"ALEXANDER HAMILTON."

That Was The Subject of the First of Dr. Gordy's

NEW COURSE OF LECTURES.

Implied and Expressed Powers of the Constitution.

Dr. Gordy commenced his course of historical lectures at St. Marks school Monday night, May 9th. The subject was an excellent one, splendidly handled and attentively listened to by a large and appreciative audience. It was "Alexander Hamilton."

The speaker commenced by saying "We begin our national existence with little or no national patriotism." The main drift of the lecture was the development of national patriotism. Hamilton was the strong hand, the master mind that forged the elements that were wanting every from a strong central government and cemented them into a permanency and endurance that has remained unshaken. It was his wisdom and foresight that penetrated the darkness, the difficulty and discordance of the times of the inauguration of a series of policies that would which separate and sovereign governments for such were the thirteen original states considered under the articles of confederation then in force. The laws were adopted and a great and respected government rose as we now have was formed. That there was a lack of national patriotism on the part of the States after having obtained their independence is evidenced by the following: Words of the State constitution, words of the articles of confederation and policies that were added to each other by the States. Here the speaker called special attention to the words in Connecticut's constitution: "This Republic is and shall forever be," or in South Carolina's constitution: "This country shall be known as South Carolina." Of New Yorkers: "This convention does explicitly declare that no body of men shall exercise any authority over the people of the State save as granted by them."

Notice also the reference made included in the articles of confederation: "Each State shall retain its sovereignty and independence." The great hindrance and obstruction to the States is their own prosperity points to the indisputable fact that there was a lack of national patriotism. It would be an exaggeration to declare that commercial warfare actually existed in various sections of the Confederacy. The States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire that their ports against England only to have Connecticut smile and beckon the English trade.

History portrays how New York levied tariff upon Connecticut and New Jersey. Connecticut retaliated with a penalty of $500 upon any of her citizens who would be unpatriotic enough to import anything from the dominions of the tyrant to the West. New Jersey's retaliation was a demand upon New York who had built a lighthouse on the former's coast, to pay $1000 thereof. Pennsylvania regarded the immigrants from Connecticut as subjects from a foreign country, and sent its militia to drive them beyond its borders when they pleaded for mercy, bread and protection. All this in the midst of succor and freedom, desolation, hunger and disease.

Four years subsequent to the recognition of the Declaration of Independence by European powers, none of them would treat with the so-called United States without specific inquiry first being made as to whether our ministers represented the States or the general government. According to the articles of confederation taxes could be levied but not collected; acts could be passed but not executed. The people refused absolutely to pay taxes into the treasury of the general government. In 1870 the government was practically penniless. It was without money or resources of any kind. It was in a state of dire need.

There was this lacking: a government that could reach over and beyond its people and compel obedience and respect. Otherwise poverty, misery, beggary or anarchy would be the fruit of which that would naturally follow.

Out of this unsatisfactory condition of affairs was the constitution evolved. As was said by John Adams: "The constitution was extorted from the grinding necessities of a reluctant people." Even after the adoption of this instrument there was no common country. At least not a proper love for country. The all-important problem to solve was how to create a love for country. Another important question was by those who were closest to the pulse of the people and the times, how could the country be kept together until a fraternal love could be called forth.

The country had but one man who could be relied upon as being equal to the emergency. That man was Alexander Hamilton. (Applause.) His work commenced and was carried on in secret. The great struggle was between self-interest on the work of patriotism, until patriotism was itself developed.

Every dollar that the government owes must be paid to those who held government paper. This would attest to the export of the government name of honesty and money. The debts of the States must likewise be paid. That would be another bond of confidence and support and as it was. Taxes must be levied and collected and excises imposed for similar reasons. The national bank system was proposed and its legality argued through the United State papers to the end that other elements would adhere and give strength and authority to the government. His interpretation of the Constitution was that there were implied as well as expressed powers. In the section granting powers to Congress to lay power to do what is "necessary and proper." This meant not what was indispensable, but what was expedient, useful, desirable.

The lecturer dwelt at length and with great plainness on the subject of implied powers. Hamilton was the great systalizer and caught the strayed elements of non-interest and bind them together for the people's good and chained the hearts and sympathies of those who were reluctant to turn to the government.

