

Bernhardt is getting fat. She now eats a shadow.

Beware of the bed-ridden gentleman who is willing to sell his mining stock at a sacrifice.

King Christian of Denmark is 84 years old, and has reasonable hopes of being able to die a natural death.

Prof. Starr makes a serious charge against our barbarian ancestors when he says they introduced the swallow-tail coat.

A shocking case of cruelty is reported from New Jersey. A resident of the State deserted his wife, leaving her an original poem.

The city of Tokio has 800 public baths. Japanese cities compare favorably with the more enlightened ones on this side of the ocean.

A woman's head is to adorn one of the new issues of postage stamps. It is to be presumed that this will exert a good influence on the mails.

The Louisville health officer who announced a few weeks ago that Limburger cheese was dangerous is now endeavoring to prove that the wiener-wurst is a deadly thing. He must be a Frenchman.

The publishers of the Gentlemen's Home Journal take especial pride in announcing that Miss Stone has not been engaged to write for it, and that under no circumstances will anything from the pen of that lady be admitted to its columns.

Professor Loeb states that "Enzymes (which seem to be the controlling germs or forces of life), which do not normally exist in the human frame, can actually be created." And then he adds: "Enzyme is a term we use to cover up our temporary ignorance." This is the mind again allowed to drop off an eight-story building.

A number of cases of relics, toys, musical instruments, models of houses and facial masks were recently delivered to the American Museum of Natural History in Washington. They were collected by the Jessup expedition in northeastern Siberia. Among the boxes was one which contained several dozen phonograph cylinders on which the natives had been induced to record their speech and songs. That is certainly exploration up to date.

The appropriateness of Indian corn as a national emblem is urged by members of various women's clubs who think that the country should have a botanical symbol, so that Uncle Sam may wear a posy in his bonnet and attract attention in the tournaments of the world, as the first Plantagenet did with his sprig of broom. But if corn should be selected it would be necessary to decide what kind. We certainly would not want it to be popcorn, which goes off with a bang when heated. Some quieter and more dignified grain would be more suitable.

Working one's way through college is to be commended; yet it is possible that some persons desiring to appear as "well-to-do" do an injustice to the parental old which was actually theirs. The new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody, whose parents were known to be New England farmers of slender means, was recently asked if he had "worked his way through college." "No," was the prompt reply. "My parents sent me to school and through college decently and in order." How gratifying to the father, who at the age of 81 watches his son's career with interest, must be such an acknowledgment!

Instead of buying outright the acres over which famous battles have been fought, the government is adopting the policy of arranging with the landowners, on payment of a small rental, to keep them exactly as they were on the day which made the spot famous. The woods are to cover the same area, the plowed lands, orchards and fields to correspond, and as far as possible buildings to retain their relative positions. This preserves the naturalness of the scene much more than would its conversion into a great park, and the cost to the government is much less. Many a aged man grieves that the scenes of his youth, with their days of abounding pleasure, cannot be preserved against the changes of time and the so-called march of improvements.

No kind-minded observer will overlook the significance of the interest with which the people of Germany and France regarded the recent visit of Prince Henry. They have made their home here, yet they still look back with fondness to the fatherland. The sentiment is altogether admirable and praiseworthy. It assumes an objectionable form only when the foreign-born citizen becomes clamorous, when they set themselves in groups apart from the general body of the people among whom they live, and transfer the portion of the old country to the new. The love for the land of their birth persists in the breasts of the foreign-born, but it differs from the sentiment that has made successful the emigrants in various parts of the country. In Old Home Week, Migration from Massachusetts to Montana differs only in a degree from migration from Italy to Illinois, and the emigrant from Rome to the United States has done an average scale what appeared in a small way to the man who moved from New Hampshire to North Dakota. We should despise the New Englander who should put behind him the tender memories of his boyhood home when he removed to the West. Therefore we cannot blame him, but we should be glad, the European who has a warm place in his heart for the country of his birth, the customs of his youth, and the people who speak his native language. He is all the better for cherishing such sentiments, and as these sentiments do not exclude true

loyalty to the country of his adoption, he may be, and if his love for the old home is of the right quality, he is, among the best of our citizens.

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NATAL DAY OF TEXAS

STATE HAS "FOURTH OF JULY" ON MARCH 2.

Independence of the Lone Star State from Dominion of Mexico Was Formally Declared on that Date in 1836 - A Bit of History.



It is that few Americans are aware that in one of the greatest States of the Union the 23 day of March is a legal holiday. Some would be mystified if told, furthermore, that this is the date of the Declaration of Independence of one part of the American nation. Such, however, are the facts. The State is Texas. What the Fourth of July is in the history of the thirteen original colonies, the 23 of March is in the history of Texas.

The opening of the year 1836 found Texas in quite an anomalous condition. She was engaged in active fighting against Mexico, and yet seemed to have no other idea than that of remaining a portion of Mexico. In November of the preceding year a gathering known as the general consultation had been held at San Felipe. The name consultation was applied to this because the Mexicans were prejudiced against "conventions." This one fact shows how anxious the Texans were to retain the favor of Mexico. The consultation even appointed a temporary governor and council, but it yet recognized the authority of Mexico. Provision was made for another council, to meet the first of March of the same year. On Feb. 1 an election was held, and fifty-eight were chosen as delegates to that gathering.

These assembled March 1 in the picturesque old town of Washington, on the Brazos. The next day they unanimously adopted a declaration of independence. The first name signed is that of Richard Ellis, the president of the gathering. Then followed the names of fifty-one others who were present. Sam Houston was one of these. Last come the names of six others who were elected delegates, but were not present, and signed later. Nearly all of the fifty-eight names are now perpetuated as the names of counties on the map of Texas.

After all, however, one cannot help feeling that this declaration of independence was largely a matter of form. Practically speaking, the connection with the mother country had already been severed. There had been some months of actual fighting. The battles of Concepcion, Goliad and Gonzales had already been fought. San Antonio had already been captured by the Texans and recaptured by the Mexicans. At the very time the convention was in session Travis, Bowie, Crockett and their brave followers were making their last heroic stand at the Alamo. On Sunday, March 3, the last letter written by Travis was received. When the president read the message one member sprang to his feet and moved that the members of the convention arm themselves and move immediately to the Alamo to relieve Travis. Sam Houston opposed this. He claimed that the first duty of the convention was to establish a government and a constitution. He offered to collect troops himself and march to the relief.

"This he did, but all too late. On the night of the very day when they were discussing it—Sunday, March 6, 1836—the actual attack was made. All the world knows the result. The Alamo fell, but its glorious fall made forever impossible the failure of Texan independence, so peacefully declared in the quiet town of Washington only a few days before.

THE SCORCHER'S DREAM. One Listener Had a Little Breath Left Him.

The scorcher had warmed to their work, which was that of telling alleged experiences says the Detroit Free Press. "I was never arrested but once," said a slender young man, with humped shoulders and a bicycle face. "As a kid I used to walk in my sleep. Later on this habit took another turn, and I frequently rode at night without knowing it. I can recall distinctly going to bed at the only hotel in a little town of Ohio. It was about the middle of July, and very hot. The next thing I remember I was swimming out of the Ohio river at Pittsburg with my bicycle over my shoulders. It was just coming daylight; but there stood an officer on the bank to arrest me for scorching. I had ridden off of a high trestle work just outside the city."

"What business had the policeman out there to arrest you?" "I didn't say anything about a policeman. It was the constable from a little town in Ohio. He had