THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

VETERANS IN CONGRESS.

1000 No. Y

N. P. BANKS ON THE UPS AND DOWNS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Misself the Earliest of All the Pres Mombers of Cougrebs-The Record of Thirteen Years-How Death and the an of Conflict Mow Statesmen.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Congress Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachu atte witive and genial notwithstanding his seventy-three years, was seated in the antercom of the office of the secretary of the interior awaiting an audien with Mr. Noble. Near by was McKinwith Mr. Noble. Near by was Ackin-ley, of Ohio. The pair represented gen-erations widely separated. Beside the veteran Banks, who had been speaker, as McKinley aspires to be, the latter looked like a boy. On the wall over the deak of the private escretary hung a chart published thirsen years ago, and called "The Centennial Government." In this chart Mr. Banks evinced more than ordinary interest. He looked it over and over, rising first on tiptoe and then mounting a chair in his eagerness to scan all the names. It seemed to im-

to some all the names. It seemed to im-press itself upon him as an old friend. "Ah, McKinley," exclaimed the vet-eran statesman, "what a kaleidoscope of, men, of human ambitions, of success and of disappointment this is. Here are the names of my friends of thirteen years are the billion that no more the for ago. I believe that no more of the 375 senators and represe lieve that no more than 25 ntativer of the centennial year are still in congress.

So the veteran Banks and the younger McKinley sat down to compare notes. Banks knew the old congress and Mc-Kinley the new one.

"Let us begin with Maine," they said. They found that of the seven members of congress from that state in the cen-tennial year but two remain. Hale and Frye, who were then representatives, now sit as senators in place of Hannibal Hamlin and James G. Blaine, "two men who have made history, and are still making it." as Mr. Banks said. Of New Hampshire's five centennial statesmen but one remains. Probably the country at large has forgotten Senators Cragin and Wadleigh. Henry W. Blair, then in the house, is now in the senate, and somewhat famous as the author of the Blair educational bill.

"Little Vermont is pretty constant," said Mr. Banks; "she is the only state in the Union which has here now the same senators who represented her in the centennial year. May my old friends Edmunds and Morrill be here thirteen years hence.

"That reminds me." added the exspeaker, "that in talking about Massahusetts' representatives you should not forget me. I have the honor, sir, to be the member of the Fifty-first congress with earliest experience in national legis lation. I was a member of the Thirtythird congress, which makes it just thir-ty-six years since I came down here a green, fresh statesman. Judge Kelley, the father of the house, did not come till the Thirty-seventh congress, or eight years later. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, first came to congress two years after I did, and Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, four years after. But their service has been continuous, while mine has not. Only three Massachusetts members of the centennial congress are now here-Mr. Dawes, Mr. Hoar, who was then a representative, and myself." Rhode Island has no survivors of the

period of thirteen years. Both of her centennial senators, Henry B. Anthony and Gen. Burnside, are dead. Connecti cut fares no better. Her senators were William W. Eaton and William H. Barnum, the famous Democratic leader, who

died a few months ago.

the present congress, was in the con-gress of the centennial year. George E. Spencer, now a clerk in one of the gov-eroment departments in Washington, was a senator from Alabama in 76. Mississippi has but one survivor, the gallant Gen. Hooker. Lucius Q. C. La-mar, a congressman in 76, is now on the supreme bench: Blanche K. Bruce, a sen-ator, is a lawyer in Washington, and John R. Lynch, who was born a slave and became a lawmaker in the centen-nial year, is now an official of the United States treasury. Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, was in the house from that state thirteen years ago, but none of his eably collesgues remain in the Capitol with him. In 1976 Texns was represented in the

In 1876 Texas was represented in the senate by one Republican and one Dem-ocrat-Hamilton and Maxey. Both have ocrat—Hamilton and Marey. Both have disappeared. John H. Reagan was then a representative. He is now a senator. Roger Q. Mills, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, has been in congress since 1873, and David B. Culturant, the heat constitutional B. Culberson; the best constitutional lawyer in the south, since 1874. Arkan-me' senators and representatives of '76, among whom were Powell Clayton and Stephen W. Dorsey, and Stephen W. Dorsey, and Stephen W. Dorsey, are known no more in the halls of legislation. Senator Cockrell and Congressman

