THE CATO CITIZEN.

VOL. III. CATO, N. Y., FEBRUARY 1, 1896. NO 37.

The British Islands are better provided with rivers than any other country of the same size on the globe.

England has 288 railroad companies. Last year the roads carried 911,412,926 "transient" passengers and 1,184,861 commuters.

A dry goods firm in Basel, Switzerland, advertises that during the annual fair, now being held there, it will give a good dinner or supper free, to every purchaser of six dollars' worth of goods. The Swiss newspapers seem puzzled by this novel exhibition of enterprise; anyhow they condemn it.

About twenty-five years ago an English syndicate offered the Transvaal Government $800,000 for the exclusive right of all the mineral resources of that country, and the Government came very near selling it. It is estimated that the gold product of the region this year will be $50,000,000, but the Transvaal Government isn't getting it.

They are very literal in Japan. Not long ago a bridge was built which was so slight that a notice was put up: "No animals allowed to cross." But it was found impossible to keep the rats off it, and in order to have a rule which could be enforced, the notice was taken down and "No large animals allowed to cross" was put up in its place.

A bill has been introduced in the St. Louis City Council to do away with sky-scraping buildings. There is an express provision that no structure hereafter erected, except church spires, shall be of a height exceeding two and a half times the width of the street on which the building stands, nor in any case shall a building exceed 125 feet in height.

Henceforth the German courts will prosecute perjurers more generally and more severely than heretofore, even when perjury is to be attributed to negligence rather than to criminal intent. A police agent at Wiesbaden was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for making under oath a positive statement of whose truth he subsequently admitted not to have been quite true.

Henry Cavling, a Copenhagen journalist, visiting this country, said to the Boston Advertiser: "Journalism in Denmark is decidedly different from the American. For instance, we have on our paper forty editorial writers and five reporters. We have no need for any more reporters, because nothing ever happens. Why, we do not have a murder once in ten years. So, of course, the papers there are more devoted to literary articles than to news. Your editorial page is much like our entire paper."

Mr. Carl Schurz, in a speech before the New York Chamber of Commerce, alluded to the disputed territory in Venezuela as a "little strip." "It is surprising," comments the New York Journal, "that a speaker usually so conscientious and correct should have been led into such an error of statement. The territory claimed by Great Britain in Venezuela is about 109,000 square miles; an area, to quote from Professor John Bach McMaster, 'as large as Nevada, and exceeded by no States in the Union save Texas, California and Montana; an area ninety times as large as Rhode Island, fifty-four times as large as Delaware, thirteen times as large as Massachusetts, and forty thousand square miles larger than the six New England States.' The area of the British Isles is something over 120,000 square miles. This is but 11,000 square miles more than the 'little strip' which Mr. Carl Schurz dismisses so contemptuously as unworthy of notice."

The New York Sun remarks: "Judge Campbell, of Mississippi, has stirred up considerable discussion in that State by a recent declaration that the law against carrying concealed weapons should be abolished. He claimed that it operated to the injury of good citizens and the advantage of criminals. The latter carry weapons despite the law, while law-abiding citizens do not, and the criminal has the advantage both of possessing the weapon and of knowing that the other is unarmed. Several plans for overcoming the difficulty have been advocated, but the strangest is made by the Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicut. He would prohibit the making, selling, or possessing of any firearm that can be concealed about a man's person. The shortest gun should be three feet long, he says, and he would have a law passed making it a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment, or both, for any one to make, sell, give away, or possess any gun less than three feet long."

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

NEW USE FOR A NIGHTGOWN.

The Japanese silk nightgown made by the "unskilled gentlewoman" of New York and presented to Mrs. Stanton on her eightieth birthday isn't going to be hid from public view after all, it seems. At least, Mrs. Stanton says: "It is too pretty for a nightgown and I shall use it for a teagown. It's fine enough to cross Jordan in."—San Francisco Examiner.

THE BICYCLE PIGEON-TOE.

