# THE DANCASTER DATES DATES DATES DATES DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE DATE 11, 1890.

# NEIGHBOR JOHN'S BONES.

## SOME FACTS RELATED AS TO DEAD CHINAMEN.

Why They Carry the Bones of Their Dead Back to Their Native Soil-Cunning Devices to Evade Oppressive Rules of Steamship Companies.

[Special Correspondence.] SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.-Much has been written of late years about the Chinese in the United States and other countries, whither these people have ought elbow room, to earn a living-and one singular fact in John's case has been given much prominence and used as one strong point against him-that is the cus tom generally observed by these people of conveying the bones of their dead ack across the ocean to repose in their native soil. The object of this trans-planting of the dead has perhaps not een fully understood. Aside from a sort of sentimentality

which inclines one to prefer that his bones repose in the family cemetery near to the bones of his fathers, it makes but little difference to the majority of men what particular spot of earth receives back their dust. Not so with the Chinaman. To him this question is not one of sentiment. It is one of welfare. He believes that after this life is over, his 'soul goes marching on," and its march is retarded or assisted much by the cooperation of his relatives, and particuarly his male descendants.

The so called ancestral worship among the Chinese has grown out of this endeavor of the living to make smooth the journey of the dead, The graves of the dead are kept green by the male descendants through succeeding generations, and this fact accounts for the great numbers of well marked and preserved graves found everywhere in China.

Once every year, on a regular date, the graves are visited and the mound of earth, which is oval instead of oblong as with us, is repaired and looked after. If the tramp of feeding herds of cattle or buffaloes has beaten down the little hill, or water washed away the earth, it is replaced and put in its original coniform shape. By the grave thus repaired are left dainty dishes of boiled pork, with rice and vegetables, and also wine, and these remain untouched by hungry beggars who pass them by, for the spirit of the dead to feast upon. The spiritual portion of the food only is consumed by the spirit of the dead.

Paper clothing in gorgeous colors and gold and silver paper tinsel, are likewise reduced to the spirit state by being burned and are then used by the spirits in the other life. The so called "Joss paper," so liberally burned around the dying couch of Chinamen, is for this purpose. The people think the devil, or devils, cannot distinguish imitation from real money, and it is to enable the dead man's soul to bribe its way through the devil's kingdom in safety. It is the duty of every Chinaman to perform these post burial rites at the grave of his paternal ancestors annually, and hence if one's bones are left in a stranger's land, where his descendants will never be able to perform these rites, it is sure to have a lonely and unaided journey through the spirit land. The reasons, therefore, which prompt these people to convey their dead comrades back to China are indeed pathetic.

When a Celestial is sick unto death the family resort to all manner of devices, as ludicrous as ineffectual, to save the life of the patient. They know but little of medicine or surgery, but they seek either to bribe or frighten away the spirits who are supposed to come to convey away the spirit of the dying.

Joss paper is burned in the hope that the mercenary spirits may be satisfied with a supply of the bogus coin and

wor manahip, being elaborately carved and ornamented with coats of arms and fantastic figures. At there are no heared the funeral procession forms a novel sight, as the coffin is borne to the bury-ing spot suspended under poles borne upon men's shoulders and followed by the hired mourners and the music of one stringed fiddles and the cries of the paid all dead, and the water full of toad, lizards and anakes; where the dead are always hungry, but have nothing to eat; are always sick, and never die; where the sun never shines, and where the wicked are ever climbing up by thou-sands on the sides of the high rock, from mourners. They are conveyed to the place of interment before the grave is place of interment before the grave is dug, and set upon the ground while with pick and spade the grave is dug. The coffin is then lowered into position and covered with earth, there being no box or outer covering to the coffin, as pracreach it." ticed in most countries.

Carved stones are placed at the grave, if the family can afford it, and the social rank is indicated by the height and circumference of the mound. I once climbed to the summit of a grave which was 200 hundred feet high. It is at Nankin, and is the tomb of the last

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. MR. MORTON PROPOSES TO FILL THE OFFICE ACCEPTABLY. emperor of the Ming dynasty. It is a mile around the grave at the foot of the mound, and it is inclosed in a high brick It Is Not Important Politically, but It May Be Made of Social Consequ wall and has a tunnel entrance under-Some Incidents at the New Year's Beneath the wall. Centuries have passed ceptions Recorded. since that immense bank of earth was thrown over the bones of the dead emwas [Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-Again the peoperor, and scrub oaks and chestnut

