

Daily Eagle

MASSACHUSETTS, Editor.

Powderly, the labor champion, is spoken of as the next governor of Pennsylvania.

We have much to be thankful for. The end of the Century's "Life of Lincoln" has come.

In Massachusetts last year only one new savings bank was started, while forty-seven co-operative banks began business.

During 1889 the pieces of coin executed at the mints of the United States numbered 109,140,917, having a value of \$85,294,022.

What is the matter with another "Field of the cloth of gold," and a meeting between his royal highness of Spain and Baby McKee?

A membership in the Chicago board of trade, which in 1884 was worth \$4,000, now goes begging at \$800. The gambler who is the enemy of the farmer seems to fare none the better.

During the past year ten railway mail service clerks were killed, ninety-five seriously injured and forty slightly injured. This is the worst record made for the past fifteen years.

In Indiana they are discussing the question, "does farming pay?" In Indiana, with a Hoosier in the White House the emolument of political life, the answer is a negative one.

A postal card sent around the world makes the circuit in about seventy days. Here is a pointer for some smart kid to beat it. All she need do is to have herself stamped and get posted.

Pious John Wanamaker's presence has already begun to wield its influence in Washington. Hon. Samuel J. Randall has united with the Metropolitan Presbyterian church of that city.

Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, who succeeds Mr. Trotter as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, will be a salaried officer. In the two years that Mr. Trotter held down the post he made in fees a little matter of \$49,000.

John Wesley Elkins, the 12-year-old lad who was just sent to the Anamosa (Iowa) penitentiary for life for murdering his father and mother, is said to have expressed the opinion that the authorities are rather severe on a poor orphan.

A Boston man has discovered a process for making whisky from beans. It is not probable, though, that this will effect any change in the habits of the Whitties; their appetites have been educated to prepare their beans by the "roasting" process and it will be hard to "diffuse" any other method into them.

The governor of Texas was informed by telegraph from an interior town Sunday of the advent of four girls into the world at a single birth. It is not known why the governor was notified, unless it was intended to call out the militia. -Albion Reflector.

It couldn't have been that, for a squad of infantry were already on hand. It was probably meant to provide a guard of honor.

Robert Niven, a London barrister, is in Boston, where he is delivering a course of lectures. He says: "It would not surprise me if before I die there is not a crowned head in Europe. Ideas are in the air and events move rapidly. Two years ago the theory of imperial federation was not regarded as practicable; now it is recognized as within the sphere of party politics. This is a great gain."

Mr. Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese minister at Washington, had better not tell tales out of school, lest may follow the late lamented Ghooly Khan, of Persia. Aside from the verity of the assertion, it hardly becomes a guest to remark as Chang Yen Hoon did recently in view of a decision of the United States supreme court, that "It forces upon me the conviction that in the three years which I have resided in this country I have not been able fully and correctly to comprehend the principles and systems of your great government."

MAJORITY RULE.

The action of Speaker Reed in his rulings on the question of a quorum, as given, with the details of the proceedings of the house, in the dispatches which he has been sending out, are extraordinary and without precedent, but the Democrats are responsible for it. By their obstinacy in refusing to participate in the business before the house, although actually present, they made it necessary for some decided action to be taken by the presiding officer. To say that the Democrats were simply doing what the Republicans have done under similar circumstances doesn't make it right. Under that system the very genius of a republican form of government, the principles of true democracy, that of "majority rule," is subverted and the minority made masters of the situation.

Much as it may be deplored that the necessity should have arisen for the assumption of such power by the speaker, the country cannot but feel a sense of relief that this vexed question has been settled in favor of majority rule. The controlling party in congress will now be responsible, in fact as well as theoretically, to the country for its action. If it shall do that which is believed to be harmful or in any way objectionable to the people, or shall fail to comply with their demands in matters of legislation, the people have their redress at the polls, and no law enacted, if it be objectionable to the majority of the people, can be made operative long enough to work very great injury before it may be repealed by a succeeding body chosen by the people.