Bland, the father of the silver dollar, are Missouri's only survivors. Congress-man Whitthorne is alone among the repntatives of Tennessee who was there thirteen years ago, as Joseph C. Blackburn, then congressman, now senator, is the only survivor in Kentucky. Time's record in Ohio is like a ro-

nance. But two of the members of the delegation of the centennial year are still in public life-John Sherman, then, as now, a senator, and Henry B. Payne, there member of the house and now in the senate. Allen G. Thurman, then Mr. Sherman's colleague, has lived to be-come the patriarch of his party. Will-iam Lawrence won national fame as the watchdog of the treasury. Frank Hurd became a noted orator, and was then pressed back and beaten in the race for place. Charles Foster, afterward governor, has twice or thrice had the senatorial cup dashed from his lips. James A. Garfield, a congressman thirteen years ago, then senator, president, martyr. What changes in a time so

shortl Veteran Banks looks in vain for the face of Senator Oliver P. Morton. It seems a long time since O. P. Morton was a Republican leader, and yet here is Joseph McDonald, "Old Saddlebags," an older man than Morton, and Morton's Democratic colleague in 1876, looking forward to the possibility of a presiden-tial nomination in 1892, after spending a decade in private life. Queer tricks time lays in this merry-go-round of politics! Indiana's only survivor of the centennial congressional delegation is William S. Holman, the objector. In 1876 an Indianian, now pretty well known throughut the country, Benjamin Harrison, had held no important public office.

Michigan's present senators and conressmen have all come to the front in the last ten years. The leader of Illinois' centennial delegation was John A. Logan, then in his prime. With him in the senman. Only the latter still lives, but in retirement. Cannon, Henderson and Springer are the three congressmen from Illinois who have remained steadily at their posts. Scott will now make his reappearance after several years of retirement. Morrison, Stevenson and Sparks were famous members of Illinois delegation in 1876. Only Morrison is in the government service. How time mows them down!

Wisconsin's congressmen are all of recent growth. The only member of her centennial representation who has survived the slings and arrows of remorseless time is Jeremiah M. Rusk, then the member from Buffalo. In 1876 William Windom was in the senate from Minnesota. After leaving congress he served as secretary of the treasury, and then retired to private life, as he supposed, forever. He is again secretary of the treasury, made such without an effort on his part, while half a dozen men were running their legs off for the honor. Time brings luck well as adversity.

into a chape that served to make it us ful for fastening gloves and for each ful for fastening gloves, and, for aught the writer knows, puiling tacks or teeth. The little trick served its purpose admir-ably, and many thousands were sold, but not for the benefit of the ingenious woman, for she did not see the color of a fifty dollar bill to compensate her for

the idea. Soon after her arrival h New York, large fire occurred in a factory, from the upper stories of which it was impossi-ble for a number of the inmates to escape. This incident directed Mrs Tracy's attention to the desirability of a contrivance that, being attached to the wall inside of a window on the different tories of a house, could be easily swung into the window opening, and then, being loosened, fall to the ground in the shape of a flexible cylinder with a wire ladder attachment down which the imprisoned people might easily slide as through a shute without danger of bodily harm from either fire or bruises Meanwhile, the firemen might be using the fire ladder for carrying up and sup porting their hose. This machine at the time attracted a great deal of attention from some of the authorities, and a number of successful experiments were made from the roofs of tall buildings, but as in the other cases mentioned, the idea fell short of perfect consummation ow-ing to the indisposition of those who proposed to supply the working capital to do more than pay the inventor a small

royalty. Unfortunately, she was a wo Mrs. Tracy's ingenuity also found em-ployment about this time in the construction of an elevator for hotels and other public buildings, the salient featness of which were, tirst, the impossi-bility of its dropping more than two or three inches in the event of the breaking of cables or the displacement of the usual safety cogs, and, secondly, its automatic work in dropping or taking up a section of the floor as it moved from story to story in its ascent and descent. The object was twofold, namely, to prevent carcless people from falling when the elevator doors were left unlocked, and to shut off the inevitable draft that of itself carries fire from basement to roof through the big open flue. The arrangement was so simple that it

seemed a wonder manufacturers had not adopted it in the beginning. The stop page of motion was caused by that de-vice familiar to the simplest mechanics known as "the devil's grip," and in its simplest form is every day illustrated in the tongs of the iccinen. In other words, the greater weight it held the tighter it gripped. One of these was placed at each upper corner of the elevator and so connected with a wire cable that no matter where a break occurred, it was bound to assert its force and hold the huge object in place. The portable floors referred to were of light but strong steel that dropped into place on going up or coming down, and in their substantia use practically made the door of an elevator unnecessary. My impression is that the invention was successfully applied in a big soap factory, and was regarded as a marvelously clever thing. especially as it came from - only a woman.

