

WASHINGTON NOTES.

For the first time since the civil war guns mounted on the defenses of old Fort Washington, which was supposed to guard the national capital against sea attack, sounded to-day as three shots from modern steel eight-inch guns swept six miles up the Potomac River toward the city and dropped into the water just a little short of the sleepy old town of Alexandria. Fort Washington, twelve miles below Washington, some time after the war was abandoned as a fort, and since then has been in charge of an orderly sergeant; but in the past five years the authorities have been expending thousands of dollars converting it into a modern fortress, and within a very short time there will be such a formidable array of guns and mortar batteries there that no fleet entering the river could ever get above it. The new emplacements, where eight and ten inch guns are to be placed, is on a high bluff where the river makes a turn. Opposite, and not over a mile distant, will be Fort Sheridan, which will be supplemental to the main defenses. Here the channel is not over 300 yards wide, and already there is a torpedo system ready to effectually prevent the passage of any ships. Every gun when in action will probably be 200 feet above the water, and commands not only a sweep of twelve miles down the river, but the entire channel up to the city, eight miles away. On the opposite shore will be Fort Sheridan, mounting probably four 12-inch guns and two or three eights. Fort Washington's battery, when completed, will comprise five 8-inch guns, several of the old 15-inch smooth-bore mortars, which are now in place, and capable, it is believed, of sinking any but heavily armored ships, besides the submarine mines to be worked from batteries well protected under the fort.

The Snyres bill, providing for the taking of the twelfth census, does away with the former separate office of Superintendent of the Census by providing that the Commissioner of Labor shall have charge of the work. It also makes the salary of the Commissioner of Labor \$6,000 and gives him the power to appoint an Assistant Commissioner who will get \$4,000 a year. There are to be five expert statisticians at \$3,000 per year each, and many other places that the Commissioner will be at liberty to fill without consulting the wishes of the President of the Senate.

The etiquette between the outgoing and incoming Presidents is exact and rigid. Mr. McKinley will go to the White House and drive to the Capitol, simply a citizen, sitting by the side of President Cleveland. On the way to the Capitol the President lifts his hat to the cheering crowds occasionally, although the new man does most of the bowing. But coming back he keeps his hat on, having then exchanged places with the simple citizen who drove down sitting on his left, and returns sitting on his right and President of the United States. On the return to the White House a luncheon is given by the outgoing to the incoming President, at which the first-named is host and the guests are the members of the two cabinets and their families. When this is over, the outgoing President takes his leave, the incoming President escorting him to the door of the mansion. But this may not be the last time he enters it. On every occasion that an ex-President visits Washington his first obligation is to call at the White House. He is immediately received, no matter how much engaged the President may be. The head usher acts as his escort, and he is paid more personal attention than any guest who ever enters the house.

Not a great while ago notices were put up in the House wing of the Capitol prohibiting smoking in the corridors, the public offices, stately hall and the elevators. Employees of the House were specially prohibited from smoking. The doorkeepers and the Capitol police were instructed to rigidly enforce the order. The members of the House, of course, do not pay the slightest attention to the regulations, and some of the police say that inasmuch as the order is not signed by any one they do not believe they could rightly arrest a man or boy should he insist on smoking. "I happened to be standing at the end of one long corridor the other day," said a policeman, "and suddenly I saw a large body turn into that same corridor and come my way. I thought there was a chance to sail a man down for violating the orders. He came rocking along, had an unusually big cigar in his mouth, and you would have thought it was a tugboat from the clouds puffed out. I was about to yell 'Smoking is not allowed in this building,' when to my great astonishment I discovered it was Speaker Reed himself. I felt like telling him he was breaking the rules, but on the second thought concluded he was too big and mighty for me to joke with, so I did not even pretend that I saw him."

SENATOR.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Bradley-Martin ball is now a brilliant memory. The personal testimony of many who attended confirms the published accounts that it was a great success. Other people achieve fame by fighting battles, making speeches, discovering scientific secrets or founding institutions, but the Bradley-Martins have achieved fame by giving a ball. Their names will long be known on both sides of the Atlantic in connection with the affair. A local newspaper correspondent in writing of the function says: "Some persons who have estimated the cost of this ball will be surprised to know what it really did cost. The Martins themselves expended only about \$25,000. The actual figures will fall below that amount, if anything. When the cost of all the costumes of every guest is counted, together with what was spent in dinners given by guests before the ball, I don't believe the total cost of the affair to everybody who attended will foot up more than \$100,000."



MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN.