We are all of us familiar with the "bicycle face," and many of us have noticed the curt "bicycle bob," but a new horror is coming in with the wheel, called the "bicycle pigeon-toe." It is a melancholy fact, but lovely woman naturally turns her toes in. If she is caught young, and properly trained, she may be made to turn them out. But girl babies all walk like Indians, with their feet pointing together at the toes like a V. This hereditary habit, although sometimes overcome, reasserts itself with great violence when the girl baby grows up and takes to riding the bicycle. Watch one next time she dismounts. You will see her pigeon-toeing and leaving crow-tracks upon the dust of the road. It is a subject to which young women who ride should pay heed.—Argonaut.

ORIGIN OF THE BRIDAL VEIL.

The bridal veil is evidently of Eastern origin, being a relic of the bridal canopy held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom. Among the Anglo-Saxons a similar custom existed; but if the bride was a widow it was dispensed with. According to Sarum usage, a fine linen cloth was laid on the heads of the bride and bridegroom, and not removed until the benediction had been said. The old British custom was to use nature's veil unadorned—that is, the long hair of the bride, which was so worn by all brides, royal, noble, and simple. Only then did all behold the tresses of maidenhood in their entirety and for the last time; after marriage this badge of virginity was neatly dressed on the head. Among some the tresses were cut and carefully stowed away on a woman becoming a wife. It is customary in Russia for village brides to excise their locks on returning from church. The peasantry of that country have a pretty song, the gist being the lamentation of a newly-married wife over her golden curls, just cut off, ere she laid them low.—Home Queen.

THE LAYETTE.

The birth of the Duchess of York's second son makes the subject of infantile wardrobes a very popular one. The dainty clothing of the royal baby was, however, very simple and comfortable.

A beautiful christening robe can be made of very fine French muslin and real Valenciennes lace insertions and flouncings, daintily finished with satin ribbon bows.

A short-coating frock can be beautifully made of soft china or India silk, with fine embroidery insertion and real lace, with the new empire puffed sleeve.

An infant's pelisse is very fetching, trimmed in picot ribbon or ostrich feather garniture.

Hand-embroidered silk shoes are greatly in demand, as are also kid-quilted and embroidered silk slippers in dainty colors.

A handsome cot and basket can be made up of tinted lace and white mousseline de soie; the whole should be lined with a shell-pink satin, and gorgeously trimmed with mayflower pink ribbons.—New York Mail and Express.

DOES HER OWN COOKING.

"To eat pickles is to show a lack of education," said Mrs. Rorer, in the course of a lecture. "Plenty of phosphorus throws light upon the brain. Cooked apples are more easily digested than raw, but are not so valuable from a health standpoint. The sugar of nature is in fruit; man's sugar will create more destruction than a mad dog. Oatmeal is a valuable food if cooked for ten hours and well masticated. All starchy foods must be cooked for hours. Buckwheat cakes are an abomination unto the Lord. Cabbage and onions if rightly cooked have no odor. When there is odor they are ruined as food. To cook them rightly put them into water that is almost boiling hot, then keep it almost to the boiling point. Will cook in less time in water at 200 degrees than at 240."

Mr. Atkinson said the ladies sitting about him claimed that she (Mrs. Rorer) was largely responsible for the indigestible things they put on their tables, as they all kept house by her cook book. "Yes," answered Mrs. Rorer, "I knew it; but I wouldn't eat the things in that book for all the money there is in the country." Asked what she did eat, she said for breakfast she had wheaten grits and cream, a broiled chop, shredded wheat biscuit and coffee without milk or sugar. For lunch a Welsh rarebit and fruit. For dinner a light soup, meat and two vegetables, one to be green and served with a little oil and lemon juice, a wafer and cheese. She did all her own cooking, and never gave over an hour to preparing a meal, and never in her family was any special preparation made for any one.—Philadelphia Ledger.

GAVE HER A DOLL TO KISS.

Concerning kissing in Japan, Mr. Zori Takado, a Japanese gentleman of Shikoku, told an amusing tale the other day. He said: "In my country we have not the kiss. It is a custom unknown. The husband never kisses the wife. The mother never kisses the child. To the Japanese mind the custom appears disgusting. Think, then, of what we endured in the tale I will relate to you.

