RELICS OF COLUMBUS.

MEY ARE SCARCE, BUT WASHING-TON HAS A FEW.

Edeal Bust of the Discoverer-A Bolt Mis Prison-The Ring to Which He Chalmed-The Broose Doors of the

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In the great tanda of the Capitol is a plaster mellion portrait of a man who will be such talked about during the next three sea. It is an imaginary portrait, for subject has been dead nearly four enturies, and no authentic picture of is in existence. For the first time,



the name of Christopher Columbus is to be intimately associated with a great blic event in the chief nation of the world which he discovered. The Co-tumbus fair of 1893 will make the voyager's name a household word. His aruggles and triumphs will be recited in the ears of millions of human beings. The nations of the Old World will gather with those of the new to do him honor.

All the public memorials of Columbus which this country has erected are clusered about the rotunda of the capital. It is a matter of proper pride with Amer-icans that, though Columbus spoke not the English tongue, and though he never et foot on the soil of the present territory of the United States, this country his deeds in monuments of bronze and

This plaster head is one of the saddest things I have seen in the Capitol. Sad because it is a bogus Columbus. Pity that the head of the real Columbusof the Columbus who lived in a land of painting and sculpture - should have been lost in the mists of the past. Sad cause it reminds one of the great man urneying back to the Old World, from the New World which he had discovered in chains. Sad because it brings to mind the death of Columbus in ignorance of the magnitude of his discovery, in ignorce of the fact that he had brought a new world under the domain of civiliza-

There is much that is pathetic in the career of Columbus, and of one of the saddest incidents of his life we find a peculiar souvenir in the National museum. It is well known that this institution ntains personal relics of nearly all the creat men whose names appear in the ory of North America, and yet one is surprised to find something that was associated with the person of the very first European whose feet touched these res. At first thought one is impressin much the same manner as he fan-



DOOR.

cles he would be on coming upon a personal relic of Adam or Moses. Yet here is a little boit of rusty iron which held the chain which bound Columbus a prisoner in San Domingo. There is some-thing startling in the thought of laying hand upon a physical object which has felt the touch of the flesh of Columbus, but there is little cause to doubt the authority of the relic. The bolt was ob-tained by Robert Moore, purser in the navy in 1844, and he guaranteed its geness. Corroborative evidence is found in the little bottle lying close by, It contains small fragments of wood, and is marked:

"Wood from the mortised beam in the wall of the dungeon called the dungeon of the prophets, in the city of San Domingo. To this beam was attached the ring from which hung the chain that held Admiral Christopher Columbus during his imprisonment by order of Francisco de Bobadilla in 1500." Not far away stands a cross which ap-

peals strongly to the imagination of the average American. It is a simple piece of wood which flashes history before bim like a flash of fire, which carries the mind instantly back to the most dramatic moment of the career of a continent. Think of holding in one's hand the staff which Columbus held, and which flaunted the flag of Spain when the discoverer first planted his foot on western soil and took possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella! Yet that is what this cross purports to be made of. Unfortunately, there are some doubts of its genuineness, and the mua parallel to the skin of the serpent which tempted Mother Eve, which may be seen in a Chicago museum, nor to the historic pair of Shakespeare skulls-"one of Shakespeare the boy, and the other of Shakespeare the man"-said to be on exhibition at Stratford-on-Avon, have ordered the cross sent into retirement till further light may be had upon

Blouid the Columbus quadri-centennial exposition be held in the capital city, visitors will here find the career of the discoverer epitomized in a most curious, most admirable and most enduring form. It is a bronze door—the great bronze cor which hangs at the eastern entrance to the rotunda-the door through which a score of presidents have passed on their way to take the oath of office. This door is justly considered one of the attractions of the Capitol. Visitors long linger over it, interested by the novel effect of the sictures made of lines raised from a flat surface, pleased with the graphic porayal of the life of Columbus, to be comnded at a glance, and sometimes a ittle startled on seeing a mere child take me of the ponderous doors in each hand and swing them to and fro. The weight of the two doors is 20,000 pounds. With seir casing, also of bronze, and superbly seved, they measure nine feet by nine-They were modeled in Rome, in 58, by an American, Randolph Rogers,

