PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1889. THE

A Glance at Some Interesting Women With a Mission in Life. MRS. H.B.STOWE AND F. H.BURNETT Wherein the Two Differ in the Matter of Driving a Bargain.

A FAMOUS FEMALE STRIKE RECALLED

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

EW YORK, February 9 .- Let ussee if we cannot find some women who are interesting in aside from that fashionable New York frivolity which somewhat fre-

pen of this particular correspondent. Well, there is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. She will answer the purpose, not only because to cast away. the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a remarkable woman, but also because there is a jolly row about her. A year ago it was thought that she was going to die immediately. To physical ailments was added mental disturbance, and last summer the dear old lady was sent to a quiet place away down on Long Island, where she was doctored and secluded. In view of the probability of her early demise, a project of a volume of memoirs suggested itself to many a publisher. S. L. Clemens is ever at the front in the subscription book business, and, as he was a Hartford neighbor of the Stowes, it was expected that he would get the job. But it seems that the Stowes and the Clemenses were not neighborly after all, closeness of residence having had the effect of disenchantment perhaps. Anyhow the sang songs in praise of liberty and in defihumorist's serious business proposition was declined, not by Mrs. Stowe herself, for at that time she was incapable of deciding anything, but by her husband, the venerable Prot. Stowe. Then two rival volumes were projected, both assuming to be autobio graphic to some extent, although written by persons employed for the purpose. Seizures of material were made in all directions, and the relatives of Mrs. Stowe appear to have been divided between the opposing enterprises, both of which were promoted with great spirit and industry until about the holidays. Then Mrs. Stowe suddenly and unexpectedly regained a good measure of mental and physical health, and once more knew what was going on around her. When she learned about the "autobiographies" she remarked that she would take a hand in that matter herself. She put an instant stoppage to all proceedings concerning the books, so far at least as the providing of data for them was concerned, and threatened to publicly discredit with all her might and main any unauthorized issue of a book about herself. That is the situation at present, so far as it can be learned by anybody not in the inner secrets, but it is certain that efforts at a compromise are being made, and that Mrs. Stowe is likely to direct, if not to literally dictate, a history of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and the suc-cess of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THERE is another authoress who, unlike Mrs. Stowe, has a clear faculty for business bargaining. Mrs. Stowe got a comparatively small percentage of the enormous profits of her most popular book. Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett, on the contrary, has not let any of the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" dollars fly past her without at least reaching out to catch them. Her handfuls of money are so numerous and rich that her coffers are being stocked with wealth. In the first place, she followed the recent custom of reserving the her story, whereas Mrs. Stowe sold her work outright on the basis of a low valuation and without saving the theatrical privilege, which would have enriched her immensely. Not only did Mrs. Burnett thus protect her property in the United States, but she did so in England, too, and that in the absence of an international copyright law. England has a dramatic censor, without whose formal permission no new play can be enacted. He may base his permission or refusal on any reason that he chooses, or upon nothing save his personal whim. So, when Mrs. Burnett complained to him that an unauthorized dramatist had stolen her brain work for the London stage, he gallantly forbade the production. This advertised the subject greatly, and, at just the right juncture, a version of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" by Mrs. Burnett herself was brought out. It was exceedingly profitable there. At once the lady was beset by American managers with offers to use th play in this country. Palmer, of the Madison Square Theater, and Frohman, of the Lyceum, were high bidders, and, as she knew them both personally, she was inclined to deal with one or the other. But there was another shrewd operator in the person of T. Henry French, who had the advantage of being in London at the time, and he closed a contract with her to control the drama in America, giving to her 15 per cent of the gross receipts. That is the largest royalty ever paid to a dramatist. But so big is the Fauntleroy boom, so unreason-ably immense, that French finds himself involved in law suits concerning the enor-mous profits. His partners in the New York City production are suing him for balf the proceeds elsewhere, as well as here in town, for they assert that he is inclined to trick them out of their dues. A. M. Palmer claims that Mrs. Burnett, when she signed the contract with French, thought that Palmer was the principal in the affair and French only an agent. Litigation upon that point is likely to be averted by transferring the play to Palmer's theater next summer. But through all the turmoil Mrs. Burnett goes personally to the Broad-way Theater every Monday morning to draw her 15 per cent of the receipts; and every night a trusted relative stands at the arway to see that a ticket goes into the alor of a locked box for every person wh enters. After the performance he witnesses the opening of that receptacle, helps to figure up the amount of money represented therein, and returns to Mrs. Burnett a table of the figures. WHENEVER the writer of these letters has taken a vacation, her friend Mary Hewins Fiske has used the pen in her stead. Mrs. Fiske is dead now, as you may have already read, and her funeral was one of the singular events of the week. She was as marked and peculiar a woman as who are witty with their pens, she was more than equally so with her tongue, and an impromptu speech made to an audience during the first representation of her play, "Philip Hearne," will long be remembered by those who heard it as a remarkable achievement in polite address combined with inimitable drollery. She was a close friend and disciple of Robert G. Ingersoll, and the telegraphic wires have already car-ried accounts of his oration over her body. But I think that nobody's considerate impression of such a funeral service, without an atom of religious element in it, has yet gone torth. Indeed, it was hard to make such an estimate with judicial fairness. All that was seen and done was solemnly im pressive. But there were many present, inevitably, who could not keep out of their minds the personal and ordinary associa-tions of the participants. The place had been a church, and still looked like one, although lately devoted to the purposes of a Masonic lodge. Its architecture was quite cathedral-like. But the pews had been removed, and the temporary chairs were the strical. A large organ was left back of where the pulpit had been, and the looks \$100,000; Yorkville Branch, \$30,000.

CLARA BELLE'S CHAT. and notes of that instrument were worship-tul. But the choir gallery, conspicuous at that end of the house, held the vocalists from Dockstader's minstrels. They sang Gilbert's "Lost Chord" and two pathetic ballads with themes related to bereavement by death, and they did it admirably. But their voices had so often been emitted from the blackened semi-circle of minstrelsy, and their soft repetition of the final verses was so characteristic of minstrel vocalism, that it was hard to make them seem appropriate to an occasion of tears. The only speakers were Harry Edwards and Iugersoll. There was

impressive portliness in Edwards, and he read a panegyric with first rate elocution, but the composition was theatric in tone and seemed to make no impression upon the assemblage, although the manner of its de-livery was dignified. Edwards made the

livery was dignified. Edwards made the nearest to a religious allusion by finally ex-pressing a belief that Mrs. Fiske, in step-ping out from her earthly home, had entered through the portals of a future life. Colo-nel Ingersoll did not concrede so much to orthodox Christianity, of course, and he got over the difficult part of his task by teiling of the adoption by Mrs. Fiske of an infant that had been abandoned on a cold night near her residence. To his mention of that act of benevolence he added the prayer that Mother Nature would as tenderly and some new way or other quently commands the that Mother Nature would as tenderly and considerately take to her bosom the form which her friends were now compelled

> STILL keeping clear for once from distinctly fashionable femininity, and yet finding interesting females, let us say that the feather-making girls engaged in a current strike have developed so much of whimsical and charming originality that the local papers are giving many columns to them. It may be apropos to recall the first strike ever made by working women in America, if not

> anywhere in the world. "A strike among the women in the cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., in the winter of '33 and '34," said an old gentleman to me, "was carried on by women altogether. I was an overseer. Twelve to fifteen hundred employes turned out, as we called it in those days. They had street processions in the daytime, and in place of a brass band they ance of tyrants. A favorite with them and the crowd had for a chorus:

"Oh. I cannot be a slave, I will not be a slave, For I'm so fond of liberty I cannot be a slave,'

"Multitudes followed the marching singers, sometimes cheering, and always enjoying the fun, but making no bad-tempered dis-turbance. The women didn't hold public meetings, although they made speeches in the mill yards and exhorted the dull' and weak ones on the street corners. They were quiet but awfully determined. Most of the girls and women were Yankees from hillside farms and villages, and many were working to pay off debts on the homestead, or to meet school bills for ambitious brothers who wanted to go through college. They were contemptuously dubbed cotton bugs by some of the vain and wealthy people, but they were a self-respecting class, out of whose ranks came several distinct poetesses and a still larger number of the rich matrons of a later day "What did the employers do in the way

comparing the methods of hair a century ago with those of to-day. "Mill owners whose hands had not struck," was the answer, "put an overseer over each section of the establishment, to keep them clear of those who would have joined themselves to the strikers, and to see that the most remunerative work was plentifully provided for them. The turn-outers

were evicted from the tenements owned by the corporations, and so they hired a big house to sleep and eat in. The unmarried ones, and those who had laid by some of their earnings, helped their less fortunate sisters, but it was a fact complimentary to Yankee thrift that nearly all had some money to fall back on. They were commoney pelled to give a fortnight's notice to the savings banks before withdrawing deposits, however, and so were cramped a little while waiting for the period to expire. They retaliated upon the banks by refusing to accept anything except specie, the law per-mitting them to do that, and when all the gold and silver coin had been disbursed ing and served by the waitresses. gold and silver coin had been unsummer of the superintendent and assistants submitted an appreciate of \$70,000 on deposit. The superintendent and assistants submitted an appreciate of \$70,000 on deposit. After the expiration of the two weeks, and when the women had got their bank money, they departed from the big house with all their belongings in wagons and carts and ment to their family homes. No railroad ran into Lowell then. The corporations would not take back a turn-outer on any consideration. So the looms stood idle a long time, some of them for two years, but places of the strikers were at length filled by recruits from distant parts of New England, and by women no less intelligent and respectable than their predecessors CLARA BELLE.

SERVANTS' TRAINING SCHOOLS. The Necessity of Institutions to Tene Domestics the Niceties of Cooking, Sewing and Working-A Diploma for Proficiency Recommended. rom Harper's Bazar.] We are very particular, or ought to be,

about the character of the people who superintend the moral training of our children. We should consider ourselves very negligent if we encouraged the mental development at the expense of the physical, and yet, with rare exceptions, we engage a woman to oversee our kitchen, to make our food, and supply the very essence of life who is ignorant of the first laws of nature and oblivious to the existence of chemistry -a centralization of superstition, a

synthesis of omission and commiss And this is the presiding genius below-stairs who has chief control of that delicate piece of machinery the human stomach, to sow at will the seeds of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all the other ills that flesh is heir to, and incidentally to lay the foundation for domestic infelicity; for I believe that many men drift into the habit of dining at the club because they do not get properly cooked food at home, and all the wife's wife's struggles with an incompetent cook go for nothing. A waitress does not have so much vital power in her hands, but her opportu-nities for showing her incompetence are

limitless. Domestics need training as much as nurses, and why should not we have more and thorough training schools for servants?. We all know what an improvement a trained nurse is upon the Sairy Gamp type, and will not a little education and training do will not a little education and training do as much for servants? To be sure, the nurses are a grade higher in the social scale, to start with, but until philanthropists like Florence Nightingale commenced the work, and there was a demand for intelligent women to be educated for nurses, the stand-

