

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND FARMERS SUFFER GREAT LOSS.

A PORTION OF NEW ORLEANS SUBMERGED AND A FIRE RAGING.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The river rose so rapidly to-day that the situation has become critical. At 8 o'clock in the morning the water was 16 to 20 feet above high water mark, or one-tenth above the highest water ever known. Shortly after noon a great wave struck the city and the river went to 17 feet. Such a sudden rise was never before known on the lower river. The water came over the embankment in several places and sections of Canal and other streets were flooded to a depth of two feet. The water gauge now marks 15.8. The levees in the upper and lower sections of the city are insufficiently strong to keep out the flood, but above and below the city crevasses will surely occur if the river remains at its present stage for a few days. Several have already occurred, but they have been promptly closed by the railroads on both banks of the river.

The situation below the city is especially critical, the water having almost entirely demolished the new levees, and it is now running over the old dykes. If the volume of water predicted by the Signal Office comes down before the present flood subsides, a large section of Louisiana must necessarily get under water.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13.—Only meagre details of the floods in Arkansas have been received. At Batesville the White river rose 32 feet in 24 hours, and all the lower part of the town is flooded. The depot and freight house of the Iron Mountain Railroad are two feet under water. The destruction to property of Black Rock will be heavy. The water stands six feet deep in the hotels and business places.

A special from Little Rock says the levees from the interior towns is that all streams are high and that a large number of bridges have been washed away. No trains have reached there from Fort Smith since Monday, and all the road's traffic is badly delayed. The Arkansas river is rising rapidly at Pine Bluff, and there is danger of the Government's dykes being destroyed. The situation between that point and the Mississippi river is said to be alarming.

CAIRO, Ill., March 13.—The river one-tenth of a foot last night and is now 43 to 45 feet. The Ohio is falling fast at Shawneetown, and it is thought now that the rise reported above there will not cause much, if any, further rise here. The first train for the past few days from the north arrived via the Illinois Central this morning, the track at Ullin having been repaired.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 13.—The river at this point is three-tenths above the great rise of 1882 and one-tenth below that of 1887, the highest on record. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the Iron Mountain and the Little Rock and Memphis Railroads, whose tracks lie through the flooded district opposite here, are confident of escaping inundation, the road beds having been put in excellent condition during the past year.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 5:30 P. M.—The levee at this point has broken, and the portion of the city upon the river front is entirely submerged. A large fire is raging. One of the largest tallow factories here, with Soule's brewery and several other large buildings, is on fire. There is a bonded warehouse next door, on one side of the fire, and on the other side one of the largest oil mills South. Fire not under control at 5:35.

The city is lower than the river. The water is all through the streets, and is being pumped out at back part of city into Lake Ponchartraine. The fall of water may exceed the capacity of the pumps and flood whole back of town, but they are making all possible efforts to check the overflow.

St. LOUIS, March 13.—Reports from points on the Missouri and Mississippi above here show the rivers to be rising. Telegrams from the interior show all the smaller streams to be very high and the lowlands in the vicinity of creeks and rivers to be under water. A despatch from Simpson, Ill., says: "All streams from Carbondale to Paducah, Ky., are miles and miles out of their banks. Crab Orchard Creek, above here, is eight miles wide, while Big Bay covers a territory hardly short of six miles wide. Four trains are water-bound here and cannot turn a wheel until the waters subside and all bridges are fixed."

A man named Shepard was arrested in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 8th, charged with making counterfeit money. He confessed his guilt and told a pitiful tale about his family starving and not being able to get work.

Captain Tidd, Government Timber Inspector for the Indians, returned to Minneapolis, from a trip to Red Lake and White Earth Agencies, on the 8th. He reports that the Indians will cut 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of pine, and that the reports circulated about destitution among the Indians of those reservations are all false.

The postoffice at Greenville, Texas, was robbed of several thousand dollars on the evening of the 7th. The thieves succeeded in breaking open the mail boxes of the Fifth National Bank and other firms and carried off their contents.

Howard B. Sterling, of Detroit, was arrested in New York on the 8th, on his return from Europe, on the charge of having two years ago, forged his uncle's name to \$10,000 worth of mortgages.

