

**COMING SOCIAL QUEENS.**

**THE WIVES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT.**

Mrs. Harrison Intellectual and Religious. Mrs. Morton, of New York Society—How They Are Likely to Affect Social Life at the Capital.

It is natural that at this time the nation should be thinking about the woman who is to be the next mistress of the White House. From the young Mrs. Cleveland, who has made so many friends, and who won the admiration of both Democrats and Republicans, the nation's eyes are to turn to Mrs. Harrison, a matron more than a quarter of a century older.

Both are marked women, however, though of different styles and ages. When Benjamin Harrison was a student at Oxford, O., he met Miss Scott, the daughter of the professor of chemistry at the university. Professor Scott, who is now a very old man—he is over 80—was in a position in the pension office at Washington. There was a love affair, with the inevitable result in those days in the west, when wealth was not a factor in such matters, and they were soon after married.

In her youth Mrs. Harrison lived in an atmosphere of study, and the influence then experienced affected her whole life. She is a wo-



MRS. HARRISON.

man of rare culture. She has long been a prominent and active member of the Ladies Literary Society of Indianapolis; she is fond of the fine arts, especially painting, and has done some dainty work herself on china. But the influence of study is not only refining; it stimulates the better feelings as well; and Mrs. Harrison not only devotes herself to her literary society and her painting, but is an earnest laborer in the field of the poor. A great deal of her attention is given to the Indianapolis orphans' home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were married when very young. The husband was only 20 and the wife was younger. With only \$200 on which to begin the world, beside Harrison's theoretic knowledge of the law, gained by a study of his profession, the youthful couple went to Indianapolis. They settled in a one story frame cottage, and commenced a career that has never since known a check.

While Mrs. Harrison has never known great wealth she has never known poverty. Her husband has been sufficiently prominent to give her a position socially to which she is in every way fitted by nature. Her polish is, however, rather intellectual than that of the woman of fashion.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are also prominent in church circles. For years they have been in regular attendance at one of the Presbyterian churches in Indianapolis, and active in the Bible classes and Sunday schools. Doubtless this will have its effect in Washington society. The influence of the White House is all powerful there, and social circles during the winter of 1893-94 may, perhaps, wear a more subdued complexion than during the social administration of Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Morton, who is to be the second lady in the land, partakes more of the type of New York's more brilliant social circles. Mrs. Morton, as her maiden name—Anne Livingston Street—indicates, comes from among the aristocratic families of the Empire state. She was born at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson, a town as noted for its educational tone in New York as Oxford is in Ohio. It is there that Vassar college flourishes, and as Mrs. Morton is still a young woman, Vassar was founded not too late to bring to bear upon her through the society of Poughkeepsie something of the same influence brought to bear by the atmosphere of learning of Oxford upon Mrs. Harrison.

But Mrs. Morton has had other influences. She passed some time in New York society, where she met Mr. Morton. Their marriage followed. He is very rich, and his wife had always been accustomed to wealth. She is described as a woman of medium height, with large bluish gray eyes, white complexion and gray hair. She is the mother of five daughters, the oldest of whom is 14.



MRS. MORTON.

Mrs. Morton's influence will be felt in Washington society less than that of Mrs. Harrison.

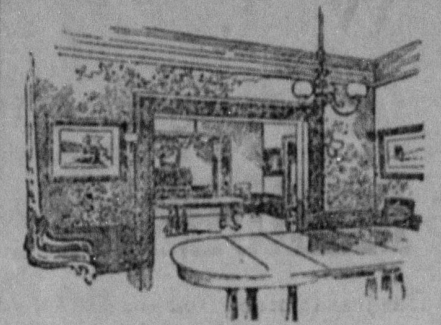
Whatever be the coming influence of these two women, there is doubtless as much speculation about it among the women of Washington society as there is about the future cabinet among the men. Time will show; but it is quite natural that the same given to Washington society by each of these women who are so soon to be its leaders, will be a blending of the individuality of both, as shaped by education and previous social surroundings.

Canned sweet potatoes are the latest grocery novelty.

**THE ALGONQUIN CLUB.**

It Has the Finest Habitation of Any Club in America.

Boston is one of the most clubbable cities in the United States, but all of the clubs—and there are many of them—have a certain fixed purpose and represent a certain class or sect. There is a certain spirit of gravity pervading the clubs of Boston that cannot be found in any other city of the United States. The clubs are all eminently intellectual.



PRIVATE DINING ROOM.

