NAMES OF STATES.

WHY THE DIFFERENT STATES OF THE UNION WERE NAMED.

Some of the Appellations Are of English Origin—Many Others Are Derived Even from Indian Words and Further Venue.

Maine takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called as a compliment to the queen of Charles I, Henrietta, who was its owner.

New Hampshire takes its name from Hampshire, England. New Hampshire was originally called Laconia.

Vermont is French (verd mont), signifying green mountain.

Massachusetts is an Indian word, signifying "near the great hills."

Rhode Island gets its name from the Island of Rhodes, "the great island," which island was in some manner a compliment to the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

The old name of Connecticut was Quinnehtukqut, it is a Mohegan word, and means "long river."

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II, granted him that territory.

New Jersey was named for Sir George Carteret, who was a native of the island of Jersey, in the British channel.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the "illustrious part of it meaning woods. Literally it is "Penn's Woods."

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Warr.

Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.

Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, called the "Virgin Queen."

The Carolinas were named for Charles Carolus II.

GEORGIA WORTH MENTIONING.

Florida gets its name from Kimmons de Florida or "Coast of the Flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word, and signifies "Land of Rest."

Louisiana was named in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississippi is a Natchez word, and means "Father of Waters."

Iowa or Ioni in Indian pronunciation is an Indian word, and means "Dusty Face." Some "the French prefix "Ark" meaning land.

Tennessee, according to some writers, is from Tanasee, an Indian village, and it is said it means "river of the Big Bend."

Kentucky does not mean "Dark and Bloody Ground," but is derived from the Indian word "Kain-tuck-ee," signifying "land at the head of the River."

Ohio has had several meanings itself with. Some say that it is a Iroquois word, meaning "The Beautiful River." Others refer to the Wyandotte word, Ohio, which signifies "Beautiful Good."

Illinois means land of Indians.

Illinois is supposed to be derived from an Indian word, which was intended to refer to a superior class of men.

Wisconsin is an Indian word, meaning "Wild, Rushing Waters."

Michigan means "Muddy Waters."

Michigan is from an Indian word, meaning "Great Lake."

The name Kansas is based on the same as that of Arkansas.

A VALUABLE IDEA.

Iowa is named from an Indian tribe, the Kiowas; the Kiowas were called by the Illinois Indians because they were "across the river."

The name of California is a matter of much dispute. Some writers say that it first appeared in a Spanish romance of that the name being an Amazonian queen "California."

Colorado is a Spanish word, applied to that portion of the Rocky mountains on account of its many colored peaks.

Nebraska means shallow water.

Nevada is a Spanish word, signifying "snow covered mountains."

Georgia had its name bestowed when it was a colony in honor of George II.

The Spanish adventurers of 1524 called the country now known as Texas "Mirtenopis," and the people Mirtenas. From this word comes the name of Texas is supposed to have been derived.

Oregon is a Spanish word, signifying "vale of wild thyme."

Dakota means "leaguers" or "allied tribes."

Wyoming is the Indian word for "Big Plain."

Washington gets its name from our first president.

Montana means mountainous.

Idaho is a name that has never been satisfactorily accounted for.—St. Louis Republic.

Why He Didn't Rise.

Detroit is a lively city and everybody knows it. The love of it is bred in the bone and never gets out of the flesh. The editor Monday is visiting clergymen allowed the Sunday school of an up town church. After a serious talk to all to the children:

"All of you who desire to live in a better world than this, please rise in your seats."

All the children rose except one small boy in the corner.

The good man looked at him in pained surprise.

"My child," he said, very gently and kindly, "why don't you rise with the others?"

"Detroit's good enough for me, that's why," sang out the youngster, and the solemnity of the occasion was knocked higgledy.—Detroit Free Press.

Fortune "Dead."

In buying beef at cash or shop you run the risk of getting horse meat. In long lines and pounds blood will tell the tale. Men watch for it with eagle eyes, and your first sound of somebody is discovered will with all the solemnities and rites of the first trip to the Eiffel tower or the first visit to the Grand Opera.—Pots Cue, Pittsburg Dispatch.

The shavings from soft pine wood make a pleasant pillow. They have special curative virtues for coughs and lung troubles.

It is estimated that there are 2,000 women in the United States who possess really fine diamonds, and there are a related number who have spent the entire income of their husbands in the year and received a little more or less for a month's use.

Bicycle Accidents.

Jerry Tomkins offer a serious objection—Suppose, sir, you had run into me.

Physician—I would have broken your skin and written my neck.—Good News.

MONKEYS STEAL A RAT.

They Dispute Him with Cocoons and Then Use Him as a Rabbit.

There are now four monkeys in Lincoln park. They are in possession of a strange place for them, where they are utilizing to only a monkey's ingenuity can suggest. A building their cage stands another can house a large number of white rats. For many months the sleek, cool rodents have excited a great deal of inquisitiveness on the part of their four neighbors. The monkeys have spent the greater portion of their time peering at the rats, and the latter have exhibited a similar interest in the monkeys. A week ago the keeper transferred the largest white rat to the cage of the monkeys one, to see what would be the effect of the novelty on the monkeys.

Upon the rat being taken into the monkey's cage the evening animals surrounded it with delight, but none of them made the slightest effort to harm the rat for. On the contrary, they showed a marked willingness to share their food with the newcomer, and the rat was allowed to run.

Later in the day a box of cocoons was brought forward for a long time before anything happened to disturb the peace. Finally one afternoon, while the rat was fast asleep beneath the trapeze, which is suspended from the middle of the cage, the most positive conduct in the rats continually kicked himself from it he backed. A bit black monkey ran and fed the cocoons. Suddenly he discovered the rat and ran to it. It seemed to excite the curiosity, and to a few minutes the friendship had been broken, and there was hostility among all concerned.

One after the other the monkeys tested the rat to have some and respond to him. They would stand with it to the highest perch of their cage, but not once did they try to so shake the rat, preferring to force their pet. Makes were no effect on the same side, and frequently a wager of fellow would intervene for a rat and to the rat. Finally the monkeys ceased to be so friendly to the rat