# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1889.

# **BILLIONS OF SIGNATURES.**

#### THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S MUCH SOUGHT AUTOGRAPH.

an and a Half of "Spinners"-J. N. wa's Will Boon Adors Uncle Sam's my-It Must Be Done by Machinery. ing Antographs.

WARRINGTON, May 16 .- In a few days the plate printing presses of Uncle Sam's big money mill will begin grinding out crisp, beautiful bank notes and silver es with a new name signed to them. J. N. Huston, the new treasurer of the United States, will soon take pos-session of the office to which he has been appointed by the president, and then his name will be sent thundering down the

Houston

ages by means of the signing of his auto-graph to all the paper money used by the people of this country. Immediately Mr. Huston's autograph will become one of the most valuable and popular known to the most valuable and popular known to the common people. It is for his mame, signed at the lower right hand corner of small pieces of paper, that 63,000,000 of human beings will do more or less struggling, make many sacriflogs, and often will they mourn because they get it not. To accommodate all the people who want his autograph Mr. Huston will be compelled to sign his name a great many times a day. and, work as industriously as he may, the chances are that even then some poor mortals will be dis-appointed, while others will get much re than their share. This is not Mr. Huston's fault, nor Uncle Sam's, for these worthy gentlemen would be much happier if they could make enough money so that no one need go without. Probably if they were to print a thou-and times as much money as they do print, a few men would succeed in hogging the major share and in leaving but small portion to be divided among a great many millions of the less fortunate. If you should be lucky enough to get hold of a few of Mr. Huston's autographs and to retain them long enough to make a study of their appearance, do not imagine that Mr. Huston made them in the good old way, with pen and ink. Mr. Huston is an accomplished penman and an industrious sort of person, but if he were to set out to sign with pen and ink all the money which Uncle Sam puts in circulation, it would take him about thirty years, working with all his might ten hours a day and doing nothing else, to sign the new notes that go out in a single year. If we had to wait on Mr. Huston's pen, nimble though it is, in about six weeks there would be very little paper currency in the country, ex-cept a lot of old bills, so worn and rotten as to be barely able to hold together. and such growling about the scarcity of

money as was never before heard of. There was a time when greenbacks were signed by a pen, and what a task it was! That was at the beginning of the late war, when the specie had run out and something had to be provided for payment of the soldiers and contractors who were carrying on the gigantic operations of civil hostilities. As everybody knows, the greenback was the device hit upon, and sixty millions of dollars of the old "demand notes," were issued as fast as they were wanted. These notes were signed by several men, authorized to do so as the representatives of the treasurer of the United States and the register of the treasury. For nine months they did nothing else. Occasionally when the needs of the government rose to nearly a million dollars a day they had to work y hours out of twenty-four, in order that there might befunds to pay the men who were fighting the battles and the nissaries who were feeding them. One of the men who signed these notes,

## which for many years was one of the standing jokes of the country. "Old Spinner," who was one of the WHERE EASE IS FOUND. SAG HARBOR IS A NEST OF PHI-Bacopinne LOSOPHERS.

A Place Where People Do Ensinem When They Please and as They Please and Go Fishing and Blackberrying the Best

of the Time. (Special Corresponde

SAO HARBOR, May 16 .- This is a very easy place to live in. It is an adage in Sag Harbor that everybody gets along somehow whether they work or not. There is one gentleman here who runs a weekly paper. It is one of the oldest papers in the country. Sometimes the editor is here, sometimes he is not for a year or more. Sometimes his son runs it. Sometimes the printers do. Sometimes it runs itself or seems to; but it gets there all the same. And it is not a bad paper either. If a man here makes

up his mind when young that he won't work for a living and keeps it so made up he gets along somehow, though how nobody exactly knows, and it's doubtful if he does himself. There's a positive genius here for getting along in an easy. informal, don't-care-a-cent sort of way.

I was in a paint shop here the other day. The proprietor was boosted up on the top of an empty box near the store. It was half past 10 in the morning. Around him were several of the town's people who rarely have much else to do at half past 10 of a spring morning save keep themselves casy, talk the thing over, tell how the universe ought properly to be wound up and kept in running order or how many cels were caught in the "cove" yesterday, or who is going to get married and

why they should not get married. A man entered in a hurry (quite an un-usual thing here), and said: "Is my paint "What paint?" asked the proready?" prietor, without moving from his box. 'Why," said the customer, "I came here at half past 7 this morning and told your clerk all about it and how I wanted it mixed."

