correction and comment. Those who attend regularly and who have performed the required number of weekly exercises may take a written examination on the completion of the course. Pass-certificates are to be accepted by the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts as counting toward graduation for a degree in any particular school that the student may have entered. It is desirable that the work be performed in connection with attendance on the summer school at Chautauqua, which has proved so beneficial during the last few years.

Any town which is prepared to furnish an audience and to guarantee the payment for a course of twelve lectures may designate any subject offered by the university extension committee. Local expenses must be defrayed by the local committee. The charge for the lectures is $350. This amount can of course be made up by the sale of tickets, and certainly when divided among a fair number of attendant students would be exceedingly low for a first class education in any one branch. The expectation is also expressed that a system of traveling libraries in connection with the local lectures may be organized. These would comprise books treating only the technicalities of the subject and would serve to supplement the local public and private collections.

This plan, of course, is no money making scheme and is to result in nothing more substantial than satisfaction and glory to its originators. But, incidentally, it will open the field for a great addition to the visible supply of college professors and it will enable the gentlemen at the head of the various departments to assist their collegiate proteges to remunerative occupations. This has been made a paying business by two professors who have been giving similar courses of lectures during the past winter in Buffalo, St. Louis and Columbus.

As to the effectiveness and usefulness of this prospective institution, there are differing opinions, as on every question of importance. The main object is to provide higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes, engaged in the regular occupations of life. It is generally acknowledged that instruction exclusively by lectures can bring its greatest benefits only to those who have already engaged in considerable advanced study. To be sure, the conversational classes in connection with the lectures will remedy this defect to a certain extent, but conversation exercise can not hope to reach the thoroughness shown in the modern college. Higher education can not be obtained before one has acquired the rudiments of the subject. It would be like building a church from the steeple downward. The only way to reach the lower classes is to begin with the primary schools. But it is not to be argued that this innovation will do no good whatever, although it may fail in its principal purpose. It will undoubtedly help many who have passed through the ordinary public schools to continue their studies. It will arouse many who have fallen asleep to renewed action. It will stimulate interest in the other educational institutions, such as libraries and museums. But only when by compulsory education, or some other efficacious method, all members of the working classes are furnished with a good elementary education, can university teaching spread abroad and enlighten the people as a whole. V. R.

A Modern Version.

Texas Siftings.

"Swee' love, good-night.
Beneath the stars which radiantly are glowing,
Reluctantly I quit thy sight,
For joy must end; time flies and I am going—
Sweet love, good-night."

"Sweet love, good-night,"
The maid replied; "and yet that note of warning
Which sharply cuts the air—Oh, prythee, hark!—
Was it the mellow lay of matin lark,
Or barnyard rooster crowing in the dark?
Nay—see the east; 'tis Phœbus' glaring spark.
Alas, methinks thou should'st have said 'good-morning,'
And not 'good-night.'"

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

To crush out the twine trust is now the sacred jutey of farmers.

The Chicago base ball team never lost a game all the way over from England.

The only resource open to the men of Oskaloosa, Kan., is to import more men.

The farmers are making great efforts to send the twine trust where the woodbine twineth.

John L. Sullivan said he intended to make an exhibition tour at an early day. And he seems to be doing it.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker is said to be a great reader. However this may be, he is now a man of latters.

It is reported that a United States senator remarked, with ghoulish glee, that Halstead would remain a homestead.

"Lucky!" said Mr. Olesport, speaking of a friend; "lucky? Why, that man couldn't fall into the soup without finding a silver spoon."

Neal Dow is going to Paris as the Maine commissioner. Neal Dow will come back with a much higher opinion of the state of Maine.

"As a profitable vegetable," remarks a Kansas exchange, "the sugar beet stands at the head of the list." Doesn't the onion outrank it?

It is too soon yet to nominate the next president. The white house is not a barber-shop, where people wait to be shaved and hear the cry of "Next!"

Captain Anson intends to win the championship again this season, if we are correctly advised, and is now ready to offer a few eligible players for sale.

Queen Victoria is buying her spring clothes in Paris, and Boulanger is buying his spring beer over the line in Brussels. Thus old world affairs appear ty be sadly mixed.

There's one great advantage in writing love letters on a typewriter instead of using a pen. A fellow can get a much better idea of how his letters are going to look in print when the newspapers report his trial for breach of promise.

The New York Coffee Exchange is to have a new building, at a cost of $430,000, including the ground. Somebody, of course, has got to pay for that building. Look out for a further rise in the price of coffee.

Secretary of War Proctor has issued an order that two cannons and 150 Springfield rifles be sent to each college and university at which an army officer is stationed. The secretary must have been passing one of those colleges when the students were immersed in a game of foot ball.

"Thump-rattlety-bang" went the piano. "What are you trying to play, Jane?" called out her father from the next room. "It's an exercise from my new instruction book. First steps in music," she answered. "Well, I thought you were playing with your feet," he said, grimly; "don't step so heavy on the keys, it disturbs my thought."

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PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, March 25, 1889.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, (bids for beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c.," (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, April 23, 1889, for furnishing for the Indian service about 900,000 pounds bacon, 34,000,000 pounds beef on the hoof, 1,000,000 pounds net beef, 259,000 pounds beans