The members take off their hats. In New York and Chicago they don't. The clubs are profound. The Somerset is the club of those who have a genealogical tree, and the permeating atmosphere of deep solemnity which is noticeable at this club is positively awe striking. The Union is the solid club of lawyers, doctors and merchants; you can form a picture of its gloominess. The St. Botolph is the literary and artistic club, where long hair and Byronic collars are the proper thing. It is the same with all the clubs of Boston. They all represent classes. Such a club as the Knickerbocker or Racquet, of New York, where you can put your feet on the window sill and smoke (although the clubs named are very ultra), was, until a few years ago, almost unknown in Boston.

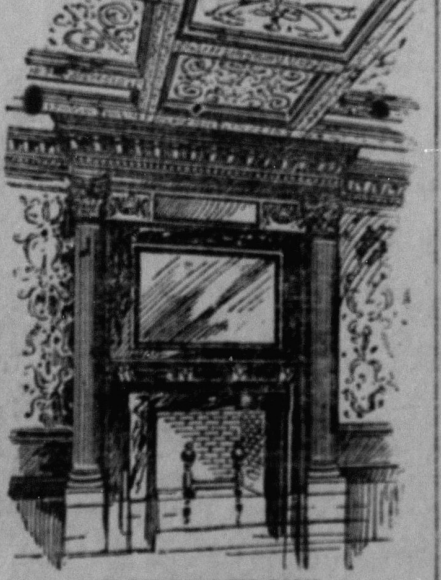
Three years ago, however, the Algonquin club was organized. The Algonquin differs from other Boston clubs in this, that its purposes are very liberal indeed, and that its membership is confined to no class or classes in the community, as any man who is responsible and honorable and acceptable in the best sense is welcome as a member, providing, of course, there is a vacancy. Descent from colonial times, wealth or occupation have no bearing upon candidacy in this organization.

The club recently built a new club house. It is the largest and finest club building in the United States. The style is that of the Italian renaissance. The building is six stories high, with a frontage of 82 feet and a depth of about 125 feet. The interior decoration is of an elegant order, although, while the effect is rich, the treatment is simple. The main entrance is direct from the sidewalk and in the center of the building. One first passes a splendid pair of ornamental iron gates and then massive doors of English oak, and enters upon a long hall floored with marble and ornamented with dados and pillars of alabaster. The rooms are magnificently finished and furnished. Some of the walls are covered with painted French sils in different colors, and others are covered by decorated leather and velvets of various colors.

The most splendid apartment in the club house is the dining room, the largest room in the building. It is finished in mahogany of rich tone and high polish. It is lighted by a colonial chandelier, an antique Dutch candelabra dating from 1642, and ingeniously arranged for gas. It weighs nearly half a ton.

There are apartments for ladies also—reading, dining, reception and toilet rooms. The private dining rooms are gorgeously furnished.

One of the marvels of this building is the woodwork. It is mainly of oak and mahogany, and it everywhere affords delight to the eye. It were a tedious task to describe in de-



IN THE READING ROOM.

tail the multitude of apartments in the new club house; suffice it to say that nothing has been left undone that art could do to beautify the building.

**DIED ON ELECTION DAY.**

George H. Forster, the President of the New York Board of Aldermen.

George H. Forster, the president of the New York board of aldermen, died on the day that he was re-elected without knowing of his re-election.

Mr. Forster has been prominent in New York city politics for a number of years, and at the time of his death was one of the leading members of Tammany Hall. He was a good lawyer.

Mr. Forster was born in Charlestown, Mass., where his father, Henry Forster, was a prominent merchant in 1838. He was graduated from Harvard in 1857, and entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, where he remained for three years. He next took up the study of law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the New York legislature in 1875, as a Republican, from the First Westchester district. In 1878 he was elected a state senator. He became a member of Tammany in 1889 and the candidate of that organization for district attorney in 1894, but was defeated by Judge Martine. He was elected president of the board of aldermen a year ago, and re-elected at the last election by a vote of 100,355, being a plurality of 18,310 over his next highest competitor, Mr. Van Rensselaer, and the highest plurality of any of the county candidates.

The export of diamonds from South Africa for 1887 were 3,598,930 carats, worth \$4,940,000, against 3,155,000 carats, worth \$3,560,000 for the previous year.

**THE PARNELL COMMISSION.**

Sketches of Scenes in the Court Room, Taken on the Spot.

The British are now enjoying (if it can be called enjoyment) one of their peculiar "state trials," of the kind that make up so large a part of England's political history. The phrase "state trial" does not necessarily mean that the government is the prosecutor,



AMENITIES OF OPPOSING COUNSEL.

for, as in this case, the suit may be nominally between private parties, and yet the "government," meaning the party in power in the house of commons, and from which the cabinet is selected, be the real party in interest. In such cases, contrary to all American ideas of fair dealing, the attorney general often acts for the party who is on the "government" side. The annexed engraving represents the attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, opening the case, with the associate counsel and other "big wigs" grouped around him.

