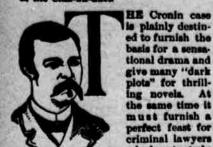
THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1889

EVOLUTION OF A CRIME.

REMARKABLE AND BALIENT POINTS IN THE CRONIN CASE.

Three Fights Are in Progress One in art, One Outside by the Friends of the ers, and a Third by the Factions of the Clas-no-Gast.



who love to study r work and for detectives who make the business a science; for from begin-ning to end it has worked out with most mantic exactness. No novelist could sign a plot in which the sensational developments would come in such artistic order. Truth and accident have outdone all the arts of literary development, and from the "mysterious disappearance" to the climax of the trial every incident has come just at the right time for what the scenic artist would call "effect."

It is instructive to review the order of disclosures, taking the historic rather than the epic method-that is, giving events as they occurred and not as they were discovered. To the public, of course, the first event was the disappearance of Dr. Cronin, the second the nouncement from Canada that he was there as a fugitive, and the third the discovery of the body, after which followed the arrests and production of evidence. But the prosecution has filled in the gaps, and its history is briefly as

First was the reason for the murder; then the conspiracy and selection of the fit, tools; and on Feb. 20 one of these rented the rooms at 117 South Clark street. Next day the furniture was purchased. March 20 the same man rented the cottage at 1,873 Ashland avenue. Two days later the furniture arrived there. April 26 Iceman O'Sullivan made peculiar contract with Dr. Cronin -the latter was to come at any hour called, to attend any of O'Sullivan's men who should get hurt. On May 4 at 10 a. m. Detective Dan Coughlin ordered at Dinan's livery stable a rig for that evening for "a friend." It was taken out at 7:15 and returned at 9:15. Another vehicle was hired to transport the



corpse.

O'SULLIVAN. BURKE. Now mark how hard it is for crime to hide its tracks. How little any man, honest or criminal, knows how much other people notice him. Every one of the foregoing facts was noticed, every detail and every face was noted and well remembered by somebody. Those fellows, no doubt, reasoned in their dull



W. J. HYNES. J. H. LONGENECKER. LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS. GEO. C. INGHAM.

caped from the country. Subsequent events have consisted chiefly in uncerth-ing the inside facts of "Camp No. 20 of the Clan-na Gael," in which it is alleged the murder was plotted, and in getting ready for the trial. Aug. 30 the trial began before Judge McConnell. The long drawn out battle for a jury began, and only ended Oct. 22 with a complete panel. Sept. 9 two at-torneys broke into the Carlson cottage

and carried off the bloody flooring to preserve it, as burglars had been attempt-ing to destroy it. Evidence continually increased of a desperate outside battle to defeat the prosecution, involving jury bribing, for which six men were ar-rested on Oct. 11. Oct. 16 Henry N. Stoltenburg, Alexander Sullivan's pri-vate sector. vate secretary, was arrested and soon released. At last the tedious preliminaries were concluded and the trial is now in progress-a trial the most fruitful of sensations, perhaps, of any in this country.

REV. ADA C. BOWLES.

An American Woman Who Has Dared to Preach.

[Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, Nov. 7.-The Rev. Ada C.

Bowles comes from the sturdy stock of New England, which gave to the republic its educational system. She was born in Gloucester, Mass., in 1836. She grew up with a passionate fondness for the sea and is, as she has always been, equally at home either in or on the water. She is an expert swimmer, and her undaunted courage and rare pres-ence of mind have enabled her upon different occasions to rescue persons from drowning. Nature gave her a sound mind in a

sound body, and her early life among the rocks of Cape Ann gave her the well balanced physical development which resulted in a perfectly healthy womanhood. Acquiring rapidly and with ease all that was taught in the public schools of Gloucester, she was yet wholly unsatisfled with her attainments and pushed forward with different studies by herself. At the age of 15 she began to teach in the public schools. She continued in this vocation until she was 22. employing, meanwhile, such leisure as she could command in study and in writing for the press. She then married a popular clergyman, Rev. B. F. Bowles,

