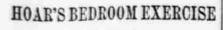
pockets.



Without Preparation.



Ingalls Shaves Twice and Takes a Turkish Bath before Talking.

MEN OF FLOWERS AND OF THOUGHT

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE 1 WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Oratory is dving out in Congress. You can count on your fingers the great speeches which have been delivered in the Senate this session

and the Millionaires Club runs more to gossip and story than to statesmanlike eloquence. There are two men in the body m who can make a good after dinner speech to every one who can acquit himself with honor upon the floor, and the Clays, Websters and Calhouns of the present are numpered.

The fastest speaker in the Senate is Beck. He wilts his shirt collar as he talks and

Hawley, Conn. tionary at the rate of 225 words per minute. He speaks without manuscript and thinks on his feet. It seems to rest him to talk and that hig, brown, grizzly gray head of his is packed full of fact and figure which he hurls at the opposite sides of the chamber in a sort of sledge-hammer way. General Joe Hawley is a fast speaker. His voice is full and clear and he not infrequently utters a sentence that sticks to the gray matter of your brain and is worth repetition. George, t Mississippi, is the slowest speaker in the His tongue goes by clockwork and Senate. no pendulum ever moved slower. He pays no attention to the graces of oratory, and when he came to Congress he promised his constituents that he would not wear a dress



the Lord's prayer, he objected, jumped down and offered an amendment to it. day just as the sun had begun to paint the bronze cheeks of the Goddess of Liberty on HIS INTELLECTUAL PECULIARITIES. the dome of the Canitol they heard a stamp ing and roaring in the next room. The half-sick clerk turned over and asked: The trouble with Edmunds' intellect is that it is too big for this world. He grasps "What is it?" His companion woke up and detail matters. in said it sounded like a cross between sawing rather than in whole, wood and stump speaking, and the two lay

and, as one Senator describes it, he locks and listened. At the end of an hour they got desperate, for the hubbub still went on, and the half-sick clerk crawled from his bed, at the heavens through a goose quill, and got on a chair and looked over the transom. never sees more than THE ORATOR IN HIS NIGHTIE.

that which comes with-There, before a long pier glass in the light in his range. What he does see he sees attire of spectacles, nightgown and slippers, the great Massachusetts Senator pranced up wonderfully well, and the old story of the Senator who said Ed-to himself of the beauties of education. His munds could see a "nightie" flapped about his fat, round blue-bottle fiv on a calves as he thundered out "Mr. President," and his blue eyes beamed magnanimously into his own as he looked into the glass and barn door four miles away, without seeing either the door or the stretched out his hand, saying: "My colbarn, struck the Ver-mont statesman to a T. leagues will agree," etc., etc., It was Sena-tor Hoar in the throes of his great impromptu

Edmunds speaks well on stimulants. speech. Such preparation, however, is not uncommon among our statemen, and Ben: Perley Poore once told me that when Martin Van A little rare old bourbon makes his tongue

Brown, Georgia. cold and eruel. He has a good voice, and his range of knowl-edge is wonderiul. He is of all the Sen-ators the nearest approximation to pure in-tallext and his experiment add to hus a solution of the mirror in re-hearsing his speeches.

tellect, and his experience added to his reading well up on the subject beforehand, brains has made him the autocrat of the

01

Senate. Both the Republicans and the Democrats are afraid of him, and he knows it and likes it.

A COUNTRY PARSON. Another intellectual giant who is not here this session is Joe Brown, of Georgia. Brown looks like a country parson who has been retired after long service in the church and has turned book agent. He has a long patriarchal beard, a yellowish bald head from the sides of which long iron gray curls fall down and wrap themselves around his ears. His black broadcloth clothes, made

of double thickness for warmth, hang on his big thin angular frame as though they came from a secondhand clothier and his red undershirt forms a bracelet around his thin he pours out the dic-of 225 words per minute. warmserint and thinks wrist as he solemnly gestures in straight up-and-down lines. His forehead is high and full. His big sunken eyes are hidden by gold spectacles and the upper lip above his large mouth is closely shaven. As he speaks the long beard on his chin moves up and down like that of a billy goat when chewing his cud and you think of a patent straw cutter with a heavy tail of hair fastened to the lower end.

The words come out by machinery and they are carved into vocal blocks with the alowness and the articulation of a funeral oration or a judge's sentence. There are ideas behind the words, however, and Brown is one of the great speakers of Congress. He is the richest man in the South and starting with a capital of a bull and a bell he has made himself a millionaire and a statesman.

ANOTHER GOOD FIGHTER. George Vest is a great speaker. He is a

fighter from the word go and he hunches up his shoulders and pokes out his head as he walks around the chamber ready to engage in discussion with anyone who knocks the chip off his shoulders. He makes one think of the bad man of Bitter Creek and he is a bad man to tackle. He is an eloquent talker and his fierce mustache of sandy white fairly quivers with emotion when he raises his shoulders and shakes his pudgy little forefinger at his antagonist. He has a shrill voice and he talks fluently. He is a well-read man, and in the running fire of debate he is the Ingalls of the Democratic side of the chamber. I think he is the best speaker among the Democrats, and he is by all olds the best speaker from the

South. Senator Morgan is fully as learned, but he is terribly prosy and the galleries are usually cleared when he takes the floor. Morgan is a tall, red-faced man with a silvery mustache. He writes out his speeches and the manuscript which makes one of them will weigh as much as a \$4 Bible. He does not gesture much as he talks, and he never sits down under less than four columns. The Republican who comes nearest him is Blair, of New Hampof them will weigh as much as a \$4

shire, who is now erying out that the news-papers won't print what he utters. EDUCATIONAL BLAIR.

