# THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

# ORTER AND HIS CAMELS.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES BY THE ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

ment Made by the United States the Civil War-Insulting Conduct d time African Potentates-The Pecasttles of Cample.

Esseta Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Admiral Por-ter occupies one of the most interesting offices in Washington. It is a large room, about 20 by 30 feet, built over the carriage gate at his home on H street. Among the thousands of souvenirs of the dmiral's career here preserved, repre-menting every stage of his public services during the past sixty years, home are more interesting than a series of pictures of camels hanging upon the walls amid pictures of ships and guns. Curious to know what a naval officer could have know what a naval officer could have had to do with animals which no stretch of the imagination could associate with the navy, I questioned the old admiral about them while paying him a visit sev-eral months ago.



THE UNITED STATES MACHINE OUN BAT-TERY MOUNTED ON CAMEL.

"That is an old story," said the admiral, lighting another of the little cigars of which he has smoked twenty or more a day for a quarter of a century "Those pictures recall one of the strangest incidents of my career, an incident in which Jefferson Davis bore a prominent part. In March, 1855, congress appropriated \$30,000 for the puremployed for military purposes. Jefferson Davis was then secretary of war, and if I mistake not the idea was his. At any rate, he entered heartily into the experiment, for of course experiment it was, and detailed Maj. Wayne to go to Asia for camels. I was detailed for a similar service, and Wayne and I sailed together in the steamship Supply, which I commanded. I remember now that we were much laughed at by our brother officers, and they made many jokes at our expense. Yet the novelty of the expedition attracted us, and we went away determined to do all in our power to make the experiment a success. We expected to have some fun, and had it." Here the old additival laughed heartily, and after-procuring another match with which to relight his cigar, proceeded to tell the story of the expedition:

"Early in August we arrived at Tunis, and bought there a camel, which we wanted for the purpose of making a study of the best manner of keeping the als on board ship. The bey of Tunis, hearing of the purpose of our visit, pre-sented two very fine animals to us. It was at Tunis we first learned that in the orient a camel trade is a good deal like a horse trade in the occident. We bought a camel of a trader. The animal had a fine pedigree, and was warranted sound and free from disease. We had not had him long before we discovered he was diseased, afflicted with the itch and lame. We finally gave him away, and one of those presented us by the bey and we him for a song. It did not take us long to get our eyes open on the camel busi-ness, and before tinishing our trip we became pretty sharp traders ourselves. "An instance of this occurred at Alexandria during our second visit to the orient. While we were in that part we received word from our consul general that the viceroy of Egypt desired to show his esteem for the president of the United States by presenting us with six fine dromedaries. We were naturally much delighted at this, for we knew his highness, the viceroy, had many fine animals, and that he had been engaged in drilling a dromedary corps on the Persian system, each animal to carry two men armed with carbines. We were also aware of the fact that oriental po-centates, in making presents, take pride in giving nothing but the choicest. Our joy was, however, soon turned into "When word came that the six fine edaries awaited our pleasure in the alace yard I sent an officer for them. He came back in a few minutes and told me the animals were so wretched In appearance and so rotten with

about cances and dromedaries," added the admiral, "and I must say that my respect for the animal was greatly in-creased by familiarity. In all my ex-perience I invariably found them the same enduring, uncomplaining, gentle creatures. They labor on from day to day, under brutal drivers, and kneel down at night, after a hard day's work, the pictures of meekness, to chew their small allowance of food, always ready to start at a moment's notice, and rarely exhibiting signs of fatigue. There are two kinds of camels—the Bactrian, or two humped, found in Tartary and the northern portions of Central Asia, and the Arabian, or camel with one hump. The dromedary is simply a one hump camel used as a swift courser, or racer. "A burden camel can carry more than half a ton of load, though of course not at great speed. I have frequently scen them loaded with 1,500 or 1,600 pounds and moving off at a fair gait. An average load, under favorable circumstances, is about 600 pounds, and this a camel will carry easily, without pushing, twenty-five or thirty miles a day. Col. Mo Mindo told Maj. Wayne that in Gen.

