An Interesting Performance to Be Given in Germany.

PRESENTED ONCE IN TEN YEARS.

It Is Supposed to Deal With the Life and Beath of Christ-Great Propers' on al Observationgne — Salmi Moreo's Disso-

Oberammergan is only a remote little Ger-an hamlet, yet its name is almost as famil-r throughout Europe and America as is the ame of the German capital, Berlin. This is cause of the fact that many years ago the seaants of Oberammergan began to give, noe in ten yeard, "The Pamion Play." These reconstrations became famous account the once in ten years, "The Passion Play." These presentations became famous soon, and the work was taken up by people who knew more about theatrical methods and who had more money than the peasants. As each ten years rolled around, the productions became more elaborate. The next one is only a few months distant, and will be on a more magnificent scale than any of its predecessors.

The old theatre has been torn down and replaced by a new structure, which, although it will seat 5,000, looks small, because it is built close to the foot of the great Reichen mountains, at the northern end of the village.

mountains, at the northern end of the village.

Before going farther with the description
of the building it may be well to say that
"The Passion Play" is supposed to be a series
of pictures of the life, sufferings and crucifixion of the Lord Jesus Christ. Several days



The new theatre has a center stage for the grand processions, which form a great part of the production. The center stare is framed by the facade of a Greek temple, and has, for the first time, all the appointments of modern stage technique. Both sides of the temple are flanked by the gates of the city, and beyond them appear the streets of Jeru-salem. Then follow the proud palaces of Pilate and the high priest, Annas, on either side of which are large kalls for the reception of the singers and the representants of the

summate skill, and the effect is greatly height-ened by the towering peaks of the "Bavarian Alps" in the background. In former years it has been almost impossible to get light enough, but this annoyance will be prevented this year by the admission of daylight through the proscenium arch and the glass roof, which (for the first time) covers the stage, and by the introduction of electric lights.

The royal box and another box for the va rious high dignitaries, with ante-rooms ap-

pointed with all modern conveniences, are entirely under cover, as well as about 1,500 seats in the spectators' hall; the remaining seats nearest the stage have the open sky for a dome, thus preserving the aspect of the magnificent

large exits lead immediately into the country beyond. In order to provide for accidents a hospital with a fire engine station will be erected near the Passion Play house. The entire area cov-ered by the buildings for the stage and spec-tators' hail comprises nearly 3,300 square meters, which is about equally divided be-tween the spectators' hall and the stage.

The erection of the Passion Playhouse with the other buildings connected with it, machineries and decorations, has been placed chief master mechanic of the Royal theatre

The plays take place on Sundays and holidays. Joseph Mayer, who represented Christ-in 1880, has again volunteered for the role. "The Passion Play" was made familiar to

Americans by name only, through the re-markable career and melancholy end of Salmi Morse. Early in 1878 he gathered a fine company of actors and actresses, and made costly and complete preparations for the production of "The Passion Play" in erica. March 3 of the following year, he began a series of representations in the Grand

The scene of the crucifixion and the descent from the cross were omitted in deference to the protests of the press and the clergy, who pronounced it rank sacrilege. The supervisors called upon the manager of the house and requested him to suppress the play, but he re-fused, and thereupon a law was passed hav-ing the end in view expressed in the request-The play was temporarily discontinued, but April 15 was again placed on the stage. The police interfered, and finally, through lack of patronage, the piece was taken from the

In 1880 Morse endeavored to revive "The Passion Play" in New York, but a storm of protests followed the announcement. But he at last succeeded in getting the use of a building, and gave a dress rehearsal before an audience of invited guests. The police authorities of the metropolis interfered, and permanent injunction against produc the play was secured. Some time later hi body was found in the North river, at New York. There is little doubt that, succumbing to the discouragements that faced him, he committed suicide.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

The Author of "Proverbial Philosophy," Who Died Recently.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, who died recently in England, lived to discover that, after all, he had only caught the public attention for the hour. Fifty years ago he was in love with his cousin, who became his wife, and it occurred to him to write out his notions on matrimony. It occurred to him to put them in the form of Solomon's proverbs. He extended them to include love, friendship and education. When published they commended themselves to the people of that day, and Tupper suddenly found himself famous. N. P. Willis, who then edited The Home Journal, got hold of a copy and supposed the work was something antique. He quoted it frequently in his journal, and this largely contributed to Tupper's reputation in America.