The committee appointed to investigate the deficiency in the State Treasury of Mississippi have found the cash \$10,000 short. It is thought an examination of the books and papers will increase the shortage to about \$20,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The flood in the lower Mississippi river has reached dangerous proportions. The levee at Sappington Hoop, six miles above Arkansas City, broke on the afternoon of the 9th. It was believed on the 10th, that within 24 hours the whole of the Texas basin of Louisiana, embracing four or five parishes, would be submerged.

Michael Morgan, a well-known merchant of Kansas City, Missouri, was killed on the evening of the 9th, by falling down stairs. In the fall his neck was broken and his skull crushed.

The house of Charles Gibson (colored) in Beaufort county, South Carolina, was burned on the evening of the 8th, and Gibson, his wife and child perished in the flames. There is a suspicion of foul play and incendiarism but no proof.

The body of Bernhard Junghaus, a horse buyer of Peoria, was found lodged in the Illinois river on the 8th. Police men surrounded a den in Pekin, Illinois, kept by Link Hummel and Bill Tuckey, and attempted to arrest them for the murder of Junghaus. As the policemen entered the two men dropped through a hidden trap door, and escaped to the river by means of a sewer. Two women living with them were arrested, and the murdered man's watch and ring were found in their possession. All the police have orders to kill either Hummel or Tuckey on sight, as they are desperate characters and are said to have committed many crimes. Charles Williams and his 12-year-old son, living in the suburbs of Galen, Kansas, were found murdered in their bed on the morning of the 9th. Williams was blind and had lost both arms in a mine accident. A man suspected of being the murderer has been arrested in Prescott, Joseph H. Lindsey, a prominent citizen of Hazleton, Pa., was found dead in his house at Freeland, late on the evening of the 9th. His neck was broken, and it is believed that he was murdered. Frank Mingus, the divorced husband of Anne, the daughter of Mrs. N. N. Lounsbury, went to the latter's house, at LaGrange, Indiana, on the evening of the 8th to see his child. Mrs. Lounsbury refused to let him see the child, Mingus could hear the child in an upper room calling for him, and this so infuriated him that he started up stairs. Mrs. Lounsbury stopped him, when he drew a penknife and cut her throat. He then surrendered to the police.

The flames in the South Wilkes-Barre shaft were extinguished on the afternoon of the 11th, and the pumping process was stopped. The water will be allowed to remain in the mine for a week, when, it is hoped, the strata will be sufficiently cooled to prevent another outbreak of the fire.

As soon as the police authorities in Washington were notified, on the 11th, of the death of ex-Congressman Taulbee, his slayer, Charles E. Kincaid, was arrested and lodged in a police station. The Chicago police have arrested Joseph Chivialowski. On June 28, 1887, he shot and killed his father, near Stevens, Minnesota. He is 20 years of age, and is thought to be weak minded. Advice from Sonora, Mexico, states that on the 4th inst. a fight with six Apache Indians, one Indian and one Mexican were killed and another Mexican wounded. These Apaches are part of a small band that has been depredated in old Mexico for the past four years.

The Iron Mountain and Texas and St. Louis Railroads are unable to get into Cairo, Illinois, as their tracks are submerged. The low lands in Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri, south of Cairo, are all submerged. A despatch from Lake Providence, Louisiana, says the river is stationary there. The warboat in front of Salem was quite serious on the 11th, but sacks were supplied and the danger is nearly over. Guards are patrolling the levees.

A passenger train on the Alexandria Branch Road, while backing at Greensburg, Pa., on the 11th, ran into a freight train. Thomas Donahue, Jr., F. Atkinson and Thomas Helman were badly injured. The passengers escaped by jumping.

A thief broke the plate glass show window of Donevan & Samuels, jewelers, in Dallas, Texas, on the evening of the 10th, with a heavy stone, and succeeded in escaping with a tray of diamond rings, valued at \$5000.

The grip has made its second appearance in Hazleton, Pa. On the evening of the 11th forty cases were reported.

Rev. David McGrew, Mrs. Andrew Beyman and William Jackson, all colored, were run over and killed by a Pacific train in Kansas City, Missouri, on the evening of the 11th. They, with others, were returning from a prayer meeting.

