

QUEEN OF THE BAYS.

Gay, Picturesque Tampa, and Its Beautiful Surroundings.

ITS COSMOPOLITAN POPULATION.

Reveling at an Old-Fashioned Southern Barbecue.

THE EXTINCT INDIAN AN EPICURE

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.) SOUTH FLORIDA, JANUARY 27, 1899.

"WHEN Tampa Bay freezes over and orange trees are laden with icicles then will the boom fall out of South Florida."

These are the poetic arguments of the land agent, while convincing the timid speculator that now is the time to invest. Like Squeers, he proves himself a philosopher, gains the admiration of the victim and naturally secures the sale. The peddler, the book agent and the real estate deputy are targets for American ridicule, but when the Tampa agency says, "See Tampa and live," having seen it, we are easy converts, and agree that "when the North has become bankrupt and the Gulf Stream is turned in its course," then will the boom fall out of the Flower Land.

Tampa is situated at the head of the bay, which is the largest and most inviting harbor on the Gulf coast of the peninsula. With such natural advantages it is fast becoming the key to the commerce of the islands and South America. Steamers ply regularly between Tampa, Key West, Havana and New Orleans. Many sail and steam vessels dot the harbor, and within 48 hours' ride of New York the tide of travel is growing year by year.

A COSMOPOLITAN POPULATION.

All Florida is cosmopolitan, but Tampa, as the "Gate to the Gulf," particularly so. Almost every State and Territory is represented, while the German, Swedish and Frenchman find those of his native tongue. Many Cubans have found here a pleasant change from the tyranny of the "old country," and make ordinary, though not very frugal citizens. The people of this little city are buoyant

and enthusiastic over the bright future of this new South, and may well be, for they are surrounded by numerous natural conditions. Immense quantities of fish, and such fish, too, makes fishing a paying industry, while oysters, clams and crabs and turtle are found in abundance. Wild ducks are innumerable and sea birds are plentiful along the coast. In this connection we may refer to the largest shell mound of the State, which is found on the military reservation adjoining Tampa. These mounds were there before the advent of Florida, and are supposed to have been the spots where the Indians gathered in tribes each year to have a picnic on shell fish, and dropping the shells the mounds grew to the proportions we now find. The size of the mounds convinces that the taste of the Indian savage and the nineteenth century culture are very similar.

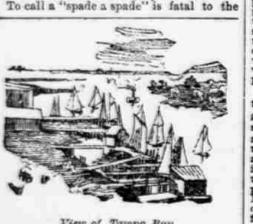


A Banana Plant.

and enthusiastic over the bright future of this new South, and may well be, for they are surrounded by numerous natural conditions. Immense quantities of fish, and such fish, too, makes fishing a paying industry, while oysters, clams and crabs and turtle are found in abundance. Wild ducks are innumerable and sea birds are plentiful along the coast. In this connection we may refer to the largest shell mound of the State, which is found on the military reservation adjoining Tampa. These mounds were there before the advent of Florida, and are supposed to have been the spots where the Indians gathered in tribes each year to have a picnic on shell fish, and dropping the shells the mounds grew to the proportions we now find. The size of the mounds convinces that the taste of the Indian savage and the nineteenth century culture are very similar.

STRAWBERRIES IN JANUARY.

The climate is eminently semi-tropical, the soil fertile and well drained, and a peep into the garden shows strawberries ripening in profusion, bananas, pineapples and other tropical plants luxuriant, while the more temperate-of-fact vegetables are growing in abundance and prove that "coming events cast their shadows before," for soon Northern markets will be reeling in the luxuries of "spring vegetables." Thousands of cattle, too, range on the plains surrounding Tampa, and one sees that fin, feather, scale and hoof contribute to the prosperity of this part of Florida, while man's inventions in the way of gas, electric light, street cars and water works, handsome business blocks and spacious hotels add much to the comforts to be found in this little city. To call a "spade a spade" is fatal to the



View of Tampa Bay.