MEN WE DON'T NEED

The Time Has Come to Place Restrictions on Immigration.

EFFECT ON THE RATE OF WAGES.

Advantages of Employing Convicts on Roads and Public Works.

MONEY SENT OUT OF THIS COUNTRY

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The old Know Nothing party died out years ago as a party, but some of the seed to go to, and churches to attend on Sabbath; then sown-much of it fell in stony places so that, during their last term, they did not and in sandy soil-fell in good ground and is developing into large crops through the agitation occasioned brought by the landing on our shores by the bundred thousand of had to work, study and do certain things at on our shores by the hundred thousand, of foreigners of every degree of worth, poverty and crime. They are filling our stores, factories, foundries, workshops and are driving out our American skilled craftsmen and filling their places with second rate workmen at second-class wages, which of course degrades the character of the work turned Our prisoners are as amenable to discipline

getting his notes in out; for there is no evidence of skill and high finish or of so beautilul a mechanism in all of its parts turned out in any part of portunity to redeem themselves and pass so shape and then dietating them to his stenographer. He has good the world as is or has been turned out in scrapbooks, and the this land of heretofore good wages. volumes of scrans in The tariff since the war has been high enough to protect American labor from forhis library cover more than a generation of public lize. His first eign competition, and as a result American workmen have prospered, and a majority of speech in Congress was them own their own homes, humble though many of them may be. They have hitherto delivered more than 35 years ago, and he told been able, with hard work, good wages, patience, and, above all, temperance, to save me he was frightened when he arose to make enough to buy a little place, and be proud when they can go home in the evening to it. He was in the Lower House and there was an old fellow sittheir own home, wife and children.

ting beside him writing THE CLOUD THAT THREATENS. at the session at which But a great cloud has come upon them, he snoke. There were and hordes of people from every land under the sun have arrived aud are arriving daily. a number of new Congressmen who made The weak and miserable, poor and starving, maiwed, halt and blind, thieves, thugs and their first speeches on this day. This old memnurderers, who have left their country for ber was a kind of mistheir country's good, are swarming in, and 85 per cent of them settling northeast of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the manufacturanthrope, and as every Evarts, N. Y. new member ended his ing center of this country.

speech he would multer out load enough for Sherman to hear: "Another dead cock in the pit. Hang him!" Many of these people are criminals from European jails who are deported and assisted by the authorities of their own "At last," said Sherman, "it came my turn, and I spoke. As I sat down I said to the old member: 'Well, sir, here is another countries-and no difference how careful the gatekeepers at New York are, they

"Oh,' said he, kindly, 'I hope it won't be so bad as that with you.'" manage to get in. Many of them are paid to come here, and we are compelled to keep up vast prisons, jails, hospitals and reform SOME OTHER SPEECH-MAKERS. atories at great expense to keep ourselves in ordinary safety, while we keep these outcasts in idleness and fatten them with-Senator Voorhees writes out most of his mportant speeches. He uses large sheets

out deriving any benefit from them. of printing paper all of the same size and The American skilled mechanic has enneatly cut, and he jots down his thoughts dured this invasion because of his spirit of fairness and the idea that this country with a pencil. Senator Call also uses print-ing paper, and he writes out the speeches he is free to all; but now that they are coming to see their danger, they are for the present makes when he is not angry. Call's hand is a terrible scrawl, and the Government nonplussed to know what to do, for they see printers tell me they are wearing their eyes no way to keep this vast crowd of labor deout on his hen tracks. He is rather a violent pressors out, although Dennis Kearney kept out the Chinese, which was clearly against both the Constitution and our talker, and his face grows red and his blue eyes flash when he imagines himself or his State to be assaulted. He is directly the treaty with China. opposite of Chandler, who is his bete noir in the Senate, Chandler is slender, narrow-

A PROPOSED REMEDY.

There is a remedy which can be adopted which would be very effectual. The writer money. five years ago advocated the assessment o \$500 upon every immigrant who landed in New York, to be paid back to him when he left the country. We don't want any more offscourings of the world. We have enough, and more than enough now, and if \$500 was charged very lew would come. Every man or woman landing on these shores should have a certificate of moral as well as physical health, and a passport from the country he or she came from, indorsed by our Con-sul nearest their place of starting. If we are increasing our population so fast now we will have in the year 2000 about 75,000,

000 inhabitants, and in 100 years from now I shall not forget one remark that he made. there will not be a farm of any size or value He referred to his long public career, and said he thought that the man who could for our descendants. ald all be on the lookout for the

BENEFITS THAT WOULD RESULT.

out, labor would be advanced and bee

nal, who own nothing.

very many of them in Pittsburg.

happiness is ended.

dence in himself.

nized them.

is that they would rather die than work

enough to a criminal, but when hard labor

a tramp, but if he is called out to work, his

and we have many sewers to lay and streets

ignorant.

