THE JAPANESE IRIS.

A New Jersey Florist's Display of the Com-ing Flower of Fashion.

Good authorities say that the Japanese iris is to be the next fashionable flower. Thomas Hogg, Jr., went to Japan in 1858 and sent to his brother many beautiful plants, and above all fifteen named varieties of the Japanese iris. Since that time the admiration for them has steadily grown among amateurs, and all who know them agree that they are destined speedily to create a craze. There is at present at Passaie, N. J., a floriculturist who has large beds of them, and he himself is surprised and does not know whether their unusual splendor is due to accident or whether the glory will be repeated annually

The Japanese iris differs in the most striking way from the indigenous iris of America (versi-color-the "blue flag"), which grows so profusely in the marshy places of this State and Connecticut, and also from the yellow flag of England, the "great white fleur-de-luce" of Florence, whose roots are the orris roots of commerce, and the iris Germanica, which in spite of its name belongs to Southern Europe, and has been for a long time cultivated by the florists of Holland. These European species and the American versicolor are alike in conformation and resemble the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

The Japanese iris, whether double or single, is as flat as a camellia. If it is single the sepals are large and the petals about the same size as the stamens, which are very large and fleshy. If it is double the petals are as large as the sepals, and the whole six form a large and imposing flower. Among the irises from Japan at Passaic is one called the Ida, which is said to be the typical one from which the gifted Jap-anese florists have evolved these beautiful varieties. Strange to say, it is in conformation exactly like versicolor and the European species, with dependent sepals and erect petals. The latter are most diminutive and bend toward the center of the flower, while the former are only large in comparison with the petals. This dwarf flower grows upon a tall, handsome stem. If Ida be really the original of the Japanese irises, then their florists have accomplished miracles.

The colors of the irises at Passaic are as superior to those of the best varieties of Germanica, as the shape excels The old Dutch florists by seduthem. lous cultivation of the European species obtained some fine color effects, but these are nothing to what the Japanese florists have achieved. They have not only superior colors, but these are variegated in the most exquisite way of veinings, pencilings and mottlings. No plumage of any bird, no wings of butterfly, no cattleya among anv orchids, can surpass the iris Ichi Ben in its artistic coloring. Irises only last two days, but the plant is prolific in buds, and as fast as one splendor fades another discloses itself. The stamens in some flowers are extraordinary. They range as high in number as eight, instead of three, the legitimate number, but there is a marked tendency in all the Japanese irises to variation in the numbers of stamens.-N. Y. Tribune.

# BEATING RESTAURANTS.

Men Who Make Fee-Giving a Very Profitable Investment.

"It is wonderful how many promiment business men, who would not put their hands in your pocket to pick your purse for any consideration, will stand hotel man.

"How is the game worked?"

### FREEDOM OF THE TOWN. An

How It Was Conferred Upon "Foreigners" in Days Gone By

In a recent historical address at Gorham, Me., Rev. Blijah Kellogg, speaking of his ancestors who were among the early settlers of that town, mentioned an old usage of colonial times. "It was the custom," he said, "to warn persons out of town unless they had real estate or had such a character as rendered them useful members of society." Allusion to this practice is frequent in our early history, and no doubt many readers are familiar with the characteristic story of the Puritan, who, upon receiving the formal request to relieve the town of any liability for his support, turned to his wife and said: "Come, Abigail, let us be going. The town is so poor that it was over-populated by the first settler."

This warning a new-comer out of town was commonly a mere matter of form. If a settler remained after this warning the town could not be made chargeable with his support in case he ecame a pauper.

In those days it was customary to elect men "free men of the town" in town meeting. Originally the govern ment of the town was in the hands of proprietors only, the plan was to admit new citizens by voting them the "free-dom of the town." Since colonial times this vote has been simply a compliment rarely paid to a distinguished visitor, who is thereby made the public uest, rather than a citizen.

This usage was brought from England, where it had prevailed from a time so distant that the memory of man runs not to the contrary. The municipal records of London contain frequent mention of it. In 1305 four men were deprived of the freedom of the city because they rented land outside the city limits. No record will be found of admission to the freedom of the city, for this was entered upon the rolls of Guildhall. In 1326, "for avoiding certain perils."

it was ordained to the effect that all alien merchants who had been admitted to the freedom of the city should be vholly removed from the same.

"It was expressly ordained that from thenceforth no alien should under any circumstances be admitted to the freedom of the said city, save only at the Hustings of London, and by the assent of the commonalty, and upon the sufficient security of six reputable men of the trade which such person should have followed, and should intend to follow

It will be observed that during those times admission to the freedom of the city involved admission to some guild, or craft, which the freeman was re-quired to follow, and that in any other employment he could not engage. entry made upon the records in 1413 is uggestive on many points.

"Be it remembered that on the first day of December, in the first year of Henry V., by the Wardens and good folks of the trade of Cutlers of the City of London, information was given unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, of the same city, that one William Wysman, of Waltham, in the County of Essex, a foreigner, had been ad-mitted to the freedom of the said city folks of the trade of coursers, as one who followed their calling; whereas the said William was at that time of the craft of the Cutlers, and not of the said trade of coursers.

It is enough to say that William conssed that he had gained the freedom of the city deceitfully. For this "it was awarded that such admission to in with the restaurant waiters to beat the freedom should be held as null, the establishment," said a prominent and that he should pay for his wares and merchandises from thenceforth custom and all other things, the same , and enjoys no freedom of the said city." The reader will observe that Wysman, coming from Waltham, not more than twenty miles from London, was a "foreigner." This does not mean that he was alien to the realm, but simply that he was not a freeman, though he may have been one at Waltham. It also appears that after he was deprived of the freedom of the city, he could remain and follow the calling of "courser" (jockey), only he would have to pay "customs and all other things, the same as one who is a for--that is, just the same as he eigner ould have to pay had he come from Waltham, and not been admitted freeman. This gives an idea of how many of our custom dues originated, and of the broader and more generous views that are now taken of citizenship.-Youth's Companion.

# STREET LEMONADE.

Italian Savants on City Streets. The haughty youths who jerk soda-

sirup and squirt, but the palm of hotgrades of society from tramp to million-You can get a glass for two aire. For cents, three cents or five cents. five cents the man will rinse the glass

which alone is worth the price, squeeze jug, dislocate the extinguisher, float triangle of orange on top, plunge in ment of ice with his finger, gives the cent glasses, and containing one spoonslaps it down before you with an air of one who would rather have pay in adbusiness takes a drop and he resorts to of aniline and yelling to invite a customer which comes no more, and then waxes his lemons, flies and red ants riot in his them, and finally a blast comes down from the north and nips the business at s breath, and he vanishes and is seen no more.-N. Y. Times.

# FOOT-ROOT IN SHEEP.

# A Remedy Which Speedily Cures Even the

Most Desperate Cases. For s'number of years we occasionally had what Stephen Powers and many other shepherds term "footscald." We were able to control this by an occasional application of blue vitriol and vinegar, but the wet sumby any such mild treatment. We resorted to about all the remedies we could hear of, but all to no purpose, of emigration set through gusted with our sheep and remarked hopes of recovery at the lowest point, able impression on our minds, and we resolved to give it a trial. The result was, the first application cured nearly every foot in a flock of over three

### GROWTH OF DETROIT. Interesting Business Conducted by An American City Which has Changed its Nationality Three Time

Detroit is one of the oldest cities on water did a tremendous business in this continent. Before Hendrik Hudson set foot on the island of Manhat weather commerce was awarded to the tan, and while Henry IV. still sat on Italian savants who brew lemonade on the throne of France, the Hurons the street, and who drew in fortunes pointed out the site whereon it is built hand over hand. Street lemonade is to Champlain, the founder of Quebec gauged in price and quality to suit all as the natural gate-way to "the vaseas of sweet water," and then was born in the brain of the great French navigator the dream of a "New France, in a mysterious bucket under the which should extend from the Atlantic counter, and will polish it with his own to the Pacific, and have Quebec and private handkerchief, insert two spoon-fuls of crushed sugar with a flourish resses.