w cost to the government was

were cast in bronze at Munich in

There are nine panels, four in each leaf of the door and one in the transom, representing in alto relievo the leadi events in the career of Columbus. First, the enthusiast is examined before the council of Salamanca respecting his theory of the globe, which is rejected. Next comes his departure for the Span-ish court from the convent near Palos, and in succession his audience at the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, his departure on his first voyage, landing on the island of San Salvador and taking possession in the name of his sovereign, an encounter with the natives, triumphal entry into Barcelona on his return to Spain, Columbus in chains, and finally, Columbus on his destabled. Embellishing the borders are sixteen statuettes of patrons and contemporaries of the admiral. Among these are Pope Alex-ander VI, Ferdinand, Isabella, the archbishop of Toledo, an early patron of Co-lumbus; Charles VIII of France, a friend to all maritime enterprises; Lady Boba-dilla, a friend of the admiral's (likeness of Mrs. Rogers, wife of the sculptor); Pinzon, commander of the Pinta, second vessel in the first fleet to cross the ocean: Columbus' brother, Bartholomew; Bal-



THE PICTURE IN THE ROTUNDA. boa, discoveror of the Pacific ocean Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico; Pizarro, conqueror of Peru, and Amerigo Vespucci, the voyager from whom our continent derives its name,

Just outside the bronze door, on the eastern portico of the Capitol, is the only statue of Columbus in the United States. It is a semi-colossal group, representing the discovery of America. Columbus holds aloft a small globe, on the top of which is inscribed America. At his side crouches an astonished and awe stricken Indian maiden looking up into the face of the admiral. It is said the armor which the figure of Columbus wears is true to a rivet, having been copied from a suit in the palace of the liscoverer's descendants at Genoa.

But these are by no means all the Columbus memorials of which the rotunda boasts. Conspicuous among the eight huge paintings adorning the walls is the 'Landing of Columbus at San Salvador," Oct. 12, 1492. John Vanderlyn, of New York, was the artist, and the government paid him \$10,000 for his work. In the foreground is Columbus, planting in the sand the royal standard, of which fragments are said to be in the National Museum. Behind him are his officers, the two Pinzons, Escobedo, the notary; Sanchez, the government inspector: a mutineer, now in suppliant attitude; a cabin boy kneeling, a friar bearing a crucifix, a sailor kneeling in veneration for the admiral, and on the shore other sailors giving expression to their joy on reaching land, or contending for glittering particles in the sand. From behind trees and bushes the natives are looking out with awe stricken faces.

The chains which bound Columbus, the armor worn by him, the signatures which he made, still exist. How un fortunate it is that no likeness of his face has survived may be judged by a look at these figures in bronze, plaster, marble and canvas. The Columbus who lands



THE ONLY COLUMBUS STATUE. on our shores in bronze has a beardless face, while the Columbus of the painting is bearded like a patriarch. The Columbus of the statue on the east portico bears small resemblance to the Columbus of the medallion within the rotunda WALTER WELLMAN.

BANISHING A BRAGANZA

BRAZIL SHIPS DOM PEDRO AND DE-CLARES HERSELF A REPUBLIC.

Remarkable Epochs and Changes of Fortone-Doubtful Future of the Republic. Strange Melange of Races-Large Forest Tracts of Brazil.

The revolution, begun in 1775, is now complete.

The American continent does not now hold a monarchy of any sort, "from the Aurora Borealis of the north to the frozen serpent of the south," as Burke said. Canada is a nominal vice royalty. it is true, but practically as much a republic as any country on the continent. Brazil but a few days ago finished the job; the emperor and family have gone to Portugal and a republic is proclaimed -and without the sacrifice of a life.

Eighty-two years ago the royal family of Portugal fled before Bonaparte to the then Portuguese province of Brazil, and soon raised it to an independent empire; now the imperial family of Brazil return to their royal Portuguese cousins. It is a romance in history. Dom Pedro has a private fortune of over \$3,000,000, and is promised a pension of \$450,000 a year from the Brazilian republic; so he will not be a burden to his relatives. It would indeed be a calamity if he had

to "live on his wife's folks," for they were revolutionized out of business many years ago. The father of the empress, whom Dom Pedro marries 1843, was then Francis I, king Pedro married in ics; but the general overturning

which made the DOM PEDRO IL united kingdom of Italy threw all the Bourbon rulers of

that time out of employment. Dom Pedro himself has a score of wellto-do relatives, though the revolutions of this century are rapidly reducing them to the ranks. When Bonaparte invaded Spain and Portugal, John VI, the reigning Braganza of the latter, fled to Brazil: but the revolutionary movement soon infected all Spanish America, and one by one the provinces from Mexico southward were torn from their allegiance. Yielding to the inevitable, King John avoided a war by proclaiming a constitution, Feb. 26, 1821. He then returned to Portugal, leaving his son, Prince Pedro, as regent. But the Brazilians wanted complete separation, and Oct. 13, 1822, the ampli s was pro-claimed. Dec. I Dom Pedro was crowned empurer. He married the Archduchess