charm of letters from a winter resort, especially if it be dull and uninviting, but with the business and health-giving advantages of Tampa no exaggeration is needed, and life itself in this Southern city is a fairy-like poem. All around Tampa are charming points of excursion, and the tourist may find a flavor of Bohemianism and rustic simplicity, which contrasts delightfully with the ostentation and extravagance of our Northern resorts. Everything in this bright Florida town puts on a gala appearance. The season is like one long tournament day. The city is gay with music and bright with flowers and flags. Japanese lanterns hang here and there among the orange and banana groves surrounding the hotels, fantastic arrangements of Spanish music resound the streets, while pretty houses are fairly hidden behind climbing roses and sweet-scented honeysuckle. On fine days crowds innumerable are in attendance from the surrounding country and towns.

A SOUTHERN BARBECUE.

Then the old Southern custom of barbecue is in vogue and from the clump of olive wood the wind every now and then brings a whiff of the savory barbecue, being prepared under the direction of the old negro and to see the good-natured crowd revel in this de-

THE PARENT SCHOOL.

Founded by Jefferson and its Influence on American Education.

NOBLE WORK DONE BY PASTEUR.

The Curious Properties of Alloys and an Interesting Study of Trees.

FOUNDATION OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

(WRITER FOR THE DISPATCH.)

N the contributions to American educational history just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, we find a volume of 308 pages devoted mainly to a discussion of the foundation and history of the University of Virginia. It is a singular and most interesting story, in good part because the University of Virginia is one of the most original and happy influences in our American system of instruction. The University of Virginia is the child of Thomas Jefferson, and it even more than the Declaration of Independence. When this statesman came to die he directed that there should be placed on his tombstone the statement that he was the author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute which gave to Virginia religious freedom, and father of the American education. The way in which he contended against local prejudices which beset the foundation of his university, the sagacity with which he took advice, and his skill in making it serve or in putting it aside, the continued personal devotion of his aged years as well as of his own fortune, make this story singularly attractive to us.

INFLUENCE OF JEFFERSON'S IDEA.

Jefferson's school has done much to shape the Southern ideal of education, and it has interested points of a purely technical nature. Mr. George Ticknor was doubtless much indebted to Jefferson's plans for the good work which he did for the reform which took place in Harvard College in the years between 1820 and 1835. When a keen discernment as to the quality of men, which characterized Jefferson as it must mark all successful educators, he endeavored in the organization of his university to secure as professors Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, and Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch, of Salem, the one the most foremost literary man of the country, and the other the ablest mathematician of his time. The salary of \$2,500 a year and dwelling place, and although Ticknor had but a thousand dollars in Harvard College, he declined the offer, but he made a similar arrangement with his interview with him for some years.

It may be fairly said of Jefferson that he is the only man who has ever established a university in the history of the world.

Using the plan, compassing the control of the money, he saw to every bit of brick and mortar, selected the teachers, and thus gave the admirable stamp to the system of education in that institution which has ever followed. The latter part of this volume is taken up with an interesting series of accounts of the other colleges in Virginia. Although all these are interesting, the main attraction of the story is that which concerns the Washington and Lee University, originally the college of George Washington. In 1784 the Virginia Legislature subscribed 100 acres to a company for the improvement of the James river, directing that such shares should be invested in George Washington, his heirs and assigns forever. The state of Virginia was that this gift grew out of the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable action for testifying to their sense of the merits of George Washington, in Virginia in very noble language, to long to give here, declined to receive this gift for his private emolument, and asked permission to turn it to some public good. He wisely chose to give it to a school previously known as Augusta Academy, which thereafter became the Washington College. To this day Washington College receives an interest on the fund, and it is an interesting fact that the two first Presidents of the United States should have founded enduring institutions of learning at a great sacrifice of their personal interests.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A recent number of Nature gives an interesting account of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. This admirable foundation is intended to serve as an architectural monument to the noble work done by M. Pasteur with reference to a great variety of human and scientific interests, especially to matters which have concerned the health and life of man and his domesticated animals. There can be no question that Pasteur's work, if we consider only its beneficent effects on human and lower life, is the greatest which has ever been accomplished by any one man, save, perhaps, the illustrious Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. To consider only his last and perhaps greatest discovery, that of the nature of the bacillus, and the way in which it may lead to the prevention of rabies in dogs and to consequent hydrophobia in man, it now appears clear, despite the somewhat capricious objections of the public, that Pasteur's work, we have learned a method by which it is conveyed from animals to man, and it seems likely that, by a proper treatment of our dogs, we may succeed in eradicating the disease, not as has been suggested, by killing all the dogs, but by crushing the disease in its breeding place. In Russia, where the disease is most frequent, it seems possible that it has its nest among the wild animals, particularly the wolves. If Pasteur be right—and there is every reason to believe he is—in the supposition that this is a germ disease, and in addition to this I contracted a severe cold, a malady which may spontaneously originate, is ought to be exterminated. Statistics appear to show that hydrophobia is less common in America than on the continent of Europe. It may be that the difference is due to the less crowded state of population, and therefore to the diminished chances of transmission by dogs and cats from one place to another. In this connection we may note the interesting question, which it is supposed in many parts of this country that the common skunk, though undomesticated, may communicate hydrophobia by its bite. The present writer has an op-

THE PARENT SCHOOL.

Founded by Jefferson and its Influence on American Education.

NOBLE WORK DONE BY PASTEUR.

The Curious Properties of Alloys and an Interesting Study of Trees.

FOUNDATION OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

(WRITER FOR THE DISPATCH.)

N the contributions to American educational history just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, we find a volume of 308 pages devoted mainly to a discussion of the foundation and history of the University of Virginia. It is a singular and most interesting story, in good part because the University of Virginia is one of the most original and happy influences in our American system of instruction. The University of Virginia is the child of Thomas Jefferson, and it even more than the Declaration of Independence. When this statesman came to die he directed that there should be placed on his tombstone the statement that he was the author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute which gave to Virginia religious freedom, and father of the American education. The way in which he contended against local prejudices which beset the foundation of his university, the sagacity with which he took advice, and his skill in making it serve or in putting it aside, the continued personal devotion of his aged years as well as of his own fortune, make this story singularly attractive to us.

INFLUENCE OF JEFFERSON'S IDEA.

Jefferson's school has done much to shape the Southern ideal of education, and it has interested points of a purely technical nature. Mr. George Ticknor was doubtless much indebted to Jefferson's plans for the good work which he did for the reform which took place in Harvard College in the years between 1820 and 1835. When a keen discernment as to the quality of men, which characterized Jefferson as it must mark all successful educators, he endeavored in the organization of his university to secure as professors Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, and Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch, of Salem, the one the most foremost literary man of the country, and the other the ablest mathematician of his time. The salary of \$2,500 a year and dwelling place, and although Ticknor had but a thousand dollars in Harvard College, he declined the offer, but he made a similar arrangement with his interview with him for some years.

It may be fairly said of Jefferson that he is the only man who has ever established a university in the history of the world.

