SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1890. THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

15

PAWNING AT VASSAR.

The Habit Grew From a Transaction With a Woman Instead of Mine Uncle.

Boston Glope.] The pawning habit is a comparatively new feature of Vassar life. At least, one cannot find that it was ever heard of until within the past four or five years. How it originated is not known positively, but the story goes that once upon a time a well-known and very popular girl, who generally had plenty of money to spend, and who, for that reason as well as several others, was queen of her select circle, found herself very "hard up," and as this condition was due to extravagance that her teachers or parents would hardly have considered legitimate, she did

not dare appeal to them. Finding herself in Poughkeepsie, and being about to spend her last 10 cents in buying sweetmeats of the old woman who, had supplied her with these dainties for nearly three years, she became confidential, and told the sympathetic cake woman every-

thing. The old woman really feeling that it It is a season to be spent in the pursuit of happiness at the option of each one's own sweet will and natural bent. The ideas of men as to happiness and a would be an honor to have such a "lovely young lady" accept a loan from her, so expressed herself, and her offer, after some demuring on the part of the young lady, was accepted. Of course it was only a week or so before she was supplied with money from home, and in paying the debt she insisted upon giving a little boaus on the actual sum, perhaps merely in gratitude, perhaps knowing that to be the best way of

keeping the transaction secret. The tradition goes on to say that finding that such an easy way of getting some extra money she resorted to it quite frequently, and after awhile told a triend, who told a friend, and so on.

A CODE FOR DRINKING.

How the German Students Govern Their Bouts at the Beer Muga. Illustrated American, 1

An elaborate code of etionette governa the drinking bouts of the German students. Any failure to respect them subjects the delinquent to a fine of a glass of beer to the party slighted. You cannot drink by yourself; you must challenge someone to a friendly bout. You say: "I will go you half [or a whole] pint." The party challenged may adopt one or two courses; if he wishes to join forces at once, he says, "I will go you," or simply, "Prosit." If he is not quite ready, he acknowledges with a bow. But he must be ready within three minutes (here minutes there of which

three minutes (beer minutes, three of which are equal to five ordinary minutes), and with the words, "I go you now," the bout commences. In either case he must drink the quantity you named.

Must Pay the Fiddler.

A graceless nephew of State Senator Watson, of Schuylkill county, Pa., has prevented the old man's renomination, and will go to the Senate in his uncle's place if he can get himself elected. It is said that one result of the avuncular wrath which the

Undoubtedly Correct. "George," asked Mrs. Camso, "what paper in the United States has the largest culation?" "Paper money," replied Cumso promptly.



OUR NATIONAL GUARD and Honorable Artillery of Boston, has ever been able to definitely determine. Its Conditions, Needs and Prospects

of the Association. one was able to answer the question until General Porter, Adjutant General of New York State, declared that it was a short half-pike or spear, which the subordinate FUSS AND FEATBER METHODS OVER half-pike or spear, which the subordinate officers of a regiment were in the habit of carrying 100 years ago, and that before our late Civil War this old and peculiar weap-on, which would seem to be a part of the Middle Ages, used to be carried in public processions by officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. This an-cient militia law has remained unchanged on the statute books since 1795; it may be called a statutory anchronism and it should be promptly repealed, but it hangs on surviving many better things.

Discipline and Efficiency So Increased in the Past Fifteen Years That it Rivals the Army.

Stated by President Wingate

PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

& Curious Old Law That Makes Every Able-Bodied Man a Member of the Guard.

"WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.] According to the last annual reports made by the Adjutant Generals of the different

States to the Secretary of War, there were 106,500 officers and men in the National Guard of the various States. That number, however, represents the aggregate strength on the rolls, so that probably 75,000 would be the effective strength.

As a rule, during the last 15 years, the interest taken in the different States in their National Guard has greatly increased, and appropriations have been more liberal. During this period and largely resulting from the aid given by the States there has been a remarkable improvement in the efficiency of the National Guard, which was strikingly demonstrated in the great Centennial parade in New York. The movement which brought this about commenced in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut and has since permeated most of the other States. The innovations have been in the direction of the practical mil-itary instructions and discipline as opposed to what may be termed the old "fuss-and-feather" style which brought the name of militia into such disrepute that it is obnoxious to the present National Guardsman In bringing this change about, the regular army is, as a rule, taken as a model, and the effort has been made to bring the instruction of the troops as near as possible to the regu-lar army methods.

THE CHANGE IN DISCIPLINE. The improvement that has been made in discipline is wonderful. Although this lies at the foundation of all military organizations, and is practically the great distinction between an army and an armed mob, yet, before the late Civil War, it was almost un-known in the militia. In fact the organizations were run very much on the idea of a town meeting where one man is considered as good as another. The experience of the war demonstrated that this method of conducting the National Guard was all wrong and a reformation began to be instituted by a number of old volunteer officers who re-sumed their former places in the National Guard atter the war was over. The Na-tional Guard Association was the outgrowth of the feeling that the militia organizