

CHANGING OUR MOURNING CUSTOMS.

"One of the surest indications that, as a people, we are tearing away from barbaric customs," writes Edward W. Bok in *February Ladies' Home Journal*, "is found in the changes which, slowly but surely, have come over our mourning customs and funeral emblems. The time is not so far back when the announcement in a funeral notice that 'friends will please omit flowers' was an unheard-of thing. When this first appeared people wondered at it. Now one meets the request in numerous cases, and the effect has been good. 'Gates Ajar' and similar vulgar monstrosities are being discarded, and the modest laurel wreath or cross, or sheaf of wheat have in good taste supplanted them. Flowers for the dead are not to be desired so long as they have a meaning or carry a message of tender sympathy to the living, or attest a love, reverence or respect for the dead. But when offered missionless, in profusion, jammed or crammed into every imaginable made-to-order-looking design or device, the custom (or habit) of thus remembering the dead becomes offensive and is best honored in the breach." Mr. Bok also expresses hearty satisfaction that the day of big funeral corteges is passing, and that the heavy black crape at the door of the home which death has entered has been supplanted by simple unobtrusive wreaths of green or blossoms. With equal gratification he notes that the sight of young children, fairly stifling beneath the heavy folds of mourning, is becoming more and more rare. In this connection he writes: "I never thoroughly understood until recently the depth of affliction and the sane judgment which prompted that member of my family, who, when he was dying, asked that his wife and children should refrain from wearing anything which savored of mourning at his passing. It was difficult to do; the heart seemed to prompt otherwise. But it was done, and the wisdom of my father's dying wish has often come home to his survivors when they have seen the custom followed, which has made relatives and friends sadder just to look at each other."

MARY ANDERSON'S SINGING.

"During a visit to Canada, while resting in Toronto before beginning a week's engagement," writes Mary Anderson de Navarro in telling of her "Experiences of a Professional Tour," in *February Ladies' Home Journal*, "I heard a grand opera for the first time. My pleasure in the music was so great that I had to be constantly reminded not to rise and cry out with enthusiasm. The operas were 'Faust,' 'Trovatore' (old-fashioned, yet ever fresh) and 'Martha.' Brignoli in the leading roles was admirable, though he had, through growing obesity, lost much of the grace which for many years had made him such an idol with women. His fresh, beautiful and impassioned voice soon swept one into forgetfulness of his looks and inferior acting. In those days I always took with me an old friend in the shape of a guitar, upon which, as a child, I had picked out, with much labor, a sufficient number of chords to accompany a few favorite songs. One day Brignoli passed our rooms while I was singing 'The Irish Immigrant's Lament.' He requested an introduction, and tried to persuade me to start for Milan at once for a year's training, and then to become an opera singer. 'But,' said I, 'I am already on the stage. I act Juliet, 'Lady Macbeth,' and all kinds of tragic parts.' 'Leave them all alone,' he answered. 'With your voice you would have a far more distinguished success on the operatic than on the dramatic stage.' Though delighted to know from him that I could sing I assured him that I would not let go my hold on the role of Melphame for the glories of all the other Muses put together."

JENNY LIND AND DEAN STANLEY.

A very curious passage in Stanley's life is his intercourse with Jenny Lind, his adoration for whom seems to have gone the utmost length of purely platonic love. This was the more remarkable, as her singing made no impression on him, he being, like Johnson, devoid of an ear for music. "Jenny Lind's arrival at Norwich," he says, "made a sensation not inferior to that made by the arrival of the queen at Cambridge. But it was nothing compared with Jenny herself." "However, all this, interesting as it was, was nothing compared with the interest of Jenny Lind herself. Her first appearance, except for its extreme simplicity and retiring bashfulness, is very plain and homely, more so than you would suppose from the portraits of her. She was very much fatigued, and spoke but little at first, and was altogether so much occupied in preparing for the concert that the first day we saw but little of her. It was her appearance at the concert that first showed her extraordinary powers—I do not say of singing, for that produced no impression upon me—but of the fascination of her manner, of her attitude, of her curves, above all of her wonderful smile; and although this was all through most conspicuous in the animation of singing, yet it was to be seen more or less always when she became more familiar with us, and when we saw more of her. If I were to fix on the one epithet which characterizes her I should say it was 'grace.' Of course it is not often that one sees any one possessed with what