11/2

THE MEN WHO LEAD.

awhile.

during his confinement secured to him marks for good conduct. He had to have so many marks before he could advance to the second-class prison, which is divided like a college, into classes, through which the prisoner must go and graduate before he attains the requisite good marks which take him into the next, or graduating class. The third prison is not like a prison. The pris-

about, but unarmed. Prisoners work about the farm and are allowed to go out of sight The Morning Inspired Hope, But the Aft-EXPERIENCE WITH THE NATIVES.

ernoon Brought Despair.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

and on errands, and at the end of their time less the subtraction for good marks. They get their money which they have earned during their whole term.

THE PRISON SCHOOL. Very few attempted to escape, for they know their treatment was wise and generous and that their recapture would set them far back again. They had lectures and schools

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, WEST AFRICA, ? feel as though the strong hand of the law certain hours. This prison school was and is conducted in the spirit of kindness. The prisoners were constantly looking forward to their changes from one prison to the other; will be to their accumulation of good marks, and to the final release, with money in their Why could not this plan be tried here?

much of their time pleasantly, and by good conduct and good work expedite their time for release, while the tramp would feel very savage if he was compelled to work all winter in the workhouse, but his reward would be there in the spring.

PROBLEMS FOR LABOR SOCIETIES. There are things which laboring societies should look into. They would not lose a dollar, but would all gain from the falling MAN

off of the cost of sustaining all of our lazy criminals. The own-nothings would be thus were erected and work of putting up instrudoing some good for the householder. Every man in a community would be made to bear ments begun

his share of the burden and heat of the day, and all people should know that the idle As far as the eve can see no human habitation is visible; but one rolling and bound-

class is a very dangerous class whether they are behind the bars or not. It is that branch of society which causes all cities to keep up small armies of police to control them. That makes necessary multitudinous courts, with their expensive Judges and officials, sheriffs, deputies, police stations, wardens and matrons, fire tallyho's, horses,

drivers and guards-the Gamewell police system. The disorderly and criminal classes could be in a large measure restrained by hard labor as a punishment, with the hopes of reward by good behavior; by the ball and enain system with labor on public works; or by the Delaware system of public flogging. The latter is the most effective, for the de-predator disappears and is hardly ever known to get a second flogging.

THE FINANCES OF THE PROBLEM.

It is claimed that immigrants have brought into this country during this cen-tury in money about \$500,000,000. And it is also claimed that the Chinese are drain-ing the country by sending their money to the Flowery Kingdom. A Chinaman is rich with \$700 and independent with \$1,000. If 1,000 Chinamen should go home every year with \$1,000 each the country would be drained out of \$1.000,000 per year. But look at the vast amount of work they ac-complish for the good of our Western triends, especially to gain that amount of

How much of our money goes East? In a speech in Dublin about 1884 Archbishop Welsh, in speaking of the generosity of the Irish people, said that in that year \$45,000,-000 had been sent to Ireland by its iriends in America-in one year. So that a few years of that drainage would wipe out all that the immigrants from all nations have brought here in three-quarters of a century. All that comes over in that way goes back again with moss on it. BUMBALO. CURIOSITIES IN BIRDS' EYES.

river bed, but snowing every sign of being a rushing roaring torrent of water during the wet or rainy season. Then farther north the remaining two hills, at the southern base of one of which was Mr. Taylor's Variations in Color and Size and Extraordinnry Markings. camp.

TAKING THE ECLIPSE. in the west, while all the rest of the blue was Letter From an Astronomer of the Pensacola's Expedition.

A WALK ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST

January, 23. HE U. S. S. Penthing quiet in camp.' sacola, carrying the expedition sent out to observe the eclipse of the sun, dropped auchor at Mastore Bay, 70 miles south cannibals?

of Loanda, about noon, December 8. H. M. S. Bramble, with Mr. Taylor, the English astronomer, on board was already there. Very soon we went ashore to select a location for our encampment and to take sextant observations for determining the position geographically. however, through ruby glass, I noticed quite a bad sky and feared the result. At dinner everybody appeared happy; but weary. The officers detailed from the ship as also the In the course of the next few days camp houses and tents working men arrived; and while we were

sea. We felt that the critical moment was

- Frinking

PROF. ABBE'S METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

ess table-land, thickly overgown with stiff except "cloudy," "caught a glimpse of the

half dead grass from four to six feet high. sun through the clouds," etc., etc. How-

sparkling with its twinkling stars. Officers and members of the expedition were quietly resting, reading or writing. Suddenly the watchman reports a danger signal on shore: "A red rocket was fired." Immediately on the ship all was commotion The order was given to man all boats with armed crows. Four such boats full were sent ashore. We could see a light at the native's camp-at times flashing up bright,

then almost entirely obscured, as though signals were being made to negroes in the in-terior. Evidently some trouble was brew-ing. Rockets on shore were being sent up thick and fast and answering lights dis-played on the ship. The boats are now near the shore; the men are landing.