Using the plan, compassing the control of the money, he saw to every bit of brick and mortar, selected the teachers, and thus gave the admirable stamp to the system of education in that institution which has ever followed. The latter part of this volume is taken up with an interesting series of accounts of the other colleges in Virginia. Although all these are interesting, the main attraction of the story is that which concerns the Washington and Lee University, originally the college of George Washington. In 1784 the Virginia Legislature subscribed 100 acres to a company for the improvement of the James river, directing that such shares should be invested in George Washington, his heirs and assigns forever. The state of Virginia was that this gift grew out of the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable action for testifying to their sense of the merits of George Washington, in Virginia in very noble language, to long to give here, declined to receive this gift for his private emolument, and asked permission to turn it to some public good. He wisely chose to give it to a school previously known as Augusta Academy, which thereafter became the Washington College. To this day Washington College receives an interest on the fund, and it is an interesting fact that the two first Presidents of the United States should have founded enduring institutions of learning at a great sacrifice of their personal interests.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A recent number of Nature gives an interesting account of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. This admirable foundation is intended to serve as an architectural monument to the noble work done by M. Pasteur with reference to a great variety of human and scientific interests, especially to matters which have concerned the health and life of man and his domesticated animals. There can be no question that Pasteur's work, if we consider only its beneficent effects on human and lower life, is the greatest which has ever been accomplished by any one man, save, perhaps, the illustrious Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. To consider only his last and perhaps greatest discovery, that of the nature of the bacillus, and the way in which it may lead to the prevention of rabies in dogs and to consequent hydrophobia in man, it now appears clear, despite the somewhat capricious objections of the public, that Pasteur's work, we have learned a method by which it is conveyed from animals to man, and it seems likely that, by a proper treatment of our dogs, we may succeed in eradicating the disease, not as has been suggested, by killing all the dogs, but by crushing the disease in its breeding place. In Russia, where the disease is most frequent, it seems possible that it has its nest among the wild animals, particularly the wolves. If Pasteur be right—and there is every reason to believe he is—in the supposition that this is a germ disease, and in addition to this I contracted a severe cold, a malady which may spontaneously originate, is ought to be exterminated. Statistics appear to show that hydrophobia is less common in America than on the continent of Europe. It may be that the difference is due to the less crowded state of population, and therefore to the diminished chances of transmission by dogs and cats from one place to another. In this connection we may note the interesting question, which it is supposed in many parts of this country that the common skunk, though undomesticated, may communicate hydrophobia by its bite. The present writer has an op-

THE PARENT SCHOOL.

Founded by Jefferson and its Influence on American Education.

NOBLE WORK DONE BY PASTEUR.

The Curious Properties of Alloys and an Interesting Study of Trees.

FOUNDATION OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

(WRITER FOR THE DISPATCH.)

N the contributions to American educational history just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, we find a volume of 308 pages devoted mainly to a discussion of the foundation and history of the University of Virginia. It is a singular and most interesting story, in good part because the University of Virginia is one of the most original and happy influences in our American system of instruction. The University of Virginia is the child of Thomas Jefferson, and it even more than the Declaration of Independence. When this statesman came to die he directed that there should be placed on his tombstone the statement that he was the author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute which gave to Virginia religious freedom, and father of the American education. The way in which he contended against local prejudices which beset the foundation of his university, the sagacity with which he took advice, and his skill in making it serve or in putting it aside, the continued personal devotion of his aged years as well as of his own fortune, make this story singularly attractive to us.

INFLUENCE OF JEFFERSON'S IDEA.

Jefferson's school has done much to shape the Southern ideal of education, and it has interested points of a purely technical nature. Mr. George Ticknor was doubtless much indebted to Jefferson's plans for the good work which he did for the reform which took place in Harvard College in the years between 1820 and 1835. When a keen discernment as to the quality of men, which characterized Jefferson as it must mark all successful educators, he endeavored in the organization of his university to secure as professors Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, and Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch, of Salem, the one the most foremost literary man of the country, and the other the ablest mathematician of his time. The salary of \$2,500 a year and dwelling place, and although Ticknor had but a thousand dollars in Harvard College, he declined the offer, but he made a similar arrangement with his interview with him for some years.

It may be fairly said of Jefferson that he is the only man who has ever established a university in the history of the world.