ard was pitifully low. And why cannot we increase the demand for trained servants by creating a supply? There are business training schools and

colleges, classes in our institutions to teach every trade and profession, endowments for almost every branch of labor except household work. The New York Cooking School, organized

in 1884, has instructed some 3,000 girls in cooking. This, of course, must be very elementary; but the work is good, and the managers are having requests to start simi-

lar schools all over the country. In connec-tion with this school they have a home training department. The number to be taught is limited to six, with a course of six months' instruction in plain cooking, sew-ing and general housework. The Church of the Holy Communion has a shelter for respectable girls and a training school for servants on a small scale. Turtion in general housework is given without charge. Boston also has its cooking school, where the rich and the poor meet together. Ladies take class or private lessons, others send their cooks and nurses, and medical students take a course in invalid cookery. These in-stitutions all fulfill their mission as far

as they go, but that is not far enough. We need a building, either endowed or supported by the community in its infancy, until it may in time become self-supporting, which should be the aim, if possible, of all of fighting back?" I asked, with a view to comparing the methods of half a century

such institutious. We ought to have a large, well-appointed house where the girls can have their train ing under the direct discipline of carefully selected superintendents in the different de partments. There should be a small ad-mission fee, so that none but those who are really desirous of learning and improving themselves should gain entrance, and a better class of girls would apply for tuition. It might be well to have a month of probation, at the end of which time those found incapable of performing the allotted work. afflicted with any serious disease, ill-tempered or incompetent, might be rejected. The length of the course could be best determined by experienced housekeepers, and dependent upon which branch of the work undertaken. There would have to be a committee of ladies appointed to visit on certain days, inspect the house, see the girls

the market.

DO WE LIVE LONGER.

Being Gradually Increased.

our ways and means of living.

Burilagton Free Press.]

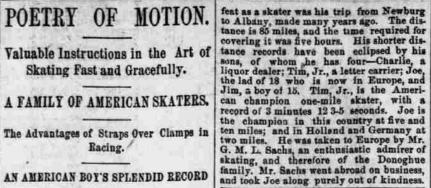
apolis Tribune.]

nine wives.

New York Sun.1

trifle sour Jack?

A Salt Lake Episode.



AN AMERICAN BOY'S SPLENDID RECORD

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occur in July.

Joe Donoghu

no more than a week of ice where usually

there are months, the sport will live until

the sun and wind are less kind to the house-

A SKATING FAMILY.

Racing.

POETRY OF MOTION

OWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. THIS has no been a good winter for skaters on American ice, but the skates are still on the market, and the extraordinary work done abroad, where they have a cold wave now and then, by an American skater, has induced many a youngster to keep his steel keels well oiled, and many an old boy to re-

old boy to re-call the days of his sport on rockers. All that he could win the world championship the inventions under good conditions. In his European races he has been handicapped by a lack of practice. What with traveling a good deal of the time and meeting bad luck now and in the world by which one may skim over a then with respect to weather, he has not been able to keep in prime condition. One polished floor on wheels atof his victories was won immediately after tached to the feet will not withdraw skating he had left a train on which he had been riding for hours. What he has accomplished may be summed up in Mr. Donoghue's own from the category of winter pastimes, and even if the present season should pass with

words:

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A GOOD RECORD.

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The Donoghue Stroke.

Neither of them has tried to make money

"As far as we have now heard, Joe's trip sums up as follows: He has won three races and lost three. He has beaten the champions of England, Holland, Sweden and Germany, and has won all his races at distances of one mile. He has been beaten only at a halt mile and a mile, and by only one skater, the Russian champion. I think we have no reason to be ashamed of our boy, and I have only this to say: If Joe does not beat Von Panschin at a mile this winter, I will send him to Christiania, Norway, next October, let him stay there until he gets all the practice he wants, and then send him to St. Petersburg and have him try Mr. Von Panschin at home."

Von Panschin, the Russian, is a large, powerful man of remarkable endurance. The first time he met Joe Donoghue they raced two miles. Joe's time was 6 minutes 24 seconds, 21 seconds better than the world's previous record. Von Panschin made the distance in 6 minutes 31 seconds. Afterward they met in a contest at one mile. Von Pauschin made the fastest time on record, 2:57, and Joe Donoghue came in one-fifth of second behind.

SOME POINTS ON SKATING.

The writer had a chat with Donoghue. The writer had a cnat with Donognue. Sr., at his home in Newburg recently. "A good skater," he said, "will always have the wind against him, for he goes faster than an ordinary breeze. Going be-fore the wind a man can make 33 per, cent better time than on a calm day. When the wind is against a man it is desirable to present as little surface to it as possible. For this reason I have taught the boys to skate with their arms folded behind them. With our long skate we make long strokes. Von Panschin, in spite of his size, makes 30

than the geographic features or the charac-ter of the soil. RISEN FROM THE SEA.

> Natural History of an Interesting Island Near Africa. NATURAL GAS FIELDS OF INDIANA. The Latest Application of Electricity to Mechanism.

AN IMPORTANT CHINESE RAILROAD

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) R. I. B. BALFOUR F. R. S., has recently published in the Iy published in the transcriptions of the Royal Society of priate. It may indicate the abandonment Edinburgh an extremely interesting escription concerning the botany of the Island of Socotra. The Island of Socotra lies in the Indian Ocean about 500 miles

south of the entrance of the Red Sea, and about 140 miles from the nearest point of the African coast. Although a considerable island, having a length of 22 miles and a breadth of 20, and situated in the path of

great commerce, its natural history has remained singularly unknown. Dr. Balfour's researches show that of the 575 species of flowering plants 206 appear to be peculiar to the island, and that there are 20 genera which are likewise limited to its area. Somewhere near 40 per cent of the species are peculiar to the island.