"Well, I should like to know what business my clerk had to open this shop at such an unearthly hour as half past 7 in the morning." By this time he had got off his box and commenced leisurely to bestir himself regarding his customer. "What kind of paint do you want?" he asked. "Red," replied the customer. "What do you want red paint for?" "To "How many? paint carriage wheels." One carriage wheel?" "No, four wheels,"

painting today. Nobody acts in that

lived here; I wish I had. I lost twelve years of my life by going away! I was for a part of that time boss of the painting department in one of the biggest carriage factories in New York city. 1 got big wages, worked early and late, was full of care and responsibility, took little case or comfort, and at the end of each year found myself no better off than at the end of the last, 1 got sick of it at last, and came back to Sag Harbor. I found people here who, during all the time I had been away, had done next to nothing, and were about as well off as 1. They had small shops, did a two cent business, owned their skiffs, and if they pleased shut up those shops and went fishing or sailing or blackberrying or beach plumming in the summer. I said to myself: 'Here is liberty, if there isn't so much money." I pitched in and did likewise. Now I can live in a house, with some land and grass to step on, and not in the sixth story of a rabbit hutch, called a flat, really a tenement house in disguise. "Here I have some air fit to breathe, some water fit to drink, lots of clean salt water to bathe in and a fine country to look on from my windows. I can shut up shop when I please, and if a customer comes and I'm going out sailing and haven't the time to wait on him I can tell him to go somewhere else."

# easy atmosphere prevalent here after he FASHION'S LATE DECREE. and punctual routine peculiar to some other towns. A new settler one day or-dered from his butcher early in the

GIRLS ARE TO DRESS SIMPLY AND LEAVE DIAMONDS TO DOWAGERS.

The Empire Styles Suit the Slender and Willowy - But Fashion Comm Leave Them Off, Though the Directoire Style Remains-Lovely Dresses.

NEW YORK, May 16.-Fashion is a jealous goddess and likes to make her power felt. No sooner does she see that er slaves have humbly accepted her last caprice than she turns squarely about and says: "You shall not wear this and that any longer, but something else." And it has to be done. Just now the order has gone forth to stop wearing the empire dresses, though the directoire styles are still to be permitted us. Why this is nobody can say, but so it is.



DAINTY DRESSES FOR DARLINGS.

The empire styles are particularly becoming to graceful young girls and to slender ones they are a boon, as their full folds across the bust and shoulders conceal any deficiency that nature left. And the style is so simple that it is in keeping with youth and maidenly daintiness. Still there is one consolation: It takes fully a year to entirely abolish a becoming fashion, and the young American girl of today can get a great deal of conquest and comfort out of that time.

to keep locked up in mere ornament the At all the large social gatherings of large amount of money that would be this season the puffed sleeves and the required to purchase diamonds in such gathered skirts have been oftener seen size and number as society might expect than any other style of dress for young him or her to have, so a few really fine girls and matrons. I was at a reception stones are purchased for habitual wear, last night where there were many young to challenge criticism, and a brilliant argirls, and the pretty dresses they wore somehow marked them as the fairest and ray of "French pastes" is provided for show upon occasions when big display is sweetest among the multitude of other expected and there will be no danger of women dressed in the most extravagant close critical inspection. The few real style. stones have made a reputation that covers the others. Who is going to sus-

One young girl had a plain gown of pearl gray cashmere, the skirt perfectly plain at the bottom with a wide hem which was feather stitched with white silk. The waist was long on the hips and pointed front and back and laced with silver cords. The neck was V shaped and a frill of white lace two and one-half inches wide was sewn in the neck, falling outward in careless fashion. The elbow puffed sleeves were finished in a similar way. This gown was worn by Miss Grace

Wilson, the youngest sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet. She is the same young lady who was so ill in Paris a few months ago that she was at one time thought to be dead. Her features are still pale and delicate, but her beautiful eyes and thick crop of curly, short hair make her something pleasant to look at, and she could have worn a dress costing a million if she had wanted to. I noticed that all young ladies there present, and they represented the youth and beauty of the famous 400, wore their hair in braids coiled close and flat to the head, low in the back of the neck, with very little hair down over their foreheads. Some wore

#### Amenbments.

THE HON. HENRY W. GRADY.