pastor of the Universalist church, at Melrose, Mass. Although by this marriage she became the stepmother of three children and later the mother of three more, she still found time for a variety of church work. including teaching an adult Bible class. Her success with this class led her to deeper theological study, under the direction of her husband. Mr. Bowles is a man who recognizes in his wife a talented human being, possessed of ability if not identical, at least equal with his He desired that his wife should own. be in all things his companion, and after having given her a thorough course in theology, he encouraged her to preach the gospel, which she had long felt called to declare. She began in 1869 by supplying vacant pulpits in New England. In 1873 she was licensed to preach, and in a short time she was called to the Universalist TO D. church at Easton. moved a little farther out. Secretary Pa. While she Tracy has added a story and otherwise was pastor of the enlarged the building, making it one of church at Easton the most commodious residences in the her husband had charge of the Church of the **Restoration** in Philadelphia. Mrs. Bowles was entertained a cabinet minister. Robert · · T. Lincoln, now minister to England, regularly orlived there while in the war department. dained in 1874, It is a very cheerful home, surrounded REV. ADA C. BOWLES. and since has by a pretty bit of ground-an attraction preached and lectured in most of the large cities of the United States. At present Mrs. Bowles is the noncent distances, and though there is room resident pastor of the Universalist church at East Gloucester, Mass., while her hussuburbs for a population of a million souls, the fad here is to cut the ground band has charge of the Universalist up into lots just large enough for the houses which they are to contain. Gardens are rare in Washington, and church at Abingdon, in the same state. In addition to her ministerial duties she lectures in various parts of the country under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance union, in which organization she has charge of the department of scientific temperance. She is also the national lecturer of the American Suffrage association. In addition to all these duties Mrs. Bowles still finds time to be a notable housekeeper, and is ever a cheery, affectionate wife and mother. One of her family asserts that her sense of humor and unfailing good spirits are a constant source of brightness in the household. Indeed, so well ordered is her home that among her friends and coworkers she is known as the "model housekeeper." One of her most popular lectures is "Strong Minded Housekeeping," which is an embodiment of her own experience. Mrs. Bowles is possessed of remarkable mechanical dexterity and handles a hammer and saw as cleverly as a rolling pin. She is small of stature, with a strong, magnetic face and soft curling iron gray hair. She is lithe and full of nervous energy, and in speaking is not only enthusiastic and eloquent, but is clear and logical, with an intense sincerity which appeals to the convictions. In listening to her one can but feel that the opinions she utters have been a light to her own

HOMES OF SECRETARIES.

WHERE PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CAB-INET MINISTERS LIVE.

Windom's House Is the Handsomest, Secretary Proctor's the Largest, Bourstary Miller's the Smallest, Mr. Bialso's the Oldest.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Now 7.-All of the cabinet families are now settled in their homes for the winter. It may be worth our while to take a look at the houses which are soon to become centers of social activity in the national capital.



BONE OF SECRETARY BLAINE.

All but two of the eight cabinet ministers rent their houses here, the exceptions being Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy. The postmaster general bought the house of ex-Secretary Whitney, which was the social head-quarters of the Cleveland administration, and it was Whitney's advice which induced Secretary Tracy to invest in Wash-ington real estate. Whitney made considerable money here, and, as he and Tracy are good friends, he urged his successor in office to follow in his footsteps in the matter of home buying as well. It is not likely Mr. Tracy will have

reason to regret his investment, as I hear he has already been offered \$7,000 more for his I street house than he paid for it a few months ago. Some houses in Washington appear fated to run in the cabinet groove. The Wanamaker home, on I street, was occupied by Secretary Whitney, and before him by Secretary Frelinghuysen, of whom Mr. Whitney purchased. At least one cabinet minister, and some old citizens say two, lived in the house before Frelinghuysen. First the home of a modest navy officer, the structure has gone through a process of evolution, one cabinet resident adding a wing, another a story, and a third a ball room addition, till it is now one of the

most commodious houses in town. Mr. Wanamaker paid \$80,000 for the house, and will make money on it and have his rent free if he sells it at the end of his term of office.

TREASURY

HOME OF SECRETARY WINI

Secretary Rusk, the good natured and

ssed by but few homes in Washing-

Though this is the city of magnifi-

enough in the present city and adjacent

Secretary Rusk was lucky in getting a

house surrounded by one, small though

it is. Of course, it would never do for

the secretary of agriculture to live with-

1

HOM28 OF SECRETARIES TRACY AND RUSK.

out a sign of gardening or landscape art

on his premises. "Uncle Jerry," as he

is often called here, used the watering

can pretty industriously during the sum-

mer, though a secret of that part of

Massachusetts avenue is that, while Mr.

