# 

Perhaps it is this pressure of business, as well as the change in the prevailing

style of oratory from the days of Web-

BRADLEY.

BLATCHFORD.

ster and Hayne, that renders the supreme

institution. The lawyers talk to the justices and the justices ask questions, and there is nothing but hard facts lis-

some unshaven face fitted in very well

tice Waite came in in 4874 he brought a

Chief Justice Fuller came in with that

horror by all Americans, the mustache.

Field, Bradley, Harlan, Gray, Blatch-

o'clock noon. At that hour there are a

associate justices of the United States."

chairs and all bow at the same time to

the bar. The lawyers bow to the jus-

The court now consists of Chief Jus-

court such a methodical, business

memory a manual or of the manual drawn; man, same ing ownfully forth, I thought I could my mid parcelys a change upon their for countenance of the universed. The next moment I beheld his syniths flutter; the next they row entire-ly, and the week old corpse looked me for a moment in the face.

ly, and the week old corpse looked me for a moment in the face. Bo much display of life I can myssifdwear to. I have heard from others that he visibly strove to speak, that his teeth showed in his beard, and that his brow was contorted as with an agony of pain and effort. And this may have been; I know not. I was otherwise engaged. For, at that first disclosure of the dead man's eyes, my Lord Durrisdeer fell to the ground, and when I raised him up, be

engaged. For, at that first disclosure of the dead man's eyes, my Lord Durrisdeer fell to the ground, and when I raised him up, he was a corpse. Day came, and still Secundra could not be permaded to desist from his unavailing ef-forts. Bir William, leaving a small party under my command, proceeded on his en-bany with the first light; and still the Indian rabbed the limbs and breathed in the mouth of the dead body. You would think such is-bore might have vitalised a stone; but, er-cept for that one moment (which was my lord's death), the black spirit of the master beld aloof from its discarded clay; and by about the hour of moon, even the faithful servant was at length convinced. He took it with unshaken quistude. "Too cold," mid fie; "good way in India, mo good hers." And asking for some food, which he ravenously devoured as soon as it was set before him, he drew near to the fire and took his place at my elbow. In the same spot, as soon as he had esten, he stretched himself out and fell into a childlike slumber, from which I must arouse him some hours

from which I must arouse him some hours afterward to take his part as one of the mourners at the double funeral. It was the same throughout; he memed to have cutityed at once and with the same effort his grief for his master and his terror of myself

and Mountain. One of the men left with me was skilled in stone cutting; and before Sir William re-turned to pick us up I had chiseled on a bowlder this inscription, with a copy of which I may fitly bring my narrative to a

J. D., HEIR TO A SCOTTISH TITLE, MASTER OF THE ARTS AND GRACES, ADMIRED IN EUROPE, ASIA, AMERICA, IN WAR AND PEACE. IN THE TENTS OF SAVAGE HUNTERS AND THE CITADELS OF KINGS, AFTER SO

MUCH ACQUIRED, ACCOMPLISHED AND ENDURED, LIES HERE FORGOTTON.

H. D., HIS BROTHER, AFTER A LIFE OF UNMERITED DISTRESS. BRAVELY SUPPORTED, DIED ALMOST IN THE SAME HOUR, AND SLEEPS IN THE SAME GRAVE WITH HIS FRATERNAL ENEMY

THE PIETY OF HIS WIFE AND ONE OLD SERVANT RAISED THIS STORE TO BOTH.

THE END.

# THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE

W. D. KELLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND HIS PECULIARITIES.

Sketch of One of the Best Known Men in Public Life in the United States-How He Got Acquainted with Beck, of Ken tucky-Some Other Matters.

Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, whose serious illness is a matter of some concern, began life as a printer. He was born in Philadelphia in 1814. Having lost his father at an early age he first served an apprenticeship there in setting type, and then in the jewelry business in Boston, where, while still in his trade, he began to use his tongue and pen in public work. When he was 26 years old he returned to Philadelphia, studied law and began its practice. though he continued his literary pursuits.

