## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MARCH

Solid Men Already Recognize it is Plenty Big.

MORE TIME TO HANDLE IT.

A General Drift of Opinion Towards 1893 for the Fair.

MONEY CONGRESS IS TO FURNISH.

The Site Question Has Come Down to One of Two Locations.

GOOD POINTS OF THE LAKE FRONT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.



Chicago is in that frame of mind experienced by the small boy whose indulgent father presented him with a rock normal size. Im-

Fair question. With both arms wrapped closely around the prize, the youthful recipient of Uncle Sam's favor gazes with appealing eyes toward Congress.

Thus far the Western metropolis has not indulged in any great amount of crowing over the victory won in Congress. The example of the over sanguine individual who gave vent to expressions of joy before emerging from the forest is ever present in the minds of those who are aching to proclaim the glad retrain, "We are the people." At the same time the feeling is almost general in Chicago that the prize is won, and that it is only a question of time before President Harrison's name is affixed to a bill legalizing the completion of the work under the supervision of the Government.

WHAT THE SOLID MEN THINK.

If the leading capitalists and business men of Chicago—the men who will be com-pelled to bear the brunt of the responsibility and advance the millions for the guarantee and—if their wishes are consulted, there will be no Inter-national Exposition opened in Chicago in 1892. There is no question about this. There is the usual amount of bombast by small and enthusiastic men whose sublime faith in Chicago's ability to perform impossible feats leads them to demand the hold-ing of the exposition in 1892. They are foud of declaring that Chicago can do in one year what Paris or London requires three or four years to perform. They choose to assume that every State and city of the Union will be inspired with the same en-thusiasm, and that foreign countries will

This delusion is not shared by the solid and conservative men who will have to foot



George R. Daviz the bills, and upon whose shoulders would fall the calamitous discrace of even a paytial failure. Among the few who have openly declared against 1802, Joseph Me-

A NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE. Early in the agitation in favor of Chicago as a site for the great show, the managers of started the Sunday afternoon meetings and the local papers beid a meeting and formed an offensive and defensive alliance. Mr. Parsons, Spies, Fielden, Schwab and others Medill and Mr. Nixon agreed to exchange no hard names until the common for was which were to obtain after the expected and vanquished. Mr. J. W. Scott, of the Her. | longed for revolution. If was on the Lake aid, promised that his paper would claim no Front that Carter Harrison was welcomed eredit for having been the first to discover that Chicago was the only place in the world the Knight Templars on their General Conwhere a fair could be held, and Mr. Law-

the World's Fair campaign, to which Chi-

cago owes the success thus far attained.

It was generally agreed that during the campaign Chicago's virtues should be ex-tolled and her detects ignored. The Executive Committee of the World's Fair Company was authorized to pass on all matters ntended for publication. Any discussion of the site problem was strictly enjoined, as was the introduction of politics in any form. Mr. Medill was the only member of the jumped on Mayor Cregier for tolerating gambling, wrote an editorial about the Lake Front as a possible site, and published several columns of matter calculated to in-jure the feelings of the Southern Democra- April will probably witness the culmination cy. The moment Chicago obtained its of the fight. As it now stands the Lake first advantage Mr. Medill declared the Front includes about 100 acres. The most first advantage Mr. Medill declared the armistice off and hung out the storm flag.

He declared that Congress should add not claim that the area is sufficient to accommodate the buildings or the expected commodate the buildings or the expected of the many plans proposed by but a blooming idiot would think of holding the fair on the Lake Front, and declared that St. Louis was a traitor to the West and should be blotted off the map.

HAVE HIM MUZZLED NOW. At the present time Mr. Medill is most emphatically muzzled. The Executive Committee have placed sinkers on him, and a reliable sub-committee has him under the most rigid surveillance. Mr. Medill does not represent Chicago in demanding \$10,000,000 from Congress. The citizens of Chicago have become inured to the demands of the aged editor, and pay little attention to his wild utterances. The prevailing sen-timent is that Congress should declare Chieago the site of a fair to be held in 1893, and

the values of real estate to a point where sales are almost unknown. Rents have in-creased to such a figure that the commission merchants who occupy South Water street are up in open revolt. They declare they will move to the Westside rather than pay rent at the rate of \$200 a front foot for two and three-story buildings. Managers of small hotels near the center of the city have sold their leases at figures not dreamed of a out crossing or seeing the tracks. Shop and

EVEN RAILROADS BOOMED.