Rusk is an authority on wheat, corn,

pumpkins, sugar cane and spring chick-

ens, he does not know one flower from

A fourth house which has in its day

harbored cabinet ministers is one of the

most famous houses in Washington-the

old Seward residence, which Secretary

Biaine has leased for a term of ten years

with privilege of purchase. It is indeed

a house with a history, associated with

two or three tragedies and long a center

of public interest. Mr. Blaine's work-

mold and decay, and made of it an at-tractive though old fashioned dwelling.

have reclaimed it from the rats,

m

another.

men

popular head of the agricultural depart-

ment, lived in a house which has already

West End.

library on one side and reception room on the other, a wide staircase and a drawing room on the second floor, ex-tending across the whole width of the front. During the coming winter the Blaines will have a great deal of com-pany, among their expected guests being Emmons' wife, late Miss McCormick, the Chicago heires. The o'd walls will be witnesses of gayer scenes than they have beheld since the days of Webster and Ciny, for even then the house was



HOME OF ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER AND SECRETARY PROCTOR.

occupied by cabinet ministers and other occupied by cabinet ministers and other leaders in politics and society. Mr Blaine pays \$2,500 a year for the premises, which 'contain servants' quarters con-necting stable with house in the old style. Ho has spent \$5,000 in repairs, and probably would have no difficulty in sub-letting at a good profit. The house is very desirable, for the reason that it is situated within a stone's throw of the White House, and, of course, in the very heart of the city. When he left Washington, after the death of Gar-field, Mr. Blaine did not expect to return, and he leased his own house.

Another famous house is that occupied by Secretary Noble and family. In it Edwir M. Stanton lived, and after him, in order, Dr. Hammond, surgeon general of the army; Charles Astor Brin stead, an unfortunate scion of the rich Astor family, and Ben Halliday, of overland express fame. It is a plain old house, which faces Franklin square, and has plenty of air and sunshine. For thirty years it has been one of the best known dwellings in the capital, and during Halliday's occupancy it was the scene of many social triumphs. Halliday's house is said to have been more richly furnished than any house of its time in the city. Attorney General Miller has the small-

est house in the cabinet circle, though a very good sized one it is. Mr. Miller is not by any means a rich man, and the

OF PIPES AND PUFFERS.

GOSSIP BY THE LATE DR. MOTT CON-CERNING SMOKERS AND SMOKING.

Daugers of the Weed, and Some of th Fublic People Who Tempt Them-Presidente, Statesmen, Authors and Editors at the Shrine-Some Good Advice.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORE, Nov. 7.—"It is a curious thing," said the late Dr. Alexander a data a short time before his fatal illness car-ried one of the best all round New York-ers to the other shore, "that we doctors rarely agree on the subject of tobacco. Because nicotine is the active principle of the shore is the active principle thing," said the late Dr. Alexander Mott of the weed, is poisonous in its isolated form, the inference has been broadly drawn that the man who smokes or chews must be injuriously affected. The experience of mankind, however, does not confirm the conclusion. Ask any consumer to state distinctly what kind of pleasure or kind of injury the daily use of tobacco produces, or why he con-tinues the indulgence, and not one in a hundred can give you a satisfactory answer. Who ever heard a man say he en-joyed smoking when he couldn't see the smoke, or attributed his 'shake' in the morning to the smoke of the night be-

"Another point worth noting," contin ued the doctor, "is that geographical lati-tude and constitution have much to do with the popular habit. In New Eng-land, for instance, there is a large and conscientious body of men and women who would suppress the use of tobacco if they could by legislative enactment, while from the cosmopolitan city of New York southward, one is brought in contact with the habit in its most offensive forms. Chief among these is the cigar-ette. It is but a short time ago that a physician was suddenly summoned to attend one of the brightest young men in the metropolis. While saying good-by to his hosts one evening he dropped like a log, and then followed a succession of spasms, jerks and uncontrollable muscular motions that lasted for nearly three weeks. The doctor had all he could do to save the young man's life, and it will be months before he recovers anything like his former health. Inquiry developed the fact that on the day of the attack he had smoked forty of the poisonous pests. Now, if the nicotine stains so often seen on the fingers of a cigarette smoker can so easily discolor the outside, what must be the effect on the more deli cate membranes of the throat, lungs and blood vessels. The truth is, more insidious harm is done to the system by the indiscriminate and habitual smoking of cigarettes than by the use of bad liquor. This brings out another thought.