This dream was inherited by the in the juice of a whole lemon, fill in with cracked ice, draw water from the ninety years later that one of them atcooler, flip the whole thing into a the extinguisher, and shake it up violently for several seconds, jug-jug-jug-jug-ing, dislocate the extinguisher and the several seconds in the several seconds is a several second several second several second several second several 1694 to 1699 had been in command at Mackinaw, to found at Detroit a s two straws, hand it over to you with a ment, and erect there a fort to hold the bow, and while you drink it watch you region of the Great Lakes for th with that admiring smile with which French Government. This was done the true artist regards his patron, then and Detroit, under the successive reign of Henry IV., Louis XIII., XIV. and thank you and give you a punched nickel in change. For three cents he squeezes in half a lemon, flings in the sugar and a fly or two, drops in a frag- hidden away in the heart of the western gives the wilderness; and such it might have re-with a mained to this day had not Wolfe, one mixture one circular swipe with a mained to this day had not Wolfe, one spoon, gives you one straw with a leak dark night in September, 1759, scaled in it, and there you are. If he rinses the heights of Quebee, and on the Plains the glass at all, it is after you have of Abraham changed the fate of North used it. For two cents he grabs up a America. The surrender of Detro-tumbler that hasn't been rinsed this soon followed the conquest of Quebec The surrender of Detro: season, fills it from a lukewarm tank, and then it became an English town previously used as a dumping-ground for lemons already squeezed for five-British power in America. It so remained-the extreme outpost of Westful of sugar to the gallon, and then ern civilization-until July 11, 1796. when, in pursuance of the peace of 1783, it was quietly transferred to the vance and is prepared to give chase United States. Thus we see that De and use a stomach-pump in case of de-fault. Like the June-bug and the bird-times has it changed its nationality, and cage car, the street lemonade man is a with each change assumed totally different characteristics. At first it wa strictly summer institution. During the dog-days he amasses capital with French, then English and last of all gorgeous ease, and is a monarch and a American, and in the present town may proprietor, but as the days wane his be seen a curious blending of the trats these various people. The old nch habitant and the courtly French habitant English resident have long slumbered idle and somnolent, the sun gets at his in their graves, but the close observer ice and blue mold and the small boy at will detect that their spirits still walk will detect that their spirits still walk abroad, and promenade its streets arm sugar-bowl, the dust chokes up his in arm with the irrepressible Yankee, straws and the wind steals and scatters who, in his seven-league boots, is now striding across the continent. Brother Jonathan has every where the astonish ing energy which, in well-nigh a single day, raised Chicago from its ashes: but here he has been held in check by those old worthics, who have now and then whispered in his ear the fable of the hare and the tortoise. This accounts for the fact that Detroit is to-day a curious compound of modern progress and old-time conservatism -a city of vast enterprises, but enterprise based on a broad, substantial and enduring basis. In the summer of 1825 cannon plant d at intervals along the line of the Erie vitriol and vinegar, but the wet sum-mer of 1883 it (or a more complicated case of foot-rot) became uncontrollable work was completed, and the West married to the East by a bond that indissoluble. Its gates were sooner opened than a t'de is indissoluble. Its no still our sheep continued to hop. We became not only discouraged but dis-became not only discouraged but disand in some instances whole hamlets, that they would have to get rid of the disease soon or the last one would have followed as never was seen except when to leave the farm. Just when the dis- the Israelites came up out of Egypt, and case was in its very worst state and our the Kalmucks fled across the steppes of Asia. At one time it seemed that rural we saw a remedy that made a favor- New England would be depopulated.