From him came the proud spirit of nationalism and national love. In concluding his lecture Dr. Gordy paid a glowing tribute to Hamilton as a soldier, orator and statesman.

Tonight, at the same place, "Thomas Jefferson" will be the subject.

When the Lamp is Upsetting.

Policemen and firemen are frequently called into private houses to put out expiring lamps or clothing that has caught fire from an accident of the kind. When a lamp is floating ruling high it requires considerable nerve to take hold of it and hurl it out of the window, but that is the simplest and best way to prevent disaster. If that is impossible, or if the burning oil has got on the carpet or table cover, a shovelful of sand or, failing sand, of common soil will generally do all that is necessary.

The same applies to any one whose clothing is covered with oil and on fire. If he can be down and have some sort shoveled on his clothes the fire will go out instantly, whereas a dozen buckets of water would hurt him much worse than the fire. A bucket of sand stalling in a employ board in a room where a coal oil lamp is turned is a good precaution, and may check at the start what might otherwise be a most dangerous fire.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Unfortunate Class.

The first man who used the expression, "Don't be a clam," should be credited with a bit of advice chock full of wisdom. Somebody is after the clam in season and out, day and night. It is devoured in soft shelled infancy by fishes, sea fowl and crows, is washed in cans, made into stews and chowders, baked in big piles on the seashore, boiled in free lunch saloons and dug for fisherman's bait.

The clam furnishes food for many tribes of many kinds, and also for seals, polar bears, the walrus, foxes, crows, gulls and fishes, and there never was a bait, with the exception possibly of pony drum—i. e., ground up ponies—that equaled the clam for sea fishing. Therefore is a home on the Maine coast, thriving in the mud of sheltered beaches between high and low water marks.—Cor. New York Sun.

The Largest Olive Orchard in the World.

The largest olive orchard in the world belongs to Mr. Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara county, California. Mr. Cooper purchased the land occupied by this mammoth grove of original trees away back in 1871, the entire orchard, including the portion of it which is devoted to the culture of English walnuts, Japanese persimmons, almonds, etc., comprising 1,700 acres. The orchard now has 15,000 olive trees, 8,100 in full bearing, the remainder being young trees set out during the past year and a half. Besides the olive trees, there are 3,000 English walnut trees, 4,500 Japanese persimmon trees, 10,000 almond trees and about 4,000 other fruit and nut trees. The 10,000 olive trees yielded 40,000 quart bottles of olive oil in 1891.—St. Louis Republic.

Flying Five Kites Together.

On May 9, 1891, at Bergen Point, N. J., I sent up five kites, from two to four feet in diameter, all held by one string at the surface of the earth. The altitude of the highest kite was probably nearly a mile, as roughly calculated from the slant and length of the strings. It is therefore clear that the number of kites to be flown is limited only by the strength of the string, its length, and the force and steadiness of the wind. The various ly colored kites fly one above another with a very pretty effect. They look like colored disks floating irregularly at a great height, because each kite is held at a slightly different angle from every other, making differences of position in the sky.—William A. Eddy in St. Nicholas.

A Light Consolation.

Mrs. McMoriarty—Phat is your son doin now, Mrs. O'Rafferty?

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Sure he's adopted th' stage as a profession, Mrs. McMoriarty.

Mrs. McMoriarty—A Fift' avenue stage is it!

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Be away wid yr nonsense! It's an actor he is. He do be a light consolian.

Mrs. McMoriarty—A light consolian is it!

Mrs. O'Rafferty—Yis. He stands beyant the back curtain, and his mouth to a hole forninst a candle, an whin Pawnee Bill shoots at th' candle he blows it out.—New York Weekly.

An Ill Expression.

Here is a queer perversion of language, long current among boys and now getting into print: "According to the description left with the detectives, Mr. Blank is about 5 feet 5 inches in height and of slight build, and weighs about 120 pounds. He has red hair, red mustache and sideburns, and fair complexion."

"Sideburns" are what the English call whiskers and the Americans call whiskers. They were worn in Elizabeth and Queen Anne style during the war by General Burnside, and came to be called after him, first Burnside whiskers, then simply Burnsides. The transition to "sideburns" was easy.—Buffalo Courier.

Because the age of twenty and forty, princes the life of conception much more rapidly than people outside of nobility, but whether this be owing to the environment or to the previous loss of the corpuscles is not clear. Few criminals of any kind live to be old men.

