

# The Daily Picket

HOWARD G. ROSS, Editor.

CANTON, : : MISSISSIPPI.

## THE TRIBES OF BOMBAY.

### Singular Marriage Customs and Other Peculiar Practices of the People.

The first of a series of monographs dealing with the ethnographical survey of Bombay has been issued. The survey is being carried out under the direction of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, the superintendent of the provincial census, and, says the Bombay Gazette, it is proposed to issue monographs giving as full an account as possible of the most important or most interesting tribes in the presidency. To make the work of the survey as complete and as accurate as may be, Mr. Enthoven invites the assistance of all who may be able to supply information regarding the various castes into which the population is split up. The educated members of castes will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity to submit materials concerning the origin and customs of their communities. They can also assist, as Mr. Enthoven asks them to, by useful criticism of the various monographs as they are published, for it is intended to finally republish the whole of the series in a single volume. The survey will include anthropometrical operations, and a beginning in this direction has already been made in making physical measurements of Brahmans, Marathas, Kumbhis, Bhils and Mahars.

Totemism, which is still found in certain tribes, and the survival of particular marriage customs are among the special matters in regard to which it is hoped that much new information will be elicited as a result of the present investigations. The monograph which has just been published is an account of the Ahir tribe, the materials for which have been collected and compiled by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar from the Bombay Gazette and other sources. The Ahirs number 104,894, and are especially numerous in Khandesh, Nasik, Cutch and Kathiawar, by far the largest numbers being found in the two last named parts of the presidency. The Ahirs of Cutch and Kathiawar, however, differ considerably from those of the Deccan districts, no doubt as the result of local influences. There have been various theories as to the origin of the tribe, but the conclusion now reached is that they were at first a non-Hindoo and a non-Aryan tribe of shepherds or herdsmen, leading a nomadic life. They were subsequently incorporated into the Gola caste, an experiment that occurred to many other foreign or aboriginal pastoral tribes. It is considered probable that they entered India from Afghanistan and migrated from the Punjab eastward and southward. They appear to have held sway over Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Palampur and Cutch, and the greater part of Goojerat in their possession when the Kathis appeared there in the eighth century. In Khandesh the Ahirs form so great a proportion of the population that the Khandesh dialect of Marathi is called Ahirani, and is spoken by half the people. In Cutch and Kathiawar they have also preserved their own dialect.

As to the customs of the tribe in the latter parts of the country, the widow of an Ahir marries her late husband's younger brother. In the Deccan the widow is generally married in the same way, or to her cousin by her mother-in-law or aunt-in-law, though if she be an adult she can marry any man she likes. Totemistic sects exist among these people, showing their non-Aryan origin, while the theory of their foreign origin is strengthened by the fact that the people of one of their endogamous sections are called Romabans. This is held to point to a foreign horde from Romak, identified by Sanskrit scholars with Alexandria and other places outside India where astronomy was studied. The monograph of the Ahirs is an admirable beginning of the series to be published, and indicates the valuable results which will accrue from the survey now being carried out.

### Why Ice is Slippery.

At a recent meeting of the Philosophical Society at Cambridge, England, S. Skinner contributed a paper on the slipperiness of ice. This has been attributed to the presence of a layer of lubricating water under the body pressing on the ice. The water is produced by the lowering of the freezing point where the pressure is experienced. On this view the object glides on a liquid layer, and consequently viscous friction in water takes the place of the rubbing friction between the solids. Joly has shown by calculation that the weight of a man concentrated on the blade of a skate is sufficient to lower the freezing point very considerably, and Reynolds, arguing from the difficulty of slipping on very cold ice, comes to the same conclusion. In the present paper it is pointed out that sliding on a liquid layer is a condition under which cavitation will occur in the liquid, and that this will aid the slipping.—Nature.

### Lack of Time.

"We have called," explains the chairman to the committee, "to ask you to make an impromptu speech at the meeting to-night."  
"I cannot," replied the great man. "I can deliver an address, but if you want me to make an impromptu speech you should give me two weeks' notice."—Judge.

## ON OUR TITLE MARKET.

### Fondness of American Girls for Dukes, Etc., Catered To by Peer Importing Company.

The following resolution has been passed by the senate of the state of Missouri: Resolved, That the committee of criminal jurisdiction be instructed to take into consideration the necessity and importance of the passage of a law providing for the taxation, branding and licensing of foreign lords and noblemen, both real and genuine, bogus and fraudulent, found running at large in the state of Missouri, and providing severe penalties for the violation of the said law, to the end that the young women of Missouri may be protected and fully warned against engaging in speculation of so risky and dangerous a character.—New York World.

In the following handbill, left at the doors of a fair correspondent in Missouri, we seem to trace the culminating cause of the above scare, says London Punch:

The Missouri Peer-Importing company—This company was formed to meet the ever-increasing demand for lords and noblemen in the state of Missouri and U. S. A. generally. Absolutely no risk run by our customers!

Ladies dealing with us are assured of fair treatment and prompt delivery.

Without fear of contradiction we affirm that our peers are superior in rank and pedigree and in position in their own countries to any noblemen now on the market.

Every lord supplied to our customers is branded with the state stamp, and no goods that are not up to the government standard are retained at our stores.

Our stock of British dukes is the finest in the world, and at the Missouri exposition we were awarded the gold medal for this rare and beautiful type of goods.

A choice collection of belted earls is always on view in our showrooms. We highly recommend our "B. B. B." or British baron brand. These may be had in three styles—English, Irish or Scotch. We do a large business in these goods with people who like a good article, but cannot afford the more costly brands. As, however, the supply is limited, customers are advised to purchase early.

We have a very cheap line in French counts, which we are offering at prices to suit the smallest purses. Such of these goods as we sell bear the government-imprint, though personally we do not care to recommend them, having had frequent complaint regarding their quality.

We beg leave to observe that the lowest priced peers—such, for instance, as Polish counts—we do not stock. Our goods have all been found satisfactory. We venture to urge upon our clients the advisability of paying a somewhat higher price and insuring quality.

Peers delivered to any address in U. S. free of duty and carriage paid.

The following are examples of the testimonials which we are receiving daily:

The marchioness of Fitz-Porteullis (nee Miss Polly Parker) writes: "Your marquis is simply lovely—and so intelligent. Please send two more, as I want them for birthday presents for my sisters. Am going to England shortly. Yours sincerely,  
"Polly Fitz-Porteullis."

A countess (who desires to be anonymous) writes: "Earl recently received and gives every satisfaction. Have shown him to friend who bought Russian prince last year, and she says she wished she had heard of your firm then, for she certainly would have tried one of your earls."  
"P. S.—Please send me French count suitable for presentation to elderly maiden aunt. Was delighted with Irish baron."

## ONE OF LINCOLN'S BEST.

### Humorous Anecdote That Was a Favorite with the War President.

The world is indebted for the preservation of this anecdote to the late Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, who related it in Washington not long before his death, says the Philadelphia Ledger. As Voorhees told it, Lincoln had in court a case in which he felt no great confidence, and, agreeably to a time-honored rule among lawyers ("if you have a poor case abuse the opposing counsel"), touched lightly on its merits, but paid his respects to his opponent, who happened to be a young lawyer, not without ability, but very glib, very bumptious, and a little "too previous" generally to make a favorable impression on the jury. The situation "indicated" (as the doctors say) the professional rule too strongly for Lincoln to resist its application. But he tempered the wind before shearing the lamb. After complimenting the young man on his remarkable flow of language, as exhibited in the speech which he had just delivered to the jury, and paying a warm tribute to his good qualities and those of both his parents, Lincoln said:

"But my young friend's gift of words has one serious drawback, which you, gentlemen, have witnessed in this case. It interrupts the action of his mind. His thinking machine and talking apparatus don't seem to jibe. When his tongue works, his brain quits. He reminds me of a little steamboat that used to run on the Sangamon river. It had a three-foot boiler and a five-foot whistle, and every time it whistled it had to stop."

### In the Same Boat.

"He doesn't know much," said a man to-day, in speaking of an enemy; "and," he added, in a moment of frankness, "I don't either."—Athens Globe.