As to the point raised by the Democrats that the action of Speaker Reed in the premises is the setting up of a one man power, it is not well taken, for the reason that he is sustained by the majority party, and he simply does, in his capacity as presiding officer, what that party wishes and sustains him in doing. But suppose the point raised is admitted, the minority party has no cause of complaint, for the speaker has simply done what they attempted to do, and if a minority be entitled to rule, who is to draw the line as to numbers, whether it shall be one, or one less than a majority?

A SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA.

While the discussion of the race question is going on in the senate, a movement is likewise going on among the negroes in some of the southern states that may lead to a practical solution of the question and in a shorter time than is dreamed of. There are said to be thousands of colored people leaving portions of the Carolinas and Georgia and emigrating to the Mississippi delta, in the states of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. There is a scope of country five hundred miles long and sixty to seventy-five miles wide, reaching from near Memphis, Tenn., to the gulf coast, that is sparsely settled in the main and which, if protected from overflow and the portions covered by marsh lands reclaimed and made habitable, would afford room to accommodate a very large per cent, if not all the colored people of the balance of the south—and those in the north, too, if they desired to go there. This extensive scope of country, much of it, will have to be rendered habitable by the government, if at all; or rather when it is done, for it will be done some time. When thus reclaimed it will constitute a domain especially adapted, by reason of climate, soil, etc., for an abode for the negroes of this country, especially those of the south. And in view of the fact that the expense of rendering this section available and desirable for permanent residence to anybody must devolve upon the government; that much of it already belongs to the public domain, and that the holdings of whites upon it are comparatively few and may be compensated for, either by purchase or exchange for lands in other sections, the scheme of securing it in a body and parceling it out to the negroes for permanent homes upon such terms as may be devised by congress, seems to afford a plausible solution of the long vexed and still vexatious problem of what to do with that element of our population.

As before stated, the negroes of several of the southern states and districts are manifesting a disposition to move from the localities where they have long resided, and their bent appears to be in the direction of the country named. This indicates a willingness on the part of the negroes to make such a move, but the fact that no movement has been made by any of them from any quarter northward is an indication equally as clear that they do not propose to leave the south.

This proposition may be regarded as visionary just now, but there are reasons that could be advanced to show that it is practicable and that it might be made to accommodate the present stress that the subject lays upon the country. If not, why not?

WEALTH IN CANDIDATES.

A gentleman in Ohio has lately rushed into print and withdrawn his candidacy for office because he believes that "a vigorous and growing public opinion exists against men of wealth" holding office. The office he speaks of is that of senator of the United States; but if he is right in his supposition that public sentiment is against rich men being senators, we may infer that the sentiment is against them holding any office.

But is it true? We do not believe that the people regard wealth in itself as a disqualification for any office. The people do object that wealth alone should be considered as a recommendation for office. In this country one man is as good as another, and the rich man as good as the poor man in all that constitutes a citizen. The rich man in America has generally been the architect of his own fortunes; he is a sober, honest, clear-headed man of business, the very man to do good service to the state where such qualities as these epithets imply are required. To reject a man because he is rich is just as absurd as to prefer a man because he is poor. Poverty and wealth have nothing to do with qualification for office. The question for the people is: Is he a fully qualified man for the position? Is he an honest man, a sensible man, a man who will do his duty? These are the things to look to, not to his bank account. Taking the very lowest view, the rich man is exempt from many temptations to which the poorer citizen may be exposed; he certainly has more leisure, and is accustomed to deal with larger interests.

A NEW SILVER BILL.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri has at last done something to bring himself into notice. He has introduced a silver bill. The principal features of the measure are that it provides for the coinage of not less than five million dollars' worth of silver per month, and directs the issuance of coin certificates in place of the present silver and gold articles. This last provision is a clear recognition of the quality of gold and silver and is designed to compel the recognition of such equality from the government. Under the provisions of the bill the secretary of the treasury might have power to buy more than the five million dollars' worth of silver per month for coinage. But until there comes a change in the disposition of the secretaries of the treasury toward silver no such power will be exercised. There is this objection to Mr. Cockrell's plan, it in terms retains the unnatural provision of compulsory coinage embodied in the Bland bill.