'In a review of this work published in Nature, the writer contrasts the conditions as regards the number of peculiar species in ocotra with those of the Bermudas. The Bermudas are more than twice as far from the neighboring continent as Socotra, and yet the Bermuda peculiar species are only half a dozen in number, and there is no

genus of plants confined to that island. Moreover the species which may be deemed indigenous in Bermuda are very like kindred forms on the mainland. It is by such facts as these that naturalists are now enabled to determine in a tolerably circumstantial way how long a time has elapsed during which a given island has remained separated from the mainland; or if it rose from the sea how long it has retained its insular character. We are justified in asserting from the character of the plants on Socotra that this island has been above the level of the sea for several geological pe-riods many times as long as the Bermudas.

NEW USES FOR ELECTRICITY.

In a recent number of the Electrical Review there are some interesting notes con-cerning the progress of electrical invention. Up to 1876 the total number of patents granted for electrical contrivances amounted to less than 2,000. Since that year over 8,000 such patents have been granted, and at the present time the progress of electrical invention leads to the granting of about

1,000 patents per annum. It appears that a company has recently It appears that a company has recently been formed to construct a system of ele-vated railways for carrying letters and other important packages at an estimated speed of 600 miles an hour. The propulsive power is to be electrical energy, and there seems no manifest impossibility in obtain-ing the expected result. At this speed the letter or package can be sent to San Fran-cisco in five hours.

bis reason I have to it as possible. For this reason I have hours.
Charles Antice to it as possible. For the boys to skate we make long strokes. Von Panschin, in spite of his size, makes 30 trokes to Joe's 24 while they are racing."
"Do you practice or teach fancy skating?"
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ther times the oils may abound and the gas

the small in quantity. It is curious to note that the preservation

The London Standard has a dispatch from Shanghai, dated October 19, announ-cing the opening of the first railway con-structed in China under the fivor of the conservative Government of that country. It extends from Tientsin and Toki to the coal district about the Tong-Shan. The length of the road is about 86 miles and its immediate immediate purpose to bring the coal of the Kai-Ping collieries to the seaboard. A certain amount of opposition from the land-owners was encountered, but by a system of compensation, either with cash or the bam-boo, this appears readily to have been over-

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD.

The importance of this railway in the economic history of the world is likely to be great; not because of the construction itself, but for the reason that it indicates a determination on the part of the Chinese author

which they have so long refused to appro-priate. It may indicate the abandonment of the resistance to the western civilization which has kept the celestial empire so com-pletely from the tide of our present life. A new and interesting invention concern-ing the application of photography to the delineation of an extensive territory has re-cently been made by M. Denisse. In the ordinary method of photographing a large extent of country a balloon is used, either one large enough to carry up an operator as well as his apparatus or a small balloon which is intended to lift the apparatus alone. M. Denisse proposes to elevate a cylindrical camera, containing on its peri-phery 12 lenses, by means of a powerful rocket, the shutters of the camera opening at the moment the apparatus begins to fall from the exhaustion of the power in the rocket. The shutters are quickly closed by a simple arrangement, and at the same time

a simple arrangement, and at the same time a parachute is expanded which insures the safe descent of the affair by a slender cord which remains in the hands of the oper-It seems possible that this interesting con rivance may prove of value in military

reconnoisances such as are extremely desir-able when enemies are in face of each other. Such reconnoisances have hitherto been exposed to great danger, for the reason that sny form of balloon is quickly made the target of the enemy's guns. The movement of a rocket, however, is so swift that in most cases it would not be worth while to waste mmunition upon it.

PROF. N. S. SHALER.

HOME ART AND ARTISTS.

MR. BEATTY'S picture has been on exhibiion at Gillespie's during the past week.

"WHEN the Reaper's Work is Done," is the title of an original etching by Mr. John Full-wood. It is a work of some merit as regards execution, but in style of composition and ar-rangement is of a rather decorative effect, suit-able for ornamental work or tapestry painting. A RATHER pleasing little painting, bearing the name "Agnew," shown at Boyd's, has the appearance of being the work of an amateur; but it is entirely free from the crudeness which such works usually exhibit. The water is very well painted, and the color of the whole is good, though of a rather somber tone.

AGATIZED wood is a beautiful decorative

AGATIZED wood is a beautiful decorative material, which is at present being brought from Arizona in large quantities. It is hard and takes a fine polish, and is cut in sections across the gram in order to show its fine markings to the best advantage. Many of the specimens are brilliant in color, and when finely polished, are excelled in beauty by few of the products of nature or art. An exhibition of relics and old pictures will

As exhibition of relics and old pictures will be held during the coming centennial of the ifanguration of Washington. Among other objects of interest will be portraits of Wash-ington and his Cabinet, and also members of the first Congress. The Art Committee has been promised a portrait of Washington which-has never been reproduced, and will be glad to hear of any pictures or articles suitable to form a part of the exhibition.