Napler's campaign against Sinde they had an efficient corps of 1,000 men mounted in 500 dromedaries, two men to each dromedary, both armed with rifles and sabres. In battle the animals were made to kneel in a square, under the charge of 500 of the men, forming a

base of operations from which the other 500 operated as infantry. "In case of extremity the thousand men could find shelter behind the animals, which were prevented from rising by a hobble on the fore leg. This corps fre-quently marched seventy miles in twelve hours. I have heard some remarkable tales of the speed of dromedaries. An Arab told me he had traveled 600 miles in a week on the back of his delool, but this was simply an example of the ori ental habit of amplification. Ah, what liars they are in the east. It is true, however, that while a horse can outrun a dromedary in a short race, the latter will take a load of foar or five hundred pounds and make his fifty miles a day for a month.



CAMEL ON BOARD SHIP DURING A STORM "An odd thing in camel driving is that they must not be pushed. They will set their own gait, moving slowly where the road is unfavorable and making up lost time of their own volition on the good stretches. The camel has one great advantage over a horse. He can live off anything, like a goat. He browses on every shrub and plant that grows, even the thistle and the prickly pear. He can also travel, in emergency, three, four, even six or seven days without water or food. It is his ugly looking hump that enables him to do this. Composed of gelatinous fat, the animal lives

off it by reabsorption. In the cast the condition of a camel after a long journey is judged by the size of his hump. "It is not uncommon to see camela come in, after long and painful journeys, with backs almost straight, their humps having nearly disappeared, 1 was much surprised to learn that the hump does not seem to be intimately connected with the animal's vitality. Linant Bey told me he had often opened the humps when they became so large from high feeding as to prevent the saddle fitting properly, and taken out large pieces of fat without injuring the animal or affecting his health. It is generally supposed, too, that the camel thrives better in hot than in cold countries, but this is not true. I see no rea-son why the camel should not do well tio Guzman. He

the French to his support. As it is, the annaxed maps have a deep interest. The first shows the result of the last preceding election in 1985; the second of the late election—Republican depart-ments in white, opposition shaded. There is a curious optical illusion in the two. At first view it looks as if there was a streat deal more white in the man of

great deal more white in the map of 1985, but that is only because it is concentrated. The opposition had a "solid west" almost. The old royalist province of Vendee, with Normandy, Brittany and the valley of the Dordogne and lower Garonne, stood much as most of them did in the first French revolution-a curious instance of that persistence in politics so often observed in many seetions of England and the United States, The east and northeast was still Republican. In 1889 the sectional division has vanished. All parties are more truly national, and that the fact will be vastly better for France no Amercan can doubt. But, observe that the departments nearest to Germany, which were solidly Republican in 1885, are about one-third opposition now-and this does not look so favorable. Perhaps they incline strongly toward Boulangerism (which was not in issue in 1885) and really want to maintain an unfriendly attitude to Germany. In fact, the Republicans have gained a very little in the country outside of Paris, and that city is not shown on the map, the scale being too small. It was there the opposition made their net gain, for in 1885 the city elected



DISTRIBUTION, 1889. 20 of the opposition. As the suburbs no longer vote with the city, the representation is less. The general summary is that the Republican majority now is 152, while in 1885 it was 177, and as a change of 20 in Paris made a difference of 40, the country is seen to be more Republi-

can. In 1885 the assembly contained 585 members; this year but 576-so it stands 364 Republicans to 212 opposition, a very satisfactory majority. Another fact may account for part of the change. Formerly the vote was counted by "scrutin de liste"-that is, a large district elected several members on a general ballot. Now it is "scrutin d'arrondissement"-each arrondissement elects its one member. A big minority in 1885 counted for no more than it does in the state of New York in a presidential election. Still another fact is to be mentioned: Since the government adopted measures excluding Italian wines, the wine growing districts may have become more Republican. The reader may take his choice of these reasons, and probably all had some effect.

HORATIO GUZMAN.

Nicaraguan Minister and Delegate to the International American Congress.

One of the most ardent friends and promoters of the Nicaraguan canal, to be constructed exclusively by the United States govern-States of ment, is the present minister and delegate to the international con-130 gan gress, Dr. HoraEVOLUTION OF THE SHOE.

FASHIONABLE FADS, FANCIES AND FOLLIES IN FOOT COVERS.