Riding on the elevated cars on one occasion, she witnessed the skurry and rush of the crowd getting in and out. Before reaching home she had made draft on the bundle that had been tied up for her in a dry goods store of a set of easily movable gates that being pushed to the space between the cars, effectual-ly barred the passage until the cars were emptied under the direction of the conductor or brakesmen. With a few simple improvements of her own, it acted with all the intelligence of an old fashioned turnstile, and accident after the

F. G. DE FONTAINE. Two Houses of Interest. Here is a cut of the Clymer mansion

at Washington, where the recent mar-

riage of ex-secretary Bayard to Miss

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gates were closed became impossible.

SERVANTS IN ENGLAND.

MRS. MOSES P. HANDY WRITES ON AN INTERESTING

and And an The Average English Construction Fields Bad Points-The Tolls Which English Regulation Between Branch The Average English Ch

[Special Correspond PHILADELPHIA, Nov. Consider housekeepers, is that saturations which the soul of management, are far and away ahead of their American sisters. An Englishwoman, as a role, which is has any accounts to keep, keeps them with an exactness which is, or ought to be an example to the rest of the world. the an exactness which is, or ought to be, an example to the rest of the world. The questions which an English cook in search of a place asks about dripping, broken bits, cold vicitals and the like, are apt to be Hebrew to the Americau; indeed, English servants have come to indeed, English servants have come to understand this, and demand perquisiter understand this, and domand perquisites and privileges from American mistres-es which they would never think of ask-ing of an English one. If you have been well coached by your English friends, and stand up for your rights, your ser-vants will have much greater respect for you than if you give into them. If you are wise, however, you will not en-

gage an English cook. Good cooking is not an English talent, though the Briton is firmly persuaded that of all nations of the earth his own is the only one which understands the first principles of gastronomy. To a French or American palats all English dishes, excepting curry, which, by the way, is an importation from India, are nearly tasteless, and it is safe to add sait to any dish of meat or vegetables served you at an English table. The best restaurants in London, from a foreign stand point, are the Italian; indeed, it was a great day for the English when the Ital-ians, who in the first place taught the French to cook, came over to open eat-ing houses in London. There are several h, if you know where to find them, where you can get a good dinner a la carte at an even lower price than you would pay in America; where, too, the service is good and the napery clean.

If you do get an English cook, try to have a "blue ribbon," not a cordon bleu that is, but a member of the temperance band, who will drink nothing stronger than ten or ginger ale. The first caution given you on arriving in London is to drink anything rather than water; and the people, in this respect, carefully practice what they preach. Every servant, man or maid, exacts an allowance of beer, or its equivalent in money, and drunkenness is the national vice. fundamental point to be ascertained in the character of your cook is, is she sober? Else, some day, when you have a dinner party on hand, she will absorb the wine intended for the sauces, and be found dead drunk on the kitchen floor while your guests wait in vain for their dinner.

It is rather comforting to find that after all English servants are good and bad, just like ours. If, however, you get a good one, you have a treasure: a well trained English servant is a bit of perfection. Good or bad, whatever their virtues or failings, they know their place, and their respect for you is in exact ratio as you keep them in it. No English mistress ever permits a servant to sit down in her presence under any cir-cumstances, and if you care for the good opinion of your lodging house keeper you will never condescend to offer her a chair.

The chief way in which English ser vants rob their employers is in the tolls which they exact from tradesmen. In great houses where the upper servants order the various supplies they have, or are supposed to have, control of the patronage of the household, and in order to keep the custom and gain their good will, each tradesman gives his especial patron a rebate on the amount of his bill. Thus the butcher fees the cook, the grocer stands in with the steward, the dealer in hay and corn makes a present to the coachman, and so on through the whole establishment. Naturally, the tax so paid is added to the original amount of the bill, and thus in the end comes out

a plain breakfast, i. e., bread and buttee (if you are wise, you will insist upon French bread, for the home made is detestable), tes or coffee if you order it, and two boiled eggs. You may order any-thing you like in addition, on condition of paying for it. When the charge i two shillings, jam will be added to the bill of fars. Jam is one of the national two sh . The English breakfast is a thorn in the flesh to the American visiting London. "If I had my way," said a dis-tinguished American, who had suffered tinguished American, who had supered many things because of English cookery, "if I had my way, I would change the British cost of arms. The lion and the unicorn should be a cow and a sheep, and Britannia should be represented as dirty servant girl holding a pot of jam."