There is danger in being miscellar polite. Among the patients of a friend of mine is a gentleman who is threat-ened with the loss of his arm from poison which he is supposed to have absorbed by handling a cigar after it had been returned to him by a stranger who had borrowed it for a light. The who had borrowed it for a light. The latter was probably engaged in some business in which poisonous substances are used, and, neglecting to wash his fingers, had unconciously left a trace of the poison that produced the disaster. If smokers could see the fifth that surrounds nine-tenths of the men and women who manipulate the weed, their careless and unclean habits, and observe the nasty fingers and sometimes lips that put on the finishing touches of a so called Regalia, there would be a larger demand for cigar holders, and instead of biting before lighting, they would use a knife to clip the folded end.

"There are, doubtless, cases," continued the doctor, "in which cancerous affections of the lips and malignant dis-

We all know how Isaao Newton lost his sweetheart, because in a fit of abstraction he used her finger to stop his pipe; and whoever has read "The Cricket on the Hearth" will easily recognize a smoker in Charles Dickens, when, speaking of Dot, he says: "She was out and out the very best filler of a pipe, I should say, in the four quarters of the globe. To see her put that chubby little finger in the bowl, and then blow down the pipe to clear the tube, and when she had ne so, affect to think that there really was something in the tube, and blow a dozen times and hold it to her eye like a telescope, with a most provoking twist in her capital little face, as she looked down it, was quite a brilliant thing. As to the tobacco, she was perfect mistress of the subject; and the lighting of the pipe with a wisp of paper, when the Carrier had it in his mouth-going so

very near his nose, and yet not scorch-ing it—was Art, high Art." The habits of famous authors in re-spect to the use of tobacco are interest-ing. Milton never went to bed without his pipe and a glass of water. Shake spears did not smoke, nor did Goethe, Shelley, Wordsworth, Keats. Addison had a pipe in his mouth at all hours. After his daily dinner, Hobbes smoked until after nightfall. Carlyle was a steady smoker for years. Tonnyson has "pulled" at his pipe for nearly half a century. Sir Walter Scott smoked in his carriage and regularly after dinner his carriage and regularly after dinner and loved a short clay pipe. Byron wrote about "sublime tobacco," but in-dulged in its use only moderately. Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, Bayard Taylor, Lord Lytton, Lord Houghton and Campbell worked while puffing cigars or pipes. Neither Washington Irving nor Bryant used the weed in any way. Coleridge, when cured of his opium habit, took to snuff, and Prescott, the historian, when limited by his physician to one cigar a day, drove all over Paris to buy the biggest one he could

Pursuing the subject further from a professional point of view, the writer asked Professor Mott what in his judgment were the best means of avoiding injury from the excessive use of the

find.

weed? "I should urge the smoker," he replied, "to observe two conditions. First, the quality of the tobacco, and second, if pipes are used, the quality of the pipe and its stem. Nicotine takes its name from Jean Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1560, and in its poiscnous bower is scarcely inferior to prussic acid. Some tobaccos contain about 3 per cent., others 6, and some nearly 7. It is rare, however, that a hundred pounds of the dry leaf yields more than seven pounds of nicotine. In smoking a hundred grains of tobacco, therefore, say a quar-ter of an ounce, it is possible to draw into the mouth two grains or more of the most suble of poisons, but the proportion will vary with the variety, the rapidity of smoking, the length of the pipe, the material of which it is made, and other

circumstances. "In most oriental countries where smoking is a constant habit, the natives use long stemmed pipes in which the leaf burns slowly, added to which is a bowl containing perfumed water, or other liquid, through which the smoke passes, leaving behind a part of its poisonous vapor. The reservoirs of some of the German pipes are death traps, be-cause they retain the grosser portions of the tobacco, while the cigar discharges directly into the mouth all that results from the combustion of the weed. You will understand, therefore, that a good pipe should be porous, like the Powhatan clay or corncob, with an ample bowl that permits frequent cleaning, an with a long stem of absorbent quality that will take up the gummy-like refuse burne

DRESS OF FAIR WOMEN.