First, the Bare Sole Tonglened to Its Tath-Then Shine Protocted It; Also Wood and Iran-Wild Extraraganees. Soles Two Feet High-Modern Mederation



6 ENEDICT SAB-BOUTH, one of the most learned men of the Sixteenth century; a shoemaker by trade, wrote a treatise on the

shoemaking of the ancients, in which he traced the art to Adam. "Adam," he says, "was a shoemaker and Eve a tailoress." Without going back to Eden, let it suffice to know that the sons of St. Crispin can "smile at the claims of long descent." No doubt there was a time when all our forefathers went barefooted. In those good old days a man could step on his neighbor's toes without bringing a spasm of agony, for corns and bunions were unknown.

It has been discovered, by paintings on the walls of Thebes, that shoemaking formed a distinct and no doubt lucrative trade away back in the reign of Thothmes III, some 1,500 years before Christ. At first every man was his own shoemaker, the first being Minter. In the early attempts at shoemaking the aim sought was not a covering for the feet, but rather protection to the soles from stones, sticks, etc. These sandals (1) were mostly made of leather, though some-

times wood and even iron were em-

ployed. The ancients were not long in learning that the sandals could better be held in place by stitching a low rim or wall of eather along the sides and about the heels of sandals; to these the straps or thongs were attached. Soon these strips were made higher; finally they met, and then was shaped the first shoe, crude though it was. The next step was to have the leather reach from sole to sole and of one piece covering the toes, while the ankles were protected as well. At this stage of progress the only thongs needed were short ones to tie the shoe at the ankle; thus came the shoestring into fashion (2).

It was soon discovered that the lega could be protected as well, and the quarter wr 1 carried to a height half way up to the knee. Previous to this the only protection afforded had been the fashion of wrapping the legs with skins or By the time that the shoe had cloths. reached this degree of perfection came the desire for ornamentation. At first a few scallops about the tops (3) sufficed, then the scallops were made from bright colored leathers, and finally the use of embroidery became the fashion.

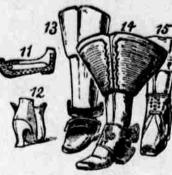
To Persia is due the credit of first introducing sandals with heels. The men wore sandals which rested on blocks of wood (4). From these was the idea taken which led to the addition of the heel. The Persians protected their feet by raising them from harm's way, while other nations had more effectually accomplished it by inventing the shoe. After the fad of ornamentation had aken hold of the people some h ich dude of the period one day astonished his companions by appearing with a pair of shoes under which he had placed a pair of Persian heels. In Persia these blocks of wood were used by the men to raise the feet from the burning sands of that country, and were about two inches high. But with the women it was quite different. Oftentimes the blocks assumed a close proximity to being stilts. Eighteen inches was the usual height, though supporters two feet high were not unusual (5). In after years this same fashion was introduced into Venice, though from different motives. By its means jealous husbands thought they would be able to keep their wives at home. The supports of such shoes in Venice were called "chapineys," and to appease the vanity of the ladies were made highly ornate. The height of these chapineys determined the rank of the wearer, the noblest ladies were permitted-more often compelled-to wear them one-half yard or more high. China had already adopted similar

were slow in coming into fashion, high heels are no modern invention. High heels were then, as now, made of wood needs were then, as now, made of wood and covered with leather, but in these days were known as copines. The ladies took great pride in the height of their heels, and would no more be seen without copines (9) of the style and correct height than would the dude of today per-mit himself to be outdone in the matter exan of high collars.

Nor are the yellow shoes that are now so popular a new device. As long ago as the Fifteenth century the belles of the period disported their shapely feet clothed in the brightest of yellow leather. As though content with the novelty of

As though content with the novelty of copines five inches in height, a return was made to the long, pointed toe. No less a personage than Queen Elizabeth was in a measure responsible for this (10). In order to excel the court ladies, she kept increasing the height of her copines and adding length to the toes of her shoes until such a height and length was reached that a sort of frame had to be worn under the shoe (11). This frame did double duty; the fore part served as a support to the fore part of the foot and gave a proper curvature to the long toe of the shoe. This frame, or sandal, was made of firm sole leather, of which there were several thicknesses at the fore part, giving the support required.

The long pointed toe did not afford ample space for ornamentation to satisfy the yearnings for the grotesque, so it was given breadth until at one time Queen Elizabeth wore shoes the toes of which stood with the extreme point one



foot from the floor (12), and had broadened out at that point to a breadth of six inches. These broad toes were the subject of much mirth and were the butt of many jokes from the wags of the period. Not discouraged by so small a matter as ridicule, the court ladies added length and breadth, embroidery and jewels to the toes of their shoes.