Leopoidina of Austria, and their son, the present Dom Pedro, was born Dec. 2,

The next year King John of Portugal died, and the Brazilian ruler was called on to choose between the two countries. He resigned the crown of Portugal to his infant daughter, Dona Maria da Gloria, but only five years later he had to give up the rule of Brazil also, as the people demanded a still more liberal government. He abdicated in favor of his son, Dom Pedro, but the country was gov-erned by a regency till the latter reached the age of 16, when, in 1841, he was formally crowned, to serve as emperor fortyeight years. He has had, on the whole a successful reign. His daughter Isabella crown princess, born in 1846, was mar-ried in 1864 to the Count D'Eu, or Prince Louis of Orleans, oldest son of the Duke of Nemours, and therefore in the line of Orleanist succession to the French throne -if that amounts to anything nowadays, Dom Pedro also has three sons. His second daughter, Leopoldina, married Prince August of Saxe-Coburg, and left four sons.

The future of the republic of Brazil is somewhat cloudy. Its area is a little larger than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and next to Russia the largest continuous tract under one government, covering at least 3,200,000 square miles-from 5 degrees north to 33 south of the equator. An enumeration of its products and resources is simply bewildering. It has, for one item, a million square miles of virgin tropical forest, in one small section of which Agassiz found 117 species of valuable woods and such a vicious variety of anakes and insects that their "botanical names" alone would fill this column Yet in all the republic there are certainly not more than 12,000,000 people (some put it as low as 8,000,000), and only one third of them are of the Aryan (or Caucasian) race. There were origi nally about 100 tribes of Indians, of

which at least a dozen remain. One is surprised to learn, after all the discussion about slavery and emancipation, that there is no complete census of the colored people; but the latest attainable puts the full blacks at "about 2,000,-000" and the "metis" at 3,801,787. There were at the same time (1872) 3,787,289 whites and "about 300,000" Indians. It is, therefore, important to discover what a "meti" is. As the name indicates, he is a "mixed." The largest class of the "mixed" is thought to be the "mamelucos" or "mestizos"—those combining Arvan and Indian blood. Next are the mulattoes of all shades, and lastly the "cafuzos" or In-



tures. It is evithat there must be many who unite the blood of he many who unite the blood of all three races, and in fact the language has names for sixteen different grades and race mix-

dian-negro mix-

EMPRESS OF BRAZIL, tures, and qualifying inflections of sex and intensity (according to the structure of Spanish and Portuguese) for each, so as to greatly increase the num-

It is roughly estimated that 20 per cent of the total population is of freedmen-emancipated by slow processes for many years or by the sweeping act of sudden manumission last year. And there is reason for suspecting that this rapid emancipation without promise of indemnity to the owners was the cause of Dom Pedro's overthrow, and that this new republic is really a reactionary affair-a view greatly strengthened by the fact that of the 2,500,000 or more adult males in the country not more than 200,000 have so far enjoyed the right of suffrage. Color is no bar, but there are many other limitations, And, finally, 84 per cent, of the adults are illiterate! To sum it all up, this new born republic has perhaps 12,000,000 people, of whom but a third are white, nearly half colored, one-tenth or so degraded heathen, and five-sixths unable to read. Americans would not, in the present state of their ewn politics, consider that very promising material for a republic.

The trade of Brazil is really quite important for so limited a population, and this is the point of most enduring interest to Americans. For many years Brazil's exports have averaged \$150,000,000, occasionally running much higher, and her imports \$125,000,000 or more. Like most new and poor countries, with lavish abundance of raw materials, her exports are apparently much greater than her imports. To the United States Brazil sends annually about \$34,000,000 worth of coffee, \$12,000,000 of rubber, \$6,500, 000 of sugar and \$1,500,000 of skins, other products being in many minor classes. Her imports from the United States are relatively quite small. Her trade with Great Britain may be said to nearly balance-about \$30,000,000 exports to \$33,000,000 imports from England yearly.

If one might venture a prophecy as to the future of Brazil, it would naturally be something like this: The present republic will run a little more recklessly than the empire did, but still with some degree of conservatism as long as the power is kept in the hands of the educated few. In no long time, however, by concession or by revolution, the pow er will pass to the many, and then will come the "bloody sweat" through which all these prematurely born republics have to pass before their people learn self government. And, finally, there is good reason to expect that the whites will retreat to the limited area most favorable to them, and in time the negroes, strengthened by black immigration from other nations, will fill the central region and rule the country.