The most substantial and lasting benefit received by the city, and one which an adverse reconsideration by Congress cannot undo, is the impetus given to the construc-tion of elevated roads. Half a mile of the Lake street elevated road is now com-pleted, and Colonel Alberger promises to have two miles in operation within six months. The Randolph street line, running for two miles parallel to Lake street, will be started the day the construction iron is unloaded from the cars. On the Southside the Alley L road is being pushed toward completion by a large force of workmen. A company composed of well-known capitalists has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing 12 miles of road from the center of the city to Evanston. These four lines will certainly be pushed from now on. With the opening of the fair postponed until 1893, Chicago would be well equipped

in the matter of rapid transit.

The inevitable wrangle over the site cannot be postponed much longer. Chicago has a score of possible sites inside the 174 square miles included in its limits, but the fight will be narrowed down to two contesting localities—the Lake Front and Jack-son Park. Both are on the Southside. There is no possible chance for the North side to carry away the honors, and but a remote possibility that the Westside, with its immense area and boundless prairies, will be in the recent the finish. ing horse of ab- | will be in the race at the finish.

THE LAKE FRONT SITE.

enter the city from the south by way of the lake. Piles were driven, and on stilts the main exposition on the Lake Front, and the great special exhibits of agriculture, enterprising road ran its trains into the heart of the growing young city. There was little or no opposition at the time. Few

Fair has yet had under roof, and still leave over 100 acres of open space. By terracing over the railroad tracks and right of way, a grand promenade 300 feet wide and a mile long can be obtained, which may be made a most attractive and delightful feature of the fair. Upon this the great buildings on both sides can open, so that all can pass back and forth between the buildings withbooth privileges of every kind on this grand terrace can be sold for the period of the Exposition, and bring, in the aggregate, an

enormous revenue.

Here would be reared the main buildings,



agine that small be you deadly fear that his big brother will appropriate the toy to his own enjoyment the moment his father leaves the room, and you can form a fair idea of the sensations which come over the average Chicago man when he contemplates New York's attitude on the World's and the fair. In the opinion of an energetic minority the Lake Front is the one place in or around Chicago where the fair should be held. As a possible site it is worthy of a general description. The great fire of 1871 gave to Chicago the Lake Front, or at least the greater part of it. Prior to that everage Chicago man when he contemplates New York's attitude on the World's Railroad managed to secure permission to enter the city from the south by way of the language of Mr. Burnham; "With the unain exposition on the Lake Front, and leading and expensive features of an inter-



THE LAKE FRONT AS VIEWED FROM RANDOLPH STREET VIADUCT.

foresaw that the railroad company had been work nights in order to complete their exhibits in time for the opening of the exposibehind five square miles of smoking ruins.
When the new city arose from its desolation, the crumbled and fire-scarred debris was thrown into the lake. One day the Illinois Central found itself on terra firma. For over a mile north of Twelfth street the lake had been filled in an average width of 600 feet. The waves no longer lapped the shore at Michigan boulevard. The railroad company built more tracks and would doubtless have monopolized the entire tract had not the city called a halt. By act of the Legislature the new-made land was made a park. The railroad company opened hostilities by erecting a barbed wire fence and warning people off their tracks. For several years the new park was made

the dumping ground of the city. Then the Exposition Company was formed and ERECTED THE MONSTROSITY. which now detaces the lake front, and which is an ever present horror to Warren Leland, whose hotel faces in that direction Two militia companies then obtained permis sion to erect quarters, and did so. For many years the League baseball grounds were located north of the Exposition build-ing, but they were forced to move. The north end is now occupied by circus com-panies and small boys who play ball under police supervision. Several years ago the city undertook the task of beautifying the south end of the narrow elongated strip, Walks were laid out and shade trees planted, but the park did not become popular. The noise and smoke from hundreds of passdist, editor of the Tribune, is a conspicuous example. Mr. Medill broke away from the ing trains, mingled with the dust and roar control of the local press censorship and from Michigan boulevard and other streets, spoke right out in school. In this connection prevented Lake Front Park from becoming prevented Lake Front Park from becoming

it may be well to refer to one feature of an attractive resort. At night the humble tramp slumbered on its surface with the sky for a blanket and mosquitoes for company It remained for the Anarchists in 1886 to put the Lake Front to some use. They clave were pitched on the Lake Front. The son, of the News, agreed not to fight the whole scheme on general principles.