Whatever good intention is given to man, at once honor good begins to abate it. The lightning was harnessed to the use of man only to be dishonestly used for aging wine and winning loose faces.

SANDBAGS OUT OF VOGUE.

The Modern Highwayman Considers Them Too Antiquated for Use.

"You hear a great deal about 'sandbagging' just now," said a Central station detective. "The sandbag is no longer used by a professional criminal; there are better ways of robbing a man than by knocking him over the head with a weapon which, if found on the possessor, would make it pretty hard for him to escape the rough hand of the law.

"The sandbag, anyhow, is an efficient weapon. If the pounding into insensibility of a victim is deemed a 'fatty' is far handier than a sandbag. Nowadays the crooks carry as few evidences of their calling as possible. A vast number of them are entirely unarmed. As for the highwaymen, many of them have no taste for mere 'fatty' when pursuing their peculiar business.

"The old, old system of garroting is the favorite method in vogue, and this is invested with certain modern details. The victim, instead of being pounded into insensibility and left so as to be permanently disabled, is left with a temporary feeling of distress, while the safety of the highwayman is as secured as it was under the old plan. The modern highwaymen travel in twos, threes or fours. Usually they go in pairs. It is late at night, well up in a street in almost deserted. A pedestrian hurries along. He sees stand of him two men, walking slowly, almost side by side.

"As the fellow in a hurry nears them they separate to let him pass between. When you see this move made you can gamble the fellows are highwaymen. As our friend passes between them the man nearest him throws an arm deftly under his chin, and the grip on his throat prevents any outcry. The other fellow pounces him in the vest basket. You know how a man feels when he's hit in the stomach. In a minute they have rifled his pockets, have disappeared, and the victim, dazed and distressed, is lying on the ground recovering from the shock.

"With an occasional variation to suit circumstances this is the favorite method of the highwaymen. A drive ry the plan of holding a revolver under a man's nose. Some still use the 'fatty,' sneaking up to their victim from behind. But they are laggers. If two men are walking ahead of you, or are coming toward you, and separate to let you pass between them, don't pass. Take the middle of the street and be prepared to run.

"When highwaymen travel in fours they work this way: The quartet stands at a corner waiting for a victim. They see him in the distance approaching. Two of the crooks walk ahead. The pedestrian, unconscious of danger, walks after them. Behind him fall in Gardner two fellows. The man is surrounded—two crooks half a block ahead of him, two hold a block behind. This procession is kept up till a favorable spot is reached. The men ahead slacken their pace. The man behind hasten. The victim is hedged in. The chances are that he will meet with violence, for these fellows are desperate. They use a revolver or 'fatty' and drag their victim into an alley if one is near. It is a bad trap to fall into.

"A man who is held up generally doesn't care about the valuables he loses so much as about the slugging. Some highwaymen are unnecessarily brutal; the expert resorts to no needless violence."—Chicago Tribune.

The Dress Suit in Kansas.

See a Kansas man in his first dress suit? Gaze on him! Feast your eyes upon his taut sensibility. Observe his hands—his restless, homeless hands! So unfamiliarly—so obstinately there! He knows them, but he cannot place them. His trousers have no pocket at the side; one leg feels longer than the other and his feet are in the way. This is his first appearance in a swallowtail. His mental frame he never before hath decked in a toggery like this. Upon his face he wears a smile—a wan, appealing smile—a smile that bubbled and then froze to death and stuck fast where it died. Look at that smile and then go weep!—Topeka Leader.

A Remarkable Class.

Few college classes have contained so many men destined to be distinguished in after life as there were in a class that was graduated nearly half a century ago from an unpretentious and now unknown academy in Frankfort, Ky. In that historic class were B. Gratz Brown, G. G. Vest, T. T. Crittenden, Joe Blackburn, W. C. P. Breckinridge and John Mason Brown. They all lived within a few miles of Frankfort, were brought up as boys together, and were taught by the same quaint old schoolmaster, a man named B. H. Sayer, who had more than a local reputation as a disciplinarian.—New York World.

Cleaning Silks and Ribbons.

Silks and ribbons may be cleaned and made to look like new by opening them with equal parts of strong tea and vinegar. Iron with a not too hot iron.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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