trees have long grown over the mound. ple of the capital city and of the country In front of the tunnel, under the wall, have a vice president. They were rewhich is of arched masonry, is the ruin minded of that on New Year's day, when of a magnificent porcelain temple, which for the first time in sixteen years the was demolished in the siege of Nankin wife of the vice president stood in the during the Japanese rebellion, in which line of ladies at the president's right hand on the occasion of the annual re-ception at the White House, and for the first time in many years the vice presi-Chinese Gordon took part. The broken porcelain bricks still lie in huge piles. just as they fell under the blows of cannon balls. Leading away in a half circle for a mile stands an open column of huge stone statuary, which leads to dent and his wife gave a grand reception at their own residence. The people are likely to be often reminded of the cristthe tomb of the prince, over which stands an immense stone column, upon the four sides of which are chiseled in ence of the vice president and his wife, for one easily perceives a determination a very praiseworthy one, on the part of Chinese characters the lineage and his Mr. and Mrs. Morton to make all that tory of the long dethroned royal family. can be made of their office and station. The statuary is in pairs, standing A singular fatality has attended the sixty steps apart, facing each other office of vice president for a long time. Mrs. Schuyler Colfax was the last vice and between them is a paved road some twenty feet broad. The figures president's wife who was able to take represent all the ranks of Chinese officials er proper place in the social world. both military and civic, who did the bidwas a lady much admired here, and She ding of the dead emperor. Also, there from the day of her debut in Washingare elephants, camels, horses, bulls, lions, tigers and other large animals, with one ton society, New Year's, 1869, till her husband's retirement from office, she pair of each standing and one pair crouchbore a prominent part. The next three vice presidents-Henry Wilson, William The figures are mammoth in size and

and is stinking with dead fish and anl-

mals, where they are carried around and brought continually back to the same place in whirlpools; where the trees are all dead, and the water full of toads,

which they can overlook the beautiful

country of the 'good hunting grounds,

the abode of the happy, but never can

HENRY INMAN.

----

A. Wheeler and Chester A. Arthurare carved out of blue limestone, and the were widowers. Vice President Henfigures as well as the pedestal upon which dricks did not live long enough to enthey rest are each of one solid stone and able his family to contribute much to the social activity of the capital. Mrs. Mor-What labor and expense the building ton comes, therefore, to fill an aching void. She brings great wealth, abunof this grave and its surroundings represents, may be judged when it is said that dant culture, long experience and rare tact to her task of taking the social leadit was all done without the aid of machinery or vehicles. It is all the record ership of the new administration which Secretary Whitney's wife bore in the last The mound was carried there in bas-

kets on men's shoulders, just as forts On going from the White House to the and other earthworks are done at the Morton mansion on New Year's day I present day, no steam engines or even could not help contrasting the two buildhorse carts being employed. The canals ings, to the former's disadvantage. It is are dug and embankments made by hua fact that a private house in Washingman hands and the earth carried in baston seems better adapted to social and ceremonial events than the president's When the Chinese first began to carry their dead back from California the ships house, in which the whole public should take so much pride. There may be a charged the same for each coffin taken little more room in the White House to China as they did for a live Chinese than in the Morton mansion, but the latpassenger. Then the cunning heathen ter excels in beauty and conveniences. cheapened the cost by filling one coffin At the White House an amusing incident with the bones of many dead. The ships' occurred just as the annual reception agents got on to this, and required that was at its height. The diplomatic corps each coffin be opened for inspection. was passing along in a brilliant line of Then the ships stood in with San Frangold, silver and gay colored trappings ciscan undertakers, and required that and uniforms, greeting the president and metallic caskets be used, under pretense the ladies of his court, when some one that the health of the passengers and in the blue parlor, where were congrecrew was endangered by the presence of gated the members of the cabinet and the the exhumed bones from California cemebeauty and fashion of the city, com-

plained of the temperature. And what do you suppose then happened? Postmaster General Wanamaker. who is very zealous about proper ventilation of rooms, called one of the servants of the house, the veteran Pendell, and presently appeared ng in

his hands a long pole with a hook on one

end-such a pole as is used in some old

fashioned churches to pull the windows

down. That is what Pendell had it for,

he was compelled to drag the long stick

through the line of diplomats and over

the heads of the ladies of the cabinet

and special guests in the rear of the

president and his assistants. Count Arco

but in order to get into the blue parlo

inevitable. I happen to know that Mr. Morton, who is by no means a brilliant, but an earnest and conservative, mail, has for months been studying with a good deal of application and seal to pre-pare himself for the discharge of his duties as presiding officer of the senate. Inasmuch as that task is imposed upon him by the constitution, it is his desire to perform it as well as possible. It is in the social field that the vice president will be compelled to seek his greatest will be compelled to seek his greatest triumphs, and in this there is a peculiar fittingness, from the fact that it was a vice president who made the social laws which to this day govern at the national

capital. Washington had not been long in office before he discerned that polite society of an official sort needed rules and forms if it were to proceed harmoniously and fully. In other words, the new republic must have a social code, unwritten but obligatory, as well as a stat-ute book. So he asked the vice presi-dent, Mr. Adams, and the members of his cabinet, Jay, Hamilton and Madison, to prepare a plan of court etiquette. The rules presented by Mr. Adams in re-sponse to chis request were substantially adopted, and have continued the code of manners at the executive man through all administrations, that of Jefferson alone excepted.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE AT PARIS. It Is in Many Respects the Most Wonder-