Donna Ye Hear the Slogan?

There is trouble in store for the Republican party. During the present campaign we have taken pains to interview the leading men from different parts and almost without exception they have some complaint to make, some grievance against the party in power. This state of affairs, so universal, is appalling to the friends of the party. There is no use to try to cover this up. The men themselves do not make any secret of their feelings and the feeling in their locality. There is going to be a revolution and it is coming sooner than expected. The grumbling has not died out. It is even louder than last summer. It is not a cry for free whisky, but a legitimate demand for a change.

POINTS A MORAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EAGLE: SPRINGFIELD, Kan., Jan. 20, 1890. The sun is shining today; The larks are singing so gay; The robins are chirping so loud; All together it looks as though Spring had come to stay. Still we know not how long it will last; And we shall have snow? Before the beautiful Kansas Spring has melted away? But we also know, Even though the winds did blow, That it would not all go; For the beautiful Kansas Spring would come again and stay away with the dreamer.

I charge nothing for this lovely spring poetry, as I suppose it is the first you have got this season. It was suggested in this way: I saw nearly all the old-time organs are jumping onto the EAGLE because in the "piping times" of 10 cent corn and 2 cent cattle, with 25 per cent money, she dares to say a word in favor of the people upon whom rest all things and who pray all things. I will remember a grange picture that was something like this: "The lawyer pleads for all; the editor writes for all; the merchant sells to all; the railway totes for all; the preacher prays for all; the farmer pays for all."

There was more of it, but that was the idea that was intended to be conveyed. Now, it is self evident that when the farmer can't pay, everything must stop; it is only a question of time. After the golden egg that lays the golden egg—no more golden egg. But even we know that spring follows winter and winter comes again, so we know that better times are coming.

And one of the brightest signs is the EAGLE joining in the fight for the prosperity of Kansas—the state, not a few rings and chicks. You are making lots of friends here among all but those goody-goody souls who say "The Lord loves his saints—we are his saints," and a few of those narrow hypocritical chaps who think "all rebels against the party should be hung;" "our views on prohibition and winter comes again, so we know that better times are coming." (even though the state goes to the devil) constitute the principles of the party." "All resubmissionists and all in favor of lessening the burthens of the people are rebels."

But I candidly think things are going your way. I know that are in this neck of the woods. And then the old saying comes in, "Revolutions never go backward." Hoping the mighty wing of the EAGLE will not tire until Kansas is on the topmost wave of prosperity, with thousands of happy and contented homes, I am yours truly,

SURE ENOUGH KANSAS. IMMIGRATION. Cowley County Counted in.

To the Editor of the Eagle. Yesterday Mr. Frank Williams, Robert Platt and Hale Cowley dropped into Winfield for a friendly call and just ten minutes from the time they landed at Robinson Brothers' bank they were met at the elegant chamber of commerce rooms (fitted up like the headquarters of a railroad prince) by a large assemblage of the representative men of Winfield among whom were Sam Strong, Will Robinson, Captain Huffman, J. C. Fuller, Hon. John Eaton, Mayor Albright, J. W. Kearns, Judge Buck, E. G. Yanivette, and many others.

After a brief recapitulation of the work done since the convention and the proposed plans for the future, and an informal discussion of new features of the movement, and after a very happy exchange of hints and toasts pro and con on the local matters and people, Judge Buck, of Winfield, president of the executive board of the organization, and chairman of the meeting, offered a motion for adjournment to meet at the city hall at 3 p. m., at which time a citizens' meeting was held, which was characterized by great interest and earnestness. A county organization was outlined and the plan of advertising and distributing the same. The meeting then adjourned to meet in mass convention on Friday night, at which time execution will be done in Cowley county unless all signs fail.

LET US GO TO WORK.