Mr. Kelley has served in many positions of trust. In 1845 he was made at-torney general of his state, and a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia in 1846. Until 1848 he was a Democrat and low tariff man, but joined the Republican party in 1854, and b came a protectionist and abolitionist. His first important work in his new field was an address on "Slavery in the Territories," which made him well known beyond the limits of his own state. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention that nominated Lincoln, and was elected to congress, retaining his seat till his recent illness. Judge Kelley from having been in congress so many years acquired the sobriquet of the "Father of the House." He seemed to grow stronger, mentally, as he grew older. His memory for men's voices was excellent, but faces were a puzzle to him. One day the met Chas. judge met Chas. Murray, who was for a long time correspondent for The Philadelphia Times. The two chatted to-A.15 gether, and Mur-W. D. KELLEY. ray presumed that Kelley knew who he was. But such was not the case, and Frank G. Carpenter, a newspaper correspondent, introduced them. Judge Kelley at once asked, "Is your name Murray? I have known you a long time. My not remembering you recalls a story. A little boy of the class known as 'Young America' was having his first day at school. The sedate teacher had taken him up before the blackboard, on which was painted a small letter 1. 'That, my boy,' said the teacher, 'is the letter a;' and he looked down to hear the child pronounce it. Young America, however, stopped with a look of surprise, and with his hands in his pockets, yelled out: 'Why, that darned little thing "a"? I've knowed him for a year, but I never knowed his name before!"

<text> Gen. Garneld, renewed at various times in 1877-78, attracted great attention, the general maintaining that a specie basis practically existed from 1850 to 1860, and that the nation was generally pros-perous, the judge denying both proposi-tions.

## CURRENT FASHION NEWS.

Olive Harper Writes of Neck Laces and Umbrella Sticks.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—"There's nothing so very new in 'jools,' but if you'd like to look at the latest in umbrella handles now you'd see novelties," the very polite salesman said in a leading jewelry house, and so I left the wonderful array of flashing diamonds behind me and took a look at the umbrella handles, which quite justified the clerk's enthusiasm.



SAMPLE UMBRELLA HANDLES.

The umbrella sticks are four and five feet long, some even more, and the handles are enormously large, twisted and tortured into every shape when of wood, and carved and chased in the most astonishing and elaborate patterns when of metal. There are half moons whose tips are certainly six inches apart, and there are grotesque fancy heads carved of bone on the ends of many of the umbrellas de signed not only for men but for women. some of them ugly enough to frighten children. Several of them have the ends finished off with pistols in metal, which may be the real thing for all I know; and others have swords, daggers and cat o' nine tails in different metals, and one of them I noticed had a real cunning little oxidized flask on the end with a

logne, we know. These umbrellas are carried by the ultra fashionable and by dudes and the girls of the period, and while an umbrella is usually an unobtrusive necessity the present remarkable styles make them take an undue prominence, and one would be very apt to notice such an umbrella more than the person who carried it. These fancy styles and highly decorated handles make them very costly, and some of them really are beautifully wrought, but where the ownership of a nice umbrella is such a precarious thing it is more sensible to buy cheaper ones, and in better taste to have less obtrusive styles.

ready made, I present some models

wear crepe lisse ruching, others who

find that plain linen is more becoming.

wear nothing else. It is quite admissi-

always pretty and can be worn with any

home toilet. Those who have pretty

necks can make them without a band.

the frill falling on the shoulder from the

A very pretty fancy is to make a plain

collar by turning the points, and where

the collar meets in front have a short

plaited fall of the same lace. Cuffs to

match can be made. Another can have

a ribbon band over which is fulled a

piece of lace, and in front it is made into

a cascade jabot, with a bow of the same

LACE ACCESSORIES.

Another very pretty fancy for a young

girl is to make a foundation of silk and

This gives the effect of a low cut dress.

and be quite as pretty.

dressy and becoming.

base of the neck.

kind of ribbon.

screw top. Of course this is to hold co-

THE CENTENNIAL OF ITS ESTAB-LISHMENT IS AT HAND.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

Its Bistory from the Beginning-List and Portraits of Its Chief Justices - The Court as It Is Constituted at the Present Time.

This is a period of centennial anniver-saries for the people of the United States. Fifteen years ago they began with the hundredth year since Concord and Lex-

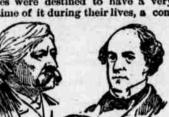
MARSHALL JAY.