ful Theatre in the World. The Grand Opera house at Paris, although t was completed in 1874 by the republic, tands a monument to the second empire. In 1860 it was decided to build a memorial of this period of peace and prosperity which should stand for all time. One hundred and eventy-one plans were received from the nost celebrated architects of the day, Charles Barnier being the successful candidate. The ing is the largest of its kind in the world.covering an area of 13,596 square vards. or nearly three acres, the great St. Peters burg theatre, next in size, covering one and pro-soventh. Its cubic mass is 4,387,000 feet, Munich, the next in point of bulk, being 1,395,000. It is heated by fifteen furnaces and lighted by 9,000 gas jets supplied by ten miles of pipe, and the reservoirs in basem and on roof providing against fire casualties hold over 1,000,000 gallons of water. The ground site cost \$3,000,000, the building over

The spacious steps are of St. Glie sand stone, the ground floor of Larrys free stone, adorned by numerous statues, while higher still is the balcony or loggia. Sixteen Bava-'ian stone monoliths stand out against a background of red Jura stone. This glaring color contrast at first met criticism, but was svidently left to be toned by time. These columns are connected by balconies of pol-shed stone with balusters of green Swedish narble, and with them eighteen columns of peach blossom marble, with gilded capitals. These columns sustain a rideau or curtain of Jura stone, sheltering the loggia, ornamented bronze busts and

order to increase the altitude of the building the attic above, rich in sculpture, has its background incrusted with a golden mosaic, which gives wonderful animation to the fig-ares and arabesques by its changing reflection. Higher up a row of gilt bronze masks runs along the frontage, and higher still, above bands of violet brocatelle marble, are gilt bronze groups in the angles. From a more distant point the effect of the frontage is completed by the cupola of the auditorium topped with a cap of bronze, lightly adorned gilding. On the gable end of the stage roof is Lequensne's "Pegasus," and at either end of the main root structure Millet's noble bronzes, "Apollo Lifting His Golden Lyre." The lateral frontage of the house is less or-nate, and both marble and bronze are less

The bewildering effect of this maze in form and power in color makes it difficult to deter-mine the value of the harmony in this elaborately wrought design. The flight of steps leading up to the pillared portico to the principal entrance that is half hidden from the front has been pronounced a flaw by critics. ntrance that is half hidden from the



# OF BASEBALL LAW dress, for in W. I. Harris Elucidates an Im-

## portant Matter.

GIST OF THE DIAMOND WAR.

ation of the Famous "Agreement About Which So Much Has Been Said of Late-Baseball Law Is at Variance with Common Law and Is Very Arbitrary

Ren Mulford, Jr., of The Cincinnati Times-Star, who is one of the brightest writ-ers on baseball topics in America, and one of the best also because he tells a story in a plain, everyday manner, easily understood and right to the point every time-bas aptly siged up the baseball war in this sentence, "It is a campaign for the preservation of baseball law on one side and its destruction on the other" on the other.

It is frequently asked what is the differ ence between baseball law and common law. The answer is that baseball law is a law unto itself. It is a collection of arbitrary cus

toms, adopted by the baseball men, that are not in accord with common law. These arbitrary customs are at variance with common law, and there is no doubt whatever that the courts would decide, if appealed to, that the customs referred to are legal; but the courts have never been in voked, on the principle that you can bring a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. The courts might declare that it was illegal to suspend a player or say that he should not be hired by any one else, but the courts possess no power to compel a person to hire another, unless that person desires to do so willingly, and hence the magnates have been able to enforce baseball regulations and have built up a set of regulations, with precedents to govern them, which have be come known as baseball law. The National league and American associa-

tion, together with the minor associations combined under the national agreement have for years been an organized trust which controlled all baseball interests, and when one considers the enormous power they have wielded one is amazed that they have used it more arbitrarily and despotically that

they have, The basis of all baseball law is the national agreement and the customs which have ob tained in interpreting its provisions. This famous document is an agreement by and be tween associations binding themselves in certain forfeitures and penalties to keep th compact inviolate. The parties to it are the National league and the American associa tion. There are some supplemental articles known as articles of qualified admission to the national agreement, under which minor baseball organizations are admitted to the protection of the national agreement.

The celebrated agreement which has been the corner stone of the success of baseball contains ten articles. The first one provides for its name. The second explains the con tracts between clubs and players, and provides that such contracts shall not be made prior to Oct. 20 of each year, and prescribes for the suspension of the player and \$500 fine to the club for a violation. Article 3 provides for the treatment of suspended players by other clubs and prohibits them from playing with or against teams of which a qualified player is a member.