SOON A SHOT IS HEARD, then another and another. The firing ceases. Everything seems quiet. Present-

ly the boats return and an officer reports: "All safe; lights brightly burning; every-The excitement was over. The firing was not at natives. The red signal was only a large meteor that had burst and fallen some distance back of the camp and had been mistaken tor a rocket by the watchman. Was not this a thrilling experience with the

But let uspass on to the day of the eclipse, December 22, 1889. I quote from my journal written on the evening of that day: "I arose at 5 A. M. At 5:30 the eastern sky became of a ruddy tinge showing prospect of a beautiful day; at 6:00 a little obscured, and remained so until 11:45, then it began to clear; the sun came out very bright; raising the temperature of the air, but freeing it of its oppressiveness. Our hearts began also to grow lighter at the prospect of the usually clear alternoon for a marked characteristic of the weather at this part of the coast, and at this season of the year, seems to be a dark morning-a clear afternoon followed by clouds from seaward at sunset and lasting all night accompanied by rain. Looking,

still at dinner the Pensacola steamed out to

limb; substitute grace of motion for awk-wardness; remodel the illformed body into symmetry, and postpone indefinitely the infirmities and decormities of age.

A SYSTEM A CENTURY OLD.

There are a number of forms of physical education, but that which the Swedish gymnasts adopted nearly 100 years ago seems to have been so perfect that it has never been changed and has been almost universally adopted. In 1805, P. H. Ling, scientist, philosopher, poet and educator, wishing to put gymnastics in harmony with nature, be-gan to study anatomy, physiology and the other natural sciences at the old University of Lund in Sweden. His intention was not merely to make gymnastics a branch of edu-cation, but to demonstrate its virtue as a therapeutical agent. According to the gen-erally accepted Swedish system, gymnastics is, therefore, recognized in four large dis-tinctive branches: 1. Pedagogical or edutinctive branches: 1. Fedagogical or edu-cational gymnastics, for the healthy, the ob-ject of which is "to make the body the ready" servant of the will." This branch is generally designed for healthy people of both seres and of all ages. 2. Medical gymnastics, an auxiliary to med-ical practice in develop into activity and ical practice, to develop into activity and harmony the latent or weakened powers of invalids, deformed or diseased people. 3. Æsthetic gymnastics, for elocutionists, orators, actors, singers, or all those who desire tors, actors, singers, or all those who desire to illustrate their inner being, thoughts or feelings by gesture, posture and general ac-tion. 4. Military gymnastics, for the train-ing of the body in the use of weapons and in defense and offense. It is the first division that is most sadly

It is the first division that is most sadly neglected in this country, and it is by far the most important of the four. Every exercise in the Swedish system is devised con-formably to the natural organization of the body. It is the naturally suitable, expedient and useful that determines the adoption of a movement. It has 19 fundamental and guiding principles, in which the words harr nious development express the central idea.

NOT ALL ARE USEFUL.

Any motion within the possibility of execution is not necessarily useful and



Our Educators Have Adopted the Methods of the Hothouse.

LEAVING NATURE ENTIRELY OUT.

The Principal Business of Childhood and Youth is to Grow.

SWEDISH SYSTEM OF GYMNASTICS

In the United States the culture which children and youths get in the public and private schools is mainly a hothouse-culture -a system of mental forcing which is fast destroying their vital stamina, and rendering a natural and harmonious development impossible. Everybody ought to know the principal business of childhood and youth is to grow-to develop, not the brain merely, or principally, but the whole being, in sym-metry and goodness; and to do thus, fresh air, sunlight and abundant bodily exercise are absolutely essential. But very few, seemingly, have any knowledge of the

body's needs, beyond the ordinary supply of food and clothing. Fortunately it is not natural for the weak, diseased or deformed child to remain weak, diseased and deformed. These are not natural conditions, and there is a constant effort on the part of nature to substitute for them health, strength and harmony. So in promoting health and cultivating harmony we simply co-operate with nature, throwing ourselves, as it were, into the cur-rent of her tendencies. The human form is plastic until age has hardened its parts, and, to a great extent, we may mold it at will. By the means and methods of a rational physical culture in the schools we would most effectually and salutarily act upon it.

We would impart fresh vitality to the lan-guid frame, give strength to the weak After this narrative there is very little

suit or ride in a carriage. The same old snuff-colored clothes which fit as though they had been cut by one of the old mammiss of his plantation, inclose his fat frame when he addresses the Senate, and he puts his whole force into his constitutional arguments, which are weighty and strong. HOW INGALLS PREPARES HIMSELF.

Senator Ingalls shaves himself twice before he comes to the Senate to make a great speech. He has his hair carefully combed. takes a Turkish bath, and looks as he rises to speak as though he had popped out of a His Prince Albert coat is buttoned tight around his interrogation point of a frame, his red necktie is of the freshest, and he has a half inch of red silk handkerchief sticking outside of the left breast pocket of his coat. A pair of gold spectacles attached to a long gold chain are seated across his aristocratic nose, and these spectacles are made in a curious shape. Out of so wild that he is the lower halves of each a half moon has been cut and a different quality of glass inserted therein.

The top of the classes are for far sighted. ness, and were especially made for Ingalis to get a glance at the Democrats, and the galleries and the half-moons are for nearsightedness, in order to enable him to read s manuscript notes. Ingalls has the reputation for being a good impromptu speaker. Ideas drop from his tongue faster than the pearls and diamonds from the mouth of the good little girl in the fairy tale, and he has gotten the credit of being made up of pure and unadulterated brain. This is, measure, true, and in a measure not. He has a wonderful

VITALITY OF INTELLECT.

and he is a wonderful saver of the intellectual pennies. He is in a constant state of preparation for speeches, and everything he reads, hears or thinks is laid away in one o the thousand pigeon holes of that little head. at such an angle that it will slide out and down upon his tongue at a second's notice. He has a wonderful faculty of memory in that whenever he writes out a sentence or a fact the pen that prints the words upon the paper makes an indelible impression on his brain. He never forgets such sentences and when he sees a good thing he puts it down.