# THE TOPICS OF CHICAGO

## Some Timely Chatter from the Western Metropolis.

### The Young Men of the City Are Breaking Into Politics—Oddities for the Centennial Celebration of This Fall.

Chicago—Chicago's "most eligible bachelor" is spoken for, Miss Grace Greenway Brown, youngest daughter of one of the "oldest and most aristocratic" families of Maryland having made the fortunate reservation. At any rate one might gather from Chicago headlines that Mr. Palmer's good fortune is but second to the good fortune of his fiancée. But then it must be taken into consideration that Chicago is pretty well pleased with Mr. Palmer and is not yet very well acquainted with Miss Brown. This Baltimore family, however, is well represented in the lake city, one daughter having married Walter W. Keith and another having become the bride of Marshall Field's nephew.

Honore Palmer's social position makes him one of the best known exponents of the "new blood" that has lately been forced into the city council. His campaign two years ago, as the "silk stocking" democratic candidate from the Twenty-first ward was a novel political feature for Chicago, and one that became significant when he won. Although the republicans this year put up a strong man in the person of Fletcher Dobbins the impetus of Mr. Palmer's initial term and his renewed energy carried him to victory and a second term. While young Palmer has done nothing brilliant in the council he is regarded as a very satisfactory indication of progress in the journey towards a clean council and honest politics.

Among the other members of the council who are not politicians but conscientious men and careful students of municipal affairs, and who are for that reason really the backbone of the newer council, may be mentioned Alderman Milton J. Foreman, Frank I. Bennett, Henry T. Eldmann, Walter J. Rayner and Charles Werno.

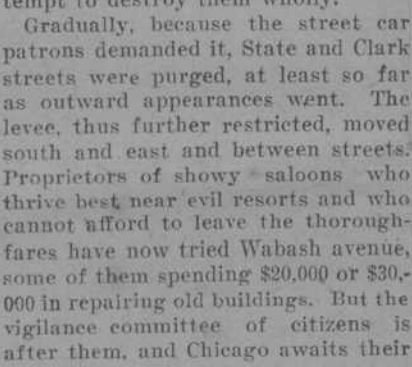
Problem of the "Levee." Residents of the western side in Chicago who have occasion to use the Cottage Grove cable line have lately had their attention arrested by a very remarkable activity in the reconstruction of old buildings in the vicinity of Twenty-second street. Almost every night, so it seemed, several old structures took on new white pillared fronts and rejuvenated appearances. But after the first surprise of it, the discovery was made that all their beauty, like that of the "painted lady of Double Dykes," was false. Citizens are now declaring that the new levee must go.

The whole problem in a city like Chicago is serious. The levee cannot be eradicated by law. The use of too stringent measures, say the authorities, is like attempting to extinguish burning oil with water: the evil only spreads into new districts. When the elder Harrison was mayor he swept all illegitimate resorts into one general neighborhood. He did not attempt to destroy them wholly.

Gradually, because the street car patrons demanded it, State and Clark streets were purged, at least so far as outward appearances went. The levee, thus further restricted, moved south and east and between streets. Proprietors of showy saloons who thrive best near evil resorts and who cannot afford to leave the thoroughfares have now tried Wabash avenue, some of them spending \$20,000 or \$30,000 in repairing old buildings. But the vigilance committee of citizens is after them, and Chicago awaits their next move.

### The Indians Are Coming.

We are informed that a feature of Chicago's centennial celebration next fall will be the invasion of the city by Indians from six different tribes, who will come down the lake in their canoes as their forefathers did a century ago, land down by the Goodrich docks, otherwise the old Fort Dearborn landing, and there reenact old scenes. Let us hope, only in part. With the proper restrictions on the actions of the red men, however, this exhibition will be well worth seeing. Henry E. Weaver, a Chicagoan, has saved a section of the old fort and this will be set up near the spot it originally occupied as possible. The Indians will live on the lake front in their tepees and enter into barter and trade at the fort, as



### Where is Your Coat, Sir?

The few really sultry days that have made their presence felt thus far this season have served to show that Chicago is not a means all hustle and no dignity. Several brokers at the board of trade lost money the other day because they appeared at the pit in their shirt sleeves. That is, they were reproached by the police officer of the board, and were compelled to waste many valuable minutes in running back to their offices for their coats. In some of Chicago's big offices any employe venturing to remove his coat would lose his job if he did not heed first warning. Other firms are more lenient and declare that only those employes who come in contact with the public need sweaters in coats on a hot day. But the members of one firm, themselves addicted to the shirt sleeves habit, declare that they think men look well dressed in their shirt sleeves and they encourage this negligence in summer, because they are then assured that their employes are not trying to cheat the laundrymen by wearing soiled linen.