While Tupper wrote nothing else that became widely known, his "Proverbial

Philosophy" gave him a fine position in literary circles, and he lived to a good old age enjoying the friendship of many eminent persons. He went o school with Gladstone and Thackeray. A number of his MARTIN F. TUPPER.

and a

schoolfellows, including Gladstone, Lord Elgin and others, formed themselves into a social club, which, in honor of its founder, Gladstone, was called the "W. E. G.

Mr. Tupper was in America in 1851. That was the time Jenny Lind set every one wild all over the United States Tupper called on Barnum, who introduced him to the songstress. She told the author how much she had enjoyed his "Proverbial Philosophy." Webster, Tupper afterwards spoke of a a "colossal, unhappy, feeble browed, dark, angel looking sort of man, with a depth for good and evil in his eve un-

fathomable." Mr. Tupper sands another visit to America in 1878, when he received much attention, as before.

His first work was a volume of posms called "Geraldine and Other Posms," and his second the "Proverbial Philosophy." Afterwards he wrote plays and more poems, but he was destined not to eatch the popular fancy but once.

Mr. Tupper was born in London in 1810. Consequently he was 79 years old when he died.

WRAPS FOR THE LADIES.

THERE ARE MANY BEAUTIFUL ONES THIS YEAR.

Otive Harper Describes Some Very "Feiching" Garmonia, Which Will Be Sure to Interest the Pair Beader-How They Are Made and of What Material.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A beautiful dark gray beaver cloth wrap such as is repre-sented in the illustration is not only handsome but can be made as warm as the coldest weather demands without being burdensome. This is trimmed with an applique pattern of gray velvet of a darber shade, outlined with black and silver cording. A Russian collar can be of black monkey, bearskin or any other which suits the wearer. The collar and cuffs are often postiche, and festened on with safety pins—thus the collar can be worn with any other gown or cloak.



BEAVER CLOTH WRAPS. This wrap can be made in any go neavy or light, cheap or costly, and lined if so desired with chamois or quilted satin on the waisteer all through. It is very easy to reproduce, and is suitable for all ages.

The pretty jacket wrap in which the pretty girl looks so very happy in is made of Eiffel red beaver cloth, richly braided with black soutache braid and trimmed with fur, whatever kind or color best suits the wearer. Almost any kind of fur looks well on beaver cloth This jacket has hussar sleeves over the coat sleeves, and is exceedingly pretty for a young woman. The muff matches the collar. Muffs are made both larger and smaller than before. The large ones are very large and the small ones scarce ly large enough to let both hands in at

The very newest is to have a cape of fine chinchilla colored astrachan cloth, or black of the same, or plush, and this made with a stand up collar, which reaches above the neck, so that the head appears to set down in it like a pudding in a basin. They are not at all pretty, nor are they becoming, but they are "stylish" and new, and therefore worn. These bits of capes are made to reach the waist line, and have the shoulders filled in so that they stand up quite high. I cape is easily made, but the collar is quite difficult, and I advise any one attempting it to buy a pattern if possible.

Inside it should be lined with stiff crinoline and have a wire around the edge. Cut narrower and edged with beads it forms the Medicis collar for gowns, and cut wider with square or round points the Elizabeth. They are rather becoming to some persons. For a cape like this there should be a straight collar inside, and this set on the lower edge so that where it rolls away in front the other collar shows. This little cape is warm enough for any weather except snow, when, of course, a heavy, long garment should be worn.

For rainy days there is a great variety of rubber ulsters and wraps, which are as handsome and dressy as one could desire. The days of the shining black waterproof have gone, and now there are ulsters with a lustrous surface like fine and handsome cloth, in dark blue, with a bloom on it like that on a plum. These are dark reds, fine and pretty checks, like cheviot, and other styles that look like tweed, with the woolly surface so perfect that the deception is complete These can be wrapped tightly and carried in one's pocket, and they are shaped in the latest fashions for outdoor wraps, Such a blessing to women who are obliged to be out in bad weather cannot be too well appreciated.



WHAT THE PRETTY GIRLS WEAR. There are a few Connemara cloaks to seen, but not very many this season, and only here and there a long circular, fur lined and bordered. Fur is shown in the great houses in every conceivable variety and size, but the favorite style is the shoulder cape of golden otter, natural beaver and kindred furs. I saw is the some beautiful shoulder capes for evening as well as street wear made of moufflon. This fur is long, soft and silky, and is creamy white. It is very beautiful.

OLIVE HARPER.