It stands written in the Scriptures: "There is a time for all things." That means there is a time to talk and a time to cease talking and get on with the work. We have expressed our opinion with considerable freedom of the beef combine which puts down and keeps down the price of cattle and hogs. We have stated our views about the policy of the railroad companies in taking the lion's share of the profits on the corn and wheat they carry to market. We have intimated our disapproval of the currency contraction which has had its share in depressing prices all round. And have given congress very plainly to understand what we expect it to do in the premises. And now, men and brethren, let us quit talking awhile and go to work.

The immigration convention which was in session at Wichita recently is a step in the right direction. There are a million and a half of people in Kansas. Nobody would be crowded if there were three millions. Here in Allen county we have a little over 14,000. There is room for 30,000. Suppose the additional 30,000 could be induced to come here this year. Wouldn't it make things lively? What would we care for beef combines or greedy railroads or a contracted currency if three thousand new families should come in here with money to pay for feed and provisions till they could raise a crop, money to pay lumber to erect houses and barns and fences and labor to build them? And why shouldn't they come here? Quality and easy access to market considered, land is cheaper in Allen county than any other county in Kansas. We have railroads, schools and churches and good society. Let us make these things known to the home seekers. Kansas used to be the immigration business from one year's end to another. Let us resume this business at the old stand. There are still plenty of people in the older states who want to "go west," and Kansas has more attractions to offer them now than she ever had. Let the latch string be hung on the outside.

While this immigration work promises the quickest returns there are a good many other things we might turn our attention to, both in our collective and in our individual capacity. Collectively, it is time we were beginning to realize that communities as well as individuals may buy too many whistles and pay too much for them. There are many of our public investments have doubtless paid well, and were wisely made. But too many Kansas communities have been in the habit of voting bonds to a tin can

to the tail of every stray dog that came around. It varies a little diversion in the amount of the time, doubtless, but when the day of reckoning comes there is nothing to laugh about.

Individually, it is time we were getting our business down to business principles. Not in farming alone, but in every other business, we have acted long enough on the theory that all Kansas needed to laugh with a harvest was to be tickled with a hoe. It was a pleasing fancy, but it hasn't panned out as a cold fact. Business success in Kansas means what business success elsewhere means, and that is the prudent, economy, good management and hard work. We should be satisfied with the happy assurance that the converse of this proposition is also true, that prudence, economy, good management and hard work always mean business success in Kansas.

Congress can help us very materially if it does its duty, and we hope and believe it will. But after all mere legislation cannot do everything. No "beat-enacted" can help us half so much as we can help ourselves. Let us go to work.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS.

Seeds, Sips, Scans, Sprouts, Shoots and Sivers. Alfalfa seed is now worth \$3 per bushel. Seward Jones, of the Tri-County News, has fallen heir to \$30,000. Mr. Tomlinson, of the Topeka Democrat, writes back to the EAGLE that he found something shamesup in Iowa. A Kansas woman publishes another book. Kansas authors have one consolation—Queen Victoria does, too. The mad-dog scare is come again, and while the prudent, economy, good management and hard work are being shot on suspicion.

From the observation of a customary move of a state official is born the suspicion that Andy Felt wants to be governor.

A Hiawatha man who lost some money found a mouse nest in one of the bureau drawers lined with finely woven green-bucks.

Dickinson county will be at the front with the new works by the late Furbush for the first month of 1890. Over 200 will be recorded.

It is estimated that there are over 200 car loads of corn awaiting transportation on the New York branch, and over 125 cars on the south branch.

"When a woman," sagely observes the Gray County Jacksonian, "can spit at a mark and hit it, she deserves political rights as much as a man."

G. W. Glick is said to be desirous of a second term as governor of Kansas. Mr. Glick took the tide at the flood some time ago and is now out in mid-ocean.

There were reformers in 1848, and they both died. Kansas is now in the hands of Hale trying to reform people in their way of selling Kansas. He wanted it Kansas, but failed.

Marysville will celebrate the completion of her new works by the late Furbush for the 4th. Hundreds of printed invitations have been sent out. The festivities end with a grand ball on the evening.

The turkey at the city calaboose at Atchison is learning to play on the guitar. Mr. Ingalls probably heard of this acquisition in his town before he uttered that "A thief wrongs himself most."