A Pen Picture of the Noted Georgia Ed

tor and Orator. [Special Correspondence.] ATLANTA, May 16.—The recent visit of

Hon. Henry W. Grady to the New York

centennial proved that the star of his

centennial proved that the star of his northern popularity had not lost any of its luster. The newspapers, without ex-ception, also agree that his speech before the Southern society sustains his reputa-

tion for brilliant oratory, rivaled, as yet,

The term brilliant as applied to Grady

a glowing audacity which other publi

men may possess, but which is too fre-

quently unaccompanied by successful

Mr. Grady's office is on the third floor

of The Constitution building. He is very accessible and wholly without the usual

trappings of a great man. One is invari-

ably struck with the bareness, almost

carelessness, of the apartment. It ad-joins that of Mr. Harris ("Uncle Re-

mus"), who, it need scarcely be remarked,

is little more of an æsthete than his

chief. In the center is a long deal table,

generally used to recline upon, as there are no chairs to be seen. Posted upon

the somewhat severe looking walls are a

couple of colored chromos, remarkable,

if nothing else, for their extreme inap-

propriateness. One of them represents, in all the colors at the lithographer's

command, a British naval veteran gazing

soulfully at his beloved Union Jack,

seated over a patriotic scroll and legend.

The other is a Parisian architectural de-

sign. There are no books or even papers

Before one of the windows stands a

person of medium height and somewhat robust build. He has straight, shiny

black hair, piercing black eyes of the same shade and a swarthy skin. The

visitor has plenty of time to study his

surroundings, as the gentleman at the

window takes no notice of his entrance

whatever. After a lapse of some ten or fifteen minutes he slowly turns

around and commences to pace up and

down the floor with his hands thrust

into his pockets. Suddenly he stops and

turns on the stranger a cold inquiring

stare, and the query, "What can I do for you?" at the same time pointing him

to a scat on the table. He pulls out a

spittoon for your benefit, and in a few

moments you are chatting amiably with

the editor of The Atlanta Constitution, a

man who wields more power and in-

fluence, both as an editor and as a citi-

zen, than any ten other men in Georgia

Grady's literary method is unique; in

fact, I think it would be beyond most

men. He goes to the window, stares at

a brick house or a cotton compress for

an hour or two, puts his main ideas in

shape, adjusts each sentence, and even

syllable, in its proper order, mentally,

and then rattles the whole thing off to

his stenographer, rarely committing a

single error. While under the influence

of an idea which he is putting through

the literary process he is utterly oblivious

to his surroundings. Sometimes the fit

strikes him under peculiar circumstances,

but the people of Atlanta are rather

proud of this weakness than otherwise,

Mr. Grady s secretary, Mr. Halliday,

accompanies him everywhere. That

now famous editorial which completely

changed the attitude of The Constitution

upon the tariff question was dictated

upon the steps of a Whitehall street car

which he had unconsciously signaled. It is jokingly related that the car was

full at the time and that one of the pas-

sengers who dared to murmur at the

stoppage was threatened with bodily in-

jury if he opened his mouth. It is told

of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, apro-

pos of his recent visit to Atlanta, that a

and delight in respecting it.

visible.

combined.

by no other southerner.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Common-realth by the General Assembly of the Com-non-wealth of Pennsylvania, for heir approval rejection at a special election to be held June provide the Constitution. be Commonwealth, in pursuanced of Article VIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Common wealth : Sucriox I. Be if resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania. In General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eigh-teenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as Article XIX as is expressive-it fits the man exactly. In everything be undertakes there is a snap,

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTICLE XIX. The manufacture, sale or keeping for sele of intoxicating liquer, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law. The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this sricle of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its en-forcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution. CHARLES W. STONE. Secretary of the Commonwealth mi6-3md8

Missings MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the cilizens of this Common-monwealth by the General Assembly of the Com-monwealth by the General Assembly of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1998. Published by order of the Secre-tary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth : SECTION I. Re it readed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penneghennia in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provis-ions of the eighteenth article thereof; AMENDMENT.

AMENDMENT.