The International Outlook. According to events at the International meeting at Detroit there will be a team from there in that organization next year. proposes to admit Saginaw in place of Buffalo and Grand Rapids instead of Hamilton. Rochester, Syracuse, Toledo and Detroit are to remain where they are and ignore the As-sociation. This will leave the Brotherhood a clear field in Buffalo, unless the League should prevail upon the International to make a fight for supremacy here, which i not likely, as too much expense would have to be faced to purchase grounds, players and in other ways. Deacon White will endeavor to induce the International league to indorse

the Brotherhood, thus leaving a clear field

The Present Status of the Baseball Matter.

THE BROTHERHOOD WILL PLAY.

se Hetween the Old and the New Learney-There Must He No Hippodrom-

The chances for the success of the Players' league are now being speculated upon in certain quarters, but so great is the partianship displayed by the argumentators that an unbiased person finds it difficult to obtain a fair basis for a definite conclusion.

biased person fields it difficult to obtain a fair basis for a definite conclusion.

Inasmuch, however, as the players and their capitalistic friends have at least ar-ranged matters so that a start is virtually as-sured, a prospective of the affair from an un-biased standpoint, and with a consideration of the sensible portions of the arguments of par-tisan disputanta, may well be made. Prima-rily, therefore, all entimentality must be cast aside, and the true cause for the split be-tween the League and players be considered.

rily, therefore, all entimentality must be cast aside, and the true cause for the split between the League and players be considered. This shows us that in this case, at least, money is the root of whatever evil exists. It also shows us that the financial prosperity of the Players' league is the end aimed at, and that the League's success will be gauged by the amount of financial prosperity attained.

This being admitted, it then becomes necessary to discover what the sources of revenue are on which the Players' league will depend. Its adherents claim, and with truth, that the sympathy of the mass of the people is with the players; that those who labor for days' wages are in accord with the new League and will give it their support, and that all lovers of the game will patronize their contests. But it may be asked: Is baseball supported by "the mass of the people" and by "those who labor for wages?" This is problematical, and there are evidences that a negative reply would prove correct. Generally speaking, people who labor for days' wages are those who work for an existence, and have little money to waste on luxuries, of which baseball is surely one. Of "the mass of people" who surely one. Of "the mass of people" who sympathize with the players, this is also true and more, that of this "mass" the percentage of those who can afford either time or money

Practically speaking, baseball is supported by people who are not to be classed as either laborers or wealthy people. They are laborersor wealthy people. They are a "class" unto themselves, undemocratic as this may appear. They are young men and old men, who belong to that army known as clerka. Clerks in insurance offices, in broken Clerks in insurance offices, in brokers' offices in banks and mercantile counting rooms in banks and mercantile counting rooms, where wages are paid them that admit of more than a mere living, and where working hours are shortened during the summer. To this must be added the patronage of the rich and the transient trade of the percentage of "the mass of people," and these combined support the game. This then shows the class of people who swell the coffers of baseball clubs and enable the latter to pay princely salaries and other expenses. Therefore, in proportion to population as this class is, is the percentage of patronage to a club in any city. New York, Boston and Chicago have the larger proportions; therefore, these clubs the larger proportions; therefore, these clubs pay the largest salaries to players, biggest pay the largest salaries to players, be dividends to stockholders and make an ful the ciubs there located.

ful the clubs there located.

But what will happen in case this patronage is divided! Well, if it be evenly divided, the existing clubs and those of the Players' league will, in all probability, be run at a loss. If it is not evenly divided, then the club securing the greatest amount has the greatest chance for financial success. And herein lies one of the factors in the success of the Players' league. Can its clubs commund. the Players' league. Can its clubs command the greatest amount of this patronage! Who can say! Truly, as lovers of baseball, the people will go where they obtain most for their money or the best article. The people of this class are devoid of sentiment when it patronize the players simply because they think them to have been oppressed, or the magnates because they believe them to have

been wronged.

They will ignore all sentimentality when it comes down to a question of obtaining the value of their money. They will not merely consider the closeness of the contests between consider the closeness of the contests between clubs or the sharp rivalry for the pennant. dations on grounds and easy and comfortable modes of travel to and from them. They will demand fair dealing throughout. Now inasmuch as existing clubs have, as a rule the choicest sites in the most accessible por tions of cities, they have an advantage which the Players' league will have great difficulty in overcoming.

The national league has also opportunities for obtaining the services of known good men who will prove more attractive than some of the old timers in the Players' lengue whose races are nearly run. Experience proves that the great body of

players change every three or four years, and, therefore, while the National League may be temporarily embarrassed for talent, such embarrassment is not likely to be a long continued handicap.

The old League's record for having built up the game, and of having eliminated its objec-tionable features, are also factors in the fight, and will cause it to retain the patronage of those who love good ball and honest ball. If the new League, in addition to possessing

the "star" players, must give first of all good ball and honest ball to obtain the patronage of the "class" that supports the game, and can retain that patronage, financial success will be possible. But other things are equally The new League, to obtain the patronage,

must make the public generally believe that there is nothing in the nature of a hippo-drome in the playing; and while I believe the teams will play as squarely and honestly in the Players' league as they did in the old League, I also believe that they will have a gigantic task to convince the general publi

that the gate receipts do not enter largely into the question of victory and defeat.

Then there are other factors to be considered. The conduct of the clubs; the methods of management; the methods that will be used by competitors; the relative chances of two or more teams in one city, the effect reused by competitors; the relative chances of two or more teams in one city; the effect pro-duced if only a few clubs make money—al-these and other considerations have great bearing on the question, "Will the Players league succeed?"

W. I. Hannes.

A Brotherhood Player.

Harry D. Stovey, whose picture is here given, has been signed by the Boston Brother ood team. Stovey had played with the Ath letics, of Philadelphia, for six years, but decided to cast his lot with the Brotherhood next senson. He is

a brilliant and at times phenomenal player. During the 75 ons of 1886, 1887 and 1888. Stovey held the base rur ning championship of the American as sociation. Besides being an excellent player, Stovey is a good long distance thrower. Last sea-

H. D. STOVEY.

on he ranked No 14 in the Association batting list, his average seing 302. On account of his great ability a a base stealer, he was easily the first run geter in the association, with a score of 153 runs. His average in left field was .906. Stovey first began his career as a pitcher for the old Defiance club of Philadelphia during the seasons of 1876 and 1877. From 1878 until 1880 he played with the New Bedford team. He then joined the Worcester team, which was then in the League, remaining with it until it disbanded in 1882. The Athletics then signed him as a good thing. While with the Ath letics he covered first base and center field. and was remarkably successful as a captain Stovey weighs 180 pounds, and stands 5 feet 1114 inches.

The Late H. B. Farnie. H. B. Farnie, the well known writer of bur esque and adapter of French opera bouffe, is dead. Mr. Farnie was a Scotchman and came to London as a pianoforte tuner in the employ of Boosey & Co. Being of a musical and semi-literary turn, he dropped into writing and arranging light comic pieces, and eventually was taken up by the Swanbor-oughs, then managing the Strand theatre. Here he produced "Nemesis," "Loo" and sev-wal other extravaganzas and buriesques.

of Farnie, and for him and Lydie Thompson he adapted "Simbad, the Sailor," Cindersia," "Bluebeard," sto. He was, according to New York Truth, probably the most voluminous translator of comic opera, which he altered to what he considered the English taste, but which was in reality his own, by introducing music hall ditties and topical songs.

Of late years Farnie did most of his work by proxy, always having some poor devil of an author at his beck and call, who went in London theatrical circles by the nickname of "Farnie's Ghost." Like Falstaff, he was "a gross, fat man," given over to gout and inclined to droppy, which proclivities were not alleviated by his "potations pottle deep" at the Somerset and the theatrical ciubs. A clever man was be, but selfish and intolerant of rivalry.

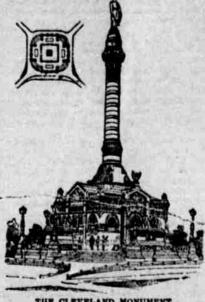
CLEVELAND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

CLEVELAND SOLDIERS' MONUMENT A Bare and Beantiful Structure to B

The soldlers and sailors monument soon to be erected in Cleveland, O., will be one of the most imposing memoria

structures in the country.

The monument will be erected in the public square, where it can be seen for public square, where it can be seen for miles on all approaches. It will be surrounded by a lawn studded with beautiful patterned flower beds, representing the Grand Army and Loyal Legion badges, flanked with the different corps badges of the army. The lower esplanade will have, bordering the terrace, a row of low posts in the form of the muz-zle ends of cannon sticking out of the ground, on the top of which will be



faming cannon balls connected by massive chain. Leading from the lower to the upper esplanade, at the four cor-ners of the monument, will be quarter circle steps, each flight twenty-eight feet wide at the base. Here the monument proper begins.