A Leavenworth county farmer, after having paid for a barrel of corn yesterday, was asked by another if he had sold his corn. "Yes," was the response, "and I got just two drinks and a lunch for it."

No matter how ingenious the advertiser, he can't always realize all that his expectations promised. The New York World publishes a map with Nellie Bly's route marked down on the Union Pacific. But she didn't go to the end of the line.

According to the Garden City Herald alfalfa will turn out ten bushels of seed to the acre, which commands in the market \$4 a bushel. If there is a crop in Kansas this year, it is estimated that it will cost more of the farmers were finding it out.

Washington Letter: Senator Plumb, who has been almost everything in his time—farmer, lawyer, court reporter, soldier, stockman, miner, millowner, has added to his accomplishments the setting of type and writing of editorials.

Farmers are warned against a set of swindlers going over the state selling barb wire fencing. They offer to furnish a good eight-wire fence for 8 cent posts for 8 cents per foot and secure a contract which afterwards turns out to mean 8 cents per foot for each wire, or a total of 64 cents.

Ingalls still writes letters. "Senator Ingalls," says the Atchison Mail, "in a private letter to a party friend in this city, does not hesitate to say that he and President Harrison are not on the friendliest terms. In fact, he states that he has no influence whatever with the administration."

Martin Allen, of Hays City, the Kansas commissioner of forestry, states that, as yet, no one has been elected president of the Montgomery County (Pa.) Medical society. It is not known that a woman physician has ever before held this office in a medical society composed almost exclusively of men.

Mrs. P. Van Rensselaer, of New York, declares it "impossible to do any reading or earn anything in this country, so she buys the books that please her fancy, collects manuscripts and magazines, has them packed away, and when the strain becomes unbearable goes abroad, takes a villa and reads day and night to make up for lost time."

SOME FRUIT ORIGINS.

The quince came from Crete. The orange is traced from China. The apricot came originally from Armenia. The plum was anciently cultivated in Damascus, though certain species seem to have been derived from Africa.

The cherry originally came from Cerasus, in Asia, and came to us through England, and to England through Italy.

The fig is claimed by the Athenians as indigenous to the soil of Attica, but it was probably brought from a region farther east, and to England through Italy.

The pomegranate is the fruit of a species of tree belonging to the order of myrtaceae. The outside rind is thin but tough, and the juice stains everything it touches with an undecayed but indelible blue. It comes from India. American Analyst.

STRANGE TALES.

Chicago produces an average of about ten suicides per week, or 500, in round numbers, per year.

Three eggs of different sizes, one inside the other, were deposited by a hen in a Lehigh county (Pa.) barn.

A novel flower has been found at the latitudes of Tennessee. This floral chamæleon has a faculty of changing its colors during the day. In the morning it is white, when the sun is at its zenith it is red, and at night it is blue. The red, white and blue flower grows on a tree about the size of the guava tree, and only at noon does it give out any perfume.

A peculiar result of the drinking of ice cold water from a spring in Stoneington, Conn., is reported. The water flows from a crack in a high rock, and the veins of a man who drinks from it begin to swell, and he looks and feels as though he were about to burst for the next ten minutes. The swelling gradually subsides, and no serious effect is felt, except a slight buzzing in the ears. It is the talk of the neighborhood, and everybody is eager to try the effect of the water.

Substitution rules for waiting ladies are indispensable to ladies who carry on an extensive correspondence, and are made so outwardly attractive that they are warmly welcomed among the fashionable appointments of ladies and literary tables. -Jewell's Circular.

Don't stand on the bow of a ferryboat or the platform of street cars unless your throat is protected. -Philadelphia North American.

The Cherokee will offer the following proposition: They will first ask the abrogation of the fifth article of the treaty of 1866; second, that the Cherokee nation be discharged from all obligations relative to the \$20,000 claim of the United States government for the unpaid balance on the sale of lands west of the 96th degree of longitude under the act of 1858, and relative to the claim of \$70,000 for the money appropriated by congress in 1858 to pay the Cherokee freedmen; and third, that they be paid \$2 per acre for the 6,022,240 acres in the strip.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

True, Alas, Too True. From the New York Republican.