"I was a youth at the time, and one of a class of forty young men who learned English and other things of a Christian missionary woman from America. Every day when that lady met us at the school her first act was to kiss us all."

The expression of repulsion upon the face of the narrator at this moment was almost tragic. He continued: "We dreaded that kiss beyond any pleasure of study, but we were powerless. The lady told us it was the English custom to express kind feeling and affection, and she loved us all. At last it drew near to the holiday time, and we consulted together about a gift which might help us and gratify our teacher. We decided to buy for her a doll. We did so. It was a Japanese doll, very tall," and Mr. Takado held his hand breast high to show the stature.

"That doll cost many dollars of your money, for its raiment was very rich, of silk and embroidery. My comrades appointed me to write the address of presentation. I expressed in it all our affection and good wishes, and said that to show always how much we appreciated the kindness of our teacher we desired to offer her a beautiful doll, which we hoped she would be pleased to kiss instead of us.

"Then we awaited the next meeting of the class in suspense. When it was the day and the time our teacher came. She did not kiss us. She sat down with tears in her eyes. When she spoke she thanked us from the bottom of her heart for the gift we had presented, and said: 'I love you so much more for it, my dear pupils, that I will not kiss you once—you must each kiss me twice.' And we had to do so—eighty kisses!"—New York Herald.

FASHION NOTES.

A blue cloth, with a lace collar edged with mink, is dressy.

A sage green cloth, with trimming of Persian lamb fur and black braid, is very effective.

Fur is so much the fashion this winter that it is used for trimming every style of costume.

A light gray, heavy corded silk, with collar of blue velvet, edged with krimmer, is very rich and dressy.

A Mediterranean blue velvet, with collar of chinchilla, is as handsome a combination as it is possible to get.

A coat of mixed tweed, the cape edged with sable, makes a most useful garment for general wear, and is still stylish enough for the best coat.

A jaunty little jacket is pretty with a gown of pearly tan broadcloth, with a perfectly plain bodice and a flaring skirt, broadly edged with a band of beaver.

A gown of navy-blue melton is extremely handsome with trimmings of mink fur. The pronounced wide skirt has about its foot two narrow bands of the mink.

A new evening waist is made of chiffon, with the basque and the frill around the square cut into vandykes, accordion kilted, outlined with soft cream-colored lace.

The favorite fur garment to be worn over a street suit is a little "col" reaching to the tips of the shoulders, and made with a very high collar and long ends in front.

Plaids still rage in everything from a stocking to a necktie. The plaid with large checks is preferred, and blondes are very fond of the designs in which pale blue and green prevail.

A beautiful evening blouse worn in Washington at a state occasion was bordered with ruche, while the sleeves were formed of four double frills, and the shoulder straps were made of yellow roses with brown foliage.

Lace enters into the composition of most waists, and is either appliqued on the revers or fluffed around the collar in some way. It is never out of place, no matter how much trimming may have been already used.

A charming top basque is fashioned of rich satin marveilleux, with the front full, the decolletage decked with a scarf of the satin, which is drawn through a diamond buckle and falls with plaited ends on either side.

A pretty Viennese jacket is made of silk crepe gauze plainly gathered and set into a ruche across the front, the shoulder straps being formed of folds of the crepe caught here and there to form little frills, and terminating with pendant bows and ends of pink satin ribbon.

Muffs will be in vogue this winter, and they are made of various materials and in many shapes and sizes. The plain fur muff is rather small and compact, but the elaborate velvet affairs are very large, to match the hat and collar they accompany. It all depends on the style of the costume.

The little sable animals are very popular again. They keep the neck warm, encircle muffs, trim garments and do all manner of wonderful things. They are mounting these little animals very cleverly now, and devastating the forests of Russia to keep the supply equal to the demand. It is not difficult to distinguish the real animals from the imitations.

Black net patterned all over with dots, squares, or small sprays, is draped over light-colored striped silk gowns to freshen them up for winter wear in the evening. It entirely covers the skirt, sleeves and the waist, except, perhaps, at the neck, where there is a yoke of cream lace over a color or some other pretty finish for a contrast. The net is gathered very full over the skirt and sometimes caught up in festoons with bows of ribbon around the bottom.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Doubt Cast on a Famous Maxim—A Clean Score—A Clear Title—Not Strictly Professional, Etc.