A passenger and freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad collided at Blue Island, near Chicago, on the evening of the 11th, and some of the passengers were cut and killed. John Berry, a brakeman, died of his injuries, on the 12th.

Peach growers in Michigan expect from one-third to one-half an average crop during the coming season, notwithstanding the recent cold snap, which damaged the buds.

The body of Rowland Leach, the New York drummer, who has been missing for several days, was found in the river at Chicago on the 12th. There was no evidence of foul play.

A water spout at Ullin, Illinois, on the 12th submerged the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad to a depth of about five feet. Traffic was stopped.

An autopsy and an inquest were held in Washington on the 12th in the case of ex-Congressman Taulbee, shot by Kincaid. The coroner's jury found that Taulbee's death was the result of the wound inflicted by Kincaid, and the latter was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John Williams, of New York, was arrested in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 13th, after he had passed about fifty counterfeit dollars in various saloons.

Bell Allen and Wetherford Irving, two negroes, charged with the murder of Constable Belcher, were taken from the jail in Mercer county, West Virginia, by a mob, on the evening of the 8th, and shot to death. At a coroner's inquest in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 12th, in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Joe Shellenberger made a full confession. He says that Neal committed the murder and forced him to aid in concealing the bodies. When he tried to escape, before the old people were killed, says Neal, he shot at him, the bullet entering his hat.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at the water works in Brooklyn, New York, on the 13th, killing Peter Starline and Thomas Baldwin and fatally injuring Charles Smith and Dallas Raynor. The dynamite was being used for blowing up tree stumps on the line of the extension of the Brooklyn aqueduct.

As a freight train on the Georgia Pacific Railroad was crossing a high trestle, 20 miles east of Birmingham, Alabama, on the 13th, one of the wheels of a coal car broke. The bumping of the derailed car broke the trestle and 12 cars went down in the wreck, the engine and one having passed safely over. Five of the wrecked cars were loaded with coal and the rest with merchandise. All took fire from a stove in the caboose and were destroyed with the trestle. Five train men were injured, none mortally.

A deed was recorded in Bay City, Michigan, on the 13th, transferring the two divisions of the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinac Railroad to the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinac Company, the consideration being \$3,000,000. Accompanying the deed was a general first mortgage issued by the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinac Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, for \$2,000,000. Of this amount \$500,000 is to be used in purchasing additional terminals in Saginaw, West Bay City and Bay City.

A passenger train was wrecked by spreading rails near Pembroke, Ontario, on the 12th. A number of passengers were injured. A convict chained to a seat got free and rescued his keeper and helped the injured.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 11th, the credentials of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, for his new term, beginning March 4, 1891, were presented and filed. The House amendments to the resolution for an investigation of the workings of the immigration laws were read and laid over. Mr. Mitchell introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the popular vote. Mr. Hoar called for a resolution reported by him on the 10th, for the expunging from the Record of the sentences interpolated by Mr. Call in the report of his debate with Mr. Chandler recently. A long debate followed, after which a vote was taken and resulted 27 to 11—no quorum. Four Democratic Senators voted in the affirmative. Without discussing the matter the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 12th, the House amendments to the resolution for an inquiry into the operations of the Immigration laws were concurred in. The resolution to expunge from the Record the interpolations made by Mr. Call agreed to by a vote of 26 to 14. The resolution declaring the competency of the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, to hold the office during its pleasure and until another is elected, was agreed to without a division. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Fry, from the Commerce Committee, reported a bill to repeal the law of last Congress requiring steamships to carry guns and rockets for casting lines in cases of distress. The reason for the passage of the bill, he said, was that "the greed of certain companies might receive the notice required." He explained that after the passage of the act the companies furnishing the guns and rockets had exorbitantly raised their prices. The bill was placed on the calendar. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 10th, a resolution from the Senate for an investigation of the workings of the immigration laws was agreed to, after it had been amended so as to include the effects likely to follow the purchase of American industries by foreign capitalists, and also an inquiry into the expediency of having an immigration depot on Bedloe's Island. Senate bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another was passed, with some verbal amendments. A resolution reported from the Committee on Elections was agreed to, for the appointment of a sub-committee to go to Arkansas and investigate all the methods in the contest of Clayton v. Breckenridge. Pending consideration of the Oklahoma Territory bill the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 11th, additional public building bills were passed, involving an expenditure of \$1,845,000. Among them was the bill for a public building at Chester, Penna. The bill for the admission of Wyoming Territory as a State was reported and considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 12th, a bill was passed granting to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad the right of way through the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservations in Dakota. The Oklahoma bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending consideration the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 13th, several railroad bills were passed, and the consideration of the Oklahoma bill was completed in Committee of the Whole. The bill, which is a substitute for the Senate bill on the subject, was then reported to the House and passed. Adjourned.