She Knew Better.

"Mammy," said a little colored boy, on his return from school one day, "did yo' know dat dar's three times ez much

watah ez dar is lan' in dis wuld?" "W'at kin' ob no 'count talk am dat? replied his mother sharply. "Don' yo know dat if dat war so we'd all been drownded a million yeals ago? I'll take yo' out ob school if I heabs ob yo' Farnany mo' such nonsense."- Youth's

Companion. Tom Fullback (of Yalevard) - By George! Here's a man in Dakota who, when captured by a posse the other day broke away from them and killed six besides breaking six arms, three legs, and punching out six eyes among the lot! Jack Rushlyne-Great Scott! You don't mean it! Can't we ring him in as a special law student? We're rather weak on the 'varsity rush line, you know .-New York Sun

They Catch Right On.

It doesn't take an American long to eatch on to any sort of situation. A Detroiter goes to Germany, remains two weeks, and returns to report that there will be no war in Europe for the next five years. It would have taken any other sort of a man a month to make up his mind on a matter like that .- Detroit

Told Not to Make Himself Sick. Aunt (to Freddy, who is visiting her -Freddy, will you have some more cake Freddy-Caurse I will, auntie: I don't feel a bit sick ret .- Texas Siftings.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS

OLIVE HARPER WRITES ON THE BEST WAY TO CONDUCT THEM. the Gives a Sample Programme Which Will Without Doubt Be of Vast Amistance to Many Who Are a Little Uncer-

tain as to How to Manage the Matter.

IGHTLY toorganize and conduct a parlor entertainment requires many and varied talents, among which are exand persuasive powers, besides an eye for effect and an understanding of what will please the audience for whose amusement the en-

tertainment is designed. In the first place, canvass for talent, and see how much we could find. There is always a pianist, often a good amateur banjoist or violinist, and generally several persons who can sing fairly well, Those who can play upon any instrument should be secured first, and then a quartet chosen, if possible, to make up one, and these same singers can also be relied upon each for a solo. They are useful as interludes between other things. even if they do not sing very well, and if they sing beyond the average they are doubly valuable. In these days, and in mixed assem

blages, there is always some one who recites, and we have learned to listen to them with praiseworthy patience, and so one or two recitations may be given, one tragic or dramatic; one or two others should be humorous, if possible. People who have precocious children are apt to put them forward on this part of the programme, and it requires great tact and judgment on the part of the manager to keep them from attempting some piece that the most capable elocutionist would scarcely dare to undertake. Who has not heard some lisping child say all in one breath, "Avaunt-angel-of-death-ohgod-o-god-you-shall-not-TAKE-my-child," and been consumed by a desire to laugh and break things both at once. If a child is to recite, let it be some simple thing, the simpler and quieter the better, something that will not be ruined and made ridiculous by a wrong emphasis or

lack of emphasis.

Recitation and music being provided for, there still remains a hiatus to till and this can be done with tableaux, or a bright little comedictta, in which the

best talent in that line must be secured. A very taking programme might be made upon the following plan, with some slight alterations, and in almost any



A RECITATION. place sufficient very fair talent could be found: First an overture by piano with violin or flute accompaniment. Second, quartet in popular ballad, or, where pos sible, three or four or more young girls dressed in college gowns and trenches

All you fellows who have peanuts and give you neighbors none, You sha'n't have any of my peanuts when your

caps, who sing the rollicking college song

peanuts are gone This song never fails to set a prope, disposed audience off into roars of laughter, and half the battle is done if you can make your audience laugh heartily in the beginning of the evening. Next, you may have a recitation, after which a sole ong or instrumental music. A very pretty thing next would be a minuet by the smallest children you can get to dance it, and they can be dressed in costume. The very mistakes and awkwardnesses of tiny little tots are pro-

nounced "sweet" and "cunning." I remember one case where four little midgets were to play the three graces and the awarding of the apple. The rosy youth ate it up and handed the core to the chosen one. Another boy was to go and kiss the sleeping beauty, but got frightened and stood in the center of the stage and "lifted up his voice and wept," and he lifted it up high, too, while tears as big as gooseberries rolled down his cheeks and the sleeping beauty raised her head to see what was the matter. Children, charming as they are, are uncertain quantities before the public, and the careful manager must always take this into account and arrange things so that their failure shall bring diversion but not disaster.