WHITE IS TO BE A GREAT FAVOR ITE THIS SEASON.

Beantiful Effects That Will Be Prede by Combining White with Various Shades-New Styles in Drapery Illusts ed and Described.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORE, Nov. 7.—Now is the time that tries mothers' souls and fathers' financial standing, for it is the period wherein dainty maidens are preparing for conquest, which means, in sober, plain Yankee, that they are having their new ball dresses made. So far, gowns made of black or white, or both combined, have the precedence of all colors. White nun's veiling, cashmere, Henrietta, Chins and Japanese crape, and silk in the soft. and Japanese crape, and silk in the soft, lustrous weaves are the materials pre-ferred, and they are made up with very slight drapery in the front and with deep double box plaits, full gauging, suches or drapery in the back, for which several new styles are shown below. several new styles are shown below.

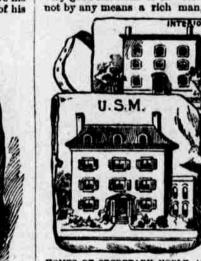


SUNSHINE AND CLOUD

The beautiful white gown in the cut herewith was made of mat white faille. with no trimming save a vest plastron of white satin and a sash ribbon tied in the back of the same material. The sleeves are long and have puffs of faille at the top and wrists, and two slashes of satin at the elbow. The dress is cut high in the neck and the effect is rich, chaste and elegant, and sufficiently fice for any young lady. This same model followed out in veiling, or Japaness crape, would be exquisite, as both those materials draps even more gracefully

than faille. The handsome black lace dress beside the other is plain and has a simply gath-ered waist, half high in the neck, and is gathered very full at the back. The skirt is made up over a glace slip. There is a border of amberhead trimming around the neck and waist, as well as down the front, the black and amber making it a very effective gown for a brunette. There are no sleeves, but whoever makes a dress after this design would do well to have sleeves of lacs, which can be basted in when required, and a guimpe of lace over colored silk, which will instantly transform this dancing dress to a decorous afternoon or dis-

White will be worn much more than any color for ball dresses this winter. A very beautiful one is made of a white silk or satin slip with black lace over dress, and it is often seen that the petticoat is of white silk with the upper skirt looped a little to show it, or left open on one side or the other for a narrow space. White will be used very much as com-binations with all colors and materials. For the woolen goods there will be pan-els and accessories of fine felt finnel and broadcloth, either embroidered finely in gold or silver thread or braid. In making up white cashmere veiling or crepe, the most effective combination is moire, and, as such dresses are not calculated nor expected to last a lifetime, it is just as well to buy the cheaper grades of those goods, if you caly know how to treat them, as the kind that costs five times as much. If you take the oheapest moire or satin, which costs from 49 to 75 cents per yard, and tack one thickness of cotton batting to a NEW STYLES thin crinoline lining, and then cut the prover



HOMES OF SECRETARY NOBLE AND POST-MASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER.

unning way that they were spreading their operations over so large a region and acting so much in the dark, that the facts could never be made to connect; yet those very facts insured detection. Ignorant old men, old women who could scarcely speak English, a "green" boy, a milkman, a young clerk, an employe in a livery stable-all these proved perfect detectives, because each could remember one or two important facts. On the night of May 4 the doctor was murdered. At 2 next morning a policeman saw the wagon containing the trunk in which was the corpse; at 11 a. m. the bloody trunk was was found; at 2 p. m. the doctor's "disappearance" was published, and then, with true criminal fatuity, the gang began to "manufacture evidence."

May 6 a young woman declared she saw Dr. Gronin in a street car at 9 a.m. the night of the murder. Then followed the various rumors that he had absconded. A complete story of his "troubles' was made up and circulated. May 11 "Ananias" Long sent the dispatch that Dr. Cronin had just been in Toronto. For eleven days the public were industriously plied with the story of the doc-



MRS. CONKLIN. MR. CONKLIN. JUDGE M'CONNELL. W. S. FORREST. tor's flight, and then all that was spoiled by one awful fact-May 22 Dr. Cronin's corpse was found in the catch basin. Then all the details of the teams and cottage and other collaterals were rapidly brought to light and the arrests began.