entire tract has been a prolific source of litigation. The steady encroachments of the litigation. The steady encroachments of the Illinois Central Railroad have prevented the city from making of the strip anything but an eyesore to citizens and visitors. This is the strip which a certain faction propose

to utilize as a portion of the site. NOT LARGE ENOUGH. The Lake Front site is being pushed by the downtown merchants and as energetically opposed by their competitors, the smaller syndicate to kick over the traces. He dealers on the outlying streets. The local papers have not indicated the existence of any considerable feeling on the subject, but it prevails nevertheless. The opposit April will probably witness the culmination cago; that it was preposterous to think of bolding the exposition in 1892; that no one which the Lake Front can be utilized that designed by Messrs. Burnham and Gookins is probably the most comprehensive. Their suggestions, as recently embodied in a pamphiet, have been generally adopted by the advocates of this site. The following is a

fair statement of their plan:
The lake is to be filled in to a point 1,850 teet from Michigan boulevard and the rail-road tracks to be moved to the east and covered by a terrace 300 feet wide and a mile long. The new lake park will then be ex-tended to the west line of the new right of way and raised to the grade of Michigan boulevard. An ornamental wall or terrace will be built along the east line of the grounds. The park when thus completed will be 1,850 feet wide and a little over a mile long, a total area of 230 acres. In the minds of its advocates this location is un-

of the city by a railroad circuit,

as it should be, a part of the great Ameri-can Exposition of 1892, and while every exhibit will thus be in its most suitable and convenient place, all our objects of interest and wonderful facilities for transportation will be turned to account and made most effective, and a result, which cannot otherwise be accomplished, will thus be surely and promptly secured, namely, the grandest and most interesting Exposition the world has ever seen, and one of which our people and nation may be justly proud!"

Mr. Burnham's scheme to exhibit the entire city by scattering the fair around is not indorsed by many who favor the Lake Front site. They are of the opinion that 220 acres will suffice for all the exhibits, agricultural and otherwise. This is the rock on which the struction. The Western Congressmen will

THE WHOLE OF CHICAGO

Lake Front scheme is threatened with deinsist on a site where their constituents can make the grandest agricultural display the world has ever witnessed. What is more, they do not propose that this shall be a side show stuck out in Garfield or Douglas Parks, seven or eight miles from the main

this scheme are certain of the property own-ers on that portion of Michigan Boulevard fronting the park. KICKING PROPERTY OWNERS

Ferd Peck, President of the Auditorium ompany, has not publicly expressed any Company, has not publicly expressed any opinion as yet, but is understood to be against the scheme. Warren Leland has on his war paint against it and is reinforced by a score of the aristocratic property owners, who do not propose to have their view of the lake cut off by exposition buildings and their ears assailed by the conglomerated chatter of the people of all nations.

On this important subject the leading spirits in the Chicago World's Fair Company maintain a silence absolutely unbroken. No word of theirs has precipitated any contest local or national calculated to injure the chances of the Windy

lated to injure the chances of the Windy City. Lyman J. Gage, President of the Finance Committee, was interviewed on this topic, and declared he had never given the subject a thought, Colonel George E. Davis said the same thing, and Prospective General Director Jeffrey was silent as the Certain speculators have not been idle re-

cently. Options have been obtained on every acre within 11/4 miles of Jackson Park. It would be interesting to ascertain the names of the men who are holding or paying for these options. In the meantime Chicago is watching Washington with one eye and New York with the other. If euchered out of the fair, the Windy City will probably seede from

SPIRITS DO NOT RETURN.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton Doesn't Believe in the Supernatural. Extract from a Letter. ]

I most emphatically believe that the spirits of the dead do not come back to the earth, and if they do I am not aware that any one has ever fairly demonstrated such reappearance. When I left England a few weeks ago I learned that one gentleman whose name I am not at liberty to meution, but who stands as high as any one in the known world as a scientific investigator of occult phenomena, had what he believed to be an indisputable communication from a friend with whom he had made a prearranged plan of communication, and I have no doubt his experience will be published in the British Journal of Psychical Re-

I certainly do believe in the resurre tion of the body in one sense, and my belief in its immortality rests in the fact that mat-ter is indestructible. That it is resurrected as an entity I seriously doubt, but it may be rehabilitated in perhaps a far more beaube renabilitated in perhaps a far more occu-tiful form than the theologians would have us believe when the process of reconstruc-tion has taken place. The elements of such a belief, of course, enter into Buddhism, and to me such an idea is far more agreea-ble than that of a place of future abode peopled with cripples or idiots, or those who carry their earthly infirmities into heaven. I strongly believe in the perfection of mat-ter and in the regeneration and purification which may be inaugurated here by our in-dividual efforts or those of communities, and perpetuated hereafter through all time in the orderly laboratory of nature.