The critics who objected to the free and easy method of serving breakfast in and easy method or serving breastast in one of Mrs. Langtry's plays (as though Mrs. Langtry were not familiar with the usages of English society) made a dire mistake. The presence of a waiter in the breakfast room is not considered obligatory. The bell is there, and the man or maid comes at call, but it is quite en regie for the guests to wait upon themselves and to hop up and run to the side table for the cold meats set out there; a very convenient custom, as breakfast goes on for an hour or more and guests come down when it suits their pleasure. Luncheon is usually an informal meal,

with cold meat, jam, bread and butter, cake and tea. This is served at about 1 o'clock.

Five o'clock tea is an English institution. Not only English women but English men feel a craving for their cup of tea at that hour, and a leading London actor told the writer that in America he actor tota the writer that in America he always felt homesick at 5 o'clock in the afterness, and had "a yearning for some good Christian to take me in and ab, for me to the extent of a cup of tea."

Any one who drops in at that hour expects, as a matter of course, to be offered cup; and besides, every English lady has her "day," when, after 3 p. m., she may always be found in her drawing room, a low table, which just reaches comfortably to her elbow, at her side. This is daintily spread with an embroid ered cloth, and holds tea, with the addi tion of chocolate and two or three kinds of cake, and bread and butter cut this as wafers. There is a good deal of pride taken in this fairy like bread and butter. and Punch has celebrated it more than once.

Perhaps the best apropos is of a little girl, whose mother took her to drink tea with two very particular old ladies. Ma bel behaved beautifully, and the proud mother was listening delightedly to the praises bestowed upon her by the old ladies, when, horror of horrors! Mabel was discovered in the act of pocketing a slice of bread and butter. "Oh, Mabell gasped the mortified mamma, "how could you? I beg you will excuse her dear Miss Smythe; really, I never knew her to be greedy before." "I am no greedy now," responded Mabel with dig-nity; "I don't take things to ert, but I thought I might have just one slice of this beautiful bread and butter to take home as a pattern for nurse." And, strange to say, the nice old ladies did not seem to be very much shocked after all. The tea is scalding hot, so hot that you are apt to wonder whether it is not taken from the fire at the very instant that the doorbell rings. It is deliciously fragrant, such tea as we never have in America.

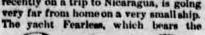
The English have a theory that a long sea voyage destroys the flavor of tea, no matter how carefully it may be packed for transportation. When you praise their toa they say: "You should taste the tea in Russia." Following out this theory, the choicest teas are brought overland through Russia from China, and only cross the English channel on a fast steamer. They say, also, that Americans have no idea how to make tea. "I am going to Mrs. — 's, and I shall have to drink her tca," said an Englishwoman, plaintively. "It is sure to be lukewarm! Do you never serve tea really hot in America? The Americans over here hardly ever do!" Iced tea they consider barbarous to a degree; indeed, they look upon ice water as a suicidal beverage. Dinner is the great event of the day, when the cares of business are dismissed. and your Englishman resi, us himself to enjoyment in the serious manner in which he is used to enjoy himself. He always dines in his dress suit, and re-He gards the American who wears a dressng gown and slippers to dinner with his wife and children as a Goth and outside barbarian. MRS. M. P. HANDY.

ce author of two novels bearing on Italian life and history. John Jacob Astor inherits all the vight of the old Baden stock, and at 68 is erect and vigorous, with scarce a sign of age. In society he is a decided favorite, and is considered the finest looking man ever known among the Astors. He is highly educated, social, refined and healthy; twenty years of happy married life for the new couple to be are not an unrefisonable expectation. Of his son, the author and late ambasendor, many amusing things are said. Those who know him best say: "Good fellow, real good fellow and smart enough, but-" This means that he is "queer" in politics, cecentric in tastes and "not like our folks" generally.

Italy during the Arthur administration.

THE INTER-OLEAN'S EXPEDITION.