Woodruff had been arrested May 10 "on general suspicion," and had "talked too much." May 25 Detective Dan Coughlin was arrested. Then followed in rapid succession the arrest of many suspects, some of whom were soon released. May 28 the grand jury indicted Coughlin, Woodruff and O'Sullivan, and now it began to be whispered that the police were investigating Alexander Sullivan, the prominent politician, writer and Clan-na-Gael man. On the 11th of June he was arrested, and on the 14th released on bail of \$20,000. On the 11th Maroney and McDonald were arrested in New York, but proved an alibi sufficient to prevent their rendition to Chicago. On the 15th of June Martin Burke was arrested at Winnipeg. In due time he was identified and sent to Chicago, and now the circle of evidence began to have an air of completeness.

The missing links were rapidly supplied. Every one who knew anything seemed to become very anxious to tell it. June 29 the special grand jury rounded out the job so far by returning indict-ments against Daniel Coughlin, John F. Beggs, Patrick O'Sullivan (the iceman), Martin Burke, Patrick Cooney, Frank Woodruff and John Kunze. Next day Kunze was arrested; had been passing by the name of Kaiser. July 27, Car Conductor Dwyer, one of those who "had seen" Dr. Cronin after his murder, was

Mrs. Bowles is very popular, and is always sure of a crowded auditorium wherever she speaks. Indeed, the advice which John Wesley gave to a woman preacher in his day might fittingly be given her. The counsel of the quaint old preacher was: "Do not speak at any place where a man is preaching at the same time, lest you draw away his hearers." In all that she undertakes Mrs. Bowles is prompt and incisive, and in private life is as constant in good works as she is able in public, in inspiring others to all worthy endeavor.

A White House Rostrum.

The walls have been strengthened and Some ingenious and patrictic person windows have been cut in to admit light has suggested that congress make an appropriation for a permanent rostrum to be built in front of the White House and air. No changes have been made in the general plan, and the interior, though beautifully decorated in the grounds in Washington. It is to take the kighest and most modern style of the place of the temporary reviewing stands art, has the low ceilings and wide central that are erected from time to time to achall of fifty years ago. Though old it is a dwelling very well adapted for entercommodate the president. The rostrum is to be of white marble with Corinthian pillars and wide steps rising from the White House ground -- Pittsburg Distaining, always a point to be considered natch

in Washington houses. This old house is adapted to entertaining, because it has a broad hall, with

loss of \$17,000 a few years ago in one of Secretary Tracy's house, which cost Russell Harrison's unsuccessful ventures him about \$50,000, and on which he has in Montana has made it necessary for just expended several thousands more him to count the cost of things. A cabin repairs and additions, was also the inet officer cannot live on his salary, but home of a former cabinet officer. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are seriously making Dickinson of Michigan occupied it while an effort to come as near to it as they postmaster general under Cleveland. The can. Mr. Miller's house costs him \$1,200 house faces Farragut Square, and is in the most aristocratic guarter of five or a vear. six years ago, modern fashion having

The largest house in the cabinet circle is occupied by Secretary Proctor, not far from Miller's. It contains about thirty rooms, and the secretary of war pays something like \$4,500 a year for it. By ong odds the handsomest of the cabinet uses, both inside and out, is that of Secretary Windom. It is a beautiful stone front house on Massachusetts avenue, along which aristocratic thoroughfare no fewer than four of the president's secretaries have their domicile. The Windom house is owned by Capt. George Lemon, proprietor of the largest pension agency business in Washington. The building of artistic houses is a fad of his, and he has already erected a couple of dozen of the prettiest houses in the capital. From his tenant, the secretary of the treasury, he gets a check the 15th of each month for \$416.66. WALTER WELLMAN.

Pope Leo's Statue.