A BIRD THAT KILLS RATTLERS. t Builds a Circle of Thorns Around the Serpent and Leaves Him to Fate.

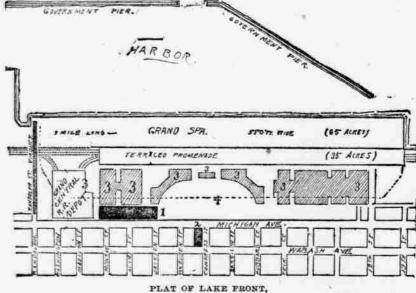
Riding in California one day, says Judge J. C. Normile in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, my companion called attention to a bird in the road ahead of me. It was something like a prairie chicken, but much more slender and graceful in build. It was not using its wings, but it moved very rapidly and we had to keep the horse in a pretty good trot to keep up with it. My friend told me that it was a "road runner," a bird that was noted there for its pedestrian accomplishments, and a peculiar habit they have is to walk always in the center of the road.

When one of these birds meets a rattle-snake, it behaves in such a cov manner that it leads the snake to think it will become the vitim of its charm, and while it is keeping the snake in doubt as to its intentions it runs about in the cactus and picks off the thorns with its bill, dropping them in a circle around the snake until it has him completely surrounded by cactus thorns, then it flies to some elevation and sits there to watch the snake stick himself to death on the thorns, trying to get out of the ring.

BLAINE'S GREAT PUBLIC WORK.

Maine Man Says it Prevents His Candidner in '92-Democratic Prospects. arson Lake in New York Press.]

I was chatting with Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, about 1892, when Mr. Blaine's



Showing the proposed addition and main buildings. The dotted line indicates the present limits

buildings. The farmers of the West have been promised 500 acres in which to display their products. On this basis the Lake Front, with its proposed additions, would not contain sufficient area on which to hold the cattle show. The partisans of the Lake Front argue that it is not necessary to exhibit Southdown sheep and carved ivory in adjacent buildings. Their reasoning may be correct, but they will have a difficult task to impress their views on the representa-

tives of the Western agriculturist. THE MOST CONVENIENT. The best argument in favor of the Lake Front site is that no other location is so convenient. It is within easy walking distance of all the depots and central to all the street railway lines. Ninety per cent of the people of Chicago live within six miles of it. It is accessible to all the leading railroads. To reach it no new lines nor even switch tracks

would be necessary.

The entire water front is part of a navigable harbor of sufficient depth to float any ship in the world. Any ship that can pass the Welland Canal can unload exhibits from Europe without breaking bulk. In the matter of police protection and water many of the improvements proposed would be permanent including some of the buildings. The widening of the park and the covering of the railroad tracks would be

welcome changes.

Such in outline are a few of the arguments appropriate \$1,500,000 for a Government exhibit. With such a bill passed Chicago is confident of making the undertaking access.

The victory in the House of Representatives has had a decided effect on many lines of business in Chicago. It has advanced to the control of the such a bill passed Chicago is confident of making the undertaking access.

The victory in the House of Representatives has had a decided effect on many lines of business in Chicago. It has advanced to the control of the sam independent of the arguments and that the was opened. He saw the time and special instances. Are undertakers at the time this china was opened. He saw this time are a few of the arguments of the site. The down-the the plates cost. The Senator replied:

Such in outline are a few of the arguments of the wind most wiscome that it was very fine and he asked he was undertakers at the time this china was opened. He saw that the wind most wiscome that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that the time this china was opened. He saw that

name came up. Mr. Manley indicated that Mr. Blaine was in the Cabinet to finish a certain great public work, inaugurated long ago, and that he could not resign, if he wanted to do so, until that work was fin-ished. He could not in honor be a candidate for President while in the Cabinet, and it was improbable that General Harrison would be out of the field himself. Mr Manley thinks that the Democratic nomination will go to William C. Whitney, and that the plans are all laid to that end. Colonal Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont, formerly secretary of the Democratic Na-

tional Committee, has as wide acquaintance with his fellow Democrats as any man in the country. He said: "If the Democratic nomination was to be made within a week, Cleve-land would have no opposition in the con-vention. There is a great deal of Repub-lican grumbling at this time. But I remember that four years ago some Democrats were swearing at the Democratic administration then in power-just a few. Two years later the situation was entirely different."

EXPENSES OF FUNERALS.

U ndertakers Seldom Sue on Bills, but They Take Precautions.

