ALL ABOUT GYPSIES.

THEIR ORIGIN, MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND METHOD OF LIVING.

To Correct Impressions Regarding the Race Is Strange—Most of Them Are Industrious in Their Own Ways—Elsewhere Not Like Civilization.

A reporter has had the novel pleasure of passing an evening with a family of genuine full blooded gypsies at their home in this city.

To the average reader this statement will not appear particularly startling or interesting, for the average reader probably is not especially concerned in gypsies and their ways to be interested in a family of them which pitched upon the valley to make a new home in the United States.

It is safe to say that the popular idea of a gypsy is far from being correct. All the stories our wondering seconds travelling our highways or intervening in our cities have made of them, Gipsy Lee, Jim Crow and all such stuff, is not of them will substantially say.

People who travel about for country and city doing as little work as they can and by stealing all they can lay their hands upon.

The reputation is all wrong and there are the very few, genuine gypsies in this country.

There is a distinct race and nation—this is somewhere, as distinct as the Russians are from the Chinese or the Indians from the Americans. They are a people by themselves and have their own peculiarities.

Originally from Egypt. They have a language of their own, the Romanee talk or "Upper tongue," which is still preserved and spoken almost as purely as was centuries ago. It is made up of the Egyptian, Hindoostanee, Roumanian and other languages.

Gypsies are scattered over all Europe, and there are today over 10,000 of them in the continent. It is not known when or why they left their native country and set to make their appearance in Europe. They entered Germany in 1122, and early as 1341 many of them were in Ireland, following the occupations of tinkers and thieves and tinkers. They are known to the day in Scotland as "Gillies." The better and more prosperous class of gypsies seem to have settled twent Britain as their home. This has been here as a rule followed the trading as a business, and the more trading tinking and basket making by the hand turned their hands to early all trades and occupations.

WHERE FOUND THE LAZY.

Gypsies have figured as engineers, and can hire workers, actors, artists, musicians, clergymen, evangelists, surgeons, physicians and so on. Working upon iron and metals appears to be their forte, however, next to trading in horses. In 1530 they met a decree of Edpihll, and an act for the expulsion of gypsies from England, and they practiced engraving in power, lead and copper. Gypsies are mentioned as too founder year in Alsace. In Hungary, in 1560, they are bullets and canon balls.

It was stated by a witness that their gypsies are either poor, careless or white present appearance or clothed neatly in the people with whom they are associated. Many gypsies are very "solid" financially, and few if any is large or so in the Continent are not struggled with all the necessaries of life. They own valuable horses, fine rigs and carriages, comfortable tents or housings. In winter, they have been sustained by tailors and pope on tailoring, and by dance and carts in houses.

Charles Boswell, a gypsy "king," lived and flourished at Kensington in Dublin in 1759. According to all accounts Charles was a roaring blade and signed himself to the utmost. Money had come so that he "was a man dark slightly tan and black, keeping company with a great many gentlemen, sojourned cognitus." An idea of the real standing of the gypsies can be found when in 1788 the Prince and Princess of Wales journeyed to Norwood to see "Queen" Margaret.

Like the Jews, the gypsies have for centuries been a greatly oppressed race, and great injustice has been done them in late as 1812 large scores of them were seized in Germany upon various charges and imprisoned. When they came to trial no one of the charges could be sustained and they were all released.

HOW THEY LIVE.

As a rule the gypsies are superior to many of the people whose countries they pass through. They are bright and cheerfully courteous.

They remain frequently several weeks in one camp. Reaching a town they find a camping ground, which is usually a large field adjacent to the outer parts of the homes and dwellings. The tents are pitched, the camp made and then the men begin to buy and sell horses—this in England and Scotland is called "cadging." Some time is devoted with a gypsy to horse dealing—and the women divide their spare time to basket making and fortune telling. There is a saying of visitors about their camp the greater portion of the time, and a little usually takes more money out of a town than it brings in.

The camp is a model of picturesque. The tents are small affairs, the gypsy will bring the floor generally over and with any leaves gathered from the neighboring hedgerows. In front from a tripod hangs a large kettle, and the women wearing dresses and shawls of bright gay colors, seem to make a scene a most cheery one. The grounds are good for dinners and for the kettle, in a way that would have delighted the heart of Old Cheery Gaunt.—New York Recorder.

Russian Tolstoi Out Priest.

Tolstoi's pulpit, left come with it with several times and by the author attacks on it. Well he has with Russian and with a wonderful ch. Form up some lessons and rule action. Report as often as may be necessary.—Good Housekeeping.

Gladstone's Stand in Temple.

At the dinner given by Miss Anson Phelps Stokes, the Glynnian, clear, elastic, indefatigable, nearly beaty of manner was so high office in a country. It was an authentic Englishman, which, while quite a man of the world, and not of the lowest intellectual stamp. The man was it with perfect tact for his occasions, and then to repeat.—New York Times.

Punished the Dogs.

At one period in the history of the University of Kansas a secret society broke into being. The boys composed it were a helps consisting of the letters "T. C." at first two inches long, afterwards out of use fin. No one could guess what the object of the society might be, until it became evident that tailors were mysteriously disappointed from various localities.

Then the matter was on until, to an unlucky hour, the boys robbed the poetry and of Judge Nelson Stephens. Now, the judge was not a man to be trifled with, he soon detected the rogues and resolved forthwith to punish them in his own peculiar way.

Without mentioning the discovery outside his own family, he politely invited all the "T. C.'s" to supper. They were delighted with the invitation and accepted it forthwith. The judge received them most cordially, and kept them in a room with fumy stories until supper was announced. Still smiling with laughter, the guests were shown into the dining room and assigned their places.

On the plate of each "T. C." was a large turkey! The judge begged his guests to help themselves, and went on with his funny stories as if he were accustomed to serve his guests with whole turkeys every day in the year.

The guests were too hungry to resist neither did nor listen. The judge, however, too pains to entice their consciences, simply stood time to eat, and kept on with his stories. Thus did he "feed his foes" so thoroughly as they and ever reached to revenge.

That ever night the disconsolate "Turkey Catchers" dispersed, and their lodges were seen no more.

Hard for a Foreigner to Understand.

The confusion of the English language must appear most formidable to a foreigner. Some of them, looking at a picture of a number of beasts, said, "See what a flock of sheep!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock.

And it was added for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language that a flock of girls is called a gaggle, and a gaggle of geese is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a school, and a school of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a brood, and a brood of porcupines is called a carver, and a carver of beasties is called a gallery, and a gallery of buffaloes is called a herde, and a herde of rabbits is called a hoop, and a hoop of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of soldiers is called a regiment, and a regiment of lions is called a herd, and a herd of lions is called a pride, and a pride