Article 4 is the reserve rule. It grant each club the power to select the names of fourteen players under contract with them on the 10th day of October in each year and protects them in the continued service of such players by making\* the players ineligible to contract with any other club a party to th agreement except as may be provided in it erms, and clubs are also permitted to add to their list of reserved men the names of any players who may have been reserved by them in prior years who have refused to con tract with the club reserving them, thus instituting a perpetual bar from baseball for those players who declined to remain with the clubs which had reserved them without obtaining a proper release. Article 5 governs the releases of players

When a man is released his services are subject to the acceptance of the other clubs of his association for a period of ten days. After that the player is free to go where he pleases Article 6 gives the clubs territorial rights in the cities where they are located, and pro hibits any other club from being located

there without permission, and the article als

English actresses no one denies. (/s CUTICURA REMEDIES. Ellen Terry the woman no one, apparently, knows anything, for no two writers agree in their descriptions of her. Take the matter of dress, for instance. One writer says she is an Scratched 28 Years requisite and follows the fashions as faith Body covered with scales. Itching terri-ble. Suffering endless. No relief. Doo-tors and medicines fail. Speedily cured by Cutleura at a cost of \$5.



the year round; another that her tastes are

asthetic and that she affects neutral tints an

clinging folds of delicate silk. Perhaps this

little entry from Charles Reade's diary, writ-

telligent, weak, hysterical-all that is abom inable and charming in woman."

not play her parts. She is undoubtedly

beautiful, or the dear public would not look

conventional, for she has had four h

A NEW MUSIC HALL

The Lenox Lyceum, Which Was Recently

**Opened in New York.** 

bands and only one is dead.

over again. I am a poor man, but beet rice to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took. and.... Sarssparilla over one year and a-imit, but no cure. I went to two or three doc-tors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICU-RA RESIDUES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a buby a. All I used of them were three boxes of CUTI-CURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOL-VENT, and two enkers of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have entred me for \$20, you would have had the money. I looked fike the pitzore in your book of psoriasis pleture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases", but now I am at clear as any person ever was. Through torce of habit I rub my hands over my arms and logs to scratch once in a while, but too no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-thy years, and it you a thousand times. DENNIS DOWNING, Waterburg VI you a thousand times. DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt. ELLEN TERRY IN "THE DEAD HEART."

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTI-CURA, the great Skin Cure, and Sciences Solv, and the scill sciences and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

**Cured by Cuticura** 

If I had known of the CUTICUTA REMEDIES wenty-eight years ago it would have saved me \$200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense atmoint of suffering. My doesne (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dol-lars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be rolleved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringword, poor lasts, etc.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plas-ter relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Hip, Kidney, Chest, and Muscular Pains and Weaknesses. Phe first and only pain-killing plaster.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Reflet Instantaneous-Cures Rapid, Rad-Leal and Permanent. No single disease has entailed more suffering of hastened the breaking up of the constitution sight, of hearing, the human voice, one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destruc-tive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and injurs the most robust of constitu-tions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by marks and chartatans, those suffering from it, the popular treatment of this terrible dis-cus by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustwort by. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by most one constitute on the hearty approval of thousaids. If is instantaneous in alfording re-here in all head colds, sneezing, smiffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, weetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell and taste, and neutralizing the constitu-tional tendency of the Kapurga.

Consists of one bottle of the HADICAL CURE, one box of CATAREMAL SOLVENT, and IN-PROVED INHALER, all in one package ; price \$1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, Sold

## INHERITED SCROFULA.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) curved my little boy of hereditary scrotala, which broke out all over his face. For a year he had suffered, and I had given up all hopes of his recovery, when at length I was induced to use S. S. S. After using

fully as possible; another says that she dresses when off the stage in cheap and poorly made cotton gowns, and wears the same bonnet all Cuticura Resolvent ten many years ago, may be of interest in Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 50c, 80AP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the Por-TER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOM She is certainly sympathetic, or she could at her with so much interest. She is slightly

this connection: "Ellen Terry is an enigma. Her eyes are pale, her nose rather long, her mouth n particular. Complexion delicate brick dust, her hair rather like tow, yet somehow she is beautiful. Her expression kills every pretty face you see beside her. Her figure is lean

ton. ##"Send for " How to Cute Skin Discases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

and bony, her hand masculine in size and

PIMPLES, Black Heads, Chapped and Olly CATED SOAP, WEDLE form, yet she is a pattern of fawnlike grace.

Whether in movement or repose, grace per vades the hussy. In character impulsive, in-

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

# Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh

ngs, liver, and kidneys. Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh

Verywere, Porten DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, ROSTON, janl-ImW.S&W

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC. banquet hall, dressing rooms, reception

## MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM. Mr. J. C. Jones, city marshal of Philon, Ar-kansas, writes : "About ten years ago I con-ing physicians of the city were called in, and they prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without affording me any relief. I also tried mercurial and poiash remedies, with the same unsuccessful result, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of untoid agony. After saf-fering four mon bs. I gave up all former reme-dies and commenced taking Swift's Specificity, S. S. After taking several bottles. I was en-tirely cured and able to resume work. I con-sider Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) the greatest med-icine for blood poisoning today on the mar-ket."