is obviously a gift, and with all the circumstances of extreme delicacy; but it is still more rare to see any one possessed with such a perfect consciousness that it is a gift—not her own, but given her by God. Hence the deep conviction of responsibility, of duty of using it for the good of others; hence the great humility. Conceive a young girl having now for ten years lived in this whirlwind of enthusiasm and applause, and yet apparently not in the least spoiled by it, but always retiring to the lowest place, like a servant or a child. At the same time there was a dignity and resolution about her, by which one could easily see at what an immeasurable distance all the evil would be kept which must be otherwise constantly in her way. 'C'est un don, pas un mérite,' and when my mother spoke to her, on the last day, of her hope that, after having now successfully overcome the difficulties of ten years she was for the future safe 'Par la grace de Dieu,' she said, 'oui.'"

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Our Electoral College.

Ex-President Harrison, in writing of "The Presidential Office," in *February Ladies' Home Journal*, presents an interesting bit of information regarding our method of choosing a chief magistrate. "The origin of the electoral college," he says, "has been the subject of much speculation. The only American precedent is found in the first constitution of Maryland, where provision was made for the choice of state senators by electors chosen by popular vote in specified districts. In the Massachusetts convention Mr. Bowdoin said: 'This method of choosing the president was probably taken from the manner of choosing senators under the constitution of Maryland.' An attempt has been made to find the suggestion of the electoral college, as we have come to call it, by some in the method then in use of choosing the German emperor, and by others in the method of choosing a pope, by the college of cardinals. Sir Henry Maine thinks that the members of the convention were to a considerable extent guided by the example of the Holy Roman Empire." And as Maryland, where the electoral college was first used, was a Catholic colony, the suggestion seems plausible. But there was this difference: our electors are not a permanent body, but fresh men chosen every four years."

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. W. E. Brock.

Advertising Axioms.

"Virtue increases under a weight or burden" and results increase with a comprehensive expenditure of money in good advertising mediums. "Better late than never." The golden opportunity is still open to him who would enrich himself by judicious advertising. None other will pay.

"Mind moves matter." Therefore exercise your mind to advertise so as to stir the gray matter of the brains of the people and affect their pocket-books. Good goods will sell to good people constantly. Poor goods only once. Don't let people say: "After having praised their wine they sell us vinegar."

"There is no lock but a golden key will open it," except that of the people's pocket-book. First-class ads will do this with golden results. When people think they want a thing, they do want it and they get it.

To be prominent anywhere one must have marked characteristics. So it is with an advertisement in the crowded columns of newspapers and magazines; in order to produce the best result it must be clear, definite, conspicuous and fresh. Is yours of this character?

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the enemy to sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and cold-sores in two or three hours. W. E. Brock.

The Presidential Succession.

The presidential and vice-presidential offices have never in our history both become vacant during a presidential term. Several presidents have died in office—Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln and Garfield, but the vice-president took up the office and survived the term. Vice-presidents Clinton, Gerry, King, Wilson and Hendricks have died in office. John C. Calhoun resigned to become senator from South Carolina. In 1886 a new statute was passed by congress changing the succession, and now in the event of the death or removal of both the president and vice-president, the succession devolves upon the members of the cabinet in the following order: secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior.—Ex-President Harrison in *February Ladies' Home Journal*.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Biting, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. W. E. Brock.

THE KENTUCKY DISGRACE.

The proceedings in the Kentucky senatorial contest are growing more discreditable and demoralizing than those which attended any other struggle of this sort in recent years. Of course, the possibility of just such scenes as have occurred could have been foretold from the outset. The double tie in the legislature—the two big parties being equally divided, with one populist of democratic leanings, and another of republican antecedents—was an ominous circumstance. As Blackburn, the democratic candidate for re-election, is a free silverite, he could rely upon receiving the two populist votes whenever these would elect him, and one of them he has obtained on most of the ballots, and the other has gone to him on some of the ballots.