A Chicago Newspaper's Scheme for "Doing" Nicaragua. The expedition of The Chicago Inter-Ocean newspaper, which left that city recently on a trip to Nicaragua, is going





MMODORE BALL party, is but twenty-three feet long, six

and a half feet beam and about two feet draught. On this miniature vessel the party to pass over the 'following route

Leaving Chicago, they pass through the Illinois and Michigan canal to the confluence of the canal with the Illinois river at La Salle. Thence down the Illinois river to the Mississippi; down this, stopping at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and other places to New Orleans. From New Orleans they will skirt the northern and western coast of Florida to Tampa bay. Thence by Key West to Havana. Between Key West and Havana there is an open sea sail, which will be only undertaken with a fair breeze. From Havana the Fearless will keep along the coast westward to Cape San Antonio, and from Cape San Antonio to Cape Catoche in Yucatan. Having thus reached Central America, she will sail under the east coast down to Balize in British Honduras. The Roatan Islands will be the next objective point, and then Blewfields, Nicaragua.

The expedition is under command of Commodore Brainard T. Ball, a member of the Corinthian Yacht club, of Chicago. Capt. William L. Brainard accompanies him. Both are experienced yachtsmen, and, although the Fearless is a small boat for such a voyage, no difficulty is anticipated in reaching its destination. Surely the trip is a novel one.



GOOD TASTE IN DRESS.

IT IS SHOWN IN PLAINNESS OF MAKE AND MATERIAL.

The Wardrobe of the Best Dressed Girl in New York Described for the Benefit of Lady Readers-Some Sensible Dresses for the Little Girls.

(Special Correspondence.) NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Looking over the files of fashion magazines of the last fifty years, one cannot but be struck by the fact that the fashions of today are based upon a sturdy common sen and a better regard for the fitness o things than at any other time, for here-tofore the most elaborate of the dreases and the most unsuitable materials were worn in the street, and at all hours of the day, while now morning, I street costumes are all of plain material, simply made.



CASHMERE GOWNS.

Very many of the best dressed la ion here have comparatively fe but each one is perfect after its kind. I know one young lady whose ancestors were among the first to settle New York, and who is an acknewledged belle, and her name is always coupled with the title of one of the most tastefully dressed girls in this city, and she told me her secret, and it is one which I feel quite justified in giving to the world. She thinks a long while before she decides upon buying a dress, and when she finally chooses, it is of plain material, in solid olors, and that a dark one always for out doors, and she chooses standard colors like gray, brown or very dark blue. The gown is made for the first season with ample self draperies. Next season this can, if necessary, to be strictly in style, be slightly altered; the third season it is remade with a little bright trim-ming to freshen it, and the following ses-son it can be entirely remodeled and some combination of other material made.

Her gowns are always made up in styles which last, with very alight changes, for three or four years. Her hats and bonnets she makes herself, which gives her money enough out of her allowance to have nice fresh gloves, of seasonable undergarments, and those dainty little trifles that are so attr She has a tea gown of crape and figured silk that she somehow manages to change materially every season, and which is the admiration of her friends. She has a dinner gown of warm, brown armure silk, embroidered lavishly in gold thread and yellow silk. She has a dancing dress of red tissue and another made up out of the best of two others of pale blue brocade and yellow lacs. She has a tweed ulster four sea-sons old, but always new by reason sons old, but always new by reason of good care, and deft transfer of trimming, pretty evening wraps and a jaunty sealskin jacket, and she has a handsome black faille dress which she can wear to a funeral or a wedding, and this, in fact, is about the limit of her wardrobe, with

Time has worked magic changes in New York. Thirteen years ago Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernan represented the empire state in the senate. Both are dead. Fernando Wood, the next most conspicuous member of the delegation, is also dead. Samuel Sullivan Cox passed away but a few weeks ago. Strange that in thirteen years all of the thirty-five statesmen from that state should disappear from the congressional roster. Not one remains. A. S. Hewitt still lives, but in private life, William A. Wheeler, then a congressman, rose to the vice presidency and disappeared. Thomas C. Platt was then the congressman from Tioga. Subsequently he entered the senate, resigned with Conkling, failed of re-election, disappeared from public view, and later on bobs up serenely a power in his party. Elbridg& G. Lapham, then a representative, succeeded the great Conkling in the senate, served his term and disappeared while Conkling was yet living and famous.

Not one Jerseyman survived the period that was composed of years to the unlucky number of thirteen. Of the nine men in the New Jersey delegation of the centennial year, but one, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, subsequently rose to higher distinction.

Pennsylvania, conservative and rockribbed, tenacious of her political views and favorites, presents a greater number of survivors from the centennial era than any other commonwealth. Though Simon Cameron, the Nestor, has disap-peared forever, Samuel J. Randall, William D. Kelley and Charles O'Neill remain.