AMENDMENT. Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters which reads as follows: "If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows: "Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: "First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. Becond. He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a quali-fiel cleeter or native bign citizen of the state, the state moved therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

then six months) immediately preceding the election. Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or up-wards, he shall have paid, within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been as-sessed at least two months and paid at tests one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows: Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be chilled to vote at the polling place of the elec-tion district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

tion district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere: First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days. Second, He shall have resided in the state one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the electon.

shall have removed therefrom and returned then six mouths) immediately preceding the election. Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the elec-tion. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact have to properly enforce this provision. Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not eles-where for all officers that now are or hereafter may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not eles-where for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people : *Provided*. That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the service of the State or of the shall be deemed to have gained or lost a resi-minal be deemed to have gained or lost a resi-minal be deemed to have gained or lost a resi-minal be deemed to have gained or lost a resi-minal be deemed to have gained or lost a resi-minal be deemed to have gained or lost a tar-seminary of learning, nor while engaged in the invision of the waters of the State or of the having shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizen who shall be entitled. To the relift of suffrage hereby establishe

"You did, hey?" replied the proprietor.

"You see," said the proprietor, ad-By this time the customer had fallen fortably fixed in the store, to do any

the festive alligators. Yet, even wealth is not immortal, and riches take wings and fly away, for of that vast sum of "Spinner money" only \$35,000,000 re-main "outstanding" at this day-probably not more than one-half of it in ex istence. Soon Spinner's signature, once in the pocket of every man who owned

# Allymay ton cont "

a dollar, or even a ten cent "shinplaster," will have become a curiosity. Treasury officials say the average life of a bank note of the denomination of one dollar or two dollars is only three years. Though for a dollar note many a poor wretch must work from morning till night, it is after all but a frail piece of paper, and quickly becomes worn and ragged from use as it goes on its journey of good or evil through the world. A five dollar note will last five times as

most faithful officials the government

ever had, still lives in Florida, where it

is said he scrawls his famous autograph in the sand and with it frightens away

Jas Liperan long as a dollar note, and a ten dollar

note twice as long as a five dollar. Over at the money mill, as the bureau

of printing and engraving is known, is a huge vault filled with the steel plates on which something like four billions of dollars of money has been printed. The plates now in use are the silver certificates, the national bank notes, the interest checks and a few other minor forms

James W. Kyal

money mill sent to him for his auto-

graph. "Be careful about it," said the

chief, "for it is the signature that will go

on millions and millions of money. Make

it to suit you, so that it can be left undis-

turbed as long as you remain in the of-

fice." The new treasurer sat up nights with his autograph making. Though a

banker and a business man who has long

known the value of an autograph, never

before did Mr. Huston so fully under-

stand how much the simple signing of a

name might mean. He wanted this

name neatly signed; plainly signed, with

a handwriting that should indicate char-

acter, strength, facility of execution,

gracefulness. Mr. Huston didn't keep

count of the number of times he wrote

his name before he found an autograph

which in his modest estimation was fit

to certify to the genuineness of five bun-dred millions of dollars, but be will not

deny that in his two or three days of

practice he covered a couple of quires of

paper. When the autograph was finally

1/

# of collateral. Some of these plates cost a thousand dollars apiece, but every one of them must have the new treasurer a

name on it before it can be used in the printing of a single dollar after he takes office. Luckily it is not necessary to destroy the old plates and make new ones. Shortly after the appointment of Mr. said the customer. Huston by the president the chief of the

dressing himself to me, "we do busi-ness in Sag Harbor with dignity. We don't jump around and hurry from our seats as they do in New York when a customer comes in. We wait, and if he's in a hurry give him time to cool off in with the chat of the party and seemed to have forgotten his hurry. As I turned to leave the proprietor followed me out. He hadn't finished mixing the paint and seemed in no hurry to finish. He stood by the front door and discoursed in this vein: "That man I'm putting this order up for was off his center when he came in here. He was in a hurry. That's a state of mind we don't encourage in this town. You see how easy and comfortable he is now. He thought when he came in he wanted to paint that carriage today. But he doesn't. He won't paint it today. He's got too much sense, now that he's got some company and is com-

received at the money mill the skilled way if we can help it. Now I was born here; I haven talways

#### came and no butcher's wagon. The family dined on yesterday's relics. The head of the family went down in the evening to the butcher's fuming. "Why wasn't my dinner sent as I ordered this morning?" he flercely asked, "Why, wasn't it sent?" inquired the butcher, with an expression of amused

we had no dinner," was the reply.