But there are other elements of complication in the contest. Some of the democratic members of the legislature were nominated on the distinct promise that, if elected, they should vote against Blackburn, and most of these have in general observed this pledge. The republicans have been unfortunate in their senatorial nominees, all of them, or nearly all, being suspected of a leaning toward silver. This has weakened the republican line at critical times. Deaths of members, too, have added to the sum of disturbing influences. And now to add to the confusion, each side has started to unseat members of the opposition, the republicans turning one democrat out in the republican branch, and the democrats displacing two republicans in the democratic body.

Just how this discreditable wrangle will end can not be foreseen. There is talk that the republicans will join the sound money democrats on Carlist, but one or two republicans of silver leanings threaten in this contingency, to vote for Blackburn, which would leave the result about as uncertain as it is between Blackburn and the present republican nominee. Probably, however, the republicans will refrain altogether from voting hereafter, thus breaking the quorum and bringing the session to an end without an election. But the frequency with which these senatorial election deadlocks have occurred in the past eight or ten years has done more to create a sentiment in favor of choosing senators by the people than could be accomplished by fifty years of agitation of the subject. In elections at the polls the deadlock and scandal, like that which is convulsing and disgracing Kentucky, would be impossible.—Globe-Democrat.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. W. E. Brock.

EGYPT IN AFRICA.

Ancient Egypt, the name signifying "the land of red earth," occupies a valley 525 miles in length, and an average width of seven miles, lying between the deserts on the west and a chain of hills and the Red Sea on the east. A chain of lime-stone hills protects it from the desert-sands, the highest of which is 1,200 feet. It was probably settled by Ham, the second son of Noah—when, we know not. Some say 5,000 years, some 15,000, some 30,000, while some lose themselves in their calculations. The climate, oppressive and unwholesome in April and May, is dry, serene, equable the rest of the year, the heat moderated by a north wind which prevails during eight months of the year. The Nile, enriched by the overflows of the Nile, produces in abundance every variety of grain and fruit. Metals and minerals and precious stones are also found.

The Nile, whose branches unite at Khartoum, situated near the Island Elephantine, has its sources in Lake Victoria Nyanza for its white branch, its black branch being formed by the melting snows in the Abyssinian mountains. In its course of 1,800 miles to the Mediterranean Sea it receives no affluent, but is divided at the delta into several mouths, of which the largest are the Damietta and Rosetta. Overflowing its banks annually from the last of June to the last of September, the "gift of the Nile" has been from time immemorial, one of the richest regions of the globe, the great granary of antiquity. Upper Egypt, whose capital was the "hundred-gated Thebes," Middle Egypt, with its great city, Memphis, founded by Menes, the first Egyptian king, formed the ancient political divisions, and contain the most imposing monuments of human skill and labor ever erected by any people at any time. The delta, ninety miles in length, has always been a region of marvelous fertility. It was thickly settled over with famous cities, of which the most splendid was Alexandria, the great commercial center of Egypt under the Ptolemies, whose greatest glory was in making it the seat of learning, civilization and culture.

The government of the ancient Egyptians, who numbered at least five millions, was monarchical, their kings being crowned with two diadems, the upper one white, the lower one red, symbolizing their title of "Lord of two countries." Their kingdom was divided into forty-two districts, called Nomes by the Greeks, and had each its own governor, its capital and its chief deity. No similarity in features, language or racial characteristics link the ancient Egyptians with other African races. They bear the tokens of the Caucasian variety in features and form of the

skull, and verify the historic truth recorded in Genesis 10, 1-6, where Ham is said to have inhabited Ethiopia, Egypt and Canaan.