Using the plan, compassing the control of the money, he saw to every bit of brick and mortar, selected the teachers, and thus gave the admirable stamp to the system of education in that institution which has ever followed. The latter part of this volume is taken up with an interesting series of accounts of the other colleges in Virginia. Although all these are interesting, the main attraction of the story is that which concerns the Washington and Lee University, originally the college of George Washington. In 1784 the Virginia Legislature subscribed 100 acres to a company for the improvement of the James river, directing that such shares should be invested in George Washington, his heirs and assigns forever. The state of Virginia was that this gift grew out of the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable action for testifying to their sense of the merits of George Washington, in Virginia in very noble language, to long to give here, declined to receive this gift for his private emolument, and asked permission to turn it to some public good. He wisely chose to give it to a school previously known as Augusta Academy, which thereafter became the Washington College. To this day Washington College receives an interest on the fund, and it is an interesting fact that the two first Presidents of the United States should have founded enduring institutions of learning at a great sacrifice of their personal interests.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A recent number of Nature gives an interesting account of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. This admirable foundation is intended to serve as an architectural monument to the noble work done by M. Pasteur with reference to a great variety of human and scientific interests, especially to matters which have concerned the health and life of man and his domesticated animals. There can be no question that Pasteur's work, if we consider only its beneficent effects on human and lower life, is the greatest which has ever been accomplished by any one man, save, perhaps, the illustrious Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. To consider only his last and perhaps greatest discovery, that of the nature of the bacillus, and the way in which it may lead to the prevention of rabies in dogs and to consequent hydrophobia in man, it now appears clear, despite the somewhat capricious objections of the public, that Pasteur's work, we have learned a method by which it is conveyed from animals to man, and it seems likely that, by a proper treatment of our dogs, we may succeed in eradicating the disease, not as has been suggested, by killing all the dogs, but by crushing the disease in its breeding place. In Russia, where the disease is most frequent, it seems possible that it has its nest among the wild animals, particularly the wolves. If Pasteur be right—and there is every reason to believe he is—in the supposition that this is a germ disease, and in addition to this I contracted a severe cold, a malady which may spontaneously originate, is ought to be exterminated. Statistics appear to show that hydrophobia is less common in America than on the continent of Europe. It may be that the difference is due to the less crowded state of population, and therefore to the diminished chances of transmission by dogs and cats from one place to another. In this connection we may note the interesting question, which it is supposed in many parts of this country that the common skunk, though undomesticated, may communicate hydrophobia by its bite. The present writer has an op-

THE PARENT SCHOOL.

Founded by Jefferson and its Influence on American Education.

NOBLE WORK DONE BY PASTEUR.

The Curious Properties of Alloys and an Interesting Study of Trees.

FOUNDATION OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

(WRITER FOR THE DISPATCH.)

N the contributions to American educational history just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, we find a volume of 308 pages devoted mainly to a discussion of the foundation and history of the University of Virginia. It is a singular and most interesting story, in good part because the University of Virginia is one of the most original and happy influences in our American system of instruction. The University of Virginia is the child of Thomas Jefferson, and it even more than the Declaration of Independence. When this statesman came to die he directed that there should be placed on his tombstone the statement that he was the author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute which gave to Virginia religious freedom, and father of the American education. The way in which he contended against local prejudices which beset the foundation of his university, the sagacity with which he took advice, and his skill in making it serve or in putting it aside, the continued personal devotion of his aged years as well as of his own fortune, make this story singularly attractive to us.

INFLUENCE OF JEFFERSON'S IDEA.

Jefferson's school has done much to shape the Southern ideal of education, and it has interested points of a purely technical nature. Mr. George Ticknor was doubtless much indebted to Jefferson's plans for the good work which he did for the reform which took place in Harvard College in the years between 1820 and 1835. When a keen discernment as to the quality of men, which characterized Jefferson as it must mark all successful educators, he endeavored in the organization of his university to secure as professors Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, and Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch, of Salem, the one the most foremost literary man of the country, and the other the ablest mathematician of his time. The salary of \$2,500 a year and dwelling place, and although Ticknor had but a thousand dollars in Harvard College, he declined the offer, but he made a similar arrangement with his interview with him for some years.

It may be fairly said of Jefferson that he is the only man who has ever established a university in the history of the world.