# 

LENOX LYCEUM AUDITORIUM.

found convenient whenever the place may be used for balls and banquets.

indeed, such apartments as will

The auditorium differs from the usual form being round, and is a separate structure. It originally held a cyclorama. Inside of it ere is a room 135 feet in diam feet high. The seating capacity is 2,300. The circular form leaves little choice in seats ATTELIN A CARGO A

ave the patient. And if this device fails, the most infernal noise is made by firing of heavily charged cannon or blunderbusses, and beating of gongs and blowing of horns, to frighten the devil away. But all efforts fail, and the sick They then direct their efforts toward securing the welfare of the dead, as above described.

The dead are prepared for burial by being clad in their best clothes and the body is put into a large, square wooden coffin and packed in lime, the object of the lime being to absorb the gases and water of the decaying body and prevent odors.

The dead are often kept unburied for weeks, or, in some cases, years-the reasons being many. The most common is a lack of funds to carry out the programme of paying a Taoist priest for consulting with the spirit of the dead as to where he wishes to be buried and for paying the owner of the land in whose field the dead may locate his grave. I have seen hundreds of unburied coffins, each of which contained a corpse, sitting around the edge of a bamboo grove awaiting interment. And many of the coffins had been there until they were browned by the sun and rain, and rank grass had grown up around them until they were well hid and formed a favorite cover for rabbits and pheasants.

The custom of filling the coffin with lime appeared to be generally practiced, and has been for a long time. I once came across an opened grave near a Chinese city and I made a startling discovery.

It was that the grave had been opened. and the lime, now further enriched by the decayed bones, had been carried away to fertilize growing vegetables, and the thick planks of which the coffin wes made had been broken into small pieces and carried away for fuel to use in cooking food. All that remained of the beggar whose bones had there decayed in order to fertilize cabbages, was his long braided cue. The hair was apparently as free from decay as the day the man had died. It was about four feet long, and braided with three strands, and lay just where it had been buried, no knowing how many years. It was a pauper's grave in a "potter's field," and no new made graves had been there for many years, the surface of the earth for miles around having long since been filled with the dead.

To what extent this species of vandalism was practiced I have no means of knowing. But this instance barely attracted the notice of passers by, which leads me to infer that it is not at all uncommon. In a hillside near by were the protruding ends of coffins, which had been uncovered by the wearing of the earth into gullies, and when the coffins thus became exposed to light and air they soon decayed. The cavities thus opened became the burrows of rac coons, gophers and other wild animals.

The graves of paupers are very shallow. The law requires that the man upon whose premises a pauper dies shall bury the corpse, and the job is let to a class of men who follow the business, and they expend as little labor as possible for the small fee, and hence to open this class of graves is an easy task.

The better to do people bury their own dead, and it is this class of graves which are looked after as before described. It is a common custom for those able to do so to have their coffins made many years before they die, and the Buddhist temples are used as warehouses in which they are stored. I have seen coffins thus stored away which were unique specimens of

surgeon of one of the Pacific mail steamers told me that this was a common thing, and it requires personal inspection of every parcel of baggage to prevent it being practiced by returning Chinamen. All who die during the voyage are embalmed and never buried at sea. The peculiarities of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee" are not confined to his manner of playing poker or the cut of his coat, but extend in even greater degree into his treatment of his dead.

teries. This sealed casket is now re-

quired for the transmission of these bones

But the Chinese evade this expensive

ruling by bleaching and cleaning the

bones of their dead and packing them it

their trunks with their baggage. The

not built in sections.

kets.

of human muscle and perseverance.

B. N. TON.

CHOCTAW LEGENDS.

that people!

on which they were saved!"

the following is a synopsis: "Our peo-

to cross a dreadful, deep and rapid

stream, which is hemmed in on both

sides by high and rugged hills. Over

pass to the delightful hunting grounds!

grounds,' with rocks in their hands,

cross when they reach the middle of the

'delightful hunting grounds,' where there

is one continual day; where the trees are

always green; where the sky has no

clouds; where there are constant cooling

breezes; where there is one everlasting

scene of feasting, dancing and rejoicing;

where there is no pain or trouble and

people never grow old, but forever live

young and enjoy the youthful pleasures!