Everybody knows that it took money to give the ball, but it is not generally known that it took nerve on the part of many of the women to attend it. There was hardly a woman of great wealth in New York known to be going to the ball, from Mrs. Martin down, who did not receive before the ball at least one letter threatening her life if she attended it. Mrs. Martin received a dozen. Two of them were written in a red liquid of some sort, which the writer said was blood, but which seemed to be paint. Some of these letters informed her that her house was to be blown to pieces on the afternoon of the ball. Others warned her that a bomb would be thrown into her carriage on the way to the Waldorf, while another told of a plot to blow up the ballroom. A force of detectives was watching the Martin house day and night. Every time Mrs. Martin left her house up to the time she left it to go to the ball detectives followed her.

Mr. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf, received nearly a score of letters threatening his hotel and his guests. Between 300 and 400 of the guests at the ball sat for their photographs at Gilbert's studio from 7 o'clock Wednesday evening until 8 o'clock Thursday morning. At one time there were as many as 150 men and women, attired in the costumes of centuries ago, in the gallery awaiting their turns. Not once during the night was there a lull, and Mr. Gilbert and twenty-six assistants were kept constantly at work.

The salary of the Mayor of New York is \$10,000, the salary of the Mayor of Brooklyn is \$10,000, and the salary of the Mayor of Long Island is \$2,500. Brooklyn Aldermen and New York Aldermen receive the same salary, \$2,000 each. The Mayor's secretary in Brooklyn gets \$3,000, and in New York \$5,000. The Brooklyn secretary has only official matters to attend to.

The Presidents of the Union League Club have nearly all attained distinction in public life. John Jay was made Minister to Austria; Hamilton Fish was Governor, Senator and Secretary of State; William M. Evarts was Senator and Secretary of State; Chauncey M. Depew refused a tender of the State Department from Harrison, and is now regarded as a likely selection as Ambassador to England. The present President, General Porter, is supposed to be slated for Ambassador to France; Joseph H. Choate was President of the State Constitutional Convention and candidate for Senator. The Presidency of this club may, therefore, be regarded as a political stepping stone.

Should Mr. Depew go as Ambassador to England he will be obliged to resign his profitable and influential position as President of the New York Central Railroad, and naturally there is already much gossip as to his successor in that position. Among those who have been suggested are Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, and H. Walter Webb, who is now Third Vice President of the Central and in charge of the operation of the road. Mr. Webb is a brother of Dr. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and a half brother of General A. S. Webb, President of the College of New York.

CYRUS THORP.

Resentful.

"I have a good father," said the young man, "one who, I am sure, always tried to do his duty. I have only one thing with which to reproach him."

"What is that?"

"Human nature is human nature, and I must take it for granted that he is no exception to a universal rule. I don't think I can ever forgive him for the manner in which he used to go around and bore his friends with the smart things I said when I was a baby."—Washington Star.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The National Base Ball League held its first meeting in Baltimore last week commencing on Thursday. We will give the proceedings of this meeting in our notes next week.

It is quite likely that Amos Rusie will remain out of the game this year again. It is too bad that the differences existing between Rusie and the New York Club cannot be adjusted as some clubs could make good use of the great pitcher's services.

We pick the New Yorks out this year as pennant winners. Just keep your eyes on the giants this season, for they are going to stay within reach of the flag from the time the season opens.

Pennant winning teams are by no means money makers, this fact has been demonstrated very clearly at Baltimore, where the attendance has dropped off fifty per cent, on account of the Orioles flying the flag three times in succession.

There will be no great change in the make up of the Phillies this year. They will be as they always have been, nearer the top of the second division than the first when the fall of '97 arrives.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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Wages in 1800.

What we call the "workingmen," "the mechanic," had no existence as classes. Labor was performed almost exclusively in the south by slaves, and in the north very largely by men and women who for the time being were no better than slaves. All over the free states were thousands of Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Germans, who, in return for transportation from the old world to the new, had bound themselves by indenture to serve the captain of the ship that brought them over. Soldiers in the army received \$3 a month. Farm hands in New England were given \$4 a month and found their own clothes. Unskilled laborers toiled 12 hours per day for 50 cents. Workmen on the turnpikes then branching out in every direction were housed in rude sheds, fed coarse food and given \$4 per month from November to May and \$6 from May to November. When the road from the Genesee river to Buffalo was under construction in 1812, though the region through which it went was the frontier, men were hired in plenty for \$12 per month in cash and their board, lodgings and a daily allowance of whisky.—John B. McMaster in Atlantic.

Primacy of Ancient Literature.