Sent! Why of course it wasn't, and

"Well, I declare now-well, really"-

replied the butcher-"well- Oh! I'll

tell you why it wasn't sent," he said at

last, as if he had made an agreeable dis-

covery. "You see, I wanted to take my wife out for a ride to Bridgehampton and

Then he seemed to feel that everything

The stranger is now drilled and disci-

plined, and when he orders a roasting

piece for today always makes up his

mind that he must be content if it does

MAKE-BELIEVE DIAMONDS.

The Way French Paste Is Made and

Shammed Off as the Real Article.

The formula for compounding French

paste, which is a peculiar kind of glass

perfected in Paris by Donault-Wieland.

s as follows: Rock crystal, six ounces;

red lead, nine and a quarter ounces; pure

carbonate of potash, three ounces and

three drachms; boracic acid, three drachms; white arsenic, six grains.

When fused, thoroughly interblended,

cooled, cut and polished, in diamond

forms, it takes a good expert to tell the

gems so made from the real ones. The

more oxide of lead is added, up to a cer-

tain point, the greater is the resultant

brilliancy, but the softer the glass and

consequently the less permanency to its

Persons of means invest in bogus gems

for various reasons. One does not care

pect a very rich man or woman-say one

of the "400"-of wearing bogus gems?

And yet the very rich are just the ones

who do wear them most. Another per-son in society may be the actual owner

of a fine lot of family diamonds, which

are temporarily in pledge, a fact that

must not be suspected by others, and will

not, so long as "French paste" can show

its honest glitter in the seeming likeness

of the hypothecated treasures. Still

another may own plenty of diamonds

and actually have them in possession,

too, yet be too prudent to expose them to

the danger of loss or theft in a mixed

multitude, so long as all the effect of

their splendor may be produced at much

Rubies and sapphires are even more

successfully imitated than diamonds

The imitations of them actually possess

the same chemical composition as the

real stones. Equal quantities of aluminia

and red lead are heated to a red heat in

an earthenware crucible. A vitreous

substance is formed, which consists of

silicate of lead and crystal of white

corondum. These are fused with bi-

PERSINCE MOLFORD.

had been satisfactorily accounted for to

surprise,

I forgot it!"

effect.

all parties concerned.

not come till to-morrow.

morning a supply for that day's dinner, to be taken to bis house. The cook waited, and in vain. Twelve o'clock

Innaply

J. W. Whelpley, still lives and works in the same office he then occupied, though now as assistant treasurer of the United States. He could sign up to five thousand notes a day, and by working late into the night could work off as many as seven thousand. But there was on the scriveners' force a man named Evans-John Evans-who was the mainstay of the soldier as pay day approach Evans was a phenomenal penman, and when the authorities got into tight ices, in the calls made on them for ready cash, as they frequently did, they would go to Evans and ask him to put on steam. When pushed to it Evans could sign 15,000 notes in twenty-four hours, and get rest enough to enable him to start in again the following day. But in order to do this he abbreviated his already short name to "J. Evans," and wrote that with a mere dash of his pen. leaving an autograph which a stranger could never decipher, and yet one which nobody could counterfeit. It is a curious fact that although \$60,000,000 of these notes were issued and put into circulation, many millions of them to soldiers in the field, all but \$56,000 have been redeemed at the treasury, showing that not a great deal of currency was lost or destroyed even in those troublous times.

Of this \$56,000 outstanding, a few hundreds dribble into the redemption bureau overy year-old bills which some soldier was paid off with down in Dixie, and which he flas boarded till this day for the sake of their associations. The money counters in the redemption bureau may they occasionally get hold of old "demand notes" of the issue of 1861, and greenbacks of 1863 and 1863, which are discolored by blood, but otherwise almost like new. These notes, say the clerks, were sewn in the lining of the uniform of some soldier who was wounded, and who, on recovering, brought the blood

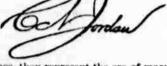
stained greenbacks home as souvenirs of his part in the war, carefully preserving m till compelled by adversity to pay

them out for the necessities of life. As the war progressed the needs of the government in the way of paper currency became so enormous that even the nimble Evans and his co-workers were unable to move their pens rapidly enough to keep up with the demaid for green-backs, and the names of the treasurer and register were then printed upon the face of the bills. Mr. Huston is the eventh man to gain the honor of having name printed upon the paper money of the country as the responsible issuing officer-the man deputed by the government to sign in its name its millions upon millions of promissory notes. The first of the seven was F. E. Spinner, generalby known as "Old Spinner," who, as freesurer through the war, and up to 1875, had the pleasure of seeing his name go upon the most extensive issue of paper money ever made by a government a similar time. No fewer than one on and five hundred millions of dolare of money went into circulation in burteen years, bearing the far as signature of "Old Sninner"-that signature