If children preponderate in the audience, the tableaux of the good old fairy tales dear to every little heart can be given, the older and more worn they are the dearer. If grown people preponderate, a very pleasing diversion may be made by a few tableaux vivants representing "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Evangeline" sitting lonely and sad eyed, and Andromeda chained to the rock with Perseus about to rescue her. All the world loves a lover, particularly when picturesque and poetic.

These are easily arranged and can be made to resemble statues or pictures at will. For statues the people who take the character should dress in white, have white wigs and be lavishly powdered with flour, and the light should not be thrown directly upon them, and what there is should be white, though if feasible a curtain of white tarletane can be stretched in front of them and then a direct light thrown, a very dark background being provided. Classical costumes can be improvised of sheets in a few moments. To make one for a woman take two sheets and pass a tape through the wide hems and draw them up so that they fit the shoulders. Then take two big buttons, mold and cover them with white cloth, or gilt, if preferred, and fasten them where the two sheets meet upon the shoulder. The sheets can then be tacked, or even pinned, together under the arms and on down to the feet. A cord or girdle is now fastened about the waist, binding the fullness in, and the gathers should be deftly pulled into the proper shape, leaving the waist portion to droop loosely over the skirt. A picture of an ancient Greek or Roman costume will help the novice to drape her robe-for Greek robe it now is-perfectly and in classic style.

bare, and the shoulders. If other drapery is required, another

mantle, and all that it needs is to be thrown over the left arm. One corner is tucked into the girdle just left of the center of the waist, and drawn loosely under the right arm and across the back, then forward over the left arm and shoulder, the rest falling in natural lows. The effect is perfect, and many modifications can be made, all graceful and classic. and classic.



PAIRY TALE TABLEAU.

To present tableaux vivants as pictures they require a green gauze curtain stretched tightly about three feet from the background, which should be dark and a frame should be simulated of painted canvas. The figures pose in be tween gauze and background, with a direct light. The effect and illusion are perfect. Colors can be used in dress and the characters require a theatrical make

After the tableaux there should be short intermission, and the first number on the programme after it should be musical. A quartet is good, and particularly liked when singing ballads or old songs. Culture and pretense are powerful, but popular taste is stronger still, and if one gets up an entertainment, it is to please those who go to it, and so it is better to leave out classical music and all such selections and choose simple, old fashioned airs. The person who tries this once will prove the truth of my as-

After the quartet can come an instru mental solo. A little juggling, if there is any one who has a taste that way handy; or perhaps some one will like to show how well he can swing his Indiar clubs, or some young lady amateur will give a pretty "endurance" dance or whistle. There are many persons who learn some one little thing like this or purpose to make themselves of use. Lady and child violinists are always ir demand.

When these shall all have done their best, and answered all their encores, a short comedictta, or even farce, is good to finish up with, and if good amateur talent is obtainable, the fewer the char acters the better. If not, let as many it as possible, and the number of charac ters on will hide each other's defects and make things livelier. The good manager must give each one the best part, and keep them all good natured, if possible



A DOY'S CIRCUS.

A song, "Home, Sweet Home," of "Auld Lang Syne," by the whole company is a good ending to such an entertainment. When it is convenient, the floor is often cleared for dancing.

This programme is calculated for an ambitious entertainment for the purpose of making money for some specified object, and, of course, requires great care and good management to succeed, and is for the general public more than a strictly private affair. If, for instance, the object is to get money for any one particular purpose, sufferers by fire famine, deluge or other disaster it would not be amiss to have the tableaux represent one phase of the suffering it is in tended to relieve, and of necessity it follows the usual routine to a certain extent. In a future article I wish to furnish ideas for other entertainments adapt ed to other circumstances.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE AMERICAN NEGROES Toor Peculiar Capacity for Mirth, Merri-

ment and Meledy.

[Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK Nov. 21.-Those brought intimately in contact with the negro are wont at times, when care or concern bears heavily on them, to envy him his

capacity for enjoyment. With his life cast in somber lines, the darxey is ever predisposed to humor, vivacity and a satisfaction with the decrees of fute. The smile on his face and laugh on his lips are strong bulwarks against the ills that bleach the hair and dig furrows in the brow To "eat, drains and be merry," is an ingrained capacity of the darkey, stronger at birth than a theory, and an article of faith through life, though unwittingly He is built that way, and is never so happy as when in any degree enabled to illustrrate the in-

It is with the approach of the holidays, when, having received his money for his crops, and feeling that he can get advances from "the store" during the next summer, he is as improvident as the fabled grasshopper, and lives like a lord. Of course, it must be understood that the country darkey is referred to here. His town brother lives a hand to mouth existence, and rarely has enough money at any one time to indulge his inclinations. The lack of funds does not detract from the disposition, but curtails

the scope of indulgence. The nature of the negro makes him a charming factor in literature, when some student of history awakens an echo of the past, or a delicately attuned romance or lay treats tenderly of individual lives Those of the north who know the darkey only through Page, Edwards, Johnson or Cable have little opportunity of seeing in life the characteristics depicted, unless they leave the beacen route of southern travel and stray off into the bypaths. where the scenes are irreconcilable with the days of modern progress.