In the Sixteenth century long legged boots were worn in France and England, and the boots of the cavaliers were made with enormously wide tops that were rolled or folded over (13).

At first the boot was made with broad legs, for the simple reason that shoemaking had not reached the degree of perfection that turned out a boot with long, close fitting legs that could be readily put on or off. From convenience it was but a short step to style, and each fop of the period was soon trying to outdo his neighbor in the width of his boot top.

About the time of Louis XV the bellows top was the style. Such was the width of the boot tops at this date that only bow legged men could wear them with comfort (14). The number of such men must have been limited, for the fors soon tired of the necessary straddling walk and began to turn down the bellows top. The tops also afforded ample opportunity for the display of rich enfbroidery and costly lace. From 1550 to about 1750, two centuries and more, the subject of footgear was very prominent, and many extravances were lavished on unique and costly foot coverings. Cardinal Wolsey is credited with wearing shoes worth £30,000, while John Spencer wore at his wedding shoes valued at £4,-000. Ben Johnson writes of a gallant who Wore a farm in shoestrings, edged with gold,

to that court. The eminent court ap-pointed a pair of examiners as a com-mittee to examine the applicant, and to mittee to examine the applicant, and to them the candidate went. In Hacker's case McDougall and Lincoln were appointed, and at the time of the exam tion both happened to be in the clerk's office, where Bill found them, and the nation was held right there.

Bill had read mighty little law, but he was bright, and had a knack of getting to the end somehow. A little Chitty, and a little Graham, and a little Blackstone, read in our office, where he had made his headquarters, was all he had tackled; but he had the effrontery to go in. So he went in, and he won.

The examination was as follows: Hecker handed the examiners' commission to Lincoln. Lincoln looked it over and said: "Well, Bill, sit down here:" then, turning around, said, "McDougall, you question him."

Mc. took him in hand with the ques-ilon, "What is law, Bill?" Bill promptly answered, "Rule of ac-

Lincoln winked with his weather eye

and began to grin. The next question was: "How many kinds of law are there?" and in the an-

swer Bill ran the gamut something as follows: "Statutory, common, ecclesiastical, municipal, supreme and crimiand."

Lincoln began to swing his legs and look wise.

"Who made the constitution of the United States?" The answer came out like the pop of a

firecracker, "Congress." Mc. looked at him doubtfully and said: "Did congress make it, Bill?" And

Bill corrected himself just as promptly by saying: "No, a committee of delega-

"What is a lawyer's first duty, Bill?" "To take care of the fees."

"Correct, Bill," said McDougall, "and now, Bill, let me give you some good advice, for we must not let you go without some good advice, Bill. A lawyer owes three great debts, the first to his God, second to his country, and the third to himself. But you'll find, Bill, in the practice of law, that God and your country will be forgotten, and you'll find yourself coming in first all the time. Take him, Lincoln."

Then Abe said: "Bill, hand over your certificate and we'll sign it."

Bill had already prepared it. The pa-per only wanted the signatures, and he was ready to go before the court and be sworn in. And he was. CHARLES ROLLIN BRAINARD.

GEN GREEN B. RAUM.

Sketch of the New United States Commissloper of Peusions

Gen Green B Raum, who has been appointed to succeed Corporal Tanner as pension conversioner, was born in Goleonda, 111s., n. 1829. After receiving a common school education he studied law, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar In 1856 he removed to Kansas City He was a Free Soiler, but at the same time a Democrat. This did not prevent him from being driven out by the pro-slavery element, and he took refuge at Harrisburg, in southern Illinois, commonly called "Egypt," where

he practiced law. When the war broke out Raum was attending court at Metropolis, fils. He made a Union speech as a war Democrat,

which was followed by other similar addresses ably sustaining the Union cause. But he soon ceased his efforts in oratory for a more substantial advocacy with the sword Being commissioned major in

NEWSPAPERS OF FRANCE

## WHAT THE EDITOR OF "THE JOUR-NALIST" THINKS OF THEM.

La Belle France Is a Mighty Good Place for the Professional Journalist, but It's No Place at All for the Hardworking Newspaper Man, Thinks Alian Form

### [Special Corresp

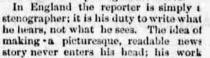
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 .- France is a great country for journalists, but it is a mighty poor field for a newspaper man. In Paris they produce the handsomert, best ed-ited, best illustrated periodicals in the world, and they have the meanest newspapers. The English newspapers are alow enough to set an American editor crazy. But newspapers, as we under-stand them, can be hardly said to exist in France, for news occupies but a very secondary place in their composition.