"The wicked on the log see the stones

The good walk on safely to the

## Some Interesting Facts Brought Out in a Talk with Peter Pitchlynn. **ISpecial Correspondence**.]

Valley, the German minister, was passing just then, and he looked up at the pole and at Pendell with his one eye glass in a half surprised manner which was very suggestive. It was well he did so, for at that moment Pendell turned from the passageway to the blue room, KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.-During a recent and the count came near having his sinconversation with Peter Pitchlynn, the gle optic knocked from its roosting place great Choctaw chief, I learned that the to the floor. Choctaws have a legend of "The Del-In the Morton house there were two uge," and that they once flattened the entrances, conveniently arranged as to heads of their children, both of which

the drawing rooms and the cloak rooms. facts I shall attempt to show is confirmatory of their original habitat having People could come in by one door and go out the other. But at the White been far in the southwestern portion of House the arrangements in this respect the continent, as they claim, and not the were most miserable. Only one door northwest, as those who advocate the "Lost tribes of Israel" theory claim. was open. Through this people were arriving constantly, so, of course, it Now the Mayas, those strange people could not be used as an exit. Shortly who built the wonderful structures, the after greeting the president, the memruins of which are found at Uxmal, bers of the diplomatio corps had to take Palenque and elsewhere in Central Amertheir carriages and drive to the resiica. flattened the heads of their children, dence of Secretary Blaine, where they and all the Isthmian Indians have a trawere to partake of the annual diplodition of a deluge (Atlanti's sad fate, matic breakfast. But in order to leave probably). Is it not probable that the the building they found it necessary to Choctaws, as they claim they did, came go out through a window and walk from that region, where at one time in across a temporary bridge. Here they remote antiquity, jostled, as it were, emerged right in the thick of a crowd of with the Mayas, and brought here with grand army veterans who were coming them some of the corrupted legends of to pay their respects to the president. The veterans had been standing for an The Choctaw tradition of "the delhour in the rain, and many fine costumes uge," as related by Chief Pitchlynn, is

were soiled, and many pretty tempers this: "Our people have always had a temporarily ruined by the enforced contradition of 'the deluge,' which happened in this way: There was total darkness "The vice president has not as much for a great time over the whole of the actual power as one of the senators over earth; the Choctaw doctors, or mystery whose deliberations he presides. He can men, looked out for daylight for a long neither speak nor vote, but must sit all time, until at last they despaired of ever the day long, merely echoing the reseeing it, and the whole nation were very quests and formal references of business unhappy. Finally a light was discovered offered by the men of real power in that in the north and there was great rejoicbody, the senators themselves. Senator ing, until it was found to be great moun-Sherman presents a resolution and asks tains of water rolling on, which destroyed to have it referred to the committee on them all except a few families who had foreign affairs, of which he is himself expected it and built an immense raft, chairman. The echo in the chair sings

out, "To the committee on foreign af-Of the primitive religious belief of fairs." Aside from simple duties like the Choctaws, as related by Pitchlynn, these the vice president has to recognize "the senator from Massachusetts," or ple all were firm in the faith that the "the senator from Kansas," or whatever spirit lives in a future state; that it has the state may be, when a senator claims the floor, and devote the remainder of his time to an effort to keep awake. A president pro tempore of the senate is a this stream, from hill to hill, there lies a veritable king in power compared to the long and slippery pine log, with the bark constitutional president. He can step peeled off, over which the dead have to down from the chair and speak, he can sit in the chair and vote, and as the rec-On the other side of the stream there are ognized leader of his party in the senate six inhabitants of 'the good hunting he has tramendous influence upon legislation. which they throw at all who attempt to

It is pretty certain that the framers of the constitution did not intend making this office one of such little importance. They did not foresee that it was to become a sort of fifth wheel in the governmental machine. The first president ran the country nearly six months without a cabinet officer, and during that time frequently called upon the vice president for advice and assistance. The earlier vice presidents were all treated with more consideration than is now accorded the occupants of that office.

coming and try to dodge, by which they Mr. Morton will not be able to change fall and go down thousands of feet to the the system which has been so long in obwater, which is dashing over the rocks taining its growth. He must bow to the

an had said an of the 

GRAND OPERA HOUSE AT PARIS. The splendid feature of the house, one un excelled in beauty and magnificence, is the grand stairway of white marble leading from the entrance to the main floor. It i thirty-two feet in width up to the entrance of the amphitheatre; here it divides in two flights to right and left, giving a splendid view from the five galleries above or the capacious landing and court below. The balus trades are of "rose antico," with hand rail of Algerian onyx. The beautiful bronze new els, striking candelabra and magnificent chandeliers never fail to impress by their wonderful beauty as a rare artistic combination. Another fine feature is the ceiling

formed by the central landing. Between the pillars is the Venetian mosaic ceiling of the avant foyer, higher up a myriad of panels Rriking in elaborate carving, and further above the rich restful painting of the ceiling. From the first landing a monu-mental door gives admission to the rear boxes, amphitheatre and orchestra chairs. Two bronze caryatides, Tragedy and Comedy, with backing of yellow and green marble, guard the entrance and uphold the pediment, with two marble cupids leaning upon the coat of arms of the city. The Salle front of the house is elaborate in

the artistic treatment of its walls and ceiling with paintings by Violet and Carpeaux. The grand foyer is 175 feet long, 42 wide and 56 high. In the design of the ceiling, by Bau-dey, Concedy is the figure, in heroic size, or one side, Tragedy on the other, with Melody and Harmony soaring aloft between them. The auditorium, almost equal to La Scala, is circular, with four tiers of boxes above its parquet, and a gallery, its seating capacity being 2,156. The prevailing colors of the decoration are red and gold. The width of the auditorium between the boxes is 65 feet the depth 90.