# 00 astelant workmen there made short shift of their

part of the task of making ready for the issue of new money. Within a few days bright and pretty

"Huston money" will be in circulation. In a few months the country will be flooded with it. If you have a friend in the treasury ask him to get for you a set of ones or twos, or fives if you prefer, bearing the autographs of all the treasurers of the greenback cra, from Spinner down to Huston. Though the bills look much alike and there are but seven



ames, they represent the era of marvels in national growth, constitutional reconstruction, material prosperity and skillful public financiering.

WALTER WELLMAN.

When snow falls the first portions invariably contain greater numbers of bacteria than the subsequent ones.

#### Washington and Marshall,

I am told by a great-grandson of the chief justice of a scene between Washington and Marshall in 1798, to which the date-that of the year before Washington's death-lends emphatic interest. Marshall was summoned to Mount Vernon, and arrived there late one evening to find the general urgently determined that he should enter congress, a move to which, for many reasons, Marshall was opposed. For hours the argument went n, neither yielding his strong will to the other. At last, in some heat. Washington ended the conference by wishing his guest an abrupt good night. At sunrise, next morning. Marshall arose, intending to make his way to the stables and ride off, trusting to time to heal the breach between two tried and trusted friends.

In the grounds he encountered the general, who, suspecting his purpose, had risen earlier. Extending his hand, Washington asked his young friend's pardon for the expressions he had used the night before, then smiling, inquired rying." what he was now about to do.

"Do?" said Marshall, moved to the heart, as he gripped the general's hand. Why, sir, I am going to congress."---Mrs. Burton Harrison.

#### A Preventive of Seasickness.

A friend of mine was talking to Lieut. Craven, United States navy, in New York the other day about seasickness. Said Lieut. Craven: "When you go aboard ship take a broad towel and tie it about you in such a way as to compress the abdomen generally with tolerable tightness. Wear this bandage during the voyage and I'll be bound you will not suffer from seasickness." The gentleman to whom Lieut. Craven

gave this recipe said to me: "I believe that a bandage applied as Mr. Craven suggests is an excellent preventive. I had generally been a very bad sailor until the last trip at sea I made, when I were for the first time an electric belt. This belt was fastened about me as the bandage should be. In spite of the fact that the voyage to and from Bermuda wasexpessively rough, and nearly every one was sick, I passed through the ordeal without even a qualm. Anyway, the recipe is so simple and inexpensive that it is worth trying."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

So he talked on. His customer seemed to have forgotten what he had come for in such a hurry, and had harmonized with the group inside.

The leading town tailor gave me in similar vein his experience thus:

"Yes, I went to New York years ago, and was boss cutter of a big firm there. I stood it for four years. I worked myself nearly to death, get more money than I can make here, had no time to myself, couldn't go a fishing nor smell any clean salt water, so I said one day to my employer, 'I'm going to retire from business and go to Sag Harbor to live.' "'What!" said he. 'Retire! You re tire from business! Why, I've been

working like a slave here for over twenty years and I haven't time nor money enough yet to retire on." "Well, I have," I said; Tve got \$400

clear, and I'm going to Sag Harbor again. I've got a small house there, and I'm going to buy a boat and do some tailoring and some fishing and some ber-And I do. I'm at liberty here when I wish to leave the shop and go in the woods and take a walk. That's worth \$50 a month to me clear. New

York to me was a prison. I got more money for staying in it, to be sure."

"But I can't stay in a prison even if I'm well paid for it. In New York you may make more money, but you have less privileges. Here you have more privileges and less money. What's the difference whether you get money or what money will buy? I had to pay rather expensively in New York for an occasional sniff of country air, if not in act ual money in time and strength it required to reach a place where any was to be had. Here I have it all the time, indoors and out."

"When are you going to bring me that straw?" I heard one man say to another yesterday in an expostulatory tone, as if he had been impatiently waiting some time for said hay.