The agitation of the burning coat question in Chicago has brought out the fact that employes do not care to have beads raised at their expense. They drive away trade and it has been declared that employes must shave at least every other day. One employe says that all beads raised in his offices should be tagged in some manner during their first stages so that callers will understand what is intended.

their grandfathers did of old. Incidentally, they will probably make more money in an hour out of the Chicago crowd than their grandfathers did in a month. They will sell hats, porcupine quill work, bead work, baskets, canoes and skins. The canoe races, swimming matches and picturesque Indian tilting contests in which the Indians of the last century amused the traders, will be acted again for society and the street rabble of the metropolis.

When the grandfathers of the present Indians did business in Chicago the inhabitants of the post hired persons to haul drinking water from the Chicago river. Now, as has been recently estimated, Chicago people annually consume a quantity of water equal to square quarter of a mile in the lake, or eight of a mile deep. The city's hns do an annual clearing house business of \$8,333,000,000. Enough gain is received annually in Chicago to fill a line of bushel baskets, set close together, reaching nearly four times round the world. Last year 2,053,000,000 feet of lumber came to the Chicago market, while pianos were manufactured in such number that had they been placed in line about every four blocks they would have encircled the globe. Chicago is rich in material for estimates like this, and the centennial will be the means of bringing Chicago's greatness and rapid growth to the world's attention.

### Auction Sale of Relics.

The proposal that the three Columbian caravels in Jackson park be disposed of to the highest bidder has raised a storm of protest in Chicago, but so far as we know no poet has yet risen to immortalize himself over the situation. And the chance to do a poetical stunt of a lasting kind over these much-abused old Woodens Sides is very good, especially at this time.

These replicas of Columbus' three famous ships, the Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta, are really very picturesque and greatly enhance the interest and attractiveness of the park. It is to be hoped that the park commissioners will repair them, leave them where they are, and take more care of them in future. Of the interesting features of the exposition which survived the disastrous fire that followed the great fair, those that remain in the park are all too few. The Fine Arts building used by the Field Columbian museum, the German building used as a refractory, the convent of La Rabida used

the Japanese pagodas on the island and the three caravels rotting in the lagoon are about the only features that remain; yet they are all picturesque in spite of many signs of decay and without them the park would resemble any other ordinary reserve of lawns, shrubbery and ponds. The Ferris wheel remains in Chicago, but it stands inactive in a North side beer garden, and is likely at any time to be torn to pieces for the iron and steel that is in it.

Not a few of the world's fair buildings were purchased by individuals and moved out of the city. For example, J. J. Mitchell purchased the Ceylon building, moved it to Lake Geneva and made himself a very odd, beautiful and cozy summer home of it. The Norway building may be seen on C. K. G. Billings' Lake Geneva estate. Some one else purchased the Idaho building, but, although it may be seen at the Wisconsin resort, the visitor would have to wade in mud and water to his knees to get to it, for it stands in a slough, where it is abandoned by all save bats and other eerie creatures. But even there it will remain a unique and picturesque attraction, for its solid cedar beams will not soon rot.

### A New Dignity.

The few really sultry days that have made their presence felt thus far this season have served to show that Chicago is not a means all hustle and no dignity. Several brokers at the board of trade lost money the other day because they appeared at the pit in their shirt sleeves. That is, they were reproached by the police officer of the board, and were compelled to waste many valuable minutes in running back to their offices for their coats. In some of Chicago's big offices any employe venturing to remove his coat would lose his job if he did not heed first warning. Other firms are more lenient and declare that only those employes who come in contact with the public need sweaters in coats on a hot day. But the members of one firm, themselves addicted to the shirt sleeves habit, declare that they think men look well dressed in their shirt sleeves and they encourage this negligence in summer, because they are then assured that their employes are not trying to cheat the laundrymen by wearing soiled linen.