# GOVERNMENT TESTS.

# The Royal Baking Powder Declared Sume to all Others.

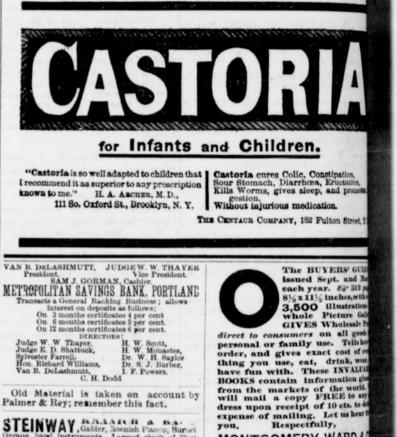
The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all res. the best baking powder offered to the public has established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. G. ment to analyze the various baking powders of the me to determine which was the best and most economical, an extended investigation, reported in favor of the p. and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of he powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it w deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough resa and a careful examination of the principal brands of market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and, reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mor his recent report, says :

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure the have so found it in many tests made both for that com and the U.S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly, cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon proper proportions of the same, and the method of itsm aration, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly purest and most reliable baking powder offered to DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH.D." public. Late U. S. Government Chem



"It is a simple thing, but it depends entirely on the large crowds that throng fashionable restaurants at dinner time. When sixty or seventy men are eating in one room the cashier can't see what each one has unless he leaves his desk, and it is very easy for a customer at the further end of the apartment to eat a ninety cent dinner and pay for a thirty or forty cent

meal "How !"

"In this way: The customer gives the waiter a daily tip of ten cents. The waiter is careful to see that his bene-factor gets a thirty cent check, say every time he cats a ninety cent meal. The check is paid at the counter and no one is the wiser."

"Are waiters never caught at these tricks?"

"Of course, once in a great while. A yellow chap that wore his white apron at the end of that eating bar for six months," said the speaker, pointing to the bar, "got caught at last." He was in the habit of giving an old, whitemustached gentleman soup, roast, three or four vegetables, desert, coffee, and often a few crackers and Roquefort cheese every day. Well, that customer ought to have paid one dollar a meal, but he never brought in a check for took note of the meal provided for fifty cents. I called the waiter up after in-specting one dinner purchased by that man and the fifty cent check turned in, and bounced the darky. It had a complexion and trim figure. She sat good moral effect among the other down and no one paid any attention to her, until all at once she began

beating the house?"

But whenever a waiter in his place gets regular tips that waiter is suspected and watched. - Pittsburgh Commercial.

----French Statesman-"I understand it was a narrow escape for both of us." see seemed unconscious of it, but don't French Statesman-"Indeed!" French believe she was so. I believe she Journalist-"Yes, my second, who had wanted to show off her accomplishin making all the necessary arrange-ments, and when we got to the field we hadn't any thing to fight with." French Statesman-"I congratulate A Burlington youth obtain you. Give me the name of your second, will you? I've got a little affair of my own to settle next week."-Tid-

## A WHISTLING GIRL.

#### How a Chicage Damsel Entertained the Patrons of a Street-Car Company.

Chicago has one thing that in a long and varied experience I have never encountered elsewhere-a girl that whistles in the street cars. One day last week I boarded a Wabash avenue aiters, forty in all." her, until all at once she began "Are them no means to prevent this whistling like a blackbird or bootblack. She treated the astonished and The hotel man shook his head sadly amused passengers to selections from "The Mikado," "Black Hussar" and "Nanon," and when I left the car she was just starting in on "Hear Me. Norma." Now I have often seen and longed to throttle the male street car

whistler, but this was my first experience with the female of that ilk, and you have just fought a duel with M. de from the looks of mingled consterna-"Yes." French Journalist—"No." hit you?" French Journalist—"No." French Statesman—"Did he hit you?" French Journalist—"No." french Statesman—"Did you hit him?" French Journalist—"No, but him?" French Journalist—"No, but charge of the weapons, mislaid them ments, and really her whistling amounted to an accomplishment.