He is a nervous man upon the floor and he worries considerably over his speeches. I am told that he did not sleep at all the night before his last great speech, and ough he pretends to have the skin of a hog he is as tender as a 2-year old child. He is a man of wonderful ability and of the most high-strung and sensitive temperament. He is a full-blooded thoroughbred whose els are ready to fly in the faces of his brother Senators at the slightest provocation. and who is never so happy as when he is kicking his enemies. He has the great power of invective ever possessed by a United States Senator and his

CULTURE IS SO EXTENSIVE

that he is able to say a cutting thing in a thousand different ways and to make each one more bitter than the last. He reminds me much of John Randolph, of Ronnoke He reminds and his head is shaped like that of the great Virginian. He is a greater man than Randolph, and back of his invective he is full of ideas which tend to the good of his party and his country, though his own speeches often act somewhat in the shape of a boome rang upon himself.

The most deliberate speaker in the Senate is Edmunds. He speaks without notes, never revises his manuscript, and now and then is quite as bitter as Ingalls. With a then is quite as bitter as ingain. With a face like a patriarch and a beard and bald head so saintly that he is taken for the model of Father Jerome, he likes nothing better than a slight thrust at his brother Senators, and he is one of the kickers of the He is strong on constitutional points, and he has an amendment to offer to verything under the sun. One of his brother Senators the other day said he would het \$100 that if the matter could be proven it would be found that when Edmunds, as a baby on his mother's knee, was first taught

Senator Blair is a character. He is a andy-haired grandmother of a man with an eye as blue as the skies which float over the Bay of Naples and with hair which was once of that bright red color which Ti-

tian loved to paint. Age has turned his A locks to a dirty brown and his sandy brush heap is now mixed Ser. gray. He tears the ir as he talks and he works hard enough to make him self a great reputation. He is con. nected with all the eranks and isms of the time and there is no moral scheme not a part of it. He eats, sleeps and drinks his educa a tional bill and he

talks it upon every occasion. possible He has wonderful Vest. Mo. perseverance and you might as well try to thop down a tree with an ax handle as to

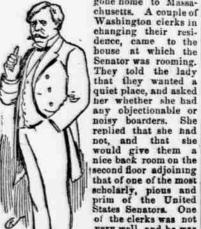
chauge him. Joe Blackburn is a great speaker. Beautiful flowers spront spontaneously from the end of his tongue and he is one of the most popular men with the galleries. He is one of the readiest men in the Senate and though

of the readiest men in the Senate and though his speeches are sometimes light, he is always listened to. One of his strongest points is the State of Kentucky, which he says has the prettiest girls, the bravest men, the best whisky and the fastest horses under heaven and about which he can reel off poetic effusions of soulful ELOQUENCE BY THE YARD.

To see Senator Hoar's child-like, bland blue eyes shining out through a pair of gold pecs, while with one hand in his pantaloons speck, while with one hand in his pantaions pocket and a bunch of keys in the other, he easily talks out his ideas in the best of Anglo-Saxon, you would suppose that speeches flowed from him with the greatest of ease, and that the wise words that he ntiers were the sparks struck by the occasion from the New England flint of his brain.

You would not suppose he had set on these ideas for weeks, and had one by one hatched them into words. You would not imagine that he had trained the chickens of his intellect into perfect shape by continuous red the brushing of the feathers hearsing an this way and that, nor would you imagine that a man of his years would rise before day to go over his orations to the Senate. Not long ago Mr. Hoar delivered a great speech which was reported as a

He was living at the time in rooms on New York avenue, and Mrs. Hoar had, I think, gone home to Massa



very well, and he was making the change Vance, N. C. in order that he might rest better than at

remain before the onle for more than a generation and have nothing more charged against him than that he put an extra word or two into his sentences need not lie awake troubling himself about such criticisms. Evarts might be called an intellectual speaker. He does not saw the air nor tear his hair, and he rolls out 400 words without a period with as much ease as though he was a boy on the street and was singing "Down Went McGinty."

quent one.

He has the biggest head in the Senate. It will, I think, measure a foot from forehead to crown and his homely, kindly old face is wrinkled and scared with the thoughts of 70 odd years. He knows as much as any man in the Senate and his heart is, I am told, as big as his head. He has a good nose for specs and his features all resemble those of the eagle. He is taller than you would think, but his frame is spare and he would not weigh more than 120 pounds. He dresses in plain black, wears an old-tashioned limp collar and when he rises to speak you are impressed with his power.

SOME WHO NEVER SPEAK.