"Ill git it to you some time or other If I live long enough," was the reply Then the impatient man seemed to forget his impatience regarding straws, and the two leaned their backs against the side of a house in the sun and fell into that easy, quiet, dreamy state which seems begotten of the air in this place. It requires for a new comer's few months to tone him down to the take-it-

chromate of potassium to form the ruby, or with a little oxide of cohalt and a very small quantity of bichromate of potassium to make the sapphire. The gems so made are expensive, but much less so than the real stones, and are very hard, with fine luster and excellent color, if the proportions of the materials are exactly right. Emeralds, topazes, garnets and various other more or less valuable gems are well imitated in glass colored with different silicates and oxides. Sham pearls are also so well made that, when properly set, they cannot be distinguished from genuine ones. They are simply beads of clear glass coated inside with a lustrous solution obtained from the scales of somesmall fishes-bleak and dace. It takes the scales of 40,000 of the fishes to make two pounds of the solution, which is called "Essence d'Orient." The imitation pearls are more durable than the real ones, which are liable to be injured by perspiration or various other incidents of wear.-Philadelphia Times.

#### Not a Judge.

Albert Hawkins, the executive coachman, is a broad minded philosopher. Like the sun, he shines for ail. As the White House coach was standing in front of the portico yesterday morning a gentleman came up, looked at the horses with a critical eve and remarked:

That is not as good a team as Cleveland's, is it?"

Albert's black face was covered with an expression of unutterable disgust, and he remarked: "Now, boss, you ought to know more than to be saying such things like that to me. You'll get me in trouble. The other day I was standing out here and some ladies came along, and one of them says: 'Albert, I am glad that President Harrison kept you in your old place. Thank you, mum,' says I, 'for your kind ness," Then she says: 'Albert, Mrs. Harrison is not as pretty a lady as Mrs. Cleveland, is she? There were lots of people standing around listening to what she was saving to me and what I was saving to her, and I tho't I would fall off the box; but I just drew myself up and said: 'Madame, I ain't no judge of ladies.""-Washington Letter.

#### Suicide of Scorpions.

Bately M. Berge Noirkoff, of Constantinople, gave an instance of the sort in question. He caught half a dozen of these creatures, he says, and deliberately put the question to the test. Arranging on the floor a circle of glowing charcoal, having no break in it, a scorpion was placed in the center. Although the circle was large enough to prevent the scorpion being injured or even incom-moded by the heat if it remained in the middle, the animal, finding itself surrounded by fire, began to look about for the means of escape. At first its movements were slow, but soon its movements increased, and finally it raced in a frantic fashion around the inner circumference of the charcoal. After racing for some time in this manner, it retired to the center of the ring, and, de liberately plunging its sting into its back, put an end to its life in a few seconds after a few convulsive movements. The remaining five were tried successfully in the same way, and each with a like result.-La Nature.

#### Bald as Ever.

An agricultural paper says: "If cattle have their mir rubbed off, showing little patches of the skin, rub on a little sulphur and lard." "Tain't no good. We tried it on an old hair trunk up in the attic and it never helped it a bit .- Bob Burdette.

none, but only such as had very pretty low foreheads. A few soft, light curls certainly do add to beauty.

Young ladies wear little jewelry. One or two pretty bracelets, delicate and fine, a string of pearls or old fashioned gold beads, or a thin little gold chain with a quaint old locket medallion or other family jewel, is about the extent. Few wear carrings at all, and the European habit of leaving diamonds and costly raiment to older persons and dressing youth and beauty in the simplest attire is fast obtaining here.

Some young girls wear their hair in chatelaine braids and others pile it on top of their heads plainly or around queer old carven combs. The hair, however, should be dressed always with due regard for the style of the day, but also with due regard for the style of the wearer's face.



BEAUTIFUL GOWNS FOR DANCING OR DIN NER

When a girl has pretty, round arms short sleeves are admissible. With these are worn long silk mitts, suede gloves or black ones which reach above the elbow. Black pebble kid Oxford or Newport ties can be worn during the day for full dress, and for evening slippers of kid or satin, usually black, but sometimes of the color of the gown, are worn. Very large rosettes-that is, long and rather narrow-are sewn upon them, giving slenderness to the foot, and high gilt heels are as often seen as the common sense ones. OLIVE HARPER.