"The cost of a funeral among the wealthy class in our city ranges from \$300 to \$900," says an undertaker in the New York Star,
"but I have known the expense to run up to
\$2,000 in special instances. Are undertakers
promptly paid? As promptly as other business men. We seldom enter upon litigation,
for it would burt the trade. Undertakers

POURING OUT GOLD. The Stream That Flows at the Capi-

SOME MODERN EXTRAVAGANCES.

Thousands for a Single Banquet and Millions

METHODS OF SHODDY ARISTOCRACY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

in a Lady's Jewels.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Five hundred thousand visiting cards have been engraved in Washington this season. One stationary firm tells me that it has turned out 300,000 in the last two months, and the money spent here on pasteboard during a season amounts to tens of thousands of dollars. The most ordinary card costs a cent apiece after the plate is made and some of the dinner invitations sent out cost \$10 a dozen. A prominent item on the expense account of a Washington belle is her engraving, and printing, and society ladies who give dinners, spend at times hundreds of dollars upon the stationary for a feast. Mrs. Leland Stanford lately paid \$85 for 50 cards to be used as menus for one of her big dinners. The map of the United States was stamped in silver on the Breckenridge gave a week or so ago the cards cost \$1 apiece; and Mrs. Justice Blatchford gave not long ago a luncheon the cards for which were carved by hand, at a cost of \$18 a dozen. No one thinks of giving a high disease. ing a big dinner without something fancy in the way of cards, and a great many of the menus are hand-painted. Some of the cards are in raised silver and gold. They look as though the gold and silver had been melted and poured into letters on the cards. They goest 75 cards with the cards. cost 75 cents apiece. Others are drawn in black, and it is quite the thing to make the

FEASTS IN COLORS.

Society runs to colors this winter, and it Society runs to colors this winter, and it is the fashion to have dinners and teas of one hue. There is the pink dinner, the rawred tea and the orange-hued luncheon. Each dinner must have flowers and hangings of the color after which it is named, and Roswell P. Flower gave a violet dinner at which even these name cards each bore a hand-painted violet. A red dinner at the Normandie had a table in the center of which was an immense mat of red tulins. which was an immense mat of red tulips. The candelabra glowed under red shades, and the dining room was one mass of cardinal. the dining room was one mass of cardinal. At an orange tea on K street for the Newsboys' Home the fashionable receiving party were clad in yellow. The tearoom decorations were of golden, and one table had an immense center piece of yellow tulips, while the other contained big jars of jonquils. There were yellow shades over the gas and yellow globes under it. There was orange cake, orange ice, orangeade and everything which tended to destroy the complexion of a pretty girl and to make some faces horrible. Postmaster General Wanamaker gave a state dinner, In which all the decorations were of white and green. all the decorations were of white and green. The eenterpiece of the table was an oval vase which rested upon a silver-rimmed mirror. About this was laid a circle of cut lilies of the valley, and outside of that a circle of maidenhair ferns. Around the table were four high reversible were four hig table were four high vases piled with mar-guerites and lilies of the valley, and across the cloth were strewn fronds of fern and below the board the tablecloth was festooned WITH ASPARAGUS VINES.

At each plate was a bouquet of white violets and lilies of the valley, and these were tied with white ribbons. The white tapers cast a soft light through white shades as they burned in silver candelabra, and the decorations of the room were all in white and green. Another of Wanamaker's dinners was in red and yellow, and the table had a spiral center of red and yellow tulips. Senator Jones, of Nevada, the silver millionaire, gave a dinner on the 1st of March at which the decorations were of white and gold, and silver by the pound was used to furnish a part of the white. Silver filigree dishes stood at either end of the table and these were filled with jonquils. The silver candelabra were low and they bore gold and white shades. The candy dishes were of white and gold and the only green about the table was an oval mound of maidenhair ferns which rested in its center. Mrs. Senator Stewart, the wife of theother Nevada millionaire, gave a pink feast not long ago, and at each lady's plate there was a bunch of La France roses, and the candelabra cast a soft light through pink shades. The dinner souvenirs were handpainted menu cards tied with bright pink ribbons, on which each guest's name was traced in gold. At a dinner given to the Pan-Americans in February the decorations of a Massachusetts avenue mansion were all in red and yellow, and Mrs. Representative Scranton, during the same month, gave a yellow luncheon at which the buillon was served in gold cups and the buttonhole bouquets were of jonquils.

FLORAL EXTRAVAGANCES.

The flowers at these dinners cost their weight in silver, and Senor Mendoca, of Brazil, gave a dinner on Washington's Birthday, at which his house was decorated with orchids brought from Brazil, and at which he honored the United States by dec-orating the table and dishes with red, white and blue. One of the plants at this dinner contained over 50 flowers, Mrs. Senator Cockrell gave an orchid lunch this month, and at many dinners and receptions of the past season roses have been used by the bushel. It is impossible to describe the grandeur of the floral decorations of the White House at a state reception or dinner. The flowers used cost several times an ordinary man's monthly salary, and were it not for the fact that Uncle Sam furnishes the most of them they would make quite a hole in President Harrison's expense account. The corners of the various roems are filled with palms. The windows and grates look like a section of an Oriental garden and the mantels of the room are banked with these roses, bright-hued tulips, carnations and other choice flowers. The dinner decorations are exquisite and a private citizen could not purchase the plants in the White House at one of these feasts for a thousand dollars. Every year society grows more extravagant in such matters and there are a number of gold services now used in Washington. The Mexican Legation has one and there is hardly a noted family at the capital which has not its own supply of solid silver. Mrs. Stanford now and then gives a luncheon at which she uses a gold tea seat, and some of the dinners of Washington could not be more expensive if their pepper and salt were grains of gold SENATOR PALMER'S \$35 PLATES.

\$85,000, and they have a china dinner service worth its weight in silver. Senator Palmer bought this at Paris just before he came here to take his seat in the Senate and General Cutcheon was present at the house sufficient to put upon his visiting card. at the time this china was opened. He saw Now no one who amounts to anything uses a

things I can get in this world. I live in the hope of a hereafter, and when I get to heaven I expect to eat off of just such dishes as these every day, and I want, as far as pos-sible, to get used to my future surround-ings.' 'Oh,' said she, and the result was we bought the dishes."

tal Ever Growing Larger.

PROFESSIONAL WAITERS. There is another dinner item at Washington which is by no means small and that is the waiters. There is a regular waiters' club here, and nearly every colored man in the Government departments belongs to it. These men make it a business of acting as waiters in the evening, and some of the stately old darkies about the Supreme Court have waited at the dinner tables of the capital through several generations of statesmen. They get from \$4 to \$5 a night, and they have their regular rules for em-ployment, and are a sort of trades union of their own. Not a few of these waiters go to the White House at a big reception and take care of the hats and coats. Their profits here are very large in the way of fees, for the crowd is so great that they gen-erally get a quarter or so out of every guest who is at all in a hurry. They wait also at state dinners, and they consider their White House engagements the most profitable of any they can have. Stanford always pays these waiters very well and the extra waiters are the only thing he hires for his

It is not so with some of the less wealthy statesmen. There is a great deal of shoddy aristoracy in Washington, and many a dress suit goes to a White House reception which has seen service on half a dozen dif-ferent men in the past. There are men here who rent out dress suits, and who have their regular customers. It is the same with la-dies' clothes, and one of the strangest methcards, and the drawing and engraving were exquisite. At the dinner which General Breckenridge gave a week or so ago the on installments. I know the daughter of one of the most noted statesmen that this country has produced who buys her dresses this way, and who frequently has a gown half worn out before it is paid for. As to hired China, one of the big dealers on the avenue tells me that this is very common, but that white china is almost always

> HIRED JEWELRY. I have heard of women hiring jewelry, but I do not believe this prevails to any ex-

black, and it is quite the thing to make the name-card which goes with each plate so pretty that it may be carried away as a souvenir.

tent here. There is an immense deal of shoddy worn, and half the brilliants you see at a White House reception are Rhine stones. The stones worn by Senators' wives and millionaires' daughters are supposed to be pure, but who can tell. The fact that they wear them would, if they were paste, make them pass current, and the better class of imitation stones are so fine that it is now impossible for any but a dealer to detect the false from the true. By all odds the finest collection of diamonds here is that of Mrs. Stanford, and she looks regal in a dozen different sets every winter. She has four sets of diamonds which once belonged to Queen Isabella of Spain, and which she bought in Paris when the effects of this Queen were sold. Some of these diamonds are as big as pigeon eggs, and they are of wonderful brilliancy. She has one set of yellow diamonds which glow like gold fire under the East Room chandeliers, and she has others of the purest white tint, which absolutely blaze when the light catches them. Mrs. President Harrison is not wealthy enough to own many fine stones, and I do not think she has anything as beautiful as the diamonds which Mrs. Cleveland received from the President as a wedding present. Mrs. Representative Flower is said to have the finest opals in the United States. Her collection comes from Mexico, and they were set in diamonds in New York. They cost nothing, however, in comparison with the Stanford diamonds which I have men-tioned. It is said that Mrs. Stanford's brilliants are valued at \$1,000,000, and that she paid \$600,000 for the stones bought of Queen Isabella. She has another necklace which is valued at \$100,000, the pendant of which cost \$30,000. She has 60 diamond finger rings, which she keeps on a string of black tape, and she has precious