MR. A. F. KING is at work upon a picture of a little street Arab, one of the enterprising young merchants who handle collar buttons,

In the adult period a large amount of food is also required. The growth of the body is completed, but the mental and physical faculties are now exercised to their fullest extent, and consequently the absolute destruction of tissue is greater at this age than any other, and an absolutely greater amount of food is generally necessary. The size of the body being increased also necessitates a larger amount of food for its neurisiment. In old age the quantity of food ingested is at its minimum. Not only are the digestive powers weaker, but the wants of the system are less, consequent upon the diminished activity both of mind and body attendant upon ad-vanced years.

external temperature more nearly approaches the temperature of the body. When the sub-ject of climate was under consideration in stances were adduced relative to the quantity of food taken by the inhabitants of cold re-cions. Watte ambutances form the primited part of their diet, and if these were not used i immense quantities they would undoubted perish with cold. In the torrid zone, however perish with cold. In the torrid zone, however, where the opposite condition as to temperature prevails, fruits and farinacea are almost entire-ly used to the exclusion of animal food; and as physical exertion is avoided as far as possible, little purely histogenetic food is required. Occupation also influences the subject. In-dividuals whose business requires much bodily exertion or that they should spend much of their time in the open air, eat more than those of sedentary habits. Intense mental occupa-tion is not consistent with indulgence in the piensures of the table. Hard students are rarely great exters. On the contrary, the sol-dier, the sallor, or the ploughman requires a large amount of food, of which a considerable portion must be pre-eminently tissue forming. portion must be pre-eminently tissue forming. Muscular exertion, therefore, more than mental exertion, causes destruction of tissue, and, con-sequently, a greater demand for food for the supply of the waste. As a rule men eat more than women, and that is mainly on account of the greater derran that is mainly on account of the greater degree of activity of their lives. During pregnancy and lactation the appetite of the female is in-creased, owing to the additional demands made upon her system consequent on the growth of the foctus and the supply of nourishment for the infant after birth. EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE. There are, therefore, several factors to be taken into consideration in determining the quantity of food to be ingested. Many estimates have been made, differing, as is usual in such cases, very much from each other. From my cases, very much from each other. From my own experience, and from a thorough inspec-tion of the distatiss in use in the hospitals and armies of Europe, I am clearly of the opinion that no people cat more than the inhabitants of the United States. Taking a healthy adult American as our standard, the quantity of food <text><text><text><text> owed had the system been in a normal state. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.



HOW TO BE HEALTHY. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond on Luncheons, **Dinners and Other Feasts.**

11

ADVICE IN REGARD TO EATING. The Physiological and Sanitary Relations of Human Food.

. AMERICANS THE MOST HEARTY RATERS

> (WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] ASHINGTON, Febo ruary 9 .- The present is emphatically the seasion of luncheons, dinners and other feasts, and in this connection I propose to consider the physiological and sanitary

relations of food, being convinced that very erroneous ideas are prevalent in regard. to this important subject. I shall not be

able within the scope of a single article to discuss the matter as fully as desirable, but I trust that the remarks I am about to make will not only be interesting but instructive to those who may read them.

The quantity of food which should be ingested must vary, of course, according to the conditions in which the individual is placed, and is also dependent to a considerable extent on the quality of the aliment placed at his disposal. During infancy and childhood more food is proportionately esten than in adult age, and more is required in consequence of the development of tissue

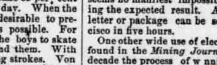
which is taking place. Compared to the which is taking place. Compared to the weight of its body, an infant at the breast takes daily a larger amount of food than a grown man, and youths about the age of puberty, not only relatively, but absolutely more in many instances. It is very rarely the case that children will cat a greater quantity of the ordinary aliments than is quantity of the ordinary aliments than is requisite for them, and therefore it is indiscreet in parents to put too great restrictions

creet in parents to put too great restrictions on them in this respect. It is to be recol-lected that digestion at such ages is per-formed rapidly, that the constant activity of mind and body which children manifest produces a great destruction of tissue, and that the growth and development of the body, which are unceasingly going on, re-quire material to be supplied in abundance. Food in them is not only necessary to make up for the losses consequent on the organic processes, but to provide pabulum for the new deposits of tissue which afe to be formed. The first condition, therefore, which modifies the quantity of food is age.

AMOUNT OF FOOD REQUIRED.

In the adult period a large amount of

both of mind and body attendant upon ad-vanced years. The amount of food ingested by the inhab-itants of warm climates is less than that taken by the residents of cold ones. The East Indian lives on a little rice, while the Greenlander eats several pounds of fat meat daily. Even in temperate climates the seasons exercise an influence not only over the quality but the quantity of food taken into the system. Most persons eat more in winter than in summar. The cause is doubtless to be found in the fact that in cold weather a greater quantity of re-spiratory food is required in order to keep up the animal heat than in hot weather, when the external temperature more nearly approaches



less and the thousands who have no idea of the exhilaration that comes from vigorous exercise in the coldest weather. Even if there should be no more skating than has already occurred, young Joe Donoghue's European achievements will keep alive the interest in the sport, and he will be assured an eager welcome when he returns to his home in Newburg, N. Y., even should that

The Donoghues are a skating family. At

present the youngsters are in the fore, but years ago there was another Donoghue whose name was highly written. That was Timothy, the father of the boy who has been teaching the Russians and the Hollanders how to get over the ice. In 1864

Cepyrighted, 1889, by the Author,

MRS. HARRISON'S BEAUTY SLEEP. She Believes in the Value of Steeping Befor

Midnight. From the New York World.]