Oh, "busy bee," exulted ex,
We'd work like you, we vow,
If we could loaf six months or so
As you are loafing now.
—Washington Post.

A CLEAR TITLE.

Charley—"There is nothing I admire more than a good deed."

Tom—"Nor I—if it is made out in my name."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT STRICTLY PROFESSIONAL.

"That young doctor makes an immense number of calls on the widow Oglesby. Is she very sick?"

"No; she is very pretty."—Truth.

A CLEAN SCORE.

"Did Jabshott hit anything on his hunting trip?"

"Hit anything? Why, he even missed the train."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A LIFE POSITION.

"Have you got a permanent position, Jawley?"

"I think so. Snip & Co. have employed me to collect your account with them."—Harper's Bazar.

HADN'T ASKED HER.

"Er—I want some sort of a present for a young lady."

"Sweetheart or sister?"

"Er—why—she hasn't said which she will be yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FULLY DOMESTICATED.

Mrs. Newwed—"Is your husband a domestic man?"

Mrs. Henpeck—"He's the only domestic we keep. I have taught him to cook and wash dishes very nicely."—Philadelphia Record.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Miss Beacon Hill—"Dear me! Strange, but I cannot remember. Where is Dresden?"

Young Lakeside—"O, that's easy. In China. Saw the address in a show window to-day."—Truth.

A FLATTERER.

Mr. Softly (despairingly)—"But do you think you could learn to love me?"

Miss Brightly—"Oh, dear me, Mr. Softly! what a prodigious student you must think I am?"—Puck.

AWAY FROM HOME.

Bingo—"How does your wife like her new sealskin?"

Kingsley—"I haven't seen her lately."

"How's that?"

"She's been so busy calling on her friends."—Puck.

ON "CHANGE."

Bragley—"Hello, old fellow, I've struck it rich; I never had such luck—everything I handle rises ten points—everything I touch turns to gold."

Nagly—"I say, Bragley, touch me, will you?"—Judge.

A PRACTICAL USE FOR HYPNOTISM.

Brown—"This hypnotism is a confounded humbug. I've looked into it thoroughly and there's nothing in it."

Mrs. Brown—"How did you get interested in it?"

Brown—"I thought it might come in handy to put baby to sleep."—Truth.

CAME IN HANDY.

Judge—"What extenuating circumstances can you give?"

Counterfeiter—"Please, Your Honor, I made the money to pay for my lodgings."

Judge—"Very good; it will pay for your board and lodgings for the next five years."—Tit-Bits.

A WELCOME HOME.

"It was very plucky of you, ma'am, to have set upon the burglar and so ably captured him," said the police inspector; "but need you have injured him so badly?"

"How did I know it was a burglar?" asked the woman. "I'd been up three hours waiting for my husband. I thought it was him."—Tit-Bits.

A CHANGE IN THE TITLE.

Maud (smilingly)—"So you saw the profound bow I got from handsome Harry Brown? He's just graduated from college with high honors as a veterinary surgeon."

Ethel—"Yes; so Gladys told me. It's a secret, but she's engaged to be married to him."

Maud (with sudden asperity)—"Huh! A horse doctor!"—Puck.

A VIOLENT ATTACK.

"Off! Off!" he gasped, a look of agony stamped upon his countenance. There was a momentary struggle, and then he lay panting and powerless, his arms tightly pinned down in the other's resolute grasp.

"This is frightful!" he moaned. "Have you no pity? Let me go! It is killing me!"

But for five long minutes, that seemed five hours of hideous torture, the grip on his arms continued. Then it slowly relaxed and he felt himself free ag... bond b... under t... and ... who ...

FULTON NEW YORK POST CARDS
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"Yes, John." But he did not deign to answer.—Truth.

THE WAY TO MAKE ICE.

"That must be a curious process, the manufacture of ice," said a New York man to a resident of Austin.

"Yes," replied the Austin scientist; "do you understand the philosophy of it?"

"No, I never saw one of the machines and never had the thing explained to me."