The shaft will be of black granite

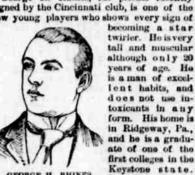
twelve feet square at the base. The column, including the capital, pedestal and surmounting figure of Columbia, will be 125 feet in height. The shaft will be built up of sections or layers five feet deep, with a gradual taper to the top. At every other bedding joint of the courses will be a massive band of cast bronze, on which will be inscribed the most prominent battles of the war. The capital will also be of cast bronze, the four sides of which, below the volutes, will be detailed to represent the four branches of the service. In the lower pedestal or base of the column, where it passes up through the building, will be eight large panels of marble, representing the "Emancipation" and other striking incidents of the war.

Encircling the column will be the relic room, forty feet square and twenty feet The doors of the vestibules will be of bronze, with rich panels. The floor will be laid in patterns of colored marble with military emblems. The walls are to have a wainscoting of endolithic marble, in which the inscribed names of the dead soldiers of Cuyahoga county, numbering between eight and ten thousand, will be placed. The ceiling will be of light colored marble, with molded ribs and plain panels. The root is to be of massive slabs of stone, and in the whole structure there will not be one square inch of perishable material. On each side of the monument, or relic building, will be a bold, massive pedestal 7x19 and ten feet high, surmounted by groups of bronze statuary representing the four principal branches of the serv-

The infantry will be represented by "The Color Guard" of nine figures, depicting a scene witnessed upon many a battlefield when a regiment has had the bitter experience of unsuccessfully charg-ing an enemy's works "too strong to be carried by direct assault." The artillery will be represented by "The Defense of the Last Gun," a full squad, with officer commanding (six figures) and all engaged in a desperate hand to hand struggle. The cavalry group of six figures will have a color sergeant still astride his fallen horse valiantly defending his flag in a fierce encounter. The navy will have a group of six sailors in the act of loading a mortar. The bronze fig-ures are from 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet in

The architect and sculptor, Mr. Levi T. Scofield, has erected many public build-ings and monuments throughout the country. The sculptors assisting him are George T. Brewster, George Wagner and August Godis.

Here's & Pitcher. George H. Rhines, the pitcher recently signed by the Cincinnati club, is one of the few young players who shows every sign of becoming a star



GEORGE H. RHINES. Last season be pitched for the Davenport (O.) club, and made a fine record. Rhines is very neat in attire, and in this respect is a fair rival of Lee Viau. The Cincinnati club had been looking for

Rhines for some time past, and is satisfied that it has made a wise selection. Stars and Their Profits.

When Mr. Irvir ; first came to the United States Mr. Abbey was his manager. The English actor took a share of the gross receipts without any guarantee, but his profits were over \$20,000, and all the outlay he had was to pay his company, business manager, a writer to tell the story of his trip to English papers, and two private secretaries. Mr. Abbey paid Miss Terry out of his profits and yet made big money. When Mrs. Langtry made her first visit to America she took a share of the gross receipts without guarantee, and her first season netted her over \$100 000.

The Use of Fura.

Furs are much used as trimmings on every garment where they can be put, even to under petticoats. Many of the are made of eiderdown flannel with an eight inch border of coney around the bottom. Tea gowns have long bands of fluffy fur. Wraps have every kind imaginable, and many that I should never think of. Dress skirts and waists have bits and bands here and there, and if it keeps on the women might as well turn into cats entirely and be done with it .-Fashion Letter.

THE MALAY CHRISTMAS.

AN ANCIENT PAGAN FESTIVAL STILL CELEBRATED IN AMERICAN PORTS.

It is Handed Down from Long Ago, and is Not Clearly Understood by All the Malay Population—A Curious People and Where They Came from.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Among the end-New York, Dec. 5.—Among the end-less mixture of races which make up the population of the United States the Malay occupies an interesting if not a prominent place. Though an unknown figure in social economy twenty years ago, the Malay's face is now so familiar in the great seaboard cities as to excite neither surprise nor comment. How many members of the brown skinned race many members of the brown skinned race are in the United States it is hard to deter mine. Both census officials and custom house authorities display a superb ignorance as to oriental races, and credit the Malay to China, Japan, Hindoostan, Arabia, Egypt and Ethiopia, with admirable disregard of truth. The trouble in the matter is that the Malay is not a pure blooded race. In Manilla his blood is so mixed with Chinese, Spanish and Annamese as to be physiologic mosaic.