A number of Senators never make speeches. Senator Payne, though he is said to be an able lawyer, has not made an oratorical effort since he came into the chamber. Don Cam-

houldered and nervous. His tight little

form is like that of a professor, and his grav

eyes look out of gold glasses. He has long, white hands, wears a Prince Albert coat and

is a fairly good talker, though not an elo-

The long sentences of Senator Evarts are

noted, and it is remarkable that the galleries

will sit for hours and practice the intellect-ual feat of keeping track of him. I talked

with Senator Evarts once about this matter,

and he referred me to the Greek and Latin

classics for the sentences of the great orators of the past, and told me that Cicero used

HOW HE EXCUSES HIMSELF.

eron never speaks and he confines his remarks to the cloak rooms, putting his work in upon the George committee Hearst has made no speeches, and we have yet to hear anything eloquent from Matt Quay and Matt Ransom, though both have been long in

the Senate. Reagan used to speak a great / deal in the House. He talks but little inf the Senate. Spooner. 2110 is an eloquent talker, and he does well, notwithstanding size. Vance makes

very good speech. He is a politician

from the word go, and his orations suit Chandler, N. H. his constituents. Wolcott is said to be an ora tor, but he is too young in the Senate to venture a great effort. The same is true with all the new Senators. When Turpie, of Indiana, was elected it was said he would set the Potomac on fire. He has been in the Senate for several years and the waters remain unignited. We expected the same from Daniel, of Virginia, but he served his time in the House and came to the Senate, and the country still waits. Daniel is a

pleasant talker, but not a great orator. His words are flowery, but his ideas are few.

LOOKS LIKE BEN BUTLER. Cushman K. Davis makes a fair speech. He looks like Ben Butler and brings the experience of a life at the bar to the Senate. to pave and clean, and why not put our criminal class in jail and workhouse out on Dawes, of Massachusetts, tears the air as he talks, and Plumb, of Kansas, needs about the stone piles and mudholes, at suitable ten square feet of space to talk in. Butler, of South Carolina, stands as erect and as graceful on his one human leg as other men do upon two, and he uses good language. Wade Hampton talks little. Frank Hiscock weighs a ton when he

takes the floor, and you would think he owned his party and the President. Jones, of Nevada, goes wild upon silver, and Stewart follows suit, Stanford reads his speeches with his hundred-million-dollar tongue, and Manderson now and then rises into elo-quence. Eugene Hall and George Gray are both good speakers. Frye is a good all-round talker, and Randall Lee Gibson can make as fine a classical effort as any man in the Senate. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

> CABINET photos \$1 per dozen, prompt de livery. Crayons, etc., at low prices. LIES' GALLERY.

10 and 12 Sixth st.

his last noisy boarding place. They liked the outlook, took the room and moved in their belongings. The next TTBU who follow us, as our ancestors worked and

It may be taken as a general rule that the planned for us, and consequently it is the eggs of most birds vary more or less as re-gards size, shape and coloring. Guillemots' luty of our Congress and treaty-making powers to stop immigration as far as poeggs vary in ground color from grayish ble. If the Chinese can be stopped, so can white to grass green. The eggs of the red all the rest of the natives of the earth and their rulers would be only too glad to help us stop it. The Chinese then, and their far grouse, the rock and the plover also vary to a great extent, both in color and marking. more ignorant persecutors, would be on a par. We have had more than enough of the It sometimes happens that birds, whose eggs are usually bright and artistically colored, mpecunious. Now let us try the other kind will lay pure white ones, and instances o

this in the case of the yellow hammer have come under the notice of the writer. House If the beggars, lazaroin, thieves and tramps are kept out, our taxes would be resparrows' eggs have likewise been taken quite destitute of coloring; while black-birds' eggs have been found of a blackish duced and our safety more assured; and if many of the so-called mechanics were kept hue.

The white eggs are probably due to more intelligent and ennobled, and with higher pay, education and privileges the workman will hold up his head among the maternal weakness, anxiety, fright, or other causes; while those of unusual color may result from food-variety and climatic in-fluences. When, however, only one aberupholders of the world, for nothing gives a nan more confidence and pride in himself rant egg is found in a nest with several others of the normal hue it is not so easy to than the consciousness of his own intelligence and ability. There is outside of the influences above account for the irregularity.

Coupled with this variety in color and spoken of, a great cancer eating into the heart of the American laborer's cause, and marking there is frequently an abnormity in shape and size. It is by no means unusual to find thrushes' eggs that is the hordes of Ownnothings, Knights of Laziness, Communists, Socialists, Nihiquite destitute of spots, globular lists, Red Flags, Dynamiters, Land Lotters form, and no larger than a marble; while and other siyer and more terrible people who are gathering in our large cities. They form, and no larger than a marble; while others are taken with all the marks and spots agglomerated into a blotch at the larger end. But by far the most extraor-dinary markings to be observed in birds' are men without means, without employ-ment or homes or the fear of God, or the law of the land; without anything except a eggs are due, without doubt, to mimet-ism. The writer has a guillemot's egg, upon frenzy of hate for anything prosperous, re-ligious, law-abiding, better educated, better which are depicted most faithfully, in black and sepia, the numbers 10 and 7 and the clothed, better citizens than themselves, for almost without exception they are low-class word Joe. These are by no means hiero foreigners, mostly lazy, drunken or crimiglyphics, but are as well executed as many a schoolboy's figures and writing. Upo

sketches of heads of several grotesque

America to Europe.