Take, for example, Le Petit Journal, the daily paper with the largest circula-tion in the world, genuine and undoubt ed. It sells for five sous-one cent-and it is the worst looking little rag I even laid eyes on: printed on miscrable paper, with heavy faced type and poor ink, it presents a cheap, smeary appearance, which would fill the soul of the most laid eyes on: printed on miserable slovenly backwoods editor with disgust. It contains condensed reports of the proceedings of the chamber of deputies, po-litical articles, short police notes and a story. The story is the main feature, the special articles next and the news is last to be considered.

Dynasties may be overthrown, citiet may be destroyed, kings and emperors may die, The Petit Journal will prob ably print the information some time, but if the entire Western hemisphere should be destroyed by an earthquake and it was a question between publishing the news of the catastrophe and story, the news would lay over every time. I am not caviling at the manage ment of the French newspapers for this system. They are paid to give the French public what it wants, and the success of The Petit Journal proves that the French public wants the story. Just as the English newspapers remind one of yesterday's edition of a quarterly review. so do the French papers bear a close resemblance to a cheap story paper.

In art publications Paris is far ahead of England and America. They have nothing which, in point of mechanical execution, can equal the Revue Illustree. the special editions of Figaro, or half a dozen other periodicals I could mention. The press work on these publications is simply exquisite, and the letter press i generally above the average in literary merit. They have carried process engraving to a point which we have not yet attained, and while the illustrations frequently affect a broader style they are better on the whole than ours.

In addition to these really fine art publications, the news stands of Paris are crowded with dozens of illustrated comic papers, most of them witty, with a style of humor which will not bear translation nor republication in this country. They have no Comstock in Paris. The difference in the style of the Parisian ionrnals to those of America naturally necessitates a difference in management. I have returned to America more firmly convinced than ever that the reporter is the backbone of the American newspaper. Editors and special writers are all very well in their way, but it is the American reporter who has educated the American public up to a knowledge of news, and who has made the American newspaper the most accurate, wide awake and enterprising in the world.





GETTIN DE CAMEL ON BOARD.

disease that whe would not take the responsibility enof accepting them without further ordergin. I went to look at the animals, and fothed them infinitely worse than they had be in tall, sented. They are not dromedaries at all, but the common street camel of Alexanies dria, the most ill-used and wretched looking beast in the world. To make matters worse, two of these camels had been purchased by Maj. Wayne at Cairo and let go again at Alexandria be cause they were diseased. Actually, these two animals which we had already rejected were the best in the lot of six offered us with great flourish of trumpets by his highness the viceroy.

"You can imagine how angry I was." said the old admiral, savagely biting the end off a cigar. "It looked like a studied insult, designed to turn the whole expedition into ridicule. I refused to accept the animals, and sat down and wrote the viceroy a letter which must have made his ears tingle. One paragraph of it, I remember, was like this: 'We have too good a country, my dear sir, to allow any one to depreciate it with such offeringa. Crowned heads in their intersurse with each other omit no courte sies, and make no presents that they may blush to show. There is as much due to our intelligence as to any crowned head of Europe, and we will not accept any gift unless made in a proper man-

"Perhaps the viceroy was startled to receive such a letter from a young lieuat of the American navy, but he mptly sent us an apology, and sought amends by sending for more spinals. The viceroy also said he would segerely punish his servants for the hameful manner in which they had or. manner in which they had exated his orders. He did send us some m animals, which were fairly good e, though not such as we should have

"Of course we learned a great deal

and be very useful in the climate of Texas and on all of our southwestern "There is much to commend the cam-

el. He is always gentle and submissive, His only fault is stubbornness, but he is not as bad as the mule. He kneels to get his load, and will carry all he can rise with. He cats little more than the horse. He is so patient that he will march until completely exhausted, then falling, never to rise again.