ELLSWORTH. TANEY.

ington; they were continued with the Philadelphia exposition, and flamed anew last April with the celebration of anew last April with the celebration of the inaugural of Washington as first president in New York. And still an-other comes round, one which will probably not be observed by a single civic or military parade, nor by the booming of a single gun; yet one of the most important of all those events which made up the organization of a new government-the first meeting of the supreme court of the United States. This importance is not plainly percep-tible. The senate, the house of representatives, the executive are all cen-

ters of observation of the American people. The work of the supreme court, compared with other branches of the government, moves silently like the current of a great river, while they are the noisy and turbulent torrents and cataracts. The supreme court is the balance wheel of a timepiece; the safety valve of an engine; a piece of govern-ment machinery which seems to lie idle or to click with monotonous regularity till the most serious work is required of it, when it proceeds to regulate the more noisy motive power that is propelling the ship of state.

Congress met in April, 1789, and proceeded to organize the various details of the government. One would suppose that one of the earliest objects to claim its attention would be the supreme court; but it was not till Sept. 24 that the judiciary bill was adopted, which, among other tribunals, established this tribunal with a chief justice and five associate justices. John Jay, having been offered a choice of offices by the president, chose that of chief justice. He was nominated on Sept. 26, 1789, with John Rutledge, William Cushing, James Wilson, John Blair and Robert A. Harrison as as-sociate justices. James Iredell was the sixth appointment. The court met in New York in February, 1790. Three justices came together, but the august body found that there was no business for their consideration. The justices were destined to have a very easy time of it during their lives, a con-



# ade of this century it averaged some-thing like 70 cases. The business in-creased very slowly, and even as late as 1855 the court was able to dispose of all its cases by sitting three months. Now the new cases are about 500 a year and there are 1,600 cases not disposed of. Since the court cannot dispose of over 425 cases a year, one just placed on the docket is not likely to come up for de-cision in three or four years. Perhaps it is this pressure of business. HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL

INTERESTING INFORMATION REGARD-ING "THE GREAT COMMONER."

His Long Record as a Worker in Congress An Incident of Ilis Canvass for the Speakership-Ilis Love of Domestic Life-A Story of Mrs. Randall.

Since July of 1888 the seat of Philadelphia's popular congressman, who has been called the "Great Commoner," has been vacant on account of the serious illness of the incumbent. Mr. Randall was regularly in his seat for twenty-five years, or from the time of his first election in 1862 until his sudden illness in midsummer, 1888. The history of the ailments which have unfitted him for congressional duties is intimately connested with his indefatigable labors as a public man. Mr. Randall was made speaker of the house in 1876-77, at the time of the disputed election case be-tween Hayes and Tilden, and he continued in that position five years, or until 1881, when the opposition had the majority. In the speaker's chair he gained national prominence as a party leader, and after leaving it he retained his position as a party leader. With his reputation as a worker, public life could not be a sinecure, and he devoted all his energies to official work.

During the congressional recess of 1884-85 Mr. Randall made a southern trip, stopping at Louisville and Nashville, and exploring the new iron developments in northern Alabama. Throughout his career in congress his status was that of a growing man, and he held positions on every important committee, and whenever his party was in power was honored with a chairmanship. For months before his health crisis in

1883 Mr. Randall's physicians advised him of the dangers of overwork, and wanted him to take a long rest. The session was a try-



SAMUEL J. RANDALL, a standstill by a severe attack on

the night of July 10. For several weeks with the past customs. When Chief Jusfollowing this his case was very critical, and was further imperiled on election beard with him, the first crop of hair alday by his exposure in going to the polls lowed to flourish on the face of any chief to cast his vote for Cleveland.

justice. Demoralization from the old Mr. Randall's political work will best standard set in at once after Waite; for be remembered by his position on the tariff. He was the leader of the conwhich fifty years ago was regarded with servative element of his party on this issue, and about two months before he was stricken down in 1888 made his tice Fuller and Associate Justices Miller, great speech on that question and one that marks his tariff record.

ford, Lamar and Brewer. It sits at 12 Mr. Randall, as speaker of the house, ruled with a heavy hand. An incident of his canvass for the speakership shows number of lawyers waiting in the court room. The door of the retiring room the character of the man, a character opens, the crier rises and announces "The honorable the chief justice and that distinguished all his public career. A railway magnate said to him: "Mr. Randall, you want to be speaker. It is The lawyers and others present rise, and in my power to elect whom I please, the members of the court enter, clad in and you know it. Allow me to name a black silk gowns reaching to their feet. majority of the Pacific railroad com-The chief justice comes first, followed mittee and you shall be the man. Will you do it?" by the others in order of their length of service. All stand in front of their "No."