Sella, Ia., has made a large amount of money not only for himself, but for the working on the passions and sympathies of Iowans, by buying up the stray walnut logs their credulous fellow men. American workmen generally steer clear of these men of the State and shipping them direct to and to their credit be it said there are not Germany and England. Last year between

Emigration from all parts of the world is presenting a problem for our great political and fow!, while the sailors remaining on the nearly all picked up in Iowa. ship brought many a fish from the water to Few among the early settlers of the State onomists to solve. The great trouble with the frying pan. There are no marshes or lowlands near ever dreamed of the value that walnut trees most of the criminals, tramps and paupers would possess, and that within a quarter or consequently no malaria, or so-called African fover. A more pleasant or more A sentence for crime of five years is hard a half of a century after settlement. Thousands of fine trees were cut down, burned or allowed to rot on the ground, or split up for old fashioned rail fences. Now buyers rummage every mile of territory in the State is attached to it, he frequently squirms. have been selected, nor one better to the landing of instruments which had to The sitting down in a warm jail with plenty to eat and a good warm bed to sleep in for the winter months is a desirable location for he set up and adjusted in a short tin day half a dozen natives, with teeth filed to to find the logs, and put them on board the a point in true cannibal style, came from cars to be carried thousands of miles across the ocean to be worked up into fine furnifar in the interior to take a look at us. Ever anxious to get photographs of such novel groups, I began to set up my camera, We have many country roads to repair ture for the adornment of European palaces.

> Lines, Projectiles and Projector Weigh his meteorological station, and was assidu-ously making observations of the clouds and weather. Hour after hour he paces around "his barrel," but, alas! his zeal was

and keeping, pay each man when his time is out all that he earned net during his term, A valuable addition to the modern which will be a something with which to start out of prison. A man with a few dollars in his pocket has a feeling of confi-ADVANTAGES OF CONVICT LABOR

operated by one man, the left hand holding Sir Walter Crofton established a system

Sir waiter Ground established a system of rewards and punishments in Ireland in 1854. The prisoner's time was divided/oe-tween three prisons. He was compelled in the two first prisons to work, and hard work

GAME IN ABUNDANCE.

Along the shore, strange to say, were the only elevations that could properly be called hills. There were four of them, one a bold headland, rising abruptly from the water-Cape Lecto itsell; next "Eclipse Knoll" on

the northern declivity of which our camp was pitched. Between these two is the

River Suto, while we were there only a dry river bed, but showing every sign of being

Quails-just such as are on our Western prairies-guinea fowls and rabbits are very abundant here. Antelopes are often se outlined on the distant horizon; parrots and cockatoos keep up a continual noise in the trees around the camp. Wildcats, hyenas and leopards prowl about fearlessly at night, The bay abounds with fish. The officers of the ship have made good use of these ad vantages by going hunting nearly every

escope. Such disappointments can only be lamented, not prevented. A GLIMPSE OF NATURE. After the eclipse I felt at greater liberty to look about me; so, the next morning I started for a walk of several miles up the riverbed into the interior. Gorgeous hued

40-toot direct photoheliograph.

utterflies flitted about my head; but I noticed most of all after getting away from the sea breeze, something which filled the air like fine snow. Snow nine degrees south latitude! In curiosity I caught a little on my hand and found that it was a cloud of very small insects, differing from butterflies

assisted by Mesars. Wright and Carbutt, the photographers, and Van Guysling and Bart-lett, took charge of the double polar axis and the 25 instruments erected on it. Mr.

Jacoby, assisted by O'Connor, had charge of the 74-loot Brashear mirror. Prof. Abbe,

with a corps of naval cadets, took a station

on the beach prepared for meteorological work and for sketching the corona. Prof. Bigelow and myself had charge of the

Alas! During totality the sun and moon

were entirely obscured by the clouds, but before and after totality 110 pictures of the

various phases were obtained with the 40-foot

only in size. Through the grass ran hundreds of lizards varying in length from one to 11 inches. Large ant-hills were here and there on the banks of the riverbed and birds of gay plumage flitted about in the ivory trees. was very enjoyable to walk through and among these interesting objects of nature, but as soon as instruments could be packed

and houses taken down we left for Saint Paul de Loanda. HERMAN S. DAVIS, Assistant Astron

FLESH FURNED TO STONE.

Wonderful Developments in the Petrifaction of the Human Body.

face and form practically imperishable, has lately been revived, but it can hardly be metry.

said to have been received with lavor. The petrifaction of the human body, however, is a field in which for many years Italian cientists have worked with no little success. The process at present adopted is only a partial rediscovery of the secret process of Segato, the Florentine. The body of Joseph Mazzini was by it turned into almost transparent marble, and when on the fifth anniversary of the death of the patriot his co ffin was opened in the presence of some of his faith ul followers, they found his face quite unchanged. Some of the bodies thus treated are solid,

permanent petrifactions; some are provis-ional, capable of returning to a fresh condition; all preserve the fullness and trans-parency of life, while most are in a pliable condition. It is stated that all the varied members of the body are hard at first, but become, after a while supple, and even capable of furnishing studies in the anatomy muscles, veins and nerves.

Natures Compensations. ston Herald.)

At all events the law of compensation dumbereth not this winter, for, while the schools is therefore obvious. manufacturers of sleighs are nearly deadbroke, the umbrella men say it has rained lollars on their devoted heads. Perhaps his is the reason silver knobs and are being called in, and the spring umbrella to appear au naturel.

Far Sore Throat.