PARISIAN BIJOUTIERS.

Sights and Scenes in the Poor Quarters of the French Capital.

Those who know the poorer quarters of Paris are aware that there are places where a plate of meat can be obtained for a couple of sous (equal to one penny), and a plate of vegetables for another sou, and that, lacking this amount of capital, it is possible to procure a draft of bouillon from a spout continually flowing, for just so long as you can manage to hold your breath, for a single sou. Those who prefer more solid food, and are wretched of a speculative turn, can, for the same small coin, run what is called the "hazard of the fork." This is a single plunge of this useful instrument into a smoking caldron, with the privilege of banqueting upon whatever you may fish out, should you chance to fish out anything. If, however, you prefer the bird in the hand, and require to see your sou's worth before you part with your money, you can patronize a "bijoutier" (who is not a jeweler), and invest it in "harlequins," which have no relation whatever to pantomime. The "harlequins" of which we speak are simply scraps of every conceivable edible substance, served up by Parisian cooks, that chance to be left by dainty feeders on the sides of their plates. Of all colors and shapes, when mixed together they present a certain resemblance to the parti-colored garments of the citizen of Bergamo, and hence the name by which they have come to be known. The dealers in these delicacies have contracts with the scullions employed at the different ministries and embassies and in all the more wealthy households and the chief hotels, but more particularly with those engaged at the great restaurants—men who spend the best part of their lives in a species of Turkish bath at a temperature from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty degrees, for a salary of twenty-five francs a month, on condition that all the scraps on the plates they have to wash up are their perquisites, said scraps being usually worth at least ten times the amount of their salary. Three francs a basketful is the average price they obtain for the scraping of the platters that pass through their hands, and all of which, from truffled turkey to totters, from hare to haricots, is thrown pell-mell into a common receptacle. Every morning the dealer or his agent, dragging behind him a closed cart, furnished with ventilators, visits all the establishments with which there is a contract, and basketful after basketful is flung into the cart, which later in the day, deposits its contents at a pavilion of the Halles Centrales set apart for the sale of cooked meats. Here each dealer sorts his nameless heap, where *hors d'œuvres* are mixed with the roasts, and vegetables with entremets, and where fishes' heads, scraps of cutlets, fricandeaus and filets, half-picked drum-sticks and portions of ragouts and mayonnaises are intimately blended with fragments of pastry, salads, macaronies, vegetables, cheese and fruits; the whole being, moreover, impregnated with at least twenty different sauces. All that is recognizable in this conglomeration is carefully put on one side, cleaned, trimmed and placed on plates. Out of regard for the stomachs of their customers, the "bijoutiers" perform this delicate operation of sorting in private, and it is only when all is finished, the discordant pieces duly assimilated, and the "harlequins" arranged in little piles, with the best pieces, or jewels as they are termed, temptingly displayed in front, that the public are invited to inspect and purchase. So much are these "harlequins" in favor among the poorer classes, that by one o'clock in the day every dealer in "harlequins" is nearly certain to be cleared out. That the trade in these scraps is a good one, is evident from the fact that there are many retired "bijoutiers" in the city of Paris.

Homely Advice on Repairing Men's Clothes.

Rip out the old sleeve linings; press and cut new ones by them. If the sleeves are frayed around the hand, you can either turn up the cloth for an inch or less, or, if which is likely, they are not long enough to allow of this, you can rip the hem or facing loose, cut it in two where it is frayed, and then put on a new facing, which will only shorten the sleeve by a single seam. Of course, a machine is an essential article for all such work. Baste the facing carefully in place, turn the sleeve wrong side out, and steam-press the seam by laying a wet cloth over it, and using a heavy iron, hot as may be without scorching. You cannot do the pressing too well. It is not sufficient to pass the iron over it. You must lean your weight on the iron with patient firmness. Now seam up the lining, and put them in, feeling neatly around the shoulders before blind-stitching the hem about the hand.