A remarkable instance, this, of long continued service of a great municipality. Kelley, Randall and O'Neill have together represented the city of Philadelphia in congress for a quarter of a century. Congressmen Mutchler and Maish are the other survivors in the Pennsylvania delegation.

Even little Delaware, in which the citizens had come to look upon the Bayards and the Saulsburys as life senators, has felt the influences of this period of change. Thirteen years ago Thomas Francis Bayard, the third of his family to occupy a seat in the senate, was one of the most active statesmen of the day. Now, after serving eight ; cars more as senator and four as secretary of state, he is renewing his youth as a private citizen and bridegroom. The Saulsburys, too, have retired to private life.

Maryland had no representatives in 76 with enough vitality to span the thirteen year period, nor had Virginia. West Virginia shows but one survivor, C. J. Faulkner, then in the house, now in the senate. Henry E. Davis, who is building up a family wealth to rival that of the Vanderbilts, represented West Virginia in the senate thirteen years ago, as one of his sons-in-law will be likely to represent it thirteen years hence.

The two Carolinas possess but one member of congress whose service spans the centennial and the present year. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is the veteran. Of Georgia's great delegation of '76, but a single survivor (Congressman Blount) remains. Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamin H. Hill are dead. Gen. John B. Gordon is a private citizen. Senator Norwood of '76 became Congressman Norwood of '86, and is now out of public life.

Florida has ne survivor. Her best known senator of the centennial year, Charles W. Jones, is now a poor outcast, half demented. Only William Henry Forney, of the Alabama delegation to

Only Senator Allison remains of Iowa's centennial statesmen, only Ingalls of Kansas' deputation, and only Teller of Colorado's first representation. Jones of Nevada and Mitchell of Oregon are the only survivors of the Pacific coast.

representatives whose names appear on

this chart are in congress today. In a

dozen years death and the fierceness of

the struggle for political honors have

swept away nine men out of ten. Mc-

dozen years hence?" WALTER WELLMAN.

CAN WOMAN INVENT?

Illustrations of What She Has Achieved in

the World of Ingenuity.

[Special Correspondence.]

doubt about the capacity of woman to

evolve from the realms of her brain

power inventions that, in their way, are

quite as useful and ingenious as some of

those that have come from her stronger

armed brother, an examination of the

records of the patent office will set the

question at rest. These, however, do not tell the whole story, for, with the

confiding nature of her sex, she has given

to husband, or friend, or speculator,

hints and forms of devices that have

subsequently become of large mercantile

value and been adopted as the creations

doors, that when opened present to the

Several years ago a Mrs. Tracy, then of

South Carolina and a relative of the fa-

is still more remarkable, she made the

drawings and acted as her own mechanic.

convenience, being seen by practical

men, was at once adopted, improvements

were added, patents were taken out, and

in a few months the result of her in

genuity was in the market coining money

for a lot of people in whom she had no

earthly interest and from whom she has

Sitting at that same sewing machine

one day the thought occurred to her that

instead of withdrawing the thread from

the needle with a pair of scissors, as was

usually done, it would be easier to em-

ploy a curved surface for the purpose.

She accordingly took her button hook,

sharpened its concave edge, and, prestol

her object was accomplished. This use

suggesting another, she applied the

derived little or no profit.

of third parties.

NEW YORE, Nov. 14.-If one entertains

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ley, where shall you and I be a

"So you see, McKinley," said Mr. Banks, on counting up the result of his careful examination of the centennial chart, "my guess was not far wrong. Less than forty of the 375 senators and

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CLYMER MANSION. Clymer was celebrated. This mansion figured prominently in a similar social event during the Polk administration, of which a social chronicler wrote in May, 1845:

"Another marriage at this time was that of Dr. Clymer, of the navy, to the daughter of the gallant Commodore Shubrick. It took place at the residence of the commodore, near the president's Fenimore Cooper and his two daughters were present. The novelist had dedi cated several of his works to Capt. Shubrick, on account of a long existing

friendship, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersol officiated as the friend of the bride groom.' Mr. Bayard's bride was the first issue of that marriage. The newly married couple, as is well known, will reside at **Bayard** homestead at Wilmington the Del. It is a large, roomy mansion, half old southern, half baronial, and is set in a charming grove which covers a large city square-all that remains of a once considerable tract of glade and wood land, the encroaching city having taken the rest. In the mansion Senator Bayard has a large library and all the conveni



BAYARD MANSION. ences for literary and artistic leisure, be sides good modern arrangements for home life. The place possesses much historic interest, the house having been built in 1820 by Col. Samuel B. Davis, who chose the spot as a future home while his regiment was camped on it during the war of 1812.