Using the plan, compassing the control of the money, he saw to every bit of brick and mortar, selected the teachers, and thus gave the admirable stamp to the system of education in that institution which has ever followed. The latter part of this volume is taken up with an interesting series of accounts of the other colleges in Virginia. Although all these are interesting, the main attraction of the story is that which concerns the Washington and Lee University, originally the college of George Washington. In 1784 the Virginia Legislature subscribed 100 acres to a company for the improvement of the James river, directing that such shares should be invested in George Washington, his heirs and assigns forever. The state of Virginia was that this gift grew out of the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable action for testifying to their sense of the merits of George Washington, in Virginia in very noble language, to long to give here, declined to receive this gift for his private emolument, and asked permission to turn it to some public good. He wisely chose to give it to a school previously known as Augusta Academy, which thereafter became the Washington College. To this day Washington College receives an interest on the fund, and it is an interesting fact that the two first Presidents of the United States should have founded enduring institutions of learning at a great sacrifice of their personal interests.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A recent number of Nature gives an interesting account of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. This admirable foundation is intended to serve as an architectural monument to the noble work done by M. Pasteur with reference to a great variety of human and scientific interests, especially to matters which have concerned the health and life of man and his domesticated animals. There can be no question that Pasteur's work, if we consider only its beneficent effects on human and lower life, is the greatest which has ever been accomplished by any one man, save, perhaps, the illustrious Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. To consider only his last and perhaps greatest discovery, that of the nature of the bacillus, and the way in which it may lead to the prevention of rabies in dogs and to consequent hydrophobia in man, it now appears clear, despite the somewhat capricious objections of the public, that Pasteur's work, we have learned a method by which it is conveyed from animals to man, and it seems likely that, by a proper treatment of our dogs, we may succeed in eradicating the disease, not as has been suggested, by killing all the dogs, but by crushing the disease in its breeding place. In Russia, where the disease is most frequent, it seems possible that it has its nest among the wild animals, particularly the wolves. If Pasteur be right—and there is every reason to believe he is—in the supposition that this is a germ disease, and in addition to this I contracted a severe cold, a malady which may spontaneously originate, is ought to be exterminated. Statistics appear to show that hydrophobia is less common in America than on the continent of Europe. It may be that the difference is due to the less crowded state of population, and therefore to the diminished chances of transmission by dogs and cats from one place to another. In this connection we may note the interesting question, which it is supposed in many parts of this country that the common skunk, though undomesticated, may communicate hydrophobia by its bite. The present writer has an op-

THE PARENT SCHOOL.

Founded by Jefferson and its Influence on American Education.

NOBLE WORK DONE BY PASTEUR.

The Curious Properties of Alloys and an Interesting Study of Trees.

FOUNDATION OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

(WRITER FOR THE DISPATCH.)

N the contributions to American educational history just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, we find a volume of 308 pages devoted mainly to a discussion of the foundation and history of the University of Virginia. It is a singular and most interesting story, in good part because the University of Virginia is one of the most original and happy influences in our American system of instruction. The University of Virginia is the child of Thomas Jefferson, and it even more than the Declaration of Independence. When this statesman came to die he directed that there should be placed on his tombstone the statement that he was the author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute which gave to Virginia religious freedom, and father of the American education. The way in which he contended against local prejudices which beset the foundation of his university, the sagacity with which he took advice, and his skill in making it serve or in putting it aside, the continued personal devotion of his aged years as well as of his own fortune, make this story singularly attractive to us.

INFLUENCE OF JEFFERSON'S IDEA.

Jefferson's school has done much to shape the Southern ideal of education, and it has interested points of a purely technical nature. Mr. George Ticknor was doubtless much indebted to Jefferson's plans for the good work which he did for the reform which took place in Harvard College in the years between 1820 and 1835. When a keen discernment as to the quality of men, which characterized Jefferson as it must mark all successful educators, he endeavored in the organization of his university to secure as professors Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, and Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch, of Salem, the one the most foremost literary man of the country, and the other the ablest mathematician of his time. The salary of \$2,500 a year and dwelling place, and although Ticknor had but a thousand dollars in Harvard College, he declined the offer, but he made a similar arrangement with his interview with him for some years.

It may be fairly said of Jefferson that he is the only man who has ever established a university in the history of the world.