The linings of coats are generally loose around the bottoms, which will greatly facilitate work on the pockets; if not, you must rip them loose. If the pockets are very much worn, cut off the bad places and seam on pieces of stout muslin of the exact pattern, allowing for the seams. Sometimes the corners of the pocket are torn loose from the

coat. Fasten them down to strong stays on the wrong side, and press well from both sides with a wet cloth laid over, as before. Now stretch down on the right side with the machine, following the same line of stitching. Where the pocket joins the coat, which is generally faced with farmer's satin, or cloth like the garment, the facing sometimes becomes worn; rip it off and fold on a new piece neatly. Buttons tear out, taking bits of cloth with them. Here is a chance for your very neatest work. Lay pieces of the cloth on the wrong side, matching stripe or plaid, if any, and fell down on the wrong side with stitches that do not go through, turn on the right side, and blind-stitch down all around the worn place, press, and sew the buttons on, and even if the patch is slightly larger than the button, it will not be noticed. There is a black rubber button, ribbed exactly like the silk and cloth buttons which are so much used on men's suits, and which give such poor wear. They cost from 10 to 15 cents a dozen, and never wear out. Wherever the lining is worn, baste under a piece of goods as near like it as possible, cut out the worn place, turn in the seam and fell around neatly; press from the wrong side of the lining. Don't hurry with any part of your work. Neatness is worth more than despatch in work of this kind. In sewing the buttons on down the front you must not let the stitches show on the wrong side. Don't knot your thread, but draw the ends through between the lining and the outside, and then pass the needle through the eye of the button and through the outside cloth and the interlining only. I always pity a man whose buttons, although they may be sewed on, show a great knot of thread when his coat is opened. Rework the button-holes with twist. It is much easier to work over an old button-hole than to make a new one. So much for the coat, which is now ready for cleaning. The mode of operation is the same for the vest. You will probably have much patching of linings to do.

To repair trousers is the most difficult of all. They will doubtless be frayed at the bottom, in which case proceed exactly as you did with the sleeves of the coat at the hand. If the seat is broken, rip the seam, cut out the worn place and cut a new piece by it, allowing for seam, bottom and top. Baste in place, seam on the machine and press. You must be careful to cut the worn place straight across, and in setting in the new piece try to have the cloth run exactly the same way. The pressing is the most essential part. If the knees are broken, rip the leg seam and fix in the same way, but of course trousers thus patched cannot be worn to business as they can be on the farm. If these spots are simply worn, and not broken, lay a piece of new cloth under on the right side, and fell down, then on the same shade, darn the thin places. If this is done neatly, and well pressed, it will not be noticed. Stitch up the seams again, and press open on the wrong side. Give the final pressing, after cleaning with warm water, to every quart of which you should add a tablespoonful each of ammonia and alcohol. You can make the fold down the front by laying the legs on a board, right side out, with the seams exactly corresponding; place a wet cloth over and press with a hot iron. Clean and press the coat and the vest, and you will be surprised (and so will your John) by the new look of the whole suit.—*American Agriculturist.*

Reporting Rapid Talk.

"Speaking of rapid talkers makes me think of the time I was sent to report a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher," said the mayor's private secretary, Tom O'Neill, at the Press club the other day. "I was something of a stenographer and had always been able to keep pace with every man I had been assigned to take. So, with no misgivings, I sharpened my pencil and took my seat at the reporters' table and waited for the distinguished divine to begin. The subject was 'Evolution,' which, in those days, I knew absolutely nothing about. Well, he started in, and for a minute everything went all right. The second minute he took a spurt, and I found myself pushing my pencil at a high rate of speed. The third minute he put on more steam and I had to write so fast my pencil got hot and came near setting the paper afire. The fourth minute he spurted again and I was lost. He kept on spurring until at last he struck his

Heavens! how he talked. No manuscript. No notes. He just stood up there by his desk with one hand on it, the other by his side. His mouth was open, and without changing the expression of his face or moving a muscle the words came rolling out one after another like drops of lead from the summit of a shot tower."—*Chicago Journal.*

"And so Mr. Grimby is dead.—And pray, what did he die of?" "Well, I don't know for certain. The stories one hears are so conflicting, you know. Some say he died of homoeopathy, others think it was hydrophobia; but, between you and me, I suspect it was faith cura."