Saturate a flannel bandage with Chamber ain's Pain Balm and bind it on the throat It will cure any ordinary case in one night' ime. Mr. W. B. Fuller, the leading merchant at Greencastle, Ia., says: "Chamber lain's Pain Balm is a good one. It cured me of a violent sore throat. I have sold a number of bottles for rheumatism, and

with such unaccustomed heat upon him almost roasted his bare feet and put him in always with good results. cent bottles for sale by John C. Smith. cor. Penn ave. and Main st.; E. G. Stucky, On December 14 we had another visit from

Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth sts., Penn ave. and cor. Wylie ave. and Fulton st.; band of natives. These I succeeded in botographing. That sight and the next day it was noticed that they lingered around, having established a camp about a mile away. On the night of the 15th we all had Markell Bros., cor. Penn and Frankstown aves.; Theo. E. Ihrig, 3610 Fitth ave.; Carl

healthy, for it may be both injurious and unresthetic. The exhibitions of acrobats, clowns, "elastic men," athletes, etc., may strike us with astonishment and perhaps compassion, but we can not help ad-mitting that they must nearly all be injurious and deranging to health. Nor do these "artists," "professors" and athletes enjoy long the best of health or live to attain hale old age, for the human organism is not created to suffer man to climb like an ape, run like a horse, swim like a fish or coil like a serpent, although it may in part lie within the range of possibility. Therefore gymnastics proper does not comprise any other movements than those with the fixed aim of "developing the health and strength of the body so far as the natural aptitude allows."

Guts Muths, a German writer on gymnasties, who flourished in the dawn of the pres ent century, remarks truly that "one ought to employ gymnastics in order to live, but not live for the practice of gymnastics."

In regard to the organism the Swedish system is universal. It does not direct movements toward some exclusive parts (for one prefers generally to do what he is most apt to), but directs the exercise of all the ocomotive organs. An organ is not exclusively exercised for its own sake, but for that of the whole. Consequently, as in fenc-ing, which is executed from both sides, right The old idea of covering dead bodies with a film of metal and so rendering their equal regard to both haives of the body in order to obtain perfect harmony and sym-

INTEMPERANCE IN TRAINING.

Nothing is more derogatory to health than intemperance of training. As woman differs essentially from man, she evidently requires a somewhat different physical edu-cation, and the tree exercises of the Swedish method have therefore been adopted for young women with satisfactory results in many countries. In order to reach a desirable result, it is indispensable to advance gradually with the exercises; to commence with the simplest and prepara-tory, and only when these are mastered to enter upon a grade of more difficult complicated movements. It is also desirable to organize the exercises so as to contain a com-plete and, for the body, universal series of movements at the time of each drill, includ-ing movements for the upper and lower mbs, the head, the dorsal and abdominal muscles, balance movements, marching, respiratory exercises for the lungs and the respiratory muscles, etc., etc. Although sundry simple apparatuses, furnished in a gymnasium, are very desirable, the method of the Swedes enables one to dispense with a gymnasium altogether, relying chiefly upon iree standing gymnastics. The easy access of this method of physical education to the most remote and primitive

THE TEACHERS MUST BE REACHED.

But before the teachers have become intelligently acquainted with proper physical education, the evils of inactivity and false be a grave concern of school boards, educators, parents, philanthropists and bene-factors to give their most active support to the establishment of instruction in physical education for the teachers of the public schools in every State of the Union. could be accomplished in the seminaries of the teachers, or in special institutions, re-sembling the Hemingway school of gymnastics in Boston.

AXEL C. HALBECK.

New Things in Note Paper.

There are several striking things in new note paper, and one of the most striking is a paper that exactly imitates a thin sheet of cork. The Delit note paper has a large de-sign imitated from Delit chins, and the sign imitated from Delit chins, and the back of the envelope is also covered with designs representing Delit ware. The "fingree" is of a delicate shade of gray, fila-greed with thin lines. Then there is the leather note paper, which exactly matches Russian leather shoes.

The Vegetable Ivory Tree. day, and being good marksmen they suc-

ceeded in providing the table with venison

nealthful location for the camp could not

but no sooner did I point the lens at them to take focus than away they scampered, de-

feating all my endeavors. Already Prof. Cleveland Abbe had erected

too strong, and the tropical sun shining

A DANGER SIGNAL ASHORE.

a sick bed for several days.

1,200 and 1,500 carloads were shipped,

NEW LIFE-SAVING DEVICE.

wages, and then after deducting their board Less Than Seven Pounds.

> levices for the saving of life consists of a pistol, two lines, each 150 feet in length. 5 shots or arrows, and 25 cartridges, which are all packed in a box 11 inches long, 8

are all packed in a box 11 inches long, o inches wide and weighing complete only $6\frac{1}{3}$ pounds. The pistol is of great strength and is sold to throw its projectile as far as a rifle. The line is of the best selected material, warranted not to kink or part in It would be a freedom from the gloom of the jail which many would like, and it would add to their health. It would certainly help the taxpayers, and it would have a tendency to make the public acquainted by sight with the criminal classes, which would make many of the criminals leave firing the shot, while by a special system of wieding, it can be rewound instantly and made to fire again, in case of failure to reach the desired place. It can readily be the town, feeling as though everyone recog-

the line and the right hand holding the

The few exceptions are men who know what they are about and work their frantic figures. heavers once in a while to do desperate DEMAND FOR WALNUT LOGS. deeds, by demagogic and insiduous appeals to the debased passions of the brutal and Thousands of Stray Tranks Shipped From These leaders are generally of the Most tribe, compelled to leave their own countries for cause, who make their headquarters in It is stated that a practicing attorney of

the same egg are also to be seen rude

saloons and whose whole time is given to