"Well, you see," observed the philosopher, "they have a kind of tank."

"Yes."

"And they fill the tank two-thirds full of water."

"Yes; what then?"

"Why, then they freeze it."

"Oh!" exclaimed the disgusted New Yorker, "that's it, is it? I had an idea that they boiled it."—Texas Siftings.

A Modern Monte Cristo.

A strange but authentic story regarding a hidden gold mine, known only to the Indians and one white man, has been brought to light by the attempt of a young man named T. G. Doners to commit suicide at Minneapolis, where he had been arrested upon a charge of passing worthless checks for large amounts.

Doners for some time has been visiting in Minneapolis. He seemed to have plenty of money, and a few days ago induced a hotel man there to cash a check for a large amount by representing that the paper had been drawn by his father, a squaw man, living near Port Arthur. When arrested, the young fellow was so heart broken that he tried to hang himself in the police station, but was cut down by the jailer in time to save his life. Doners then told a story so strange that the authorities refused to believe it.

On investigation, however, it is found that young Doners is a Monte Cristo, so far as wealth goes, and has at his command, when in his own country, gold without end. When Doners and his father left Duluth some years ago they went to Rat Portage, Manitoba, where the father married an Indian woman, the widow of an old chief, who was in possession of all the secrets of the tribe. She confided to Mr. Doners and his son, the young man now in jail at Minneapolis, the secret of a hidden gold mine in the northern part of Minnesota, and from this mine the father and son have taken an incredible amount of the yellow metal.

Its precise location the owners will not disclose, but it is presumed to be somewhere in the Lake-of-the-Woods region, where much English capital is now invested. Both Mr. Doners and his son are millionaires, and can command from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000 in cash at any time. The elder Doners is one of the best known and wealthiest residents of Port Arthur, and has been offered as high as $1,000,000 to disclose the whereabouts of the hidden mine, which he visits periodically with his wife and son. Mrs. Doners, who told her husband the secret of the mine, is a full-blooded Ojibway Indian, and is now well advanced in years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Turn Out Many Doctors.

The four big medical colleges in Gotham bring to this city nearly 2000 medical students every year. In connection with these colleges are a number of large hospitals, where not only may the graduating students witness clinical work and become practically acquainted with injury and disease, but the positions of internes are held as prizes for those taking the highest positions in the graduating class. Bellevue Hospital and the various eleemosynary institutions on the East River islands and Roosevelt Hospital are relied upon for clinical material for the undergraduate schools. Probably the greatest factor in pushing New York rapidly to the front as the medical center of the United States was the establishment here in 1882 of two clinical schools for post-graduate instruction. It was a new movement for the Western Hemisphere, and the men who founded these institutions had two objects in view. First, to afford every opportunity for the higher and more practical education of men who had been graduated in the various medical colleges, and who, for any reason, had not been able to obtain clinical experience, which they needed to make them proficient in practice; and, second, to afford such facilities that physicians would no longer have to go to the expense and waste of time of a tour of the medical centers in Europe, but could find at home in the Western metropolis every advantage for better scientific work. Naturally these post-graduate schools have been successful. The New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital have attracted to New York City over 13,000 practitioners from all parts of the world.—New York Advertiser.

A Large Tunnel.

The largest tunnel ever built—the under-water section of the Blackwall Tunnel, under the Thames—has just been finished. It is twenty-seven feet in diameter and one mile in length, and connects Poplar on the north side of the river with Greenwich on the south. Nearly four thousand feet of this tunnel had to be driven by compressed air. The accuracy of the survey and the dangers of the work may [redacted]

Topics of the Times

Thorndike, Me., is distinctly ahead as an up-to-date town. A new street has been named Bloomer street.

William Burbank, an 8-year-old resident of Thompsonville, Conn., was fatally injured recently while coasting down a hill in that place.

In San Francisco a 17-year-old husband recently obtained an absolute divorce from his 16-year-old wife. He was employed as a messenger boy.

Statistics prove that nearly two-thirds of the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to and read by English-speaking people.

There are 1,500 different species of snakes in the world. Out of all that vast number England only has four species and only one of those is poisonous.