Turn setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC BUG.

The Inventor Puzzles His Friends with a Curious Invention.

I wonder how many ever heard the wonderful story of how Edison made a bug? It happened away back in 1880 or 1881. There had been two or three persons killed by the electric wires, and people were seriously contemplating some plan to get them out of the way and still keep the new wonderful white light.

Edison proposed that the wires be put in the gas pipes but how on earth was the pipes to be "threaded" with the electric wires? After studying the matter one night, Edison said to a fellow electrician.

"Why, see here, Johnson, I'll make a bug that will drag a wire through every foot of pipe in New York city, if it becomes necessary."

"Make a bug!" exclaimed his companion, thinking the inventor had lost his mind; "what in the world do you mean?"

"Well I'll make a bug," said the inventor, confidently, "that will go where I send him and drag a wire, too."

A few days afterward he laid a curiously constructed thing on the table in the office before time to go to work; it was his gas pipe bug. It was constructed thus: A minute electro-magnet, carrying behind it a fine insulated wire-pawl. Now, observe—every time the circuit was closed through the magnet the armature was attached, the pawl caught the sides of a piece of gas pipe provided for the occasion, and the magnet behind was drawn toward the armature about the sixteenth of an inch.

When the circuit was opened the armature reached forward ready to take a second step. Thus, at every closing of the circuit, the little bug advanced one step, dragging the wire behind.

The Old-Fashioned Winters.

Some people are always wishing for a mild and open season from Thanksgiving to Easter, and it can be fairly said that they have now had two of them in succession. Will they reckon all up and say how they like it?

Can they say they have enjoyed as good sound health as when the air is crisp, the winds blow sharp, and the energies are compelled to make a vigorous resistance? Are influenza, rheumatism and catarrhs a satisfying substitute for the dry, cold and bracing atmosphere that packs all the ice-houses and makes tobogganing and snow-shoe tramping and ice-palace carnivals possible? We doubt it.

The rough truth about it is that we are acclimated in a latitude that regularly provides snug and snow-bound winters, and only irregularity permits such genial, but strange, interlopers as these last two. Take us as an entire population, we are harder, manlier, more vigorous and energetic in consequence of these rigid but wholesome conditions than if we all fled to Florida right after Thanksgiving, to come back only with the oranges in May. We ignorantly lament the necessities which our sharp winters impose. If the season is a cold one, our single wish should be that the cold be continuous, and as uniform as possible. Then the blood tingles, the nerves brace up for resistance, the spirits flow in wide and deep channels, and life is really worth living.

The Canadians, in and around Montreal especially, know how, not only to take winter, but how to make the very most of it. They do not mope and hide at its coming, but go out joyfully to meet it halfway, and more, too. Their robust example is well worth our study, even if we are not all still young. Such ruddy and boisterous health is not to be seen elsewhere on this continent or on any other. It would be almost an impertinence to ask any of the members of their winter clubs to accompany us on a trip to Florida or Santa Barbara for the sake of escaping from the rigorous atmospheric conditions. They desire nothing so much as these same conditions. A glance at their clear skins, their rosy cheeks and their crystalline eyes, vindicates their good sense.—*Boston Globe.*

A Deputy's Eccentricity.

M. Thivrier, a workman, elected as such to the present chamber of deputies in France, wears all the time in public the blouse which is the badge of a laborer in that country. M. Thivrier began work in the coal mines at Commeny, France, when twelve years old, and for twenty years remained in them, handling the pick. Afterward he became a vinegrower and dealer in wines. He is a Socialist, but not a communist. "For, having," as a French paper puts it, "acquired his capital by his own hard work, he cannot easily understand how that capital should belong to all the world." Through all his career he has stuck to his workman's blouse, and it was largely upon the strength of that peculiarity that he was elected a deputy. He is said to be a man of unusual intelligence and a good speaker. When he came to Paris to take his seat, his blouse, which he wore not only at the chamber but at receptions and all other functions which he attended, made him at once famous.