-A Burlington youth obtained a young lady's hand in rather an unfair manner. She was trying to elimb up a ledge at a picnic when he asked her for it. -- Free Press.

hundred, but to make sure work first wave rested for awhile in Western we went over all the second time New York, and then the gathering tide and the worst ones three times. Since that time we have neglected the trimming of our sheep's feet as we never did before and have had no trouble with our former foot scald, until this spring. During the latter part of the winter my help hauled e manure from the department in out the sheep-house where we doctored our during a quarter of a century when the sore-footed sheep nearly three years ago, and neglected to put in a good bedding of straw, as I have always done heretofore; consequently, in ten or began to feel the general impetus. It fifteen days I discovered some signs of increased fourfold in the next ten years; foot-rot but took but little notice of it, and thus it has gone on ever since knowing that the sheep had not been doubling about every decade, till now it off the farm and no others near them. numbers, with its suburbs, fully 200,000 and did not think of their taking it in souls the house after so long a time. I soon found that I had another case of genu-ine foot-rot on hand, but only in this

one flock of ewes; others in the same building but in different departments have never shown any signs of it. I immediately resorted to my former getting, but cultivating as well the soremedy, and have them again sound and well. Here it is: Take equal parts from existence, as it passes, a healthful in weight of pulverized blue vitriol and and rational enjoyment. In proportion red led; add enough nitric acid to make a thick paste; elean the foot well, re-moving all diseased parts, and apply with a small paddle. -D. J. Green, in Objective for the state of th Ohio Farmer.

## A Missourian's Little Game.

And now comes a tale of woe from Burden, Cowley County, which, if true, takes the premium over all competitors. A man who got mad at the coun- the country.-Edmund Kirke, in Har try and longed to sell his farm received an offer from a Missouri man and ac-

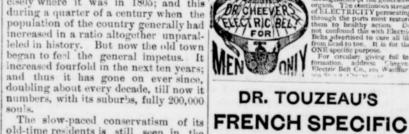
cepted it. The Missourian offered him seventeen mules for his farm, agreeing to ship the mules as soon as the deed to the farm was deposited with the mule man's banker. Accordingly the deed was forwarded, and the pulchaser looked anxiously for the mulchaser deed was forwarded, and the putchaser looked anxiously for the mules. He did not think of the animals coming by express until he received notice to call at the office. Upon calling he found seventeen china mules-the price of his farm. He lost no time in going to see his man, but the latter had sold out and skipped. -Leavenworth (Kah.) Times.

cago Journal

# -Mrs. Annie D. Clopper is said to

be among the most extensive raisers o without ever seeing the town, visited i tine horses in Colorado. She hold recently. After returning home he was asked what was the biggest thing he saw there, and replied: "I seed a whole lot of fel ows with red clubs a strackin' at a regular sales once or twice a year, a which time she offers one hundred o more horses of different grades.-Chu ball."-N. O. Picayune.

Palmer & Rey; remember this fact. swept gradually westward along the lakes and the Ohio, and finally, in STEINWAY, Asta A. H. a. B. A. Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Shoe Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices M. GRAY. 208 Post Street, San Francisco. 1830. it touched the shores of Michigan. Then for the first time Detroit became in real-In the beginning of 1830 Detroit numbered 2,222 people; that is, it stood pre-cisely where it was in 1805; and this population of the country generally had increased in a ratio altogether unparal-leled in history. But now the old town



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modern city; but it is now so wedded to Yankee enterprise that we meet here an more truly New England in character than the good town of Boston itself. In no sense is it a Western town. In 1880 the numerical center of the Union was found to be fifty-eight miles west of Cincinnati. With the speed at which population is now traveling westward, Detroit will soon be the central city of per's Magazine.

-William Evans, a Columbus (O.) pugilist, struck Miss Lou Sanders, and when arrested said he guessed he was pose only a twenty dollar fine and ten days' imprisonment. He gave him that, and said: "You'll serve this out, as no influence on earth can secure your release, and when you get out you've got to leave the city."-Toledo Blade. ---

-A young man who had grown up within five mile of Johnson City, Tenn., IMPORTED NORMAN AND PERCHERON STALLIO

we will sell at our imported stock, cor county, Cal., on December 1, 1886, all our imported selected French Norman Horses. Sale to cor to be closed out without reserve. Terms, 25 per cen-proved security. Send for Catalogue. Address, 5 per cent, cash. H. T. FAIRBANKS, or H. WILSEY, Petaluma, Sonoma Co. Co

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