Thomas Yonokew, of Shamokin, Pa., who has been formally separated from his wife fifteen times in twenty-nine years, has at last been divorced from her.

A German authority states that from the mouth to the source of the Rhine 725 castles, formerly the homes of warlike chiefs, are to be found overlooking its waters.

A woman who made her 103d appearance at Newcastle, England, police court, was sentenced recently by the magistrates to one month's imprisonment for drunken conduct.

The persons of African descent in the United States are classified according to degrees of colored blood into 6,337,980 blacks, 956,989 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons and 69,936 octoroons.

The latest faith cure reported in Maine is that of a lady who applied a clothes cleaning preparation to her face, thinking it was a liniment, and who said it relieved her neuralgia greatly.

It is estimated that the number of Hebrews in London is about 100,000 or 120,000. There are 15,904 Hebrew children attending the London board and Hebrew voluntary schools of the lower grades.

Preparations are making for extensive prospecting for oil in ten counties of eastern Kentucky next spring. The indications of the existence of valuable oil fields in that region are said to be very promising.

Girl ushers have just been appointed in the Arkansas City, Kan., opera house in place of men hitherto employed. There are six of them, and they are alleged to have been chosen from among "the handsomest young ladies in the city."

The heaviest horse in New England is said to be owned in Somerset, Vt., and used in lumbering on the mountains. It is a Clydesdale, is 5 years old, stands eighteen hands high, and weighs 2,160 pounds. A horse weighing 1,500 pounds is noticeably big.

A caravan has arrived at the east African coast conveying many thousands of pounds' worth of ivory belonging to the late Mr. Stokes. The Congo correspondent of a Brussels paper regards the event as proof of the honorable conduct of the Free State's agents.

One of the buildings at the Tennessee centennial exposition will be erected entirely with money provided by the children of the State. Everything in it and around it will be arranged for the pleasure and profit of children. In the tower will swing a fine set of silver chimes.

Several large consignments of salmon eggs have lately been sent from this country to Europe. Last week a crate of 50,000 eggs was shipped from the United States fishery at Baird, Cal., to Ireland, and another crate, containing 25,000 eggs, was shipped from the same place to Germany.

What are claimed to be the largest fire engines in the world are the two built recently in London. One is capable of throwing 1,400, the other 1,800, to 2,000 gallons of water per minute. The machines weigh three and one-half tons each, and can be readily drawn at full gallop by four horses.

The floods of the Nile are so regular in their coming that for hundreds of years they have not varied ten days in the date of their arrival at a given point. The Nile mud, which renders Egypt a habitable country, is said to bear a striking resemblance to that which every season is brought down by the Missouri.

The old notion that Southern women are languid, feeble folk ought to be dispelled by the act of four women in a suburb of Macon, Ga. A house took fire during the night and the neighbors gathered to help the inmates in saving their effects. Four women carried a large upright piano from the parlor all the way out into the middle of the street unassisted.

An interesting reunion of gold hunters of '49 was held at Belfast, Me. On Dec. 8, 1849, the bark W. O. Alden sailed from that port for California with a party of fifty on board. The party reached the gold fields, had varied experiences, and of the fourteen that now survive six have drifted back to their old homes in Maine, and last week they met to dine together and talk over the exciting days of '49.

Recently the woodmen on Earl Cowper's estate at Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedfordshire, were cutting up one of the oaks which fell during the storm on Lady-day, when they came across ... embedded in the heart of the ... about eighteen feet from the ... The imprisoned creature, which ... have subsisted for some years ... size, was about half the size of a fully developed toad, and readily swallowed the worms, earwigs and beetles which were given to it.

A potato grown at Fort Kent, Me., is the greatest curiosity ever raised there. It resembles a mud turtle, the animal seemingly lying stretched out over a fair-sized potato, holding underneath it a perfect potato, while the tail of the turtle is curved down over the potato on which he is reclining. An animal face and paws, with well-defined claws, complete the freak of nature.