The arrangements of the various depart ments of this immense establishment, fron its library (with scores of 250 operas, 5,000 namphlets and 40,000 prints) and conserva tory to the opera house proper are complet. in all requirements, and up to the time is which it was constructed it stood without a rival. The stage is 178 feet wide, 54 fee deep and 196 feet high, with a proscenium opening of 50 feet. To indicate the extent of the building, it is stated that there are 2,533 doors, and the stage has 80 dressing room. for artists, each including a small ante-cham There are dressing room facilities for 538. Ordinarily the stage necessitates the service of 70 carpenters; with "L'Africaine," it requires 110 for the working of the ship There are 50 musicians, 100 choristers and

provides for the resignation of clubs during the month of November. Article 7 provides for the expulsion of clubs from the benefits of the agreement for playing games against any club presenting on its nine an Ineligibility player. Article 8 gives each association power to make rules for the central discipling and compensation of its players. Articles and 10 provide for a board of arbitrators consisting of three each from the two major organizations, to whom shall fall the duty of interpreting the agreement and deciding al

disputes arising under it. The qualified articles are thirteen in num ber, and provide for the protection of minor leagues, and prescribe the amount to be pair for such protection, which is \$1,000 for four clubs, \$1,500 for six clubs and \$2,000 for eight clubs. These articles are very complete and cover about every point that could possibly

arise between the parties thereto. This, in brief, is the national agreement It is the law and the board of arbitration i the court of last resort. Many of its provis ions and the usages which have grown up under it are obnoxious to fair minded peop on a first acquaintance and objectionable al ways, but experience has shown that the latious are absolutely necessary. Ball players need to be governed with a strong hand. The stability of baseball demands that clubs shall keep well along with the process sion, but they cannot do so if their players can desert them at any moment.

There must be something more than a com mon law punishment for violators of con-tract, and there must be something to punish clubs and associations for violation of con-tracts on either side than a suit for damages. In the past it has been quite as difficult to keep the magnates in line as the players; in deed, more so in some respects, and nothing short of the iron clad national screement would have done it or will do it in the future. We have a speciment of what would have We have a specimen of what would happen without it when the clubs hustle to obtain the services of a new player who has made a mark, and the constant disputes coming be-fore the board of arbitration show what most of the clubs would do if they had a chance. As for the players, the events of the last few months in the signing of double contracts and the bargaining and "shenannigan" in-dulged in are good indications of the kind of practices that would become general were there not some iron bound rule to hold both magnates and players to a given line. It is this baseball in w which has made the national games such a prosperous finan-cial institution, and made it possible for bail players to get auch princely salaries. Its de-struction would mark the decadence of the sport, and make it unprofitable professionally without a tremendous reduction in salaries. of the clubs would do if they had a chance

sport, and make it unproduces professionarily without a tremendous reduction in salaries. The natural result would of course be a re-turn to the present system or something very close to it in time, but the experiment would be a costly one to every one who now secures a living from the game of baseball. W. I. HARRIS.

ELLEN TERRY'S TRIUMPH.

## She Shares Honor with Irving in the Latest London Success.

ceived such extensive newspaper attention as has "The Daad Heart," recently brought out

but unusual merit could bring this about; that while the mere fact that such an actor as Henry Irving has devoted great money and infinite care to "The Dead Heart. would make the event of its presentation worthy of notice, that fact is not sufficient in itself to call out the flood of description and commendation which has occurred.

But it is strange that in all these columns of type (outside of England) there should be so few references to Ellen Terry, whom the critics are not wont to neglect. While Mr. Irving is, of course, the centerpiace of the p ay, Miss Terry's part is considenous and important, and she deserves much credit for the way in which she has played it. Everybody knows of Ellen Terry's previous

stage triumphs. They have been many and brilliant. That she is at the hand of the list

violin clearly in every part of the house. For balls, the Lenox lyceum is the largest

Boucleault and Ben Teal Writing a Play.

The New York melodrama which Dior

Boucicault and Ben Teal are writing will be finished by Feb. 1, and produced in that city

probably as early as April 15. The metho

of collaboration is not the common one. Mr.

Boucicault is in charge of the purely literary

part of the play, composing the plot and the dialogue; but the theatric elements are in

Teal's care, and ha will attend to the stage

management and the rehearsals. Mr. Bouci-

management and the rehearants. Mr. Bouch-cault is said to have put in his best thought, and surely Mr. Teal has every incentive to display his ingenuity of dramatic effect. That the production will be elaborate and careful is assured, for there will be ample capital interested in the venture. Boucicault, by the way, cannot have a great deal of leis-ure. He is credited with an intention to pro-vide another new play before long, this time for Louis James, who is to use it next season.