You do not know the world until you know the men who have possessed it and tried its wares before ever you were given your brief run upon it. And there is no equity comparable with that which is schooled in the thoughts that will keep. It is such a schooling that we get from the world's literature. The books have disappeared which were not genuine—which spoke things which, if they were worth saying at all, were not worth hearing more than once, as well as the books which spoke permanent things clumsily and without the gift of interpretation. The kind air which blows from age to age has disposed of them like vagrant leaves. There was sap in them for a little, but now they are gone, we do not know where. All literature that has lasted has this claim upon us—that it is not dead. But we cannot be quite so sure of any as we are of the ancient literature that still lives, because none has lived so long. It holds a sort of primacy in the aristocracy of natural selection.—Protessor Woodrow in Forum.

SCPTICS TURN BELIEVERS AND ARE CURED.—"When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it—a single puff through the blower afforded instant relief, stopped pain over the eyes and cleansed the nasal passages. To-day I am free from catarrh." B. L. Egan's, (Easton, Pa.) experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours. Sold by C. A. Klein.

BRUTALITY OF THE TURK.

A Ghastly Scene That Succeeded a Massacre of Armenians.

A procession of four or five scavenger carts met us. The first one passed without notice. Over the second a piece of matting was thrown, and from under the matting protruded the hands and feet of dead men. The third had no covering over its ghastly load of four or five bodies, thrown in doubled and twisted as they chanced to fall. The uppermost body was a horrible spectacle, with only a broken mixture of skin, hair and blood in the place where the skull had been. In those carts were more than a score of bodies of Armenians of the poorer class, who had been killed, not with weapons, but by beating with clubs. The Turkish bludgeon men had been at work on the streets, and the municipality had placed its carts at their disposal to remove the evidences of their crime.

The victims had been battered to pieces merely because they belonged to a hated race. The contempt for their fate shown by the government officials in thus indecently piling their corpses like offals in the scavenger carts and in parading the evidence of its heartlessness before the eyes of club bearers who were waiting opportunity for similar achievements swept away every trace of sympathy for the Turks wronged by the anarchical proceedings of the Armenians at the bank.

From the bridge another horrible sight could be seen. Men were at work gathering dead bodies of Armenians out of the water. Almost immediately upon the outbreak at the bank the Kurdish porters employed at the custom house on the Stamboul side of the harbor, more than a mile from the scene of disturbance, had killed all whom they could catch of their Armenian associates and had thrown them into the sea. The police were now having the bodies dragged from the water in order to be taken away by the carts, and some of the wretches were still alive.—"A Bystander's Notes of a Massacre," by Yvan Troschine, in Scribner's.

The Puff and Its Effects.

It is more fun to see a man read a puff of himself in a newspaper than to see a fat man step on a banana peel. The narrow minded man reads it seven or eight times and then goes around and steals—appropriates—what copies he can. The kind hearted man goes home and reads it to his wife, then pays up his dues to the paper. The successful business man makes money by it; immediately starts to find the editor and then the two men leave the sanctum and silently and thoughtfully down the street together, the business man taking sugar in his and they both eat a clove or two and all life is sweeter, and peace settled down on their hearts for the moment. Such is the experience of seed that falls upon different soil.—Ev.

The Shakers have made a great hit. Their Digestive Cordial is said to be the most successful remedy for stomach troubles ever introduced. It immediately relieves all pain and distress after eating, builds up the feeble system and makes the weak strong.

The fact is, foods properly digested are better than so-called tonics. The Cordial not only contains food already digested, but is a digester of other foods. Food that is not digested does more harm than good. People who use the Cordial insure the digestion of what food they eat and in this way get the benefit of it and grow strong.

The little pamphlets which the Shakers have sent druggists for free distribution, contain much interesting information on the subject of dyspepsia.


Laxol is not a mixture of drugs. It is nothing but Castor Oil made palatable.

The Meaning of Style.

The word style, though but a diminutive word, assumes to itself more contradictions and significations and eccentricities than any monosyllable in the language is legitimately entitled to. It is an arrant little humorist of a word and full of whimsies. Though it would seem that the people of all countries are equally vehement in the pursuit of this phantom style, yet in almost all of them there is a strange diversity in opinion as to what constitutes its essence, and every different class, like the pagan nations, adores it under a different form.

In England, for instance, an honest citizen packs up himself, his family and his style in a buggy and rattles away on Sunday with his fair partner blooming beside him like an eastern bride, and two chubby children squatting like Chinese images at his feet. A baronet requires a chariot and pair, a lord must needs have a barouche and four, but a duke—oh! a duke cannot possibly lumber his style along under a coach and six, and half a score of footmen into the bargain. In China a puissant mandarin loads at least three elephants with style.—Phila. Times.

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