The agitation of the burning coat question in Chicago has brought out the fact that employes do not care to have beads raised at their expense. They drive away trade and it has been declared that employes must shave at least every other day. One employe says that all beads raised in his offices should be tagged in some manner during their first stages so that callers will understand what is intended.

compelled to waste many valuable minutes in running back to their offices for their coats. In some of Chicago's big offices any employe venturing to remove his coat would lose his job if he did not heed first warning. Other firms are more lenient and declare that only those employes who come in contact with the public need sweaters in coats on a hot day. But the members of one firm, themselves addicted to the shirt sleeves habit, declare that they think men look well dressed in their shirt sleeves and they encourage this negligence in summer, because they are then assured that their employes are not trying to cheat the laundrymen by wearing soiled linen.

## PASSING OF THE ALLIGATOR.

### Its Former Abundance in Florida Described by One Who Has Hunted It.

"In July, 1879, near my home in Polk county, Fla.," said Cyrus Balcher, according to the New York Sun, "I was one of a party of nine men who joined in an alligator hunt on what was known as the Hooker Prairie, but in reality was a chain of bayous. Within an area of less than one mile around we dispatched 224 alligators. They ranged in size from three feet to 12, the average length being seven feet.

"I came north 20 years ago and did not go back to Florida until last winter, when I visited my old home. When I expressed a wish to go out and bag a few alligators folks looked at me in surprise, and told me there hadn't been an alligator on Hooker Prairie in ten years, and people around there had almost forgotten what an alligator looked like.

"Hunting the reptiles for the leather market had caused them to become extinct where they had once been almost as plentiful as the flies that covered them as they basked in the sun. And with the departure of the alligators, they told me, the flies had also almost entirely disappeared.

"I remember once, in those good old alligator days, a party of us were out deer hunting. Our dogs started a deer and took it to the river, into which it plunged, to swim across.

"It never got across, though. It was captured by a big alligator and lugged back to the river bank. When we followed the dogs to the spot we found that the alligator had whipped them off and had the deer half devoured. We lost the deer, but got the alligator.

"Once another man and myself pulled a ten-foot alligator from a burrow in the bank by running a long-handled boat hook into the hole, which the alligator seized in its jaws and held on to. This was the same alligator that had come out of the bayou the day before where an old darky named Gabe Doan had fallen asleep while fishing, and bitten the old chap's leg off at the knee.

"I would no doubt have had the rest of old Gabe, too, if two other fishermen hadn't heard his yells and hastened to the spot. When they approached, the alligator slid into the water, taking Gabe's leg along with it. The men carried the darky home and he got well, and I saw him stumping around on the wooden leg that took the place of the one the alligator bit off.

"On one alligatoring trip along Hooker Prairie I myself killed 16 big alligators and destroyed more than two barrels of alligator eggs."

## PHOTOGRAPHING THE DEAF.

### A Task That the Operator Dreads and Is Seldom Satisfactory in Results.

If deaf people had the same dread of photographers that photographers have of them, they would not often have their pictures taken. The artist dislikes them, not because of their infirmity, but because they take poor pictures, says the New York Times.

"Why do they show up so badly in a photograph?" asked the visitor in whose presence such a complaint had just been made.

"I don't know why," was the reply, "but they do. Judging by their expression at that time they must be expecting the camera to go off at the critical moment with a Fourth-of-July racket, and they are all on edge to hear it. Their eyes never look like other people's eyes, nor their noses like other people's noses, nor their mouths like other people's mouths. I suppose that is partly due to the difficulty in making them understand instructions. I may pose a deaf man before the camera ever so artistically, but before I get five feet away he is drooping over again in the most dejected attitude.

"Hold your head up," I shout at him.

"He opens his mouth wide and encircles his ear with his palm."  
"What's that?" he says.  
"I go back and jerk him into shape. We repeat that performance half a dozen times. By the time the poor fellow gets an inkling of the requirements of a photographic subject, he is in a state of nervous collapse that does not add to his physical attractiveness. But after all that preparatory tussle we do not like to postpone the great event, so we take a picture. Naturally, it is not a good one. The man is not satisfied; neither am I, but it is not much use to repeat the performance, for he is not likely to get a better one.