A fox and a hunter together stalked a partridge near Tyson, Vt., the other day, but each unknown to the other. The bird alighted in an apple tree behind a barn and the hunter tiptoed around one side of the barn and brought the bird down. But as the bird dropped, the fox, coming around the other side of the barn, seized it and was off with his dinner before the hunter could appreciate what had happened.

The conscience and pride of good citizenship of G. Green of McClure, Kan., got to working together recently and produced an odd situation. Mr. Green got intoxicated, boisterous and disagreeable during a visit to the neighboring town of Pittsburg, and created considerable disturbance on the streets. He was not arrested. A few days later he appeared before the county attorney at Pittsburg and swore out a warrant against himself for disturbing the peace. He was arrested, arraigned, pleaded guilty, paid his fine and went home with a shriven conscience.

MOHAIR IS POPULAR AGAIN.

Fashion Has Again Taken It Up After a Long Period of Neglect.

The angora goat has leaped into popularity again. Its wool, known commercially as mohair, has come into fashion once more after a long period of neglect. Within the last few months it has risen in price to such an extent that immense fortunes have been made by it. One firm of manufacturers is said to have cleared $5,000,000 in less than half a year. The price of the raw material has gone up more than 165 per cent. Anybody who happened to have a large quantity in stock was as good as a millionaire.

This is a matter of importance to the United States, inasmuch as it is believed that the angora goat could be raised very profitably in this country, particularly in the South and Southwest. One correspondent writes from Texas that he has a flock of 100,000 of the goats, which are doing well. At present there are two sources of supply of mohair, namely—Asia Minor and South Africa. Asia Minor is the natural home of the angora goat. That region is very mountainous and covered with trees and shrubs, on which the animals chiefly feed. A large part of southern Africa being similar to Asia Minor in its topographical characteristics, it occurred to a few enterprising Cape Colony farmers about thirty years ago that it would be a desirable thing to get some angora goats from Turkey and try to grow mohair. At that time the Turkish Government was willing to allow the animals to be sent out of the country, and ship-loads of pure-bred angoras were brought away from time to time, until the Government became alarmed and prohibited their exportation. The business proved so successful that now the clip of Cape mohair exceeds that of Turkey.

Though the Turkish Government prohibits the exportation of the angora goat, the regulation is not strictly enforced. Accordingly, it would not be difficult for Southern farmers to import goats for breeding purposes, thus beginning with a fresh and pure blood.

POLITE SHERIFF.

A Hanging That Was Conducted Under Rules of Society.

"The most polite man I ever knew," said J. D. Ewans, of Mississippi, to a Washington Star writer, "was a colored man down in my county. He belonged before the war to Col. White, one of the most cultivated and polished gentlemen in the South. During reconstruction days, Tom was elected sheriff, and the first year he held the office a white man was sentenced to be hanged. I knew the doomed prisoner, and at his request was with him several hours a day for the last week of his life.

"The sheriff came in the first time I was there, and addressing the prisoner, said: 'Please, sir, Marster Bob, I jess come for jess a little advice. Yo' see, we ain' neither ob us as used ter ceremonies ob dis kin' an' I jess wants ter know how yo' would like ter hab de gallows, facin' de sun or de oder way.'

"The prisoner told him to have his face away from the sun.

"'Thank yo', Mars Bob. I'll done hab it dat way. We don' want to make no exhibitions ob ourselfs by not doin' what is proper on sich events.'

"Upon the next occasion, the sheriff came in:

"'Mars Bob, scuse me one moment, gentlemen. I jess wants ter hab yo' show me one mo' time how you done tie dat knot. Mos' curiousest knot I eber see.'

"Upon the morning of the fated day, as I went in, the sheriff had the doomed man's foot thrown over a chair and was blacking his boot, the other one having already been polished. 'Mawnin',' said he, said to me, 'Mars Bob jess gittin' ready. I done borred a suit an' necktie from the ... an' jess slickin' up. Den I gwine ter my own ... dat I had made fo' puppus, an' Mars Bob an' me, we gwine ter be de bes' dressed ob anybody.'

"Arrayed in full evening dress, the convicted man led the sheriff mounted the scaffold ... time ... All ... Mars Bob, said ... ... Sense ... ... a minute ... and he ... the ...