Mrs. Harrison-there is, of course, but one woman of this name now-gives the gay society-whirlers something to think about in her observation: "I can't be made to realize the profit of pleasures purchased at the expense of rest and health. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that two hours of 'beauty sleep' (before midnight) are worth more to a woman's youth, temper and general health than treble that amount after daylight."

regulated that they do not lay themselves Is it perhaps because high-cost things are open to the charge of neglecting the home for the "cause." To many people all this will seem impraccoveted that pleasures for which health and strength and comfort are freely sacrificed are so much the fashion? It is, of course, ticable, and as the millennium has not yet come, we shall doubtless have to encounter perfectly useless to protest against balls that begin at midnight and an evening of excitecome, we shall doubless have to encounter many difficulties and disappointments, but the sconer we begin and find out the weak points of the scheme, so much the sconer will our efforts be crowned with success. ment following a day of work or worry, or to point out that such dissipation is appropriate only in a society where the men have nothing to do and the women nothing to care for. What fashion decrees, its de-votees will continue to do. But it is encouraging to observe the growing tendency in the "best society" toward earlier hours for evening entertainments. It is one of the compensations of an arbiter in these matters The Average Duration of American Life From the Boston Globe.] that when the inner circles do hit upon a sensible fashion the outer circles soon follow sensible fashion the outer circles soon iollow it. It was the "old-fashioned" notions which Mrs. Harrison cherishes that gave to this country the splendid type of bright and handsome old ladies and the vigorous

grandsires who will never be duplicated by the rapid-going fashionable set of to-day. Burning the candle at both ends is wasteful usiness. Pleasures bought too dear are short-lived.

He was Not the Only One. New York Sun.]

"See here," remonstrated one of the ever figured in the literary and dramatic | mourners, returning from Woodlawn, to circles of this town. Unlike most folk | the backman who had stopped long enough to get a piece of pie and a glass of beer, "this isn't exactly the proper thing to do. We want to get back to town." "That's all right sir," said the driver, reassurringly, between mouthfuls; "all mourners is allers anxious to get back to town."

> An Opportunity Not to be Lost New York Sun.?

Featherly (to his chum, Dumley, in boardinghouse)-For heaven's sake, Dumley, get up.

Dumley (starting up in bed)-Whawhat's the matter, fire? Featherly-No, no; some new boarders came late last night, and I wouldn't miss breaktast this morning for money.

New Y. M. C. A. Baildings. During the year 1888 the following cities have dedicated new Y. M. C. A. buildings at the following costs: Toronto, \$80,000; Detroit, \$125,000; Albany, \$100,000; IndianapThe Social Way

Timothy Donoghue was the American champion. He still lives and he still value and make themselves indispensible to skates, when the thermometer will let him their employers; teach them the virtue of economy and the sinfulness of waste; and but he no longer enters for races. His sons could probably beat him at it now at

above all teach them hygiene and a respect for sanitary laws, that they may know and Timothy Donoghue was born in America reason for themselves why certain things are injurious and why others are necessary to health. It is of little use to lay down rules 51 years ago. Almost all his life he has lived in Newburg. He was from the first an enthusiastic skater, and the broad Hudson by his city gave him plenty of oppor-tunity to practice his favorite sport. He is now a powerfully built man, 5 feet 11 in height, with a full beard that is turning and regulations to persons ignorant of their very meaning; they must understand the why and wherefore to work intelligently. At the end of a satisfactory course a diploma should be given, stating exactly what each is capable of performing, and, according to the degree of proficiency, this certificate should entitle them to higher gray. He stoops slightly, and this may be due to his trade, that of an oar maker, which causes him to lean again and again over his bench as he fashions the wooden blades for wages than are now received by inefficient servants, and the demand for trained workboatingmen the world over. Outside his skating fame he has a general reputation of ers would be so large that the great army of blundering unteachables would have to work for less wages or be crowded out of considerable importance. He makes the oars for many of the best college crews and for professional boatingmen in this country, and even in England and Australia. It seems to me that this should be the first

A CHAMPION'S CAREER.

step in the cause of woman suffrage. All women interested in this movement should Early in Mr. Donoghue's career as a skater he became noted locally as one of the best. He was naturally ambitious to excel, and in every conceivable way he sought to perfect himself in the wintry exbe willing to lend a hand in organizing an institution that is to relieve them of the hated bondage of housekeeping, and have that department of their homes so well ercise. It occurred to him that the rocker skate with keel about equal in length to the skate with keel about equal in length to the length of the foot could be improved upon. He saw that such a skate necessitated keep-ing one foot after another in the air longer than was advisable for renewing the stroke. It seemed to him that if the skate keel were longer a more powerful stroke could be given with it. For this and other reasons he set about inventing a skate for his own use. His model is a curious affair, a dia

> PO The Donoghue Skate.

There is good reason to believe that the average American of this last quarter of the gram of which is here given. It is 18 gram of which is here given. It is 18 inches long, the keel extending the entire length of the frame from A to B. The widest part, denoted by the dotted line E-E, is 3½ inches. The heel has to be pierced in the old-fashioned way for a screw which projects upward from the place marked D. At the points marked cc are marked D. At the points marked oc are nineteenth century is longer lived than his ancestors of the last century. The most casual reader cannot fail to have been struck with the frequent notices in the daily press of men and women who have lived well on into the ninetics, and promise well to be come centenarians. The best medical opincome centenarians. The best medical opin-ion of the day is that the average duration of human life is not only being made longer, by reason of the improved diet and better sanifary conditions of these latter days, but guards for straps that are wound about foot from heel to toe and fastened by buckles. The shape of the steel keel and the appearance of the skate on the foot may be seen in the picture of Timothy Donothat it is capable of being still further lengthened by still greater improvements in ghue, Jr., that accompanies this article. wooden frame in which the keel is set is made of applewood.