Ex-Governor Lounsbury's Dig Bass

Ex-Governor Lounsbury, of Cornecticut, who is the owner of Echo Camp on Raquette lake, caught the other day, with rod and reel, the largest black bass ever caught in the Adirondacks. It weighed seven and a quar-ter pounds, and measured twenty-one inches from nose to tail; width of tail when spread, six inches; back, seven inches thick.—New York Sun. 1000

Absent Minded.

outer or convex side of the hook to a "Talk about absent mindedness," said a grindstone, and in a few moments had citizen today; "why, when I was a boy I worked for a man who was so absent minded converted it into a tool that at once became a picker and ripper of stitches, an that he discharged me three times in one week and paid me a week's wages each ink eraser and envelope opener. The wire handle was then adroitly twisted time."-Kingston Freeman.

of the master's pocket. Ouida's sketch of the American born duchess, who, by ordering all supplies in person and auditing all accounts, saved er noble lord from penury and recouped his bank account, is scarcely so much of an exaggeration as it seems, and has been paralleled in some degree by more than one prudent woman in late years.

Wages are considerably smaller with us. Ten shillings a week is the price of

a plain cook (a French man cook will charge £2), from \$50 to \$70 a year that of a good housemaid, and for twenty shillings you may command the services of an accomplished valet. One of the best waiters in a Regent street restaurant told me that he received no wages, and was required to pay for his meals; lodging being furnished him, he was expected to find his compensation in the tips of his customers; and in London. except from an American, fourpence is fully an average tip.

often than with us, for there is nothing which a good servant so dreads as r 'short character," anything under a year being considered as prima facie evidence against the person who has been unable to keep a place longer. The servants in a household are a pretty good index to the social status of the household, and for this reason society climbers, who abound in England, as elsewhere, spare no pains to secure servants who have with the reversal of a ladies' maid from The number of servants and retainers employed in great families is something

We were talking of the four rich dukes, and somebody mentioned the exact amount of the income of the Duke of Westminster. "My!" exclaimed an unsophisticated American. "what on earth does he do with it?" The answer came from a family connection of the duke and was made with crushing dignity: "If you had three hundred gardeners to pay every month, I fancy you wouldn't find it any more than you needed!"

"Three hundred gardeners!" ejaculated the American, and then subsided into silence.

There is nothing in London answering to the American boarding house. If you dislike hotels and do not care to take a whole house and go regularly to housekeeping, you go into lodgings by the week. The drawing room floor, up one flight of stairs, is regarded as the best in the house. The rent varies with the lo cation and the time of year, rents during the season from the first of May to the middle of July being, in fashionable neighborhoods, three times as much, and in others twice as much, as during the rest of the year. The sum named as the price of the suite is the rent alone; everything else will be extra-service, fires, lights, linen, baths, blacking boots and of course all meals.

You will be expected to take breakfast in the house; your other meals you can have there or get outside, as you prefer. One and sixpence is the usual charge for

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The Richest Man in America About to Marry Again.

The second marriage of the richest man in the United States is an eventand that man is John Jacob Astor. The highest estimate puts his wealth at \$150,-000,000, the lowest at \$100,000,000; but the Astors, differing from all other rich men; have a way of "assessing up" always higher than even the popular imagination had expected, and so old John is probably 150 times a millionaire. And he is soon to marry Mrs. Caroline Bowler, nee Williamson, of Cincinnati, who only has a million dollars, but she is beautiful, vivacious and not quite 40 to his 68, and that makes up for it.

Fifteen years ago she was one of the belles, if not the belle, of Cincinnati, and married a nephew of Hon. George H. Pendleton. He was a shrewd railroad man, invested well, and some five years ago died a millionaire, leaving a widow and two children. She has since traveled a good deal in Europe, where she now is, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Astor on a voyage thither. She is often a guest of New York families "of the 400" class, and her society is highly prized for her social and intellectual qualities.