stones set in all forms and shapes MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S DIAMONDS. I met Mrs. Frank Leslie one night in the East Room of the White House when she had a pair of diamonds in her ears, each of which was worth a fortune. They were large, white solitaires, and they blazed, almost framing her face in light. Mrs. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is very fond of pearls, and she has some of the finest pearls at the capital. One of her possessions is a necklace of solitaire pearls, with a diamond nendant in the shape of an ovster shell, with a large, single, pure pearl affixed to that place where you usually find the pearl in used to wear some fine lewels. He had a used to wear some line jewels. He had a curious white stone on his cap as big a pigeon egg, and like all of his people, he was fond of jewelry. Mrs. Senator Hearst has many fine diamonds, and she wore one night three magnificent necklaces, forming a band two inches broad, with a frontage of pendants which shine like fire under the gaslight. She has a beautiful neck, and these jewels were set off by the black velvet dress below them.

Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer was here at the same time that Mrs. Frank Leslie paid her visit to the capital. She had a wonder-ful collection of jewels with her, but she did not wear many of them to the Washington receptions. In her collections there were 15 necklaces of pearls, each pearl as big as a filbert and there was a necklace of rubies set in diamonds. One of these rubies was an inch long, three-fourths of an inch wide and an inch thick. It had belonged to an Indian rajah and had never been cut. had several pear-shaped diamonds and one of these shesaid had belonged to Cardinal Magarin and had been worn by him 200 years ago as buttons in his gown. A num-ber of her diamonds were worth \$5,000 apiece and she had \$200,000 worth of jewelry which she was corrying around in her trunk.

THEN AND NOW. Such jewels are no doubt extravagant but the fashionable society of the United States is now pouring dollars where it used to spend cents, and the economical days of Ben Franklin and his wife Deborah are no longer. George Washington was satisfied with meals of toast and tea, and Martha herself toasted the bread while the guests waited. The feed at many quiet little luncheons here cost \$10 a plate, and the furniture of the Washington millionaire's home is gathered from the four quarters of the earth. There are dozens of houses in Washington which have their walls hung with silk and satin instead of paper, and the hand-paintings in such a house as that of Senator Sawyer's cost enough to educate John Rodgers' nine children, including the one at the breast. There is one place in Washington which has nine bathrooms finished in mahogany, and just across Lafayette square from the White House there is a big brick palace, the ceilings of the parlors of which are finished in oaken panels, in the grain of which gold dust has been sprinkled.

ENGLISH SNOBBERY. It is true we are the richest peo-ple in the world and our aggregate wealth amounts to about \$1,000 for man, woman and child in the country; but it remains to be seen how long we can stand such customs. Here at Washington we ape the most accomplished entertainers at the capital. Their house here cost tham ciety ladies are now sporting coats of arms.
There are one or two houses in Washington
which have these coats of arms carved upon
their outside walls, and the visiting cards



The leading characters of the story are Geoffrey Brugham, a London barrister, and Beatrice Granger, daughter of the rector of Bryngelly, on the Welsh coast, and village school teacher. Geoffrey is married to a titled woman, Lady Honoria, who married him for an expected fortune that did not materialize. She fretted at poverty and made life generally miserable for Geoffrey during his early struggles. They have a daughter, Effie, a child of sweetest disposition. While outing at Bryngelly, Geoffrey is rescued from drowning by Beatrice. In spite of themselves this incident developed into deep affection. Lady Honoria is not slow to see it, and this makes matters worse between her and Geoffrey. Beatrice has a sister, Einzabeth. The family is poor and Elizabeth is ambitious to become the wife of 'Squire Owen Davies, who is rich, but stupid. He is madly in love with Beatrice, finally proposes to her, is rejected, but continues to amony her with his attentions. During Geoffrey's stay at Bryngelly he received a brief in a celebrated law case. Beatrice reads it and hits upon the right theory of the case. Geoffrey returns to London, tries the case on Beatrice's theory and wins a great victory. It is his key to fortune. Henceforth money rolls in to him. He gratifies Lady Honoria's every whim. Finally he is elected to Parliament, where he s on distinguishes himself. All this time he corresponds with Beatrice, Lady Honoria, at last realizing that her husband amounts to something, is more considerate in her treatment of him, but cannot extract herself from the frivolous class of fashionable people she has culivated. SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER XIX.