Sir Charles Russell, leading counsel for the Irish members, is one of the most suave of gentlemen, and maintains the most cordial personal relations with the opposing counsel; but the American reader who notes the sharp passages between them in the course of this examination may incline to consider this much like the quasi friendly handshake between two pugilists just before they proceed to the serious business of smashing each other's countenances out of all likeness to humanity.

As all American readers know, the question of home rule for Ireland has roused all the fury possible between belligerent Celt and stubborn Saxon; and it was only natural that the organization of the Land League and the attempts of the British authorities in Ireland to suppress it should lead to what is called "agrarian outrages." And as there are always hot-headed and revengeful individuals, there have been some murders, of which the most noted was the assassination of Cavendish and Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin. Following this The London Times published a series of articles headed "Parnellism and Crime," charging the responsibility for these murders upon the Parnellites. Finally, it published alleged letters of Mr. Parnell justifying the murders. Messrs. Parnell and Egan promptly denounced these letters as forgeries. Hence the suit—nominally a civil suit, but really an attempt to determine judicially whether the Irish members of parliament have been inciting to outrage and murder.

It is, therefore, a trial of the greatest political importance—so important that the government consented to set aside the regular judicial machinery and have the case tried by a commission of eminent judges.



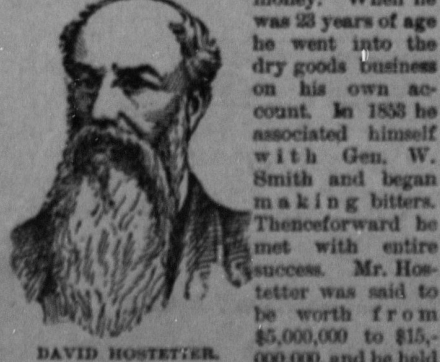
ATTORNEY GENERAL WEBSTER SPEAKING.

Sir James Hannen presides over the commission with eminent dignity and impartiality as far as Americans can judge. He is 67 years old and a graduate of the far famed Heidelberg university. In 1855-56 he was a member of the commission that settled all matters then in issue between the United States and England. He has been judge of one high court or another ever since 1868. His associates on the commission are Sir John Charles Day and Sir Archibald Levin Smith.

The most important witness so far is one Capt. O'Shea, formerly an intimate associate of Mr. Parnell, and if he is successfully impeached, as the Irish members claim he can be, there is really no case against the Parnellites. The weight of testimony thus far certainly indicates that the letters are forgeries; but the counsel for The Times are heaping up evidence of a general outbreak of crime following the Parnell campaign. The trial has already resulted in some shocking revelations of treachery and malignity on the part of pretended friends of the Irish cause.

**David Hostetter.**

David Hostetter, the millionaire "biters" manufacturer, who died in New York city the other day, was a striking instance of how a man may prosper by industry and attention to business. He was once a clerk in a dry goods store, earning a few dollars a week, but he had the faculty of making money. When he was 23 years of age he went into the dry goods business on his own account. In 1838 he associated himself with Gen. W. Smith and began making biters. Thereafter he met with entire success. Mr. Hostetter was said to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and he held a large interest in the much talked of South Pennsylvania railroad.



DAVID HOSTETTER.

Method of Drying Buildings.

A new invention is reported for drying buildings. A Russian engineer, M. De Wrozninsky, has invented an apparatus for drying buildings, which is said to have proved very effective. It is based on the principle of carbonic gas rapidly absorbing the moisture of the air, and to this end the inventor has constructed a closed stove burning charcoal by the introduction of air into it direct from the open through two tubes. A steady current of dry, warm carbonic gas is allowed to escape into the room to be dried, which rapidly absorbs the moisture in the air, and escapes in the ordinary manner through the chimney.—Chicago Herald.

**MARY ANDERSON.**

THIS FOREMOST AMERICAN ACTRESS AT HOME AGAIN.

At Least America Was Once Her Home, and She Is Still as Beautiful as She Ever Was—Some Stories of Her Early Life and Her Stage Successes.

Mary Anderson is again on her native soil. New Yorkers are now listening to her nightly, and her London triumphs are to be repeated as usual on this side of the water. What a wonderful career this woman has had!