Using the plan, compassing the control of the money, he saw to every bit of brick and mortar, selected the teachers, and thus gave the admirable stamp to the system of education in that institution which has ever followed. The latter part of this volume is taken up with an interesting series of accounts of the other colleges in Virginia. Although all these are interesting, the main attraction of the story is that which concerns the Washington and Lee University, originally the college of George Washington. In 1784 the Virginia Legislature subscribed 100 acres to a company for the improvement of the James river, directing that such shares should be invested in George Washington, his heirs and assigns forever. The state of Virginia was that this gift grew out of the desire of the Representatives of this Commonwealth to embrace every suitable action for testifying to their sense of the merits of George Washington, in Virginia in very noble language, to long to give here, declined to receive this gift for his private emolument, and asked permission to turn it to some public good. He wisely chose to give it to a school previously known as Augusta Academy, which thereafter became the Washington College. To this day Washington College receives an interest on the fund, and it is an interesting fact that the two first Presidents of the United States should have founded enduring institutions of learning at a great sacrifice of their personal interests.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A recent number of Nature gives an interesting account of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. This admirable foundation is intended to serve as an architectural monument to the noble work done by M. Pasteur with reference to a great variety of human and scientific interests, especially to matters which have concerned the health and life of man and his domesticated animals. There can be no question that Pasteur's work, if we consider only its beneficent effects on human and lower life, is the greatest which has ever been accomplished by any one man, save, perhaps, the illustrious Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. To consider only his last and perhaps greatest discovery, that of the nature of the bacillus, and the way in which it may lead to the prevention of rabies in dogs and to consequent hydrophobia in man, it now appears clear, despite the somewhat capricious objections of the public, that Pasteur's work, we have learned a method by which it is conveyed from animals to man, and it seems likely that, by a proper treatment of our dogs, we may succeed in eradicating the disease, not as has been suggested, by killing all the dogs, but by crushing the disease in its breeding place. In Russia, where the disease is most frequent, it seems possible that it has its nest among the wild animals, particularly the wolves. If Pasteur be right—and there is every reason to believe he is—in the supposition that this is a germ disease, and in addition to this I contracted a severe cold, a malady which may spontaneously originate, is ought to be exterminated. Statistics appear to show that hydrophobia is less common in America than on the continent of Europe. It may be that the difference is due to the less crowded state of population, and therefore to the diminished chances of transmission by dogs and cats from one place to another. In this connection we may note the interesting question, which it is supposed in many parts of this country that the common skunk, though undomesticated, may communicate hydrophobia by its bite. The present writer has an op-

BIJOU THEATER, Under the Direction of R. M. GULICK & CO. Business Manager A. J. SHELDON. WEEK OF JANUARY 28. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, J. C. STEWART'S TWO JOHNS COMEDY COMPANY.

THE FALSTAFFS OF MERRIMENT! THE FALSTAFFS OF MERRIMENT! "Banish not Jack Falstaff, thy company; banish plump Jack and you banish all the world."—Shakespeare. The Two Johns Comedy Company, a Powerful Dramatic Organization, introducing Solos, Medleys, Selections from Operas, etc. A. Q. SCAMMON, Manager.

BIJOU PRICES, RESERVED SEATS, 75c, 50c and 25c. February 4—MINNIE PALMER. j27-47-50

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, E. D. WILLIAMS, Lessee and Manager. COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, January 28, '99. Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday. "The Wondrous Region of Fairy-Land." The Original and World Famous.

ELKS BENEFIT HANLONS Will present their Gorgeous Spectacle of Rhythm, Surprise, Motion. THE- New Fantasma!

BIJOU THEATER Friday Afternoon, FEBRUARY 8, GREATEST SHOW OF THE SEASON. TICKETS, \$1, With Reserved Seat, can be had from members of the order; at Hauch's and Goldsmith's Jewelry Stores; at Hays' and Henricks' Music Stores. Box office open Monday, February 4.

CASINO MUSEUM. JOHN W. O'BRIEN, Proprietor. JOHN W. FLOCKER, Manager. JOHN W. WALLACKER, Press Agent. WEEK OF JANUARY 28, THE WORLD'S GREATEST NOVELTY CO. Headed by the Renowned Artists the ZUBINS, HERBERG and DAISY, JOE MORTON, MISS JENNIE SANTFORD, Introducing Songs, Dances, Reels, Etc. The Favorite Comedian, BILLY SANTFORD. White and Scars, Shadowgraphs, Lillian Washburne, Ashbury Sen, Clair Sisters.