John Jacob Astor the First was born in Waldorf, a village of Baden, Ger-

mists. One of his last business acts was

to order an ejectment suit against a

widow who failed to pay her rent on ac-

count of sickness. He gave away money

by the hundred thousand in founding

public institutions, but groaned at the

loss of a dollar in regular business, and

when mind and body were alike wrecks,

and he was nursed at the breast of a

woman, he continued to complain of

petty exactions. The bulk of his fort-

une was left to his son William B. Astor,

who lived to the age of 89 and let

the fortune grow-and it grew fast, for

it was chiefly in New York real estate.

His brother John Jacob became a luna-

tic early in life. William B. left the

most of the estate to his two sons in

trust for their children; each of the two

received 3,500 houses, and John Jacob

His wife was a daughter of Thomas

Gibbs, of South Carolina, a lovely and

intelligent lady, and their only child is

William Waldorf Astor, minister to

Astor became "head of the family."

many, July 17, 1763, arrived in the United States in January, 1784, with five guineas and seven flutes for capital, and died March 29, 1848, worth \$20,-000,000 - a sum' which then astonished the country and confounded the political econo- JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

ROUTE OF THE FEARLESS By what route they will return is not yet decided, but it is expected that they will run up the Atlantic coast to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and thence back to Chicago by the Great Lakes. The expedition being in the interest of a newspaper, of course letters will be sent to The Chicago Inter-Ocean, its patron, from time to time.

The Goodlos-Swope Crime.

Col. William Cassius Goodloe and Col. Armistead M. Swope were but a few days ago highly honored citizens of Lexington, Ky., leading Republicans, in the prime of life and looking forward to olitical promotion and many years of ionor. They met in the postoffice. fought and died-the latter upon the spot and the former a few days later-of knife and pistol wounds mutually inflicted. Both were natives of Kentucky, of good family; both men of honor and of somewhat too hasty temper. The moral need



GOCDLOR.

Col. Goodloe was born in 1811 in Madion county, Ky., served in the Union army during the civil war and held several important civil offices. He leaves a widow and eight daughters, and his las words to them and the friends present were: "Be brave-be brave! Col. Swope was born in 1839, and had also held high places in state and national services. He never married, and one of his last utterances before the encounter was that, if there was to be a fight, he would rather be the victim than to make orphans of Col. Goodloe's daughters.

SWOPE.

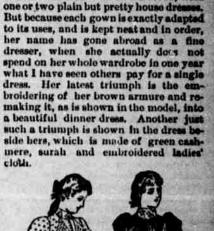
The Uncertainties of the Future

Mr. Mossrose-James, you've staid away from work all week. I should like to have an explanation of your conduct. James-Well, sir, I read in the paper that the world was coming to an end on Friday, and I didn't see the use of working when I might never get my money. There may be a great gulf between us before next pay day. - Munsey's Weekly,

The Novel as She Is Read. Minnie-How do you like that book I

lent you, Julia? Julia-Well, I've only just begun it,

but I've read the last two chapters and had a peep into the middle, and it seems most interesting. Minnie-It's a delightful book, I assure you. You'll have a good cry, I know, before you get as far as the first chapter -at least 1 did.-Pick-Me-Up.



FOR THE LITTLE ONES. Here is the gist of all this sermon. No woman ought to let others choose for her

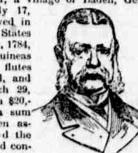
what she is to wear, and it is not an extravagant waste of time for any woman to think well over her clothes, and plan them out carefully beforehand, so that one garment will bear a familiar relation to another and not look as if she had borrowed garments from all her neigh-

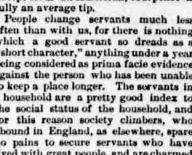
bors. I intended to say much more and also add a few words regarding little girls' gowns, but there is room now only to say that here are two very pretty little dresses for growing girls. One is of striped flannel, with surah yoke and puffs, and full vest; the other of hair line wash surah, with a jacket trimmed with the new crochet Van Dyck braid. Both are very dainty and girlish, and susceptible of many variations in the way of material or trimming. OLIVE HARPER. OLIVE HARPER.

The "Revised" Fair Site.



now proposed for the World's fair, in case it is held in the city of New York, the opposition to the use of Central park the opposition to the use of Central park having been found to be too strong to successfully combat. Of course the de-cision to forego use of the park does not by any means render it certain that the metropolis will get the fair. Plenty of subscriptions, placed with much greater liveliness than New York usually does such things, will alone do the business.





lived with great people, and are charmed the Countess of Comeupstairs, or a footman who can tell how things are managed in the ducal mansion of Pinnacles. to marvel at-a reminiscence of the feudal period.