No better evidence of the fact that Mary Anderson is a born actress is given than the following, related by her mother:

A distressing and fatal accident had occurred near their home one day to a builder or workman engaged on a house in the immediate neighborhood; he had fallen from the roof of the building to the pavement below and been killed. Mrs. Griffin and Mary, hearing the cries in the street, rushed to the front window, and while the elder lady's heart was rent by the sight of the unfortunate man's wife hurrying by she was shocked to find that her usually tender hearted daughter was intent only upon catching and imitating the horror stricken expression on the poor woman's face. Miss Anderson was at that time but 15 years of age. Shortly after this she made her first appearance on the stage in Louisville.

She is a native of California and was born in Sacramento, July 28, 1850. She was taken to Louisville in 1860, was reared in the Roman Catholic faith, and left school when she was 14 years of age. Miss Whittier says of Mary Anderson's life in Louisville at this time:

"I was at the time a school girl and Mary Anderson was 16 or 17 years of age. Her tall, lithe, slender figure, lacking the roundness to make it beautiful, and earnest face that wore an almost moody expression of studious abstraction, impressed me indelibly when I first met her. On this occasion Professor Noble Butler had taken several of his pupils to see his protegee, this young girl who from having been a student under him had gone to New York to be under the instruction of Vandenhoff, and now had returned to Louisville for a brief interval of rest before pursuing her studies further.

"She had amiably signified her willingness to recite for us on any evening that Professor Butler should select for the visit, and with a good deal of interest we looked forward to hearing this phenomenon about whom he was always talking. The house, which has since become historical, was an old tumble down looking structure, which, notwithstanding the poverty of its furnishings, had yet an air of home-like comfort in the small front bedroom into which we were ushered. I remember there was an open piano at which Mary had been practicing, and something was said about her possible intention of ultimately going on the concert stage; for at this time her profession was not chosen, and the bud of her genius which under pressure of circumstance was soon to burst into full flower was still in embryo. She recited Collins' 'Ode on the Passions,' and a scene from 'The Hunchback,' her mother reading the corresponding parts in the dialogue. She threw herself into 'The Ode' thoroughly, and I have never heard it so well rendered; the graceful, boyish figure swayed with passion as her genius flamed up. Her clear cut features glowed and her eyes shot fire as she sounded, with her deep rich voice, the gamut of hatred, rage and despair. When she had finished, her little audience sat speechless with an awe struck wonder, and I went home wild with enthusiasm for this girl who had been a sort of revelation to me. Two weeks later she made her debut before a Louisville audience."



MARY ANDERSON.

She declared afterward that Romeo's hands were in such a cold perspiration that she hated to catch hold of them, and that he breathed so hard in the more exciting passages that she was afraid he would blow her away. Mr. William Griffith was the Romeo.

Mary Anderson's life in London is perhaps the most interesting part of her career as an actress. She likes London, but declares that she will always remain an American at heart. This is somewhat inconsistent with the uncontradicted statement that she has been naturalized and is now a British subject. She has a private residence in South Hempstead, about five miles away from the theatre. There she lives during her London engagements. The house is a dark red brick modern structure. From its windows nearly all of London can be seen on a clear day lying below. It is in the midst of ample grounds and is above the fog line. The house is handsome, large and well fitted. The hallway is very broad, square and in dark oak, with a great fire place upon one side. All of the rooms on this floor open into the hall.

One day Buffalo Bill was Miss Anderson's guest. When her little brother learned that this great western demi-god was actually in the room and that he was to speak to him, his excitement became intense. His face turned so pale that his mother went to him, frightened. She said: "What is the matter with you, you little goose? Your heart is beating like a trip-hammer."

Miss Anderson is very faithful in her work, and during her London life she thinks nothing of rehearsing from 11 till 3:30 and then going to the British museum to study. J. H. Barnes, who played Ingomar with her, relates that on one occasion when they were rehearsing "Ingomar," in one scene, he gave up his sword in the manner he had learned, standing with his body supported by the right leg in advance.

"Miss Anderson," he says, "in the kindest way possible, suggested a change. She thought Ingomar should stand more erect, with his weight thrown back on his left foot. 'You are more upright, you see,' she said. 'You stand firmer and are altogether like a man.' Well, that was a hint, she said, picked up from a study of one or two pieces of sculpture at the museum which she named. It shows much thought and care. I saw the value of the hint at once, and gladly adopted it."

To Clean Ivory Ornaments.

Ivory ornaments are quickly cleaned by brushing them with a new, not very sharp toothbrush, to which little soap is given; then rinse the ornament in lukewarm water. Next dry the trinket and brush a little, and continue brushing until the luster reappears, which can be increased by pouring some alcohol upon the brush and applying it to the trinket. Should this have become yellow, dry it in a gentle heat and it will appear as if new.—Manufacturing Jeweler.

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