He Wears His Blouse.

There is a member of the French

chamber of deputies who constantly

wears a workingman's blouse. This blouse

in France is worn by all workingmen. It

is a coarse, blue garment made like a shirt

and worn outside the trousers. The

mine when he

was 12 years old

and never left

that kind of labor

for twenty years.

Afterward he be

came a vinegrow-

er and a dealer in

wines. He has

accumulated a

fortune, and al-

though he es

pouses the cause

1

E.

M. THIVIER.

he is a Socialist.

suitable place in New York.

a few bolties he was entirely cured. Not a symptom now remains of the disease. This was three years ago, MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed FRONT OF HALL, SET FOR BANQUET. while the acoustics are expected to be such that music can be heard equally well in every part of the building. The stage is backed by (2) SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. a sounding board covered with aluminum, s laid as to give the most delicate chord of a

-CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilions state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Esting, Pain in the Side, de. While their most cess has been shown in cur

# SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this asnoying com-plaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

## HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

# ACHE

deputy referred

Is the hane of so many lives that here is where we make our great basst. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle ac-tion please all who use them, I. vinis at 25 cts; five for \$1. Sold everywhere or sent by mail. to, Mr. Thivier, has been a workman, and was elected by workmen. He went to work in a coal

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price. aug12-iydeod

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

CATARRH, HAY FEVER.

# Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasai Passages, Allays Fain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 20 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 50 cents. FLY BROTHERS egistered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, sepil-lyddw No. 56 Warren St., New York

chamber of deputies he keeps his accustomed garment. Perhaps he believes in

WEAL Of the Human Body Enlarged. Developed, Strengthened, etc. is an interesting advertise-ment long run in our paper. In reply to in-quiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the ad-vertisers are very highly indersed. Interested persons may get scaled circulars giving all par-liculars, by writing to the ERIE MEDICAL CO., 5 Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.-Dudy Tulede Bee. Pit-lyddw

THEETHING STRUP.

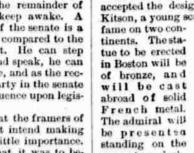
# TO MOTHERS.

Every babe should have a bottle of DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP. Perfectly safe. No Optium or MorphianMatures. Will re-FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYROF. Ferrer safe. No Optimm or Morphian institures. Willing leve Colle, Griping in the Bowels and Promot Difficult Teething. Prepared by DRS. D. FAHR Difficult Teething. Prepared by DRS. D. FAHR NEY & SON, Hagerstown, Md. Druggists and It: 25 cents. Trial bottle sent by mail 10 cents in 12 food 20

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS, All persons are hereby forbidder to trespass on any of the lands of the Jornwall ad speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancater for the purpose of shooting or fishing, so the maximum on and hands of the un-tensioned atte-mation on and hands of the un-tensioned atte-mation on and hands of the un-tensioned atte-mation of the un-tensioned atte-mation of the un-tensioned atte-tion of the un-tensioned atte-mation of the un-tensioned atte-tion of the un-tensioned atte-tion of the un-tensioned atte-mation of the un-tensioned atte-tion of the un-tensioned atte-tion of the un-tension of the un-tensioned atte-tion of the un-tension of the un-tensioned atte-mation of the un-tension of the un-tension of the Atterneys to the un-to-maximum defined

P. Valakije s

Boston's Farragut. The Boston committee on statues have accepted the design of Henry Hudson Kitson, a young sculptor who has won 



1,000 supern dimeraries.

quarter deck. holding his marine glass against



splendid piece of RITSON'S FARRAGUT. American mettorial art. The sculptor. Kitson, wears many nome and foreign decorations and medals, through he is but 25 years of age.



1.0

Through all his career he has stuck to the blouse, and now that he is in the It has been along time since any play has re-

ntill

a familiar couplet changed to read-You may take off the workingman's blouse if you will, But the ways of a workman will hang round him Opera in Volapuk. One of the latest practical demonstra-

tions of the use of Volapuk was made in Brisbane, Australia, where Meyerbeer's opera, The Prophet, translated into Volapuk and presented by Nicholson, the manager of the theatre in that city made such a hit that he was compelled to repeat the performance ten times to standing room only. Mr. Nicholson con-

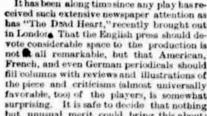
of the workingman he is not a Commun-

ist, as many such are in France, though

templates the translation and presentation of the opera Traviata. This use of the language proves very conclusively that the sound of it when spoken is not harsh or bad, or it would have fallen flat indeed when used in an opera. Volapuk is made up of none but pure full sounds of the vocal organs; it has no flat or half tone sounds and but few double consonant sounds and triple ones.

crat.

-Interview in St. Louis Globe-Demo-



not all remarkable, but that American, French, and even German periodicals should fill columns with reviews and illustrations of the piece and criticisms (almost universally favorable, too) of the players, is somewhat surprising. It is safe to decide that nothing