"As a result of our two voyages," concluded the admiral, "we landed in Texas seventy-five camels. We had some very rough weather at sea, and several animals died, but we actually landed with one more than we had started with. In storms the animals kneeled on deck and were lashed to a spar. Our experiment in Texas did not turn out successfully. One after another of the animals died for lack of intelligent care and feeding, believe, and after the war began in 1861 nothing more was heard of the project. But for several years a number of the animals did very well, and their

usefulness was put to many tests." WALTER WELLMAN. FRANCE'S FOLITICAL MUDDLE.

Some Features of the Situation in the Gallie Republic.

ter to the United States. The French have succeeded in astonishing Europe once more-this time by electing 364 Republicans to the national assembly and only 212 of the opposition. And, which is also of great importance, the opposition is really a melange of odds and ends, with no common objects. There are old dved-in-the-wool Bourbons

or Monarchists, who want the old royal line restored and everything undone that can be; there are Orleanists, who want a liberal monarchy and the "younger branch" of the royal line, the citizen king;" there are Opportunists, hard to describe, and a few of the wild-eyed Rochefort sort of fellows. The Soulangists are not, strictly speaking, a parts, they comprise all of these olds and ends ifellows, who sympathize with

There is, indee el, very little in common between men who weould in America be called Anarchists and men who want an empire or a monarchy; but', there are three cries in which they can foin: No moderate Sadi-Carnot, no Conservacative Freycinet and no let up on the Germanst In short, if there is any one thing they all want, it is "Revanche!" It may be translated both "revenge" and "recov-CTV." In short, they want the people's minds kept in a hostile state and the army efficient, and ready the moment Germany gets into trouble with any other country, to jump in, whale her unmercifully and recover Alsace-Lorraine and take as much more as possible. And

Boulanger, w.



if Boulanger had been accelding but an arrant humbug, they might have rallied

nda, on Lake Nicaragua, a city somewhat noted as the headquarters of Gen. Wil-

have in G

1.

liam Walker, the AN1 111 filibuster and HORATIO GUZMAN. "the grav eved man of destiny." He is a son of ex-President Guzman, and his family has been one of the political influences of Contral America. He came to the United States and went to school in Leicester, Mass., in 1867, remaining one year there. He then went to Philadelphia to pursue a course of scientific studies, principally chemistry, remaining three years. He then went home, and shortly after went to France, attending philosophical lectures in the college of France, taking a three years' course. He was called home, and after a brief stay in Nica-

ragua he entered the Jefferson college of medicine at Philadelphia, then under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Gross, taking the degree of M. D. After graduating he commenced business by marrying the beautiful Miss Ewing, of one of the distinguished families of Philadelphia, began the practice of his profession at Grenada, securing a very large practice until the appointment as minis-

Superintendent of the Mint. Col. Oliver C. Bobyshell, the new su-

perintendent of the United States mint at Philadelphia, was born at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1839. Ho did not, however. cet his title in the Confederate but in the Union army. His parents were residing temporarily at Vicksburg when he was born, and after-



out. It was a ime when college students 2."over the land were throwing down books and taking up muskets. Bobyshell fell into the ranks of the Washington artillervista of Pottsville, but was soon afterwards made a lieutenant in the Forty-second Pennsylvania volunteers. He was promoted from time to time till he became major of this regiment.

At the close of the war he returned to Pottsville. He took an active part in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1869 became commander of the department of Pennsylvania. In that year he was appointed register of the deposits of the Fluidadelphia mint. In 1872 he became musistant coiner, and three years later comer. He retained this position till 1984, when he was made chief clerk He is a prominent Mason, a member of the military order of the

Loyal Legion, and Wettenant colonel of the Second Pennsylvania M. G. He Felt Ite Weight. Bradley (who prides bimself on his ability to read faces)-My man, if I am

not very much mistalien, you have had a heavy responsibility resting on your shoulders Casey twho has been addressed). Yis

sur. Ofve carried th' hod much on th twints years. -Luch

measures regarding the elevation of women. Instead of the two supports, as used in Persia and Venice, a block of wood tapering almost to a point was used (6). This rendered walking almost impossible, and a lady would scarcely vent-

10,3





of one or two assistants. In addition to such instruments of torture the Chinese religiously devoted themselves to dwarfing the feet of their women. "his ha barous custom existed for centuries, and it has only been within the past few years that the custom has begun to die out.