4x !!! 100 1 There is a cut of the marble statue of

Pope Leo XIII, which Mr. Loubat, of New York city, will present to the Ca-tholic university of Washington. It was through the influence of Archbishop Corrigan, of New Yor's that the donor directed that the gift should be sent to the university. The statue is a copy of the one which formed the central and attractive figure in the great jubilee exposition at the Vatican. It will be a uperb work of art, made from the purest Carrara marble to be obtained. It a expected to be ready for erection in October of next year. It is understood that it will be placed in the hall of graduation, in the academic structure of the university, yet to be erected.

Sufficient Reason. Angry Farmer (to boy in his apple tree)-What are you up in my tree for, young man?

Boy in the Tree-'Cause that dog o' yourn won't let me come down .- Yankee Blade.

Sir James Hector, New Zealand's fore-most scientist, has been deploring what he describes as "the perfect athletic mania which has arisen in the Aus-tralias." To be a hero in the colonies now, he says, you must excel, not in brain work, but in the training of the muscles of the arms and lega

eases of the stomach are traceable to the abuse of tobacco, but I have found few among the records, compared with the extraordinary number of people in public and private life who use the weed that illustrate the idea of permanent in jury to persons in general good health, any more than would result from the introduction into the system of other deleterious substances. Fancy your German philosopher working out his problems without his pipe!"

Take some of the best known of our own people, especially those engaged in intellectual work; the majority are great smokers. James Gordon Bennett is addicted to cigars and cigarettes, and I happen to know, can use up a pile of them during a night. Charles A. Dana is an admirer of the brier root. Pulitzer, Joe Howard, Willie Winter and Stilson Hutchins are exceptionally abstemious, for most newspaper men smoke pipes. The night editors find in them their chief solace. Senator Sherman smokes the best Havanas, but his brother Tecumseh enjoys a dry smoke. Judge William D. Kelley, the pig iron protectionist of Pennsylvania, indulged in the habit for two generations. Gen. Grant, as we all know, smoked incessantly, and is pointed out as an example of the evil; yet he says in his memoirs that he tried for years after leaving West Point to acquire the habit before he was successful.

Chauncey Depew formerly could get away with twenty or thirty cigars a day; now, his after dinner cigar is a luxury. Grover Cleveland enjoys smoking while at work, and if you happen to meet him on his travels, ten chances to one but it will be in a smoking car or on the smokers' side of a ferryboat. Bob Ingersoll is a famous patron of good cigars, but many of the reverend gentlemen who occasionally handle him without gloves could smoke him out of house and home.

"Randolph, of Roanoke," when he went abroad, carried a barrelful of Powhatan clay pipes and corncob pipes with cane stems. Henry A. Wise was an inveterate chewer of tobacco, and in his own home a devotee of the pipe. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, would go to bed smoking, and his long stemmed pipe was his first companion in the morning. Andrew Jackson was famous for his corncob pipes, and Chief Justice Marshall for his snuff box and excellent Maccaboy; while the records tell us that

the two Adamses, father and son, Clay and Webster, Calhoun, Benton, and in fact nearly all the early great lights of the republic, were addicted to the use of tobacco in one form or another. Statistics show that the majority of our present legislators, state and national, have the tobacco appetite, and that its increase during each succeeding generation is something for the consideration of the philosopher and philanthropist. Actors, as a rule, are great smokers of

igars, although Edwin Booth prefers a pipe. The late John McCullough possi-bly added to his accumulation of brain trouble by the excessive use of tobacco. Billy Florence, on his return from a European trip, is always sure to have a lot of handsomely carved pipes as souve-nirs for his friends. The late E. A. Sofhern (Lord Dundreary) smoked like a chimney, but John T. Raymond was exceptionally virtuous in this respect. The ladies of the dramatic profession principally affect cigarettes, but, on the sly, many of them do not disdain a fragrant cigar. The habit is becoming prevalent among the fast young girls in the female colleges, and even fashionable Vassar might many a tale unfold if its solemn walls could reveal the secrets of the frolicsome inmates.

the poisonous elements of the nicotine. Besides, a short pipe which discharges its fumes directly into the eyes and nostrils is injurious to the sight.