There, wending his way through cool

umbrageous lanes, carpeted with nee dies from the tall, soughing pines, or under the somber cypress, the traveler may meet a family of darkies going calling or to the village to sell berries. They will pass down the road in Indian file and, though the wayfarer be a total Pins will do the rest. The arms are stranger, he will be the recipient of the most courteous and cordial salutation. The mother will beam on him from be-

matches, perhaps, a vivid pink gown. He will meet many other faces like hers at the cabin doors, where the cultivated taste for vichy, seltar, or carbonic will meet with a pleasurable surprise when quaffing deep draughts of spring water from a "sweet gourd" dipper. To appreciate a drink of water, one should drink it from the gourd.

The singing and dancing of the darky on the plantation is in striking contrast to that of the drawing room performance of the white folks. I have seen a group sitting quietly, holding their hands, when one of the party would take up some

one of the party would take up some queer chant, the words of which would be lost in persistent dwelling on the aspi-rates. At first the measure would be slow and halting, but, as others joined in and took up the chorus, the rude melody of the song would be rounded out and swell with a penetration carrying its burden to others at work in the fields, who would take up the familiar air till the neighbor-

hood would pulsate in song.

Some of these songs are largely recitative, with a weird, lonesome chorus; others breathe dance steps so plainly that only a few bars are finished before the singers are patting for some of their number, who are on the boards or sand shuffling, "cutting the pike," "the pigeon

wing" and other popular steps.

The negro is a lover of melody, and it is not an infrequent thing to find them grouped about the front piazzas when there is company at the "big house" and the piano is giving forth a favorite Chopin, Strauss or Gottschalk. Long after the echoes of the melody have died away on the night they will remain spellbound. Manuscript music was a sore puzzle to our general utility man, who was styled Cupid, for the reason, perhaps, that he was totally unlike that mischievous little god both in appearance and prowess. I believe I could have conveyed to him more clearly an understanding of the cosmogony of "Paradise Lost" than of the method of writing music.

With their naturally joyous temperament one might believe that allegro would be their favorite musical movement, but penseroso is more frequently voiced in their efforts. When by them selves, safe from an audience, they yield to the spirit of song and a pathos of yearning, pleading and protesting is thrown into their homely lay, and comes to the hearer as the voice of a soul in travail. With the end of the song a merry laugh will dispet these vague fancies and deepen the perplexity of the curious listener.

Beginning with the advent of the Christmas holidays, which the darky signalizes by investing in tireworks and indulging his fondness for sweetmeats. and continuing until after New Year's, there is no work performed on the farm. It is one round of gayety Hunting in the day and dancing at night. The New Year's, which is celebrated by that queer custom called "walking Egypt," comes all too soon. This custom is a religious ceremonial, but is generally denounced by the clergy as unorthodox. They find it a relic of Voodoo practice, and the frenzy which its music and marching seem to bring on is discountenanced by the pul-The congregations in many stances, however, insist on "walking" or make their pastor walk, and they gener-

ally have their way This "walking Egypt" is nothing more than the entire congregation forming in line and filing up one aisle and down the other to the measure of chants which work on the emotions and result in all manner of excesses and abandonment. Under the influence of its spell the marchers seem insensible to pain, and will oftentimes spring through the windows. The women are more susceptible to its intoxication than the men. "Walking Egypt" marks the ending then of the season. THOMAS P. HENRY.