France has ever been prolific in unique and ornate designs for footgear. Copied from the Romans, they were first content with leather of bright color and ornamented with rich embroidery. But this did not long suffice. First, attention was given to style and ornamentation of the toes. These shoes grew in favor and in length until the poulaine (7), as it was called, reached such length that it was necessary to fasten it to the knee with a chain of gold or silver. The poulaine was often bedecked with jewels, and shoes valued at 1,000 louis were not uncommon. At last the papal authorities condemned the poulaine as extravagance, and finally the government. took the matter in hand and forbade the shoemakers from making, and fined the wearer, imposing heavy penalties.

From the poulaine, fashion ran to the opposite extreme-what was desired in length was added to the breadth. Furthermore, as the toe grew shorter and broader the heel grew higher (8). Duke de Montmorency wore shoes of black leather, ornamented with gold embroidery and with high red heels. As fashion kept apace the duke added to the height of his heels that he might excel his fol lowers.

Nor did the indics allow the gallants of the day to outdo them in so small a matter as height of heel. Although heels

A curious boot, made about the beginning of the Seventeenth century, was the postillion's boots. They were made of very heavy material, and the foot and ankle guarded with strips and bands of iron (15). This was done that should the postillion chance to fall from his horse the wheels of the carriage might pass over his legs without doing him injury. During the latter part of the Setenteenth century shoes began to assume the

shape and style of the present day. Previous to 1800 all shoes had been made exactly alike, so far as the shape of the foot was concerned, and could be worn with equal ease on either foot. About this time an Englishman invented rights and lefts, and from that time forward scientific principles began to be applied to the shaping of shoes, until nowadays shoes made with due regard to the anatomy of the foot meet with favor.

While, in many cases, "ye olden shoe excelled in cost and elaborate decoration. the modern shoe has gained in shapely proportion what it has lost in elegant lesign.

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY.

#### How He and Another Lawyer Admified ( Fellow to the Bar.

**[Special Correspondence**, WAUPECA, Wis., Oct. 24 .- There are many fictitious anecdotes afloat, and many quaint doings and sayings are attributed to "Old Abe," which, without being fixed upon somebody, would soon die.

A few of them, however, are genuine. When duly corroborated, they should be preserved, while the spawn that tries to live by attaching itself by dishonest means to an eminent name, should be permitted to go the way of all flesh, to vit, to grass.

I have the honor of having discovered a thoroughly genuine one, and to prove its integrity. I propose to give it as 1 heard it with all the names and facts.

I dropped sometime ago into the office obidge Broadwell and Col. (also judge) Gross, in Springfield, Ills., and heard the story as it was being told in an exceedingly witty vein by the veteran humorist, Noah Divelbiss,

The name is not by any means the least attractive part of Mr. Divelbias, who has been in and about the Illinois state house for more than forty years His memory of certain things which took place in the early day is intensely keen, and his style of delineating events is inimitable. A thin face, a close clipped, gray mustache, a bright, dancing eye, and a nervous energy, make his utterances extremely attractive, and I will endeavor to give, in his own language, the scene and the method by which Lin coln converted a layman into a lawyer one day in 1844. The story teller sat astride the corner

of a table with one hand on top the other, and the other on top a cane, and addressed the little group of law digs who sat before him:

I say, judge, speaking of McDougall, you mean Jim, don't you, James A., the one from Morgan county? Yes, I thought so. He afterwards went west, and turned up in California. 1 must tell you how he and Abe Lincoln admitted a fellow to the bar once. It was bill Hacker. When he afterward became prominent in the political world, he was the Hon. William A. Hacker, Esq., but when he was pitching into his law studies he was simply Bill. I was deputy clerk of the supreme court at the time. and every candidate for admission to the bar was obliged to make his application

the Fifty-stath II-GREEN B. RAUM linois volunteers.