#### Landor's Story of Morocco.

Henry Savage Landor, the young English painter who is doing so much in his direction to sustain the great name made by his grandfather, Walter Savage Landor, in the direction of letters, tells us that in Morocco the natives run away and hide whenever they see an artist preparing to make sketches. He says that when he first visited that country he one day drew forth his pocket sketch box and innocently began sketching a section of a little bazar street, whereupon, much to his astonishment, the merchants all hurriedly bundled their stocks into large cloth wrappers and scampered away. He subsequently learned that these Moors believe the painter or sculptor who reproduces their bodies invites their souls to occupy his counterfeit presentments. The Moors are said to have many stories of persons who have lost their souls by reason of portraits having been made of their odies. If we could get the ear of the Moors a few moments we believe we could allay their fears by proving to them that it is only here and there a painter or sentiment any soul whatever into his work. - New York Star.

crowd had gathered on one of the principal thoroughfares, and traffic was temporarily blockaded. The sad eyed senator asked his colored driver what the matter was.

"I 'spects it's Mistah Grady, sah! He got one o' his thinkin' spells ag'in!" he said as he turned the horses' heads into an adjoining street. This is only a sample of the stories told at Grady's expense. The success of the Piedmont exposition, the Georgia Chautauqua and numer ous other enterprises is popularly credited to his personal efforts. His latest achievement well illustrates both Grady's character and influence.

For some months past a movement has been directed at New York to obtain subscriptions by public benefit and otherwise for the crection of an asylum for the Confederate veterans residing in the state of Texas. Many noted men lent their names, including that old Union war horse, Gen. Sherman; but the fund lagged slowly, even pitifully, along; Maj. Stewart, the agent of the enterprise, sent appeal after appeal, but still only a few hundred dollars lay in the treasury.

Grady watched it from afar and chafed under what he thought was a deep humiliation. Finally he could stand it no longer, and late one night dashed off an editorial, "the finest he over wrote," said Mr. Wallace P. Reed, the southern story writer, as he told me the incident. Its force and pathos were wonderful. "Come home, Maj. 'Joe' Stewart," he said; "come home, and let our scarred old veterans relapse into the honorable obscurity from which they should never have been dragged!" It was then proposed that Georgians build a home for their handful of gray warriors, fast thinning out, to live but a few years more except in the hearts of the people. The ink was scarcely dry when the money began to pile up in the office of the newspaper. In a fortnight, among the very humblest classes, nearly \$50,000 had been raised.

The home will be located near Atlanta, and the work is already in progress. B. H. WILSON

#### A Western Story.

Brander Matthews tells a good story of the ethical influence of the east on the wild and woolly west. A young Bostonian, reared beneath the brow of Beacon Hill and educated at Harvard, went to Texas and turned cowboy. Ke rapidly caught the spirit of the country and as rapidly shook off the outward sem blance of tenderfooted eastern habit. Rough bearded, leather clad, sombrero as wide as the widest, 42 caliber Colts on his hips, he was wild as the wildest. Yet within his bosom still burned the flame

of Boston culture and refinement. One day he was riding with a stranger across the prairie. Turning his head suddenly (he was slightly nhead) he saw his companion make a suspicious motion toward his hip pocket. Without hesita tion he drew his revolver and shot him. The stranger dropped like a log. The cowboy dismounted and looked at the body of his victim.

"I wonder if he was really going to shoot me?" he soliloquized. "I'll see." Turning the body over, he discovered a flask of whisky protruding from the pocket. "Poor fellow!" he said in a tone of re-

gret. "I've made a mistake. I've killed an innocent man, and a gentleman at that. He wasn't going to shoot me; he was going to ask me to have a drink. Well." he sighed, drawing his sleeve across his mouth, "the last wishes of the deceased shall be respected."- Washington Post.

A true copy of the joint resolution. CHARLES W. STONE, Secretary of the Common mari7-3md8

Wince.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1889.

HUNGARIAN SEAL.

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According to the instructions of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Buda-Pest to this Imperial and Royal consulate

it is hereby attested to that the Royal Hungarian Government wine cellars at Buda-Pest were established by the Hungarian Government, February 1, 1882, and that the establishment is since under control of said ministry.

The aim of these wine cellars is to supply the world's markets with the best wines produced in Hungary, free from any adulteration.

Mr. H. E. Slaymaker, agent of Lancaster, Pa., has by the Government's general agents of North America been appointed agent for Lancaster for the sale of these wines, which are bottled in Buda-Pest under the supervision of th Hungarian Government, and bear the original protective label of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture on the bottles.

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