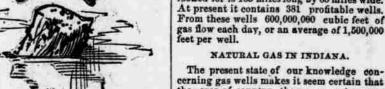
PREFERS STRAPS.

Citizen (showing the town to a famous baseball player)-Hellol there goes Elder Plural's nine. Baseball Player (excitedly)-Where? the market, and he says that he does not Let's have a look at the boys. Citizen-You mistake me. I mean his What a Man Gets in a Shave. A Buffalo man recently counted the motions made by a barber's hand during the process of shaving one man, and found them to be 678. As the motions of a bar-ber's mouth exceeds in number 2,000, it can be seen that a man gets a good deal for the triffing sum of 15 cents. A Dry Wine. Gus (to Jack, who is standing a 50-cent table d'hote dinner)-Isn't the claret a Jack-It's a very dry wine, Jack, Dry! Well, I should say so. Why, Jack this wine is fairly dusty.

Perhaps Mr. Donoghue's most famous

but have confined my attention to straightaway skating, which involves, of course, the ability to turn all kinds of curves quickly and securely. I doubt not there's much fun and sociability in fancy skating, with your lady partners cutting up fine figures on the ice, and in rougher sports, jumping over





A Skating High Jump stumps. My skates, however, are not adapted for jumping or the more delicate figure drawing. They are made with, and I am content with that."

COLORED CATHOLICS.

Their Churches, Schools, Orphan Asylam

and Reformatories. It was stated at the recent convention colored Catholics in Washington that there are 20 colored Catholic churches in this country, each one of these having a school annexed; besides 65 colored Catholic schools,

8 orphan asylums and 3 reformatories. The Catholic hospitais, homes for the poor, etc., are open to both colored and white children. About 5,000 children are taught in the schools and 300 children cared for in the asylum. There is but 1 Catholic priest, but there are 7 colored students.

Beautiful Engraving Free,

"Will They Consent?" is a magnifi-cent engraving, 19x24 inches. It is an exact copy of an original painting by Kwall, which was sold for \$5,000.

This elegant engraving represents a young lady standing in a beautiful room, sur-rounded by all that is luxurious, near a half-open door, while the young man, her lover, is seen in an adjoining room asking the consent of her parents for their daughter in marriage. It must be seen to be appre-ciated ciated.

> This costly engraving will be given away free, to every person purchasing a small box of Wax Starch.

This starch is something entirely new, and is without a doubt the greatest starch in-vention of the nineteenth century (at least everybody says so that has used it). It supersedes everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. Unlike any other starch, as it is made with pure white wax. It is the first and only starch in the world that makes ironing easy and restores old sumfner dresses and skirts to their natural whiteness, and im-parts to linen a beautiful and lasting finish as when new. Try it and be convinced of the whole

truth Ask for Wax Starch and obtain this

engraving free. THE WAX STARCH CO., Heokuk, Iowa.

use of powder, or in some cases of levers, after the picture by Mrs. Odenheimer-Fowler, the coal might be broken down from the entitled "The Gentle Student," has just been the coal might be broken down from the roofs and reduced to fragments of a size to be handled. Hitherto these machines have been worked by means of compressed air. published. No fault can be found with the enpraving, but the work expresses but little of character which the title indicates that it should possess. This picture shows a rather peculiar type of face, but its ruling character-istic is sadness and melancholy, which, though not incompatible with studiousness, cannot be held to arise from it. Although better than the old method of la-boriously picking out by hand the undercutting, these air engines have proved inconvenient on account of their great bulk. Mr. F. M. Leckner, according to the Engi-MR. JOHN J. HAMMER is still engaged upo

neering and Mining Journal, has recently brought electricity into use for driving these undercutting machines. The great advantage of the improvement is found in the head of a young girl for which one of the pupils of the School of Design serves as a model, and the work is now so far advanced as to show that it will be quite an artistic pro-duction of a character new to Pittsburg. He the fact that the engine weighs less than 1,000 pounds. Moreover, the ma-chinery is relatively simple, so that the contrivance can easily be moved about and duction of a character new to Pittsburg. He has also some very excellently painted land-scapes, notably one rather large picture of a scene near Munich. Mr. Hammer has also placed in Mayer's window a work which de-serves and which will undoubtedly attract a fair share of attention. This work is a sen-side view, although water forms but a small portion of its effect. Some level ground with boats benched near the foreground form the point of interest, with characteristic coast buildings in the distance. A cleverily painted sky in which the sun, though obscured by clouds, still sheds a strong light upon the scene lends life and brilliancy to the whole. PROBABLY no single expression is more disoccupies less room in the cramped space of the mine. A trial of this engine showed that two men in ten hours could prepare 100 tons of coal for extraction. Furthermore the cost of the equipment is said to be only half that required for the use of compressed air. The officers of the Indiana geological su

vey have recently brought together the facts concerning the distribution of natural gas PROBABLY no single expression is more disin that State. It appears that the area in tasteful to an artist, and none more quickly stamps the person using it as ignorant of the use and meaning of words, than the phrase "hand painted." To speak of a picture in which a profitable amount of gas may be looked for is 165 miles long by 65 miles wide. course of construction as being painted, or to describe the finished work as a painting covers the whole ground; the word has a dist and well understood meaning, and it is in no and well understood meaning, and it is in no sense necessary that it should be further quali-fied. Although the word painting is a compre-hensive term and includes all manner of tech-nical differences in material and style of exe-cution, the principle in each is the same, and in this sense there is only one kind of painting, viz., that which is produced by the human hand, always under the guidance of the brain. The expression "hand painted" is one that it is well to avoid; it is one of those phrases which grow more and more disagreeable by constant repetition and it has already grown se common that it has, to say the least, degenerated into a vulgarism, and the sconer it is allowed to be-come obsolete the better. The painting by Charles Linford, which has the area of country they occupy is many times as great as that from which any considerable quantities of percleum can be ob-tained. At present the districts known to contain natural gas in sufficient quantities to have any economic value within the United States probably exceed 50,000 square