GEOFFREY HAS A VISITOR. And Beatrice-had she fared better during these long months? Alas, not at all. sick at heart, and sick at heart she had remained. Through all the long winter months sorrow and bitterness had been her portion, and now in the happiness of spring sorrow and bitterness were with her still. She loved him, and she longed for his pres-ence, and it was denied to her. She could except her father. Mr. Granger's mind not console herself as some women can, nor did her deep passion wear away; on the contrary, it seemed to grow and gather with every passing week. Neither did she wish | the school or by the vicarage gate merely to to lose it; she loved too weil for that. It was better to be thus tormented by conscience and by hopelessness than to lose her cause of pain.

She gave it almost all to her father now, only keeping back a very small sum for her necessary clothing and such sundries as stamps and writing paper. Even then, Elizabeth grumbled bitterly at her extrava-She had gone away from the Bryngelty sta-tion on that autumn morning of farewell asking what business she had to spend sixpence a week on such a needless luxury. But Beatrice could not make up her mind to dock the paper with its occasional mention

of Geoffrey.

Again, Owen Davies was a perpetual anxiety to her. His infatuation for herself was so occupied with questions connected with tithe that fortunately for Beatrice little else could find an entry. Owen dogged her about; he would wait whole hours outside speak a few words to her. Sometimes, when at length she appeared, he seemed to be struck dumb, he could say nothing, but would gaze at her with his dull eyes in a fashion that filled her with vague alarm.



One consolation Beatrice had and one only; she knew that Geoffrey did not forget her. His letters told her this. These letters, indeed, were everything to her-a woman can get so much more comfort out of a letter than a man. Next to receiving them she loved to answer them. She was a good and even a brilliant letter-writer, but often and often she would tear up what she had written and begin again. There was not much news in Bryngelly. It was difficult to make her letters amusing. Also the farcical nature of the whole proceeding seemed to paralyze her. It was ridiculous, having so much to say, to be able to say nothing. Not that Beatrice wished to in-dite love letters—such an idea never crossed her mind-but rather to write as they had talked. Yet when she tried to do so the results were not satisfactory to her, the words looked strange on paper—she could not send

In Geoffrey's meteor-like advance to fame and fortune she took the keenest joy and in-

He never ventured, indeed, to speak to her of love, but he looked it, which was almost as bad. Another thing was that he had grown jealous. The seed which Elizabeth had planted in his mind had brought forth abundantly, though, of course, Bentrice did not know that this was her sister's doing. On the very morning that Geoffrey went away Mr. Davies had met her as she was walking back from the station, and asked her if Mr. Bingham had gone. When she When she replied that this was so, she had distinctly heard him murmur: "Thank God! thank

of the letters which she sent and received from Geoffrey. These things filled Beatrice with alarm. but there was worse behind. Mr. Davies began to send her presents-first, such things as prize pigeons and fowls, then jewelry. The pigeons and fowls she could not well return without exciting remark, but the jewelry she sent back by one of the

God!" Subsequently she discovered also that he bribed the old postman to keep count



GEOFFREY RECEIVES BEATRICE'S FATHER.

terest—far more than he did, indeed. lastly, a case that, when she opened it, Though, like that of most other intelligent which her curiosity led her to do, nearly Though, like that of most other intelligent creatures, her soul turned with loathing from the dreary fustian of politics, she would religiously search the parliamentary columns from beginning to end on the chance of finding his name or the notice of a speech by him. The law reports also furnished her with a happy hunting ground in which she often found her game.

But they were miserable months. To rise in the morning, to go through the round of speak, and handing him the peakages "this

in the morning, to go through the round of daily duty—thinking of Geoffrey; to come home wearied, and finally to seek refuge in sleep and dreams of him—this was the sum

St. Davies, and see Said before the peak has been sent to me by mistake. kindly take it back?"

He took it, abashed. home wearied, and hually to seek refuge in sleep and dreams of him—this was the sum of them. Then there were other troubles. To begin with, things had gone from bud to worse at the vicarage. The tithes scarcely came in at all, and every day their poverty pinched them closer. Had it not been for Beatrice's salary it was difficult to see how the family could have continued to exist.

Rindly take it back?"

He took it, abashed.

"Mr. Davies," she said, looking him full in the eyes, "I hope that there will be no more such mistakes. Please understand that I cannot accept presents from you."

"If Mr. Bingham had sent it, you would have accepted it," he muttered sulkily.

Beatrice turned and flashed such a look on

afternoon.

"Mr. Davies," she said before he could speak, and handing him the package, "this has been sent to me by mistake. Will you