The Manillese may for this reason present the appearance of a Mongol, a Castilian or a West Indian half-breed. In Java and Sumatra he has been crosse Immigrants from these lands resemble mulattoes, Arabs and inhabitants of Bengal.

Of the thousands in the United States, a large fraction consists of cigarmaker who have learned their trade in Manille and other eastern manufacturing cities and who now make a comparatively handsome living in the New World by making cheroots, cigarettes, stogies tobies and cigars. Another body is composed of cooks and stewards who have quarreled with ship captains, or who have settled down to other pursuits. Others are runners for seamen's boarding others are runners to sciental goods, houses, peddlers of oriental goods, "bouncers" in sailors' gambling houses and attaches of low dance halls, chear groggeries, vile slop shops and other places to which the newly arrived mariner bends his way. A still larger num ber is of sailors on foreign ships. Just as the poorly paid Scandinavian seaman has driven the American out of business, and is now doing the same thing with the British jack tar, so he in turn is suffering the same experience at the hands of the still more poorly paid Lascar, Manillese and Malay.

The ships engaged in the Asiatic trade are now largely manned by this race. Some, indeed, employ none but Malays. In the Atlantic marine the proportion is not so great, but even here are employed thousands. This great seafaring popula tion is what has built up Malay co in New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco and Portland The largest is naturally in the first named city, and varies, according to the ships that may be in the harbor, from a few hundreds to about two thousand. Most of it is to be found in the boarding houses for sailors that make so prominent a feature in the streets that adjoin the East river, New York.

While the Malay has no distinctive religion, he still preserves a rude faith in the ancient Sanskrit doctrines. Conquests and missionaries from everywhere have exerted a profound influence upon his mind, and left it in a hopeless muddle wherein Buddhism, atheism, materialism, Mohammedanism, Confucianism, Roman Catholicism and Protestantism occupy equal places. They have not, however, rooted out the belief which the Brahmanic people stamped ages ago upon the Malay intellect. This crops out here and there, and finds its best expression in the "Feast of Roma or Rahm which corresponds closely to our Christmas and the Chinese winter festival. While Roma is no one less than the old Indian demigod, whose labors and exploits have been immortalized in the great epic the Ramayana, he is viewed in all sorts of lights by his believers. According to some Malays, Roma is the same thing to an educated Malay as Santa Claus to an American. Others take a different view in declaring that Roma is another name, or else the Malay name, for Quong Tai Gong, the favorite for God in Chinese, while still others are of the opinion that Roma was their god long ago, when they believed in

The feast occurs in December, between the 11th and the 23d days of the month, and is determined by the position of the moon just prior to the winter solstice. In the east it is celebrated with all kinds of queer ceremonies. Edward Michael, a New York journalist, says: "The feast of Roma in the Malay countries is an interesting mixture of observances. On the religious side are any amount of ceremonies which seem midway in character between those of Christianity and Buddhism. More singular than the religious is the secular phase. For many days the people stop work and indulge in turtle fighting, quail fighting, cockroach, spider and scorpion fighting. The wealthy and nobility set apart three days for bloodletting, in which animals, tame and wild, are killed in the cruelest manner by the continued infliction of small wounds. I recall one Bornese prince who killed two tigers in this way, and who, in the frenzy which seemed to possess him, deliberately cut and stabbed himself so as to increase the bloodshed. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a celebrant, crazy with excitement and flery rice brandy, to inflict fatal wounds upon himself during this mad feast. It was from this remarkable festival, probably, that the expression arose of a 'Malay running amuck.' The bloodletting must have an historical origin, and doubtless commemorates the wounds and sufferings of

the Sanscrit divinity, Roma." While the Malay Christmas is celebrated in every place where there are members of that race, the celebration has none of the sanguinary features of the native lands. In New York last year it was observed in at least three placesone on Pell street, a second on Cherry and a third on Mott street. The forms were about the same in each instance, A dwelling room was utilized as a church. The bed was covered with coverlets and rugs, so as to become a comfortable lounge, and a table was converted into an altar by draping it with cloth. On the altar was a statue of Roma, consisting of a black substance originally carved in the semblance of a man, but so worn and abraded with years of use or travel as to be almost a rounded, indistinguishable shape. In one instance the material of the image seemed ebony or ancient teak wood; in the second, unvitrified black pottery ware, and in the third basalt, obsidian or some other volcanic

rock. On either side were little boxes filled with sand and containing, inserted in the latter, curious little wooden carvings that suggested miniature fans, un prellas and halberds. Whether they were used as altar ornaments, like the odd metal pieces and porcelain ware so common to Buddhist shrines, or as accessories to worship, like the spring garlands in Chinese churches, it was impossible to determine. In front of the image were dimin-

unve nows nued with tea, wine and arrack, small saucers containing pieces of chopped chicken, aliced pork, curious sweetmeats, dried fruits, nuts and unknown vegetables. On another table was a substantial lunch, of which the chief features were a roasted stuffed kid and some roast pork, tea, wine and ar-rack. The articles on the altar were in-dividual gifts from those present; those on the table were paid for from an assessment levied on each person.

The room was well filled with Malays,

dressed in more or less European fash-ion. Most of them were seafaring men, but a goodly number were cigarmakers. They passed the time in conversation, talking earnestly but in low tones, and continuously smoking cigarettes or cheroots. Two used the long, cane-like Japanese pipes, in whose small pewter bowls they burn the pungent red tobac-co of Quan-Tung. Either when all the company were ready, or else when all the company were ready, or else when the time appointed by custom had arrived, the head celebrant or priest emerged from the door leading to the rear room. He was apparently a cigarmaker, ar had made himself a clerical robe simil to those worn by clergymen and judges. He proceeded directly to the altar, be-fore which he bowed and sang, or rather intoned some hymn. Several in the au-dience joined him in the song, but using a pianissimo that was scarcely more than humming. During the hymn he knelt, bowed, salaamed and went through enough gymnastics for a professional acrobat. A brief allocution or prayer followed, and the celebrant's work was over. It had not lasted more than ten minutes. He went back into the rear room, soon returning in his or-

dinary clothes.

As he left the apartment different members of the party came forward and went through with similar but shorter exercises. Several took no part, looking as if they did not see or understand wha was going on before them. When every one had had an opportunity the party turned to purely physical delights, and eagerly attacked the eatables both on the table and the altar. Like the Chinese and Japanese, they drank large quantities of tea, but very sparingly of the alcoholic beverages. No Malay present drank more than four cups of liquor, and as the cups are tiny thimbles of porce-lain, holding a scant teaspoonful, the maximum amount is not as great as the single drink of an average American.

One of the company who speaks the One of the company who speaks the Spanish langua franca of the East Indies was asked what was the meaning of the hymn and the prayer, and after a moment's hesitation answered:

"They are very like the hymns and prayers used by your people; many of us know them in whole or part by heart but do not have their court in the prayers."

but do not know their exact The words are very old; so old that al-most everybody has forgotten what they

After the dinner had been con the crowd began to disperse in different directions. An hour afterward anly six were left, all smoking furiously, and four completely absorbed in the Malay's inveterate vice, gambling. WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

Slightly Mixed.

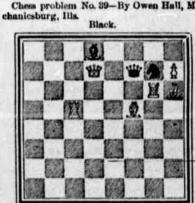
The recent metropolitan engagement of Louis James in "Virginius," recalls to a writer in The Dramatic Mirror how Macwriter in The Dramatic Mirror how Mac-ready was victimized on one occasion in that tragedy. The Numitorius couldn't remem-ber his own name. "You will remember it, sir," said the tragedian, carefully pro-nouncing it for him, "by the association of ideas. Think of Numbers; the book of Num-bers." The Numitorius did think of it all day and at night produced, through the "association of ideas," the following effect: Numitorius—Where is Virginia? Wherefore do you hold that maiden's hand? Claudius—Who asks the question? Numitorius—I, her uncle—Deuteronomy!

"Papa," said a 13-year-old boy, much given to reading, "I have often seen the phrase, 'all right thinking people," in the papers. What kind of people are right thinking people?"

"They are the sort of people," said the father, "who think as we do."

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 39-By Owen Hall, Mo-



White to play and mate in two moves



White-7*, 14, 21, 23, 24, 27, 32. White to play and win. Chess problem No. 38. White, 1..R to A 3 1..Kt x R (0) 2..Kt Q B sq 2. . Any. 3. . Kt mates If 1..Kt to R 6z 2. . K to Kt 3 2.. Kt or K moves 3. R mates. Checker problem No. 38: Black—10, 14, 189, -6°, 9°, 21, White. 1..6 to 2 1..15 to 19 2...19 to 15 2. .2 to 6 3. .6 to 3 4. .2 to 6. 4...11 to 15.

Following is problem No. 135, in "American Checker Review" for October, by H. C. Wardell, Colchester, New York: BLACK.



White to move and win.
Following is the solution
No. 17, by "Mossback": B. 26-31 32-28 31-27 25-21 14-10 21 -17 10-7

Black

Baby One Solid Rash Ugly, painful, blotched, malicious, & rest by day, no peace by night. Doctor and all remedies failed. Tried Cutleurs Effect marvellous. Saved his life. **Cured by Cuticura**

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blooched, and malcious, We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finsily, we were advised to try the CUPICURA REMEDIES, The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

Att'y-at-Law and Ex-Prox, Att'y, Ashland, O.

Boy Covered With Scabs

Boy Covered With Scabs

My boy, aged nine years, has been frombled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared ail over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the bop of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I determined to try the Curicura Rememps, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The Curicura Remempiss are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold.

GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andover, Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an extensity, specific purisite Skin Beautifier, externally, specific permanently and economically cure in early life itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary humors, with loss of hair, thus avoiding years of torsiere and disfiguration. Parents, remember this; cures in childhood are permanent.

Soid everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; BOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the Potters DRUG AND CHENICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON. ton.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 6
pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES. Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rhoumatic, Sciatic Neuralgia, Sharp and Shooting Pains relieved in one min-ute by the Cutteura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for One Dollar.

To be freed from the dangers of sufficiation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter deflies the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste, and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond most human enjoyments. To purchase humanity from such a faite should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies the property of the control of the control

Sanford's Radical Cure

Consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURB-one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IN-PROVED INHALES, all wrapped in one pack-age, with treatise and directions, and soid by all druggists for \$1.00. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.

Cravelers' Guibe.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHED In effect from Nov. 10, 1888, Trains LRAVE LANCASTER and leave and a rive at Philadelphia as follows:

Harrisburg Accom..... Columbia Accom..... Harrisburg Express.... Western Express;..... Lancaster Acco.... Phila, Express Fast Linet
Lancaster Acco.
Harrisburg Express
Lancaster Accom.
Oo'umbia Accom.
Atlantie Express
Scashore Express
Philadelphia Accom.
Sunday Mail.
Day Express†
Harrisburg Accom.
Mail Traint
Frederick Accom.

frhe only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way

THILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION. On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1889, trains ave Lancaster (King street), as follows: For Reading and intermediate points, week ays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m.; Sunday #55 e

days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:46 p. m.; sunder 50 a. m., 3:36 p. m.

For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 13:35, 3:48 p. m.; sundays, 2:55 p. m.

For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m.

For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m. For New York via Allentown, week days, 1235 p. m.
For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 8:48 m.; Sunday, 8:55 p. m.
For Pottaville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:48 p. m.,
For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:10 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:25 a. m.,

Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., :56 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 3:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a.m., 4:00 p. m.
Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 4:6 a.m., 1:30 p. m. 12:15 night.
Leave New York via Allentown, week days, 5:00 a.m., 1:30 p. m.
Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a.m.; 4:30 Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:55

Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 425 p. m.
Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 1225
7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 8:55 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:55 a. m.; Sunday, 6:50 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m., 3:00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, week days, express, 9:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:50 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:25 p. m. P. M. Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.—Express 7:50 a. m. and 4:0 p. m. Accommodation, 8:06 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays.—Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 s. m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticke

A. A. McLEOD, C. G. HANCOCK.
Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Age L BANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE

Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, November 10, 1889. NORTHWARD. A. M. P. M. 1 7:00 12:35 7:07 12:45 12:35 7:38 1:20 7:50 1:46 6:25 8:45 9:50 5:33 8:13 Leave King Street, Lane. 7:00 Languager. 7:07 Arrive at | Nouth | Note | Note | Nouth | Note | Nouth | Note | Nouth | Note | Not ornwall Manhelm, 7:58 1:16 7:51 8:40 Lancaster 8:27 1:52 8:18 9:19 Arrive at Columbia 9:27 2:05 King Street, Lane, 8:25 2:00 \$1.5 9:20 A. M. Will-Son, Supt. R. & C. Rallrow1, B. S. NEFF, Supt. C. B. B.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GU NERS,—All persons are hereby forbidds to trespass on any of the lands of the Northward Speedweil estates in Lebanen or Lancass counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all level passing on said lands of the undersigned are this notice.

WM. COLEMAN PRREMAN R. PERCY ALDEN, EDW. C. FREEMAN, rneys for R. W. Coloman's Hels