"As to the qualities of tebacco, these depend on the honesty of the manufacturer. Turkish is of course reckoned the best. The pure American, when unadulterated with sumac leaves, straw, tea mullein and scores of other substances that are employed to increase bulk or add to the flavor, will rank next; but such a mass of filthy stuff is now being foisted on the community and sold by the aid of chromos and other arts of the advertiser that is is well nigh impossible to detect the fairs from the true. I do not pretend to be a connoisseur in these matters, however," concluded the doc-

tor, "and what I have mentioned are simply the facts familiar to all physicians who have studied the subject." F. G. DE FONTAINE. LOUISVILLE'S ATHLETIC CLUB.1

Its New Building Is a Wonderfully Fine

Louisville's athletic club's new building will be complete in all its appointments. With grounds, furniture and apparatus the structure will cost about \$45,000. The grounds are situated in the heart of the city, and measure 275x160 feet. The building and measure started the grounds, from the driveway and from the street. These entrances open and from the street. A wide starcese leads from the hall to the second floor hall, from which all the rooms of the floor open. On this floor is the gymnasium, a room 50x70 feet, occupying the whole east end of the building, and in height reaching to the roof.

A running track of twenty-six laps to the mile is also laid out here. The reading, bil liard and ladies' parlor rooms are also on this floor. The reading room is the most secluded on this floor, and has a southern exposure. The billiard room has space for two tables, and is finished in hard wood. The ladies' parlor will be a very attractive spot for the



LOUISVILLE'S ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING. obviating the necessity of going through the remaining pertion of the building. On the third floor is the sparring room, 20 by 20 feet, a chess room, and finally, the most at-tractive feature of the place, the upper porch. Then there is a bowing alley, com-plete in every particular, 85 by 85. The building proper will be heated by steam, with natural cas under the bollers and in the with natural gas under the boilers and in the fireplaces. It will be wired for electric lights, as well as being completely prepared for lighting by gas. The club has already over 250 members, comprising some of the most prominent citizens of the city.

The Junior Partingtons.

Little Bessio-Fred, what do you think! Mr. Stokes had a perplexity fit yesterday. Master Fred-Perplexity fit! Oh, dear, what a girl! You mean a parallel stroke.-

this out just the shape of the IN DRAPERY. breadths, turning the cotton side to th back of the moire or satin, it will look like the richest and heaviest of such material when the dress is made. All stage dresses are made so, except in cases where the actresses have the heft of their reputation upon the magnificence of their toilets.

Speaking of magnificence, recalls to mind the magnificence of the velvets of this season. Surely Solomon never saw anything like them, and "oriental magnificence" is a cheap and tawdry expres sion to use in describing them. Many of the patterns are enormous, being in vel-vet flowers and foliage on armure grounds or upon plain satin. Some of the velvet has the plie frise or curled. One kind has a thick, large pattern in black upon a plain white armure ground, the flowers looking as if cut out of plush and thrown on, the relief is so high. The variety is so great [that it could not be told in detail in a week. Of course these beautiful fabrics are only for front breadths or trains. There are these same breadths or trains. There are these same kinds, however, in colors for cloakings, and the admixture of colors is very pleasing. I noticed an opera cloak of sage green armure silk, with a pattern of a much darker shade of green thrown upon it, and it was absolutely magnifi-cent. But, after all, these goods are more pleasing to see in the plece than in the made up garment. the made up garment. OLIVE HARPER.

An Offer to Gould. Says a literary gossip: "I chanced to see a few days ago a letter written by one of our large publishing houses, ad-dressed to Jay Gould, in which the offer was made of \$50,000 cash and a royalty of 40 per cent. on all copies that would be sold of the work, for a volume of be sold of the work, for a volume or reminiscences to be written by the noted financier. I say 'wwitten,' I should have said 'dictated'-for the use of a compet-ent stenographer was included in the offer. But a proposition involving \$50,-000 is probably a very insignificant mat-ter in Mr. Gould's eyes, and he has not as yet even ventured a reply to the latter,"-Exchange. letter."-Exchange.

Pearls to Clama.

The Head of the Tide in Belfast may yet become famous for its pearl fisheries. Several pearls of good size and quality have been found in that place, but the other day one valued at twelve dollars was taken from a Head of the Tide clam. The clam had lots of good qualities be fore; and if he now is going to give us pearls as well as dinners, other lands may keep their diamond mines and birds of paradise and welcome. - Lewis-ton Journal.