he went to the front with that regiment. and began a distinguished military career. He was with Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign against Sterling Price, in 1862, and at the battle of Corinth led a charge against the enemy's left which broke it and decided the bat the. At Vicksburg he took no unimpor tant part, and after the fall of that place went with the troops forwarded for the relief of Chattanooga, and came in for a severe wound at the battle of Missionary Ridge During the Atlanta campaign he held the line of communication from Dalton to Acworth and from Kingston to Rome. Ga. When flood turned back westward he attacked Resica, Ga., and Raum, hav ing re-enforced the place, held it against the enemy For his services during the campaign he received great praise from his superiors. Gen. Raum came out of

the service a brevet major general of volunteers. In 1866 he obtained a charter for the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad company and became its first president. He was then elected to congress, serving one term, from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869. In 1876 he was president of the Illinois Republican convention and a delegate to the National Republican convention at Cincinnati. In August of the same year President Grant appointed him commissioner of internal revenue. This office he retained till 1883, having brought it from a disorganized condition to a high state of efficiency. During his administration he collected \$850,000,000 and disbursed \$30,000,000 without any

Gen. Raum is the author of "The Ex citing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy." He is a lawyer in Washington, and a prominent Grand Army man.

## Pan-American Congress

Here is a picture from a photograph of the meeting roov of the Fugamere can congress that has been making a



tour of the United States, and from which so much is hoped by the present administration. This room is in the Wallach mansion, a building about which clings much of historic interest.

#### Thinks the Marderer a Woman.

I am somewhat surprised at the fact that the London police insist that the Whitechapel murderer is a man. My impression is that the criminal is a woman, and that the identity of the murderer has never been established is because the authorities have been operating on the wrong theory. All the circumstances point to a woman as the per-petrator-the location, the absence of petrator-the location, the absence nen preceding and subsequent to the ers, and numerous other facts. that the murderer been a man he would have been discovered long ago.-'nterview in Globe-Democrat.

reads like a Congressional Record. In France the case is the same, only, if possible, more so. The French reporter is about the most unfortunate specimen of humanity I ever ran across. It does not require a very high order of intelligence to do reporting for a French newspaper and, as a consequence, the wages paid are not very large. The interview is practically unknown; naturally, with these limitations, the French reporter de velops into a sort of human machine, a two legged phonograph, smelling of ab sinthe and rank cigarettes. He is held in utter contempt by the leader writers. who form the aristocracy of French jour nalism. He is snubbed by officials and editors, and his small pay is frequently further reduced by an ingenious and in iquitous system of fines, which prevails,

as far as I can ascertain. The leader writer, on the other hand is quite too atterly gorgeous. He is a well paid, well dressed, well kept person, whose duty it is to write essays in a lighter vein upon subjects more or lesdirectly connected with topics of the day not of the day on which the paper is printed, but of the day before yesterday. He ranks only a peg below the dramatic and art critics, and he signs his articles. It is the leader writers who fight those harmless duels, who pen the fiery articles urging the people to revolution and generally keep up the reputation of the French press. For some occult reason they sign their Christian names in small capitals and their surnames in large ones. so that it presents a decidedly unique ap pearance to an American. If it is bree of a desire to achieve that fame which leads the world to ignore the existence of a first name, as we speak of Tennyson, Virgil, Thackeray, Dickens and other familiar names in letters, it does not work, for we hear the French writer almost universally referred to by his full name. "FROMAGE DE BRIE" may look very stunning for a signature, but it does not send the name hustling down Aba corridors of time to any marked av. tent. The leader writer stands by Seen our special writer and our editorial writer and combines, to a certain extent, the duties of both, and his prominence marks the difference between French and American newspapers. The French paper is more journalistic and less newsy, tele graphic matter even from other parts of France is cut down to a minimum, and cable news from England or America is conspicuous by its absence.

The New York Herald's Parislan edition has done well this season owing to the large influx of American visitors to the exposition, but it is very doubtful if it will find any paying support after the great show on the Champs de Mars is closed. Galignani's Messenger deals largely in American and English matters and The American Register is a sort of Home Journal, a mild record of social happenings. The fact of the matter is that the French people, as a nation, do not care for news as we understand the word; they appreciate literary and artistic merit, and as a consequence, their periodicals are wealthy and handsome, and the leading articles in their dailies are well written, but so long as Jean Crapaud, who may represent the French reading public, whose sous support the press, so long as this blue bloused individual prefers to read of the imaginary woes of the hero and heroine of the feuilleton or the fiery rhetoric of the leader writer rather than of the tragedies or comedies of real life which are enacted about him, so long will the French press consist of journals, not newspapers. ALLAN FORMAN.