WONDERFUL SUNOL

The Lively Filly Stands Today the Third

Fastest Horse in the World. nol, the greatest filly of the age, has lowered her record to 10% seconds, and stands today the third fastest horse in the world, Maud S. having trotted in 2.08% and Jay-Eye-See in 2.10. These were sterling performances, But, pause; Maud S. mad record when 11 years old and Jay-Eve-See when 6 years. This little baby of 3 years



SUNOL "

Taking her age into consideration, it was the greatest performance ever made by a trotting horse. Truly she is the queen of performers and Mr. Bonner is to be congrat-ulated on his purchase. It is not known just what price Mr. Bonner paid for her, but it is put down as near \$50,000. The following account of her record-smashing race is absolutely correct:

Orrin Hikok drove a running horse beside the filly. Sunol got the word at the first at-tempt, and left the wire behind in beautiful Her speed from the very start was fast, but it was only by looking at the run ner that one was able to notice how fast the filly was really traveling. When Marvin, who held the reins, nodded to the starter, the running mate was nearly a furlong behind. quarter post was reached in 32 seconds. and, without a noticeable decrease in speed the journey up the backstretch was begun. When the half mile station was reached the timers' watches showed the distance to have been made in 1:05, and then it became a cer tainty that, barring a break, the eastern colt's record would be badly broken. filly, never faltering, and going true as the wind, made the turn and started for the six furlong mark, which was reached, as the watches showed, in 1:37%. Then pands nium broke loose, as the gallant young trotter dashed down the straight.

Marvin felt that he was about to drive under the string a world beater, but, fearing that his charge might let down at the last moment, looked around and nodded to Hikok to bring up the runner. At this the crowd yelled all the more, and went fairly wild in their demonstrations to help the filly keep her courage up to the highest point. trotter dashed on, and soon dispelled all doubts as to her gameness. She came like a hurricane—so fast, indeed, that the thorough bred runner could not hold the pace. At the fifteenth pole Marvin reached for his whip, poised it in the air over the head of the filly when, with an extra burst of speed, she flashed past the judges, winner against time in 2:10%, transferring the crown of threeyear-old supremacy from King Axtell to her own queenly head.

Sunol was bred and reared at Governor Stanford's famous Palo Alto stables. She is a dark bay filly, beautifully formed, and was foaled in 1886. She is by Electioneer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and sire of Manzan-ita, 2:16; Anteo, 2:16; Adair, 2:17¼; Antevolo, 2:17, and twenty-four others that have trotted in 2:30 or better. Her dam is Wax ana, by General Benton; second dam, Waxy, by Lexington.

It cost \$15,000 to produce "Theodora," and searly as much for "The Great Metropolis." It cost \$7,000 to put "The Great Metropolis."
It cost \$7,000 to put "The Stowaway" on the stage, and about \$5,000 for "A Dark Secret." Den Thompson spent over \$12,000 on "The Clid Homestead" stage work, and Francis Wilson was relieved of over \$5,000 before "Oolah" saw daylight.

A DREAD DISEASE.

An Epidemic of Swelled Heads in the Baseball World.

MAGNATES AND PLAYERS SUFFER.

To the Evils of This Disease Are Due the Clash Between the Managers and the Brotherhood and the Trupbles of the American Association.

The sophistical arguments on the baseball situation adduced by some writers on the game have done considerable to cause the complex nature of the baseball fabric of today, and the fallacious reasoning as to cause and effect, incompetency in the matter of financial reckoning and bombastical and adulatory accounts of work done by players, as well as almost sycophantic congratulations on managerial actions, have caused what to known as "swelled beads" to prevail in the ranks of the bat wielders and among the managers. And be it understood that this term is of the vernacular and not meant to be construed as applied offensively. Ill feeling has been engendered and the players and managers have been led to believe that to

"Swelled head," be it known, is a disease peculiar to baseballists and their immediate followers. It is harmless in its incipiency and is only dangerous in the last stage. It is then apparent by the unnatural actions of the patient, who assumes unwented airs and natty attire. His manner becomes cold and his taciturality is apparent as he are sent as her the stage. his taciturnity is apparent as he struts along the street with a truly patrician air. At this time there is also evident a certain hesi-tancy of speech. He is oracular in utterance and indulges in a superfluous use of the per-sonal pronoun. These are the more common

symptoms.

It has been said that the chaotic state of affairs baseballistic was due to this disease, and that the disease itself is due to newspaper "puffing" and adulation by partisan writers. But this must not be taken to mean that the pencil pushers have been guilty of any wrongful acts. On the contrary, they have done so only because the public demanded it of them. I have also aided in spreading this dread disease by the same methods, for the same reason, and am by no means sure that at times I have not experienced a mild attack of the complaint. But we have the effect, and must be shown the cause. Today we have players arrayed against managers. the American association badly storm beaten, if not totally wrecked; we have large investments imperiled, and all on account of this

enlargement of the cranium.