"Is that your last word?" "Yes."

"Then you will not be speaker." But he was, all the same. Mr. Randall began public life at an early age. He was born in Philadelphia in 1828 and received academic and mer-

cantile training. He was at the conven-

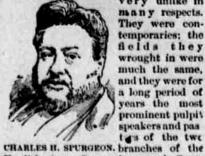
A GREAT PREACHER ILL.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, England's Greatest Baptist. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, whose ill-

ness has been reported, has been for a quarter of a century a leading light of the Baptist denomination. When Henry Ward Beecher was in his full glory, which was at the close of the civil war, Spurgeon occupied much the same place in England that Beecher held in America. Few church going Americans visited New York in those days without attending Plymouth church, or would miss a chance to hear the famous pastor when he spoke in the interior. So Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London has long been a feature for English speaking tourists of religious habits when in London. To hear Spurgeon and see John Bunyan's were accomplishments usually marked down in the plan of people of

England. Perhaps the position held by Spurgeon has its closest parallel in that of Mr. Beecher, although the two divines were very unlike in

the Baptist faith who made the tour of



English race. Strangely enough, Spurgeon was the son of a Congregational minister. He was born at Kelvedon, Essex, in 1834. He became a Baptist communicant while he was yet a very young man, and assumed the pastorate of a Bap-tist church at Waterford. He had already made local fame as a "boy preacher." From Waterford he went to New Park chapel, Southwark, London, and here he arose to immediate popularity. This was in 1853. From the New Park chapel he moved twice to larger halls, but they in turn proving inadequate the Metropolitan Tabernacle was projected for him, and was opened in 1861. The Tabernacle was dedicated free from debt. It is a monster building, seating between 5,000 and 6,000 people, and is located in Newington Butta. This building, with some modifications, is the present house of worship, The Tabernacle has been filled on nearly every occasion when Mr. Spurgeon occupied the pulpit. On several occa-sions when he has preached in a larger hall the congregation has been still greater. At the Crystal Palace and Agricultural hall, Islington, 20,000 people



came to hear him. Notwithstanding his

#### INTERIOR OF THE TABERNACLE.

orator in the usual sense of the term. Neither has he a commanding figure, nor an impassioned or florid delivery. People go and listen to him and are pleased without knowing why. They go again and have the same experience and then try again and again with like results. The speaker is earnest, and ready, and is fascinating because of the ever present touch of human kindness in his tone and manner. His voice is clear and sweet, and that is the extent of his qualng platform leations for The Tabernacle where Mr. Spurgeon has gained such renown is a plain house of worship, having the appearance in-side of a music hall. The auditorium is oval and has three light galleries all around it. The speaker's platform projects from the lower gallery, and vast as is the space around him, all are able to hear every word of the sermon. The number of persons received into the church by Mr. Spurgeon is many thousands. His teaching has been strictly orthodox, perhaps nearer to Calvin's than to that of any teach-5 er of later times. A couple of years ago it was announced that Spurgeon had re-nounced the doctrines of the Bap-tists, but while Y his action led to a SUSIE SPURGEON. permanent separation from the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland the Tabernacle society and its pastor have remained Baptists in all the essentials of doctrine and practice. Mr. Spurgeon withdrew from the Union because he believed it too liberal and following the lead of the Broad Churchists in the cardinal doctrines of atonement, justification by faith, incarnation, total depravity and eternal punishment. After several conferences the difference was narrowed down to the single point of eternal punishment, and the union declined to make belief in that a test of fellowship. On the question of communion Mr. Spurgeon occupies middle ground between open and close. Those in his congregation who are Christians, but have never been baptized by immersion, may receive communion twice, but on pre senting themselves a third time, if they belong in the neighborhood, they are requested to become members by the usual methods or retire from the communion service.