Curiously enough, this family so long imprisoned during the flood, sought this land, almost perfectly exempt from the rains they had so much reason to dread, and here left an indelible proof of their origin in the name Khan, or Cham, which they gave to their new possessions. Their complexion was brown; the women, as represented upon their monuments, were yellow in color. The hair was black and usually straight, although it sometimes grew in short, crisp curls. Men shaved both head and face, either going with heads perfectly bald or wearing a wig of coarse hair or a close-fitting cap. Women wore long tresses, often down to their waists. The forehead was low, nose long, slightly aquiline, lips full, upper one short, mouth not too wide, eyes formed somewhat like the Chinese, black or brown, with black brows and lashes; in form tall, with supple limbs, and head placed well upon the shoulders. In movements they were graceful and dignified. Mild in general character, polished in manner, cleanly in habits, naturally obedient and religious, the Egyptians were a healthy and happy race. Family affection was strong, if we may judge of it by their monumental display. Industrious and cheerful, they could be also cruel, treacherous, superstitious to a degree, and extremely fanatical. The lower classes were servile, regarding their sovereign as a god, and tamely submitted to blows from their superiors in rank. Always ready to break a promise or engagement, the Egyptians deserved the reproach of the prophet Isaiah against their country: "Egypt is a bruised reed, whereon if a man lean, it will go into his hand and pierce it."

It is a fixed and immutable law that to have good, sound health one must have pure, rich and abundant blood. There is no shorter nor surer route than by a course of DeWitt's Sarsaparilla.

The rumor that the president desires the nomination of Secretary Carlisle is doubtless true. The secretary has made about as thorough a failure in the administration of the treasury department as it was possible to make, and thus showing himself a fit successor for a general wrecker. Having fully committed himself to the policy of running the government upon borrowed money, instead of legitimate revenue, he could increase our national debt one hundred millions a year just as easily as the protection destroyer now located in the presidential office has done it.—Louisville Commercial.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

A New York senator has introduced a bill to protect the heiresses of his state against the matrimonial conspiracies of foreigners. It proposes a tax of 25 per cent of the "settlement" made the bride, thus enriching the state at the expense of the adventurer. If this law had been in effect at the time Miss Gould and Miss Vanderbilt were married, the amount of the tax would have paid three months of a democratic deficit.

Mrs. L. R. Patton, Rockford, Ill., writes: "From personal experience, I can recommend DeWitt's Sarsaparilla, a cure for impure blood and general debility." W. E. Brock.

Spain and the Confederacy.

The decree of the Queen of Spain granting belligerent rights to the confederate states, was issued on June 17, 1861. The first battle of Bull Run did not occur until July 21, 1861. And yet our correspondent's recollection of what he heard Mr. Yancy say in March or April of 1862 is undoubtedly accurate. Yancy went to Europe in March, 1861, as one of the commissioners of the confederate government, and he returned in February, 1862, not having succeeded in his mission. When he spoke of his failure to secure recognition by any European government he was not referring to recognition of belligerent rights, a very different thing.—N. Y. Sun.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. W. E. Brock.

Russia has acquired from China Kian-Chow bay, the best port in Northern China, for the use and refuge of her navy. This is an event of great importance, for it gives her a position best adapted for a maritime point from which to extend a system of railways, which will control the trade of Northern China, exercise a potent influence upon the government at Peking, and by its proximity to Corea, extend its restraint upon that empire and the ambition of Japan. Within 100 miles of this port there are mines of coal, excellent and abundant, from which not only fuel can be obtained for locomotives, but all the needs of the naval squadron in that respect fully and promptly supplied.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

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THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guaging. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
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Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
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Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

The Russians appear to be the only gentlemen who are achieving diplomatic success at the present time. They don't bother themselves about annexing territory either in Africa or South America, but steadily absorb contiguous territory, and are about as likely as not to gobble the whole of China before the middle of the next century.

Thousands of cases of consumption, asthma, coughs, colds and croup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

It is not only so, it must be so, One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it so. W. E. Brock.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

A certain married lady, of McMinnville, sat up till 12 o'clock the other night waiting for her husband to come home. At last, weary and worn out with waiting, she went to her bedroom to retire, and found the missing husband there fast asleep. Instead of going down town, he had gone to his room. She was so mad that she would not speak to him for a week.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Miss Flagler, daughter of Gen. Flagler of the U. S. army, plead guilty to shooting a negro boy, in Washington City, who was stealing fruit from her father's orchard. The fashion belle was fined \$300 and three hours' imprisonment. By so much is human life valued when snuffed out by one of fashion's pets.

Discussed blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy. Mrs. E. B. Worden. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

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