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### One of the Kings of Wall Street

A New York correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, gives the following account of one of the Wallstreet brokers :

desperate and successful operators in Wall street. It was he who became so noted at the black Friday time as the head of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin; it was he who was in with Fisk in the bold operations against the Erie Railroad, and it was he who made a corner on greenbacks last winter by carrying five millions of dollars on his person and looking it up in the Tenth National Bank, which last operation became the subject of

Congressional inquiry. Smith came on to Washington and was examined. The committee did not get much comfort out of his answers. They asked him if he had locked up five million of dollars in greenbacks. Frankl said he had. They asked him where he did it. He freely acknowledged that he did it to make money by the operation, and wanted to know what the committee intended to do, when

it. Without answering, the members of the committee asked what right he had to lock up that amount of money. Then he got angry and told them that it was none of their d—d business; that the money was his own.

and he could do with it as he liked and it was about this time that the committee found that they had made a mistake. Smith collected about fifty dollars witness fees, and returned to New York, and that was the last

of the silly investigation. A gentleman who was also a witness before the committee said, subsequently, that Smith actually carried the \$5,000,000 on his person for two days. The lining of his overcoat was filled with

Smith is about thirty-five or thirty-eight years old, short of stature, slight of frame and red of hair. The latter he wears cut close, and his whiskers

a la militaire, or mutton-chop, with a moustache. His name is not Henry M. nor Henry N. Smith, but Norman Henry Smith. He is a native of Tioga, Pa., a little village which is shut in with charming grace from the

outside world by a circle of hills which in fall present such an enchanting appearance that it clings to one's memory forever. In this pretty little village, this monster operator was born, and here he is called to this day

plain Tom Smith, a nickname he got when a baby. It is nothing against Tom that he spent his young days about as other village boys do, and is nothing against him that he learned the shoemaker's trade, and was an excellent workman. It is said the

A love scrape, if I am correctly informed, drove him from his hammock and lap-stone, and took him to Buffalo a year or two before the war.

While there he attended a course instruction in one of the "Business Colleges" which was so common then. From this he operated in Buffalo in a small way, going finally to Albany. He could not long remain in such

place, and he turned his eyes toward New York.

His career as a money-maker without parallel in history. It would be idle to estimate his wealth, for today it might be twenty millions, a

to-morrow ten. He is called the successor of Jim Fisk, but this is an insult to him. He possesses the same reckless daring, but he brought to his experience a keener and more deliberate judgment and intelligence than

Fisk had. Besides, he had none of the "fast" qualities which Fisk possessed. He has no desire to display his wealth ostentatiously; he does not care to build an opera house though he may have the privilege of the great

room, and is not likely to run a line of steamers merely to show himself an admiral's uniform, nor to shew himself at the head of a regiment at the cost of thousands of dollars. He lives as becomes a very wealthy man.

and owns a number of the best cars that money can buy merely for own driving. He has considerable money invested in real estate in native town, where he has provided handsomely for his father and mother.

### Man's Age.

measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphyses are united, the body grows no more and it is at twenty years this union effected in man.

in the horse at five, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the rabbit one. The natural termination of life is five times that of the development period. Man being twenty years growing, lives five times twenty years.

that is to say, one hundred years; camel is eight years in growing, and lives forty years; the horse is five years in growing and lives twenty-five years, and so on with other animals.

The man who does not die of disease lives from eighty to a hundred years. Providence has given man a century of life, but he does not attain it because he inherits disease, eats unwholesome food, gives license to

Life may be divided into two equal halves—growth and decline, and this into infancy, youth, vility and old age. Life may be divided into the twenty

year, youth to the fiftieth—because it is during this period that the tissue becomes firm; virility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete; and at seventy-five old age commences to set in.

Of what nation are all stock  
holders? Dar-nation.

**LAW'S REGULATING MARRIAGE.**—Edw. Dean Proctor, in his highly interesting article descriptive of Russia, and the manners and customs of the people of that country, in the November number of *Scribner's Magazine*, gives the following information about marriage:

"To remedy the evils resulting from too early marriages, the law now provides that the bride must be sixteen and the bridegroom eighteen years of age. This law is supplemented by the apparently excessive regulation that no man beyond eighty, or a woman beyond sixty, can marry. Second and third marriages are also forbidden to men and women respectively, from twenty-five to fifty years of age. A man or woman, if an orthodox Russian can contract a second marriage only after the fourth. Nor can marriage take place during the Church fasts, nor at a time unless the parties having divorced, confessed and communicated during the previous year. The marriage of cousins is forbidden, and great care is taken as to registers and certificates so that bigamy is almost impossible. A secret marriage is invalid; and to the age of twenty-one the time of legal marriage, neither son nor daughter can marry without the parent's consent."

**ORIGIN OF FOOTSLACK PAPER.**—The term foolscap, to designate a certain kind of paper, no doubt has puzzled many an inquirer. The origin is not only amusing but historical. Charles I, of England, granted numerous monopolies for the support of the government. Among others were the manufacture of paper. The watermark of the finest sort was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the parliament that brought Charles I. to the scaffold, and the right of printing was given to the King, who ordered the royal arms from the paper, and, with his cap and bells to be substituted. It is now over two hundred years since the fool's cap was taken from the paper, but still the paper of the size which the rump parliament ordered for their journals, bears the

name of the water mark placed there as indignity to Charles.

**FALSE HAIR.**—It seems that our false hair is worn than ever. A bit of human hair was lately stolen from the Hamburg railway station, and destined for England. The bale weighed 144 pounds, and the hair came from good many queer places, such as—anytime, anytime, reformatories, penitentiaries, and the heads of those who had fallen on the scaffold. Fancy wearing dependent from the back of your head the locks of a French felon or a German murderer.

The following note, written to a school-mate by a girl who had been absent several days, illustrated the above:

"Dear Mamma—  
Sassie! I Shan't attend school any more! I got some new cuffs, collar and jewelry—dear Mamma agrees with me that it is my duty to take a shine out of the Upstart Mammy Jones and I'll do it if I never learn nothing."