It needs no deep thinker or philosopher to see the truth of all this. The Players' brotherhood was formed because some players had "swelled heads." The League denied the right of arbitration to the Brotherhood because some magnates had "swelled heads," and the split in the American association was caused by the clashing of the interests of two men whose heads were swelled and who really fought to the bitter end in order to show the world which had the most gigantle "head." Think you that the Brotherhood would be formed but for the fulsome flattery showered by the press on John M. Ward! Think you that the League would have denied the players the rights they asked but for the wide spread advertising and "puffing" of the mag-nates! Would Chris Von der Ahe and Charlie Byrne have fought to the finish and jeopardized their invested proparties but for the fact that their respective admirers in the newspaper line praised them beyond measure and gave each cause to believe that the life of the Association depended on his being Ward, Spaiding Von der Ahe and Byrne all deserve credit for work done, but they have been accorded much more than full measure. They sought publicity, and sought to please those who gave it to them. News and notoriety were twin brothers. Notoriety begot hig head, and big head produced warfare, which is still

But "swelled head," or "big head," has an other phase. In this last it is known as "long head," and, strange to say, Ward, Von der Ahe, Spalding and Byrne are all afflicted with it. Its most marked symptoms are an adaptability to circumstances on the part of the afflicted and a facility to concoct schem that are not only feasible, but probably profitable. Ward's "swened the players' league, head," and it originated the players' league, with a large monetary capital and vested rights. Von der Ale's "long head" brought him from an obscure liquor dealer in St. Louis to become one of its real estate barons, a baseball magnate, a political power and a large capitalist. Byrne's "long head" made him a leader in seball councils, led him to forsake American association and jump into the National league; while Spalding's lengthy cranium contains so much good sense that he has risen from a position as a baseball pitcher to that of a leading merchant, with a bank account of half a million of deliars or more. Similarly afflicted are John B. Day, A. H. Soden, Henry Vonderhorst and many other

baseball men. But the good that "big head" has done does not offset the bad. The latter phase of the disease is accountable for all the harm that baseball has suffered. The "swelled head" of Henry Lucas in 1883 caused the collapse of the Cleveland club the expulsion of several players by the League and severe injury to the game. The "big head" of Devlin and Craver in 1876 brought disgrace on the Louisville club, and shame on four men previously believed to be honest, and "swelled head" today threatens to bring about a series of catastrophies that will disrupt the existing governing bodies and assist in degrading the national game. Hence it behooves those who have "long heads" to put them together and devise ways and means of avoiding the shoals and roefs that threaten them. can easily be done if mediation be indulged in and a coalition of interests be decided upon. But it must be done without any partisan "head swelling." The Brotherhood and League must refuse to harken to the words of the shouter whose partisanship is proclaimed as loudly as the cries of the whangdoodle seeking her young. Ward, Spalding, et al., must make their "long beads" work against the machinations of the "swelled heads," and bring about the amalgamation, which will be at once pleasurable and profit-able. W. I. HARRIS.

On the bill boards of the Theatre Dejazet, Paris, the title of M. Gandillot's successful play is now printed in several languages— "Les Femmes Coilantes," "Clinging Women," "Las Mugeres que Pegan." And the move seems to be a good one, for the house is nightly crowded with foreigners. The manager sould go further: Why not have the play translated, and compel his artists to Monday in French, Tuesday in English, Wednesday in Spanish, Thursday in Italian, Friday in Russian, and Saturday in German

Augulsh Unspeakable

Is endured by the vicims of inflammatory rheumatism, and any form of the disease may reach that agonizing phase or attack the heart, and cause death. Unhappily those who feel its preliminary twinges seidom realize this. Like other possibly dangerous maindies, rheumatism is often disregarded at the outset. Well will it be for him if this brief notice shall serve as a warning of future peril or pain to a reader troubled with incipient rheumatism. The troubled with incipient rhenmatism. The proper sequel will be an instantanenous resort to the great preventive depurent, Hostetter's Stemach Bitters, whose brevet of professional commendation popular experience has condensed. There is no finer or more gental anti-dote to the virus of rhenmatism in the system. Botanic in its origin, it is free from the objections attacking to depurent poisons itable to be taken in more than the infinitesimal dose. The Bitters conquers maiaria, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles.

The broath of a chronic catarrh patient is often so of ensive that he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked and frequently en-tirely destroyed. A constant source of discom-fort is the dripping of the purnient secretions into the throat, sometimes producing inveterate bronchitts, which in its turn has been the ex-citing cause of julmonary disease. The bril-inant results which have attended its use for years past projectly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best and only cure.