Some men are born cranks, some become cranks and some have cranks thrust upon them. The last is the fate of us all frequently, and of the newspaper man as often as anybody.

The People's Friend.

From the Guthrie Democrat. Mr. P. B. Diddy, traveling correspondent of the Wichita Eagle is in the city today. Mr. Diddy always has a good word to say for Guthrie, and this paper can say for the Eagle that it is one of the best friends Guthrie has.

Do or Die.

As up life's rugged hill you climb Toward the pinnacle of fame, Though you may slip from time to time, Don't falter—climb on just the same. Though adverse clouds of darkest hue May hover o'er you, never flinch, But onward press, resolved that you Will reach the goal or "bust a clinch."

The Truth, Heed It, Parents.

From the Newton Republican. Parents should keep their eyes on their boys and see that they are at home nights. There is no better way in the world to educate a tough, than to allow a boy to run over town at his own sweet will. If he has a natural inclination to be tough and to be with tough boys, the liberty of the streets will develop his toughness with alarming rapidity. Keep the boys at home nights, even if you have to tie them there.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Mary Anderson is 20 years of age, and has been on the stage fourteen years. Ouida, it is said, has made more money by her labors than any woman of the century except Patti.

Jannie June, the noted newspaper writer and correspondent, is 60 years old, although she looks much younger.

The widow of Schuyler Colfax lives very quietly at South Bend, Ind., with a son, Schuyler, Jr., who absolutely idolizes her.

Mrs. Custer, widow of the great cavalry leader, spends most of her time in New York, earning her living by writing for the newspapers.

Anna Katharine Greene, or Mrs. Rohls, has an income of \$8,000 a year from her writings, but she is more interested in her babies than she is in her books.

The oldest woman in Vienna is Frau Magdalena Poma, who celebrated her 114th birthday last Christmas. She is cared for by her 80-year-old daughter.

Mme. Boyd, a Belgium woman, has arranged for a talking contest, open to women only, in which prizes are to be awarded to the competitor who says most in a given time.

Sarah Bernhardt finally decided to play "Joan of Arc" when she received a letter from the mother of two daughters who had longed to see her act, but had never been able on account of the nature of her roles.

The Duchess of Fife and her husband are seen about London continually unattended, and they generally sit in the stalls when at the theatre. They recently declined Barons' offer of the royal box at the circus, preferring the shilling seats, which they took.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the French president, made 400 poor children happy on Christmas day. There was a Punch and Judy show, Christmas trees loaded with toys and sweetmeats and a savings bank book with a deposit of \$10 for each child.

The wife of Calvin S. Brice was before her marriage Miss Olivia Melly, a teacher in the public schools of Terre Haute, Ind. She began her career as a teacher at the close of the war, and held her position in school No. 5 of Terre Haute for five years.

Mrs. Sallie Joy White, of the Boston Herald, claims the distinction of being the first woman journalist to have a position upon a Boston newspaper. Mrs. White began her journalistic career in 1850, and has been steadily at work ever since, stopping only long enough to get married.

Dr. Alice Bennett, resident physician at the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown, Pa., has been elected president of the Montgomery County (Pa.) Medical society. It is not known that a woman physician has ever before held this office in a medical society composed almost exclusively of men.

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Chanomy M. Dewey says he made the great mistake of his life when he delivered his first humorous speech. He didn't see it then, but now he realizes it keenly. Instead of being regarded as a convincing logician, or a good lawyer, or even as a serious thinker, he is always taken for a funny man.

Maj. Serpa Pinto, whose name is so prominent in connection with African affairs, was born in the province of Douro, Portugal, in April, 1846, and was educated at the Military college, Lisbon. He joined the Portuguese army in 1865, rose rapidly, and became an aid-de-camp to the King in 1869. He was in the Zambesi war in 1869, and commanded the African native troop.

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