Mrs. Bernard-Beere Takes the Title Bole Bernhardt's Triumph in Paris and Fanny Davenport's Peculiar Experience in New York-A Short Story of the Play's Plat.

Victorien Sardou's play, "La Tosca," said to be the great master's masterpiece. In Paris, when, in 1887, Sara Bernhardt took the title role of Floria Tosca at its first pro-duction, the critics went wild over it. Their enthusiasm was immense; their pryime unlim-ited. But when, nearly a year later, Fanny Davenport produced it in New York city, the American press assalled the play with an great vigor as had been displayed by the Frenchmen in praising it. It was indecent. Frenchmen in praising it. It was indecent it was an insult to religion, it was too bor



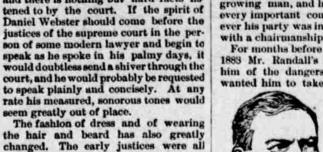
MRS, BERNARD-BEERE AS LA TOSCA. rible for the stage, they said. But in each case the result was the same-the theatre were filled at each performance. In Paris great audiences gathered to see what could call forth such praise; in America the curiosity of the people was aroused to see what was worthy of such wholesale condemnation. was worthy of such wholesale condemnation. For some reason the play was not given in London until the present season, but recently Mrs. Bernard-Beere has brought it out in the English metropolis. Stoical John Bull has not gone to either extreme in speaking of the pieco-raptures are not in his line. The Eng-lish critics say little of Sardou's work, but they praise Mrs. Bernard-Beere. A condensed story of the play follows: A young artist, Mario Cavaradossi, is painting in a church in Rome. Cesare Angelotti, a po-litical prisoner who has escaped from the Castle St Angelo, rushes in and begs Cavara-dossi to save him. Mario swears to do so, and dresses Cesare in woman's clothes, taking him in that disguise from the church to his studio. Baron Scarpia, regeut of police,

him in that disguise from the church to his studio. Baron Scarpia, regent of police, traces the fugitives, but by the time he has reached Mario's studio they have fied to the latter's country house, the location of which is known only to its owner and his mis-tress, Floria Tosca. Scarpia decides to work on La Tosca's jealousy to discover its where-abouts, and tells her, in order to do this, not that her lover has flod with a man in wo-man's costume, but that he has run off with a woman.

a woman. La Tosca is roused to a paroxysm of jeal-ousy and goes to Mario's villa, followed (but without her knowledge) by the police. She finds Mario and overwhelms him with re-proaches. Mario reveals the truth and points to Angelotti, still half attired in female con-timum. La Tosca grassis the situation at oncotume. La Tosca grasps the situation at once and the lovers fall into each other's arms, At that instant a noise is heard outside the villa. It is the police. The lovers conceal Angelotti in a grotto just as the police force an entrance. La Tosca and Mario swear that they do not know where Angelotti is, and Mario is taken to an adjoining room, leaving Scarpia and La Tosca together. Scarpia Says:

"Tell me where Angelotti is and you will save Mario Cavaradossi from a mauvais quart d'heure."

behind that door " behind that door?" Scarpla replies, with cool malignity, "Oh! merely this—Mario Cavaradossi is reclining in an easy chair; his legs and arms are tiod fast with steel chains; a band of steel with three sharp spear headed points encircles his forehard; an executioner stands over him graup-ing in his hands a screw, each turn of which drives the steel points into his forehead. The torture will be most exquisitely excruciating inless you by one word reveal Angelotti." La Tosca hesitates, pale as ashes and trembling. Then Mario, with superhuman effort, in faint accents, exclaims: "Tosca, you know not where Angelotti is, you can disclose nothing."



GRAY.

BREWER.

clean shaven, and at that time the perthe beard lingered. Even Chief Justice Chase, who came in in 1864, stood by the usage of his predecessors; but Mr. Chase never had worn a beard, and his hand-

uke was in vogue. Small clothes were worn till the advent of Taney, who was the first chief justice to wear trousers built from the waist to the instep, and Taney took his seat as late as 1836. Still

The judge was over six feet tall, while Murray was a very small man.