HARRIS' THEATER. WEEK COMMENCING JANUARY 28. Every Afternoon and Evening. Mr. Perkins D. Fisher and John W. Hanson Supported by a New Company of Singing Comedians in the Successful Musical Comedy. A COLD DAY OR THE LAPLANDERS. A Stronger Company Than Ever, Introducing All the Latest NOVELTIES OF THE NEW YORK SUCCESSION. Week of February 4—Dore Davidson in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." j24-57

A SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS and RARE ETCHINGS ON MONDAY and TUESDAY ONLY! S. BOYD & CO'S ART STORE, 480 WOOD STREET. Will be on exhibition a number of water colors by the following celebrated artists: John Varley, England; M. Diogene Mallart, Paris; M. Marie Adrien, Paris; F. Donadoni, Rome; V. Isla, Paris, and L. Volpi, Naples. The collection is from the well-known art galleries of Mr. Robert M. Jones, Philadelphia. In connection with the above will be on view a few choice and rare etchings in first state, among which may be seen "The Pilgrimage to Canterbury," by Wm. Hole, R. S. A., and "When the Reapers' Work is Done" (Twickenham Ferry), by John Paulwood, etc., etc. j27-58

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY! Will hold their Bench Show of Dogs At Grand Central Rink, PENN AVENUE, January 29, 30, 31 and February 1. In addition to the grand display of best dogs in the United States, Professor Parker, from New York, will give an exhibition every afternoon and evening of the Grand Dog and Cat Circus. The finest trained dogs in the world. j27-17

GRAND CONCERT—OLD CITY HALL, Saturday evening, February 2. THE RHODODA GLEE SOCIETY. From the Royal Albert Hall, London, England, under the auspices of Gilt Edge Lodge, No. 62, Switchback's Mutual Aid Association of North America. This society has been especially engaged to sing at the inaugural services at Washington, D. C., March 4, by special request of Governor Foraker of the Mutual Aid Association of North America. Admission, 50c, 75c and 50c. j27-14-7888

ST. WENCESLUS FAIR Will open MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1899. Main Street, Highway. SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS, EACH EVENING. Monday Evening by the GERMANIA BAND. Wednesday evening—Geo. Schatz Drum Corps. j27-48

ROSENTHAL. MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 4. AND TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5. Two (2) Grand "Rosenthal" Concerts. The Renowned Phenomenal Pianist, MORIZ ROSENTHAL. Will be assisted by the Austrian Violist, Master FRITZ KREISLER. Chas. E. Pratt, Accompanist. The Boston press write about ROSENTHAL: "He is a Hurricane." "A Tempest." "A cyclone." Sale of seats at Kiebler's, commencing Wednesday, January 20. j27-9

F. G. REINEMAN, 32 AND 54 SIXTH STREET, Headquarters for Costumes of all descriptions, for hire at reasonable prices. 100 Doses One Dollar

DANZIGER'S Special-BARGAIN WEEK.—Special LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. Second Floor—Take Elevator to Second Floor. See the Splendid Garments at 25 cts, 49 cts, 74 cts, 99 cts. All these the best values in town.

Reasonable and Seasonable Suggestion WHITE GOODS. Fancy Barred Lawns, Stripes and Plaids, 6 to 12 cts. Choice designs, Fancy Nainsooks, 11 cts and 14 cts a yard. Lace Puritan Stripes, 12 1/2 cts a yard. Elegant Tape and Barred Stripes, 16 and 19 cts a yard. Choice Inserted Plaids, Fine Lawns, 23 cts a yard. India Linens, Victoria Lawns, White Lonsdale Muslin 3 yards for 35 cts. 60-inch Vorce, Loom Lines Table Damask, soft finish, 38 cts a yard.

SPLENDID VALUES IN TOWELS AND NAPKINS. Remarkable Low Prices To attract you to our choice Assortment of Fine Embroideries, FLOUNCINGS AND MATCHED PATTERNS. Now ready to show you the Grandest Line of REAL TORCHON LACES Ever seen in this city. Prices range from 3 cts a yard to 23 cts a yard. All these are Special Bargains.