"Altogether, there is a strained, tense look on the pictured face of a deaf person which not even the pencil of the retoucher can soften, and if the photographer's art were to be judged by that small portion of his work he would soon suffer so in reputation that he would have to shut up shop."

### Benefit of Forage Crops.

Those states which are noted for the production of forage crops not only have maintained the original fertility of the soil, but they spend for commercial fertilizers less than one per cent. of the annual size of their crops, while those states which pay least attention to forage crops have impoverished the soil and spend annually for fertilizers from five to nine per cent. of the total value of their crops.—Agricultural Journal.

### Why He Looked Happy.

"Sir, you look like an optimist. You have a happy countenance. Lend me a dollar."

"My friend, do you know why I look happy? It's because I haven't any wealth to bother me."—Cleveland Leader.

## In Jail for Sneezing.

As one of the good, kind ladies was walking along the pier after the church was over, saying kind words to the unfortunate sons of Adam, she stopped in front of cell 602 on the sixth floor. She said: "My good, kind man, what in the world ever put you in here?" He said: "Sneezing."  
She said: "My goodness! How in the world could they put you in here for sneezing?" He said: "I woke the gentleman up."—Cook County Jail Journal.

## Saved His Life.

Whitehall, Ill., June 8th.—Mr. Lon Manley had Bright's Disease and after his home doctor had treated him for sometime he finally told him that he could do nothing more for him, and that he would surely die.

A friend who had heard of what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done in cases of Kidney Trouble, advised Mr. Manley to try a treatment of this remedy.

He did so and every day was surprised and delighted to see an improvement in a very short time. This improvement gradually kept on as the treatment proceeded, till now Mr. Manley is well. He says: "The doctor said he had done all he could for me. He gave me up. A friend advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in a few weeks I was nearly all right again.

"I am not dead, and can truthfully say that I feel better today than I have for years. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy and I will always praise them and recommend them to everyone suffering as I did."

Mr. Manley's recovery has caused a profound sensation, as no one ever thought he would recover.

### The Thoughtless' Man.

"This is a very difficult piece," she said, as she turned from the piano. "It makes me tired."  
"Same here," returned the thoughtless man.—Chicago Post.

## CHEAP TO COLORADO.

### The Burlington's Cheap Rates for a Summer Outing.

Take your vacation in Colorado. Remarkably cheap daily tourist rates after June 1st, and from July 1st to 10th round trip rates are less than half.

### CHEAP TO MINNESOTA.

To this beautiful summer region daily low tourist rates of approximately one fare, plus \$2.00 round trip.

### CHEAP TO CALIFORNIA.

Special half rates round trip to California, July 1st to 10th. Low round trip rates less than one fare from August 1st to 14th. Write me describing proposed route. L. W. WARELEY, G. P. A., Burlington Route, 604 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

### Responded Too Soon.

His Aunt—John, why did you enter the ministry?  
John—Because, dear aunt, I was called.  
"Are you sure, John, that it wasn't some other noise you heard?"—Puck.

### Don't Get Footsore! Get Foot-Ease.

A wonderful powder that cures tired, hot, aching feet, and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.—Goldsmith.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

We imitate only what we believe and admire.—Wilmott.

## How?

By soothing and subduing the pain, that's the way

## St. Jacobs Oil

### Cures Neuralgia

Price, 25c. and 50c.



### Good Things to Eat

## Libby's

### Natural Flavored Foods

Put a variety into Summer living—it's not the time of year to live near the kitchen range. Libby's

Veal Loaf - Potted Turkey Deviled Ham

Ox Tongue Etc.

Quickly Made Ready to Serve.

Send to-day for the little booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," full of ideas on quick, delicious lunch serving. Libby's Atlas of the World mailed free for 5 two-cent stamps.

## Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago, U. S. A.

## FREE TO WOMEN

### PAXTINE TOILET

To prove the healing and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of directions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it does for them. It is the treatment of female ills, curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day, a postal card will do.

Sold by druggists sent postpaid by us, 25 cents, large box, Satisfaction guaranteed. THE R. P. A. & S. CO., 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.