In the heat of the (reconstruction) debate over the Alabama constitution, twenty years ago, Judge Kelley entered the house and saw a tall, gaunt man occupying the floor and reading from a paper containing the names of the signers of that document. He was reeling them off one by one in the broadest Scotch, through which there burred the words "Car-r-r-pet bagger-r" and "Scalawag." The speaker was a new man, and the Pennsylvanian, asking some one for his name, learned that it was "Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. Two or three hours later the judge had occasion to go to the office of the public printer, where he found Mr. Beck alone, waiting for the coming of that functionary. The two congress men stood for a moment side by side, when the elder observed, "Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, I believe?" Mr. Beck returned the salutation, "Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, I believe?" and, this formality having been completed, the following dialogue ensued:

"You are, I presume, a native of Kentucky, Mr. Beck?" "Native of Kentucky! Dear no, I thought you might observe from my accent that I am of Scottish birth." "Ah, pardon; bat you must have come to Kentucky very early in life?" "No, I didn't. I first came to New York when a bit of a stripling, and, having got my schooling there, I went to Kentucky when I was 20 or 21."

Judge Kelley threw up his hands and moved towards the door. "Carpet bagger, by ----!"

Before he reached the door, he felt a a ribbon or a bar pin. heavy hand upon his shoulder. "Come.

FULLER. WAITE. CHASE. In this city there are several large dition of affairs which fell also to their houses which make a specialty of lace successors up to 1870. It was not till accessories to the toilet, and as such after that date that the docket became dressy little trifles are very necessary to crowded. a lady's wardrobe, and very dear to buy

While there have been twenty-three residents of the United States there which are easily made, and if done at have been but seven chief justices of the home will cost certainly four times less supreme court. The number is sometimes given as nine, including John Rut-There are many ladies who always ledge and William Cushing. Rutledge was appointed while congress was not in but having shown himself unfitand others again who prefer ribbon, with ted for the position by making a partisan a feather edge in white or color, and who political speech after his appointment, he was rejected by the senate. Willble to dispense with any kind of neck-wear with high necked outdoor wear, iam Cushing was appointed and confirmed in his place. He held the office a but all ladies would gain by having a week and then resigned. He never sat narrow line of white between the severe

as chief justice. outing of her dress and her neck. The The following is a list of the chief jusplain stiff collars are for outdoor wear, tices since the organization of the court, but in the house the lace trimmings and with their states and period of service: fancy styles are far preferable and more The jabots of silk mull in cream or white, with or without ribbon bows, are

John Jay was but 44 years of age

when he became chief justice. A portrait of him which hangs in the consultation room represents him in a robe with scarlet facings and collar and sleeves. This has given rise to a tradition that the first justices wore gowns of red and ermine. In the higher state courts at that time the judges wore red gowns, and this one worn by Jay had been borrowed from Chancellor Livingston. When a costume was adopted for

the justices of the supreme court it was a plain black gown such as is worn now. When the court first sat means of getting about were not what they are today. The justices could not take a train one day and be at the capital in a day or two after. At the first sitting only three had arrived. At the second Justice Blair was present, making four. The only business done at this meeting was to read the commissions of the justices and appoint a

crier. At the third meeting a clerk was appointed and a seal adopted. A month later James Iredell came in, but John Rutledge, the first associate justice appointed, did not attend any meeting of the court until he took his seat as chief justice. On Feb. 10 the court adjourned until Aug. 2, and when they reassembled, as there were still no cases, they again adjourned until Feb. 7, 1791.

The first case which came before the court was that of Nicholas and Jacob Vanstaphorst vs. the State of Maryland. Indeed, nearly all the early cases were cover it with dotted net in a square suits of citizens against other states than pompadour shape and bind the edges all the one in which they resided. In 1798, around with a flat band of ribbon. A after Justice Jay decided in a suit of a citistanding collar covered with lace has a zen against Georgia that such cases came dainty bow on the left side of the neck. within the jurisdiction of the state courts, congress, being largely imbued with the A very pretty fi 'n is made with a band one inch wide which reaches state rights doctrine, passed an amendment to the constitution declaring that a around the neck, and from the top edge state cannot be sued by a citizen of anfalls a frill of deeply pointed point lace. At the front of the neck are fastened other state or any foreign state. This two hemstitched falls of silk tissue like disposed of nearly all the cases the supreme court had considered for seven a bishop's tie. These are long enough to

tie in a full bow with ends or to reach to years. The average number of cases which the bottom of the waist and fasten with annually came before the court was for several years 24. During the third dec-OLIVE HARPER.

HARLAN.

LAMAR. MILLER.

tices, and the justices seat themselves waiting till the chief justice has taken his chair. The crier says in the old stereotyped tone, "Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the honorable supreme court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court!"

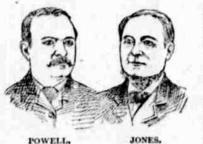
FIELD.

This is certainly a different affair from the first meeting of the three justices in New York in 1790, with never a case to come before them for more than a year.

### THE EISTEDDFOD.

#### Something About the Welsh Musical Festival in Chicago.

The Welsh "Eisteddfod" held in Central Music hall, Chicago, Jan. 1 and 2, was one of many recent revivals or American soil of an ancient institution of Wales, the musical and literary congress. The only one held in Chicago previous to this one was in 1881. Since that time Chicago Welshmen have competed in the exercises at Racine, Wis., where the congresses are held almost annually. They are also held at Utica, N. Y., and at Pittsburg. The original "eisteddfod" was the national bardic congress of Wales. The object of the American congresses is to revive old memories, renew social ties, and show recent progress in national literature and music.



At Chicago competition for prizes was open to the world, and several productions came from the mother country, The competitions were for soloists, choirs and bands. The prize for the main choral contest was \$500. The concert programmes were conducted principally W. E. Powell, W. Ap Madoc and Professor J. P. Jones. Professor Jones, whose production, "Unto Thee, O God," was in competition, has been the conductor of the Welsh Musical Union of Wisconsin for twenty-five years. He won the principal prizes at Racine in 1858.

Among the choirs represented at the Chicago "eisteddfod" were the Western Avenue Choral union, the Scottish chorus, of Chicago; the Root River chorus, of Racine; the Gomer Male chorus, the Mahaska Glee club from Oskaloosa, Ia., and a chorus from Youngstown, O. The Pullman military band, the South Chicago and the Milwaukee bands played in the band contest. In the choral contest no chore having less than twenty voices was all --- I to sing

tion that nominated Buchanan, and was a city councilman four terms and afterward state senator. As a member of the famous Philadelphia "City Troop" he volunteered for a campaign in 1861, and was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress, taking his seat in 1863. From that time forward he represented the only Democratic district in Philadelphia; one, too, that gave Republican presidential candidates a majority.

The principal workshop of the exspeaker was at his home on C street. Washington. His offices were filled with documents and papers, with but few books. His clerical work was done largely by his own hands.

late Gen. Aaron Ward, of New York city. An incident of Randall's southern trip of 1884-85 is often recalled by his Kentucky friends as illustrating the influence of Mrs. Randall in the sphere of her husband's public life. It occurred at Winchester, Ky., when, although it was Sunday, two or three thousand people had gathered at the depot to meet the train. A brass band was present, and amidst great cheering and drumming Mr. Randall appeared on the rear of the car and made a speech. Soon the crowd began to call for Mrs. Randall, and the delighted congressman, pleased with all this display of Kentucky enthusiasm, hastened into the car where she sat. "Come, mother," he said, "just show

yourself at the car door. People are calling for you. They want to see your face. Just step to the door and bow to them.

"Do you know, Sam," she replied-"do you know that this is Sunday, and that it is a wicked and outrageous thing those people are doing? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. I shall not ge out.

Very greatly taken aback, Mr. Randall returned and faced the crowd again.

"Fellow citizens," he said, "Mrs. Ran dall desires me to express her thanks to you for your flattering kindness in wishing to see her, and to say that she is too

sonal appearance. His boyish looking face, smoothly shaven, was long conspicuous on Capitol Hill. His dress was what would be called old style. That is, he did not change with the fashions, but wore the same cut of garment in 1888 that he did in 1963-a cutaway coat, baggy trousers, low vest, broad shoes and a remarkable full crowned hat. He was a good walker, and when in Washington covered the four squares intervening between the Capitol and his home in a remarkably short time. This was his custom regularly, when not troubled with the gout, of which his dining out occasionally gave him a touch. Then he spun rapidly over the car tracks in a coupe. His carriage was well known among the capital vehicles. When his influence was at its height the wags used to say, on seeing the famous carriage at the door of any of the departments of government:

"There goes another Philadelphia man into office."

Notwithstanding his long and active career, Mr. Randall did not acquire a fortune. His home, like all his surroundings, is plain to simplicity.

Spurgeon's salary has been his only source of personal income. He has never spoken as preacher or lecturer for pay outside of his pulpit. In his pastoral and general church labors he has been aided by his wife, whom he married when a young man.

#### English Railway Accommodations.

An American actor who is traveling through England writes this to The New York Sun: "Let me assure you that I am as patriotic as when I sailed out of New York, but really I must take off my hat to the superbrailroad system of carrying theatrical troupes in England. We have been on a tour two or three months, and we have always had two elegant carriages or cars entirely to ourselves. These are not compartments, like the ordinary English carriage, but saloon carriages, with another for our star and her maid. The roads make up these special trains on Sunday for theatrical people only. For instance, one troupe desires to go from Birmingham to Manchester, another troup is booked from Birmingham to Derby, and still another from Derby to Liverpool. The railroad makes up its special, takes the two companies from Birmingham, drops one at Derby, takes up the other there, and carrie the last to Liverpool. It is economical and it is comfortable. This is going on all over the kingdom on Sunday, and the Midland carries an immense number of traveling

Yielding to the solicitation of his friends, Count Tolstoi has resumed his pen. He is now working on a novel to be called "La Sonnte de Kreutzer," It is a family romance and will be very long.

"Tournez!" shrieks Scarpia. Then a terrible wall of pain -a cry the seems to come from the very soul of a dying man-is heard. It is a frightful cry, that

man-is heard. It is a frightful cry, that seems to veil the universe with misery and devolation. In Tosca yields and Angelloti is dragged from his hiding place, but he is dying from poison self administered. Cavaradossi ap-pears with blood dripping from his forehead -a frightful sight. In Tosca tries to em-brace bim, but he, seeing that she has be-trayed his friend, pushes her aside, where-upon she falls fainting. Scarpia places In Tosca and Mario under arrest.



FANNY DAVENPORT AS LA TOSCA.

The fourth act is laid in Scarpia's pa The regent sends for La Tosca and t that her lover has been sentenced to be shot in the morning, but if La Tosca will accept in the morning, but it in the hornics life and give the lovers a passport to the frontier. He says, however, that in order to apparently obey orders he will have the soldiers' musical loaded with blank cartridges. They will fre at Mario, who must fall and feign death. La

Town, overpowered by her love for Mario, consents. Scarpia places his arm around her but she revolts from his caresses. Notwith standing her promises, she seizes a knife and stabs him to the heart.

In the fifth act the murder of Scarpia is still undiscovered. La Tosca tells the cap-tain of the guard that she has peformed her part of the engagement, and that he must carry out Scarpia's orders about the feigned execution and escape. Mario Cavaradossi is led out, and the soldiers fire. He falls. The soldiers retire, leaving La Tosca alone with the body. She exclaims:

"Mario, come! All is ready! I have our passports! The carriage is here! In an hour we shall have crossed the frontier !"

But Mario does not answer. Death is not feigned, but real. Scarpia's promises to La Tosca weg des. When she realizes that Ma-rio is deal she jumps over the parapet into the Tiber and the parapet into

the Tiber, and the curtain fails. And this is the play which has delighted France, disgusted America, and to which England seems to be now giving a kind of pleased toleration.

#### A Wise Clergyman.

Rev. Mrs. Poorlypaid-If you want me to fix your trousers, darling, you'll have to go down town and buy some buttons.

Rev. Mr. Poorlypeids-On, that's a medicas e wass, my dear. I am going to take up a solucion for fore'n minima tomorrow-New York But.

ill to appear.' Mr. Randall is a man of striking per