miles, and it is likely that further inquiry will develop numerous fields as yet un-known. A great many of the wells bored for petroleum in the wild search for that earth product, which went on 20 or 30 years THE painting by Charles Linford, which has been shown in a Wood street art store, is, in been shown in a wood street art store, is, in some respects, a characteristic example of that artist's work, but it is by no means executed in his best style. Those who object to a broad, free style of handling on the ground that it ob-literates details and fails to render truthfully ago, developed large quantities of nat-ural gas. The value of the substance was at that time not appreciated. These well gradually became closed by various acci dents, or wasted their contents in the atmos-phere. The value of natural gas in the literates details and fails to render truthfully the whole of nature's story, will find in a pic-ture of this description much that supports their position, and no one can reasonably be blamed for demanding in work of art a little cleaner and more positive drawing than is here shown. It is not, however, in the fact that Mr. Linford paints with breadth and freedom that the fault in this instance lies. Breadth and freedom are most desirable qualities in them-solves where they are not attained by the sacri-lice of something better, but they do not neces-sarily entail, nor are they any excuse for either orudeness or harshness. It is not a fault of manner or style, but carelessness and indiffer-ence pure and simple that has hindered the ar-tist from keeping this picture up to his usual standard. economics of this country is now but little, if any, below that of petroleum, and the probability is that within a few years it may exceed that substance in value. It is a matter of great interest to determine not only the areas occupied by this valuable resource, but the circumstance of its forma-tion. There can be little doubt that it represents the decomposition of organic matter the fossils of old rocks, and that it is gener ally generated at the same time as petro-leum, being only a lighter form of the same varied series of hydro-carbons. The tacts appear to indicate that under certain cir-cumstances gas may be produced in large quantities with little or no oil, while at

In awarding the medals for excellence of execution in water colors at the School of De-sign, much difficulty was experienced by the judges in deciding between the claims of two seemingly equally meritorious works. The coveted prize was finally bestowed upon Miss Maud M. Palmer, for her study of grape leaves

of these gases, as well as of the associated petroleum products in the Mississippi val-ley, is due to the fact that the rocks of this Maud M. Palmer, for her study of grape leaves and clusters, and honorable mention made of the rival work, which was a cleverly exc-cuted picture of ripe corn, by Miss Mary Boyd. Sublequently, however, it was decided that the work exhibited by the latter young lady was of such excellence that its merit was deserving of recognition, and she was also awarded a medal for another of her pictures, leaving the honor-able mention upon the one above referred to. In oil colors there was less hesitation shown in awarding the first prize, or gold medal, to Miss Laura D. Dummett, and the second prize, or silver medal, to Miss Mary T. Patterson, both for still life studies. Among works of special notice are those by Miss Emms Patton, draw-ings from life, for which she received a gold medal, and a crayon drawing by Miss Tillie Whitmore, a portrait of her brother, the late Frank L. Whitmore. A number of good works in oil were shown, one of the best among them being the picture by Miss Minnie M. Nickum, which is a good composition and very well exe-cuted. Work will be resumed at the school to-morrow to continue until the latter part of June region have been but little affected by mountan building disturbances. If the strata now containing these hydrocarbons had been folded and riven, as is the case in mountain built countries, the gas would have escaped and driven before it to the surface the oil as well, and so these resources would have dis-appeared from the under earth and become decomposed in the atmosphere. In this and many other ways we perceive the close con-nection which exists between the structure of the earth and its uses for men. It seem not improbable that the resources of natural gas will in a few years give American manulacturers an opportunity to extend the mar-kets for the products through parts of the world to which they could not have gained access but for the economic advantage which this subterranean resource affords them. Of

old, man's dependence was rather upon the surface of the earth than upon the nether realm. Now the mineral stores begin to affect the destinies of peoples even more Syrup.

No Time Should be Lout

being the picture by Miss Minnie M. Nickum, which is a good composition and very well exe-cuted. Work will be resumed at the school to-morrow to continue until the latter part of June. "THE poor ye have always with you." Give each one a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

For many years Mr. Donoghue has made his own skates and those used by his sons. It is just possible that he may have made a pair occasionally for personal friends, but he does not sell them. None were ever on

purpose to make money by manufacturing skates. Those who have grown up familiar with the various club skates, or who learned on the rocker with its screw and straps and therefore realize how great a convenience it is to fasten a skate to the foot by a clamp that is simply adjusted, will wonder why Mr. Donoghue did not adopt any of the Mr. Donoghue did not adopt any of the modern improvements in making his racing articles. The reason is because Mr. Dono-ghue does not see that the easily adjusted clamp is an improvement. When he goes on the ice he goes to skate and he doesn't on the ice he goes to skate and he doesn't mind a bit of extra trouble to make his skates secure. He does not think the clamps are to be depended on in racing. At all events he and his sons have won various kinds of championships on the father's skates, and they are well pleased with the model and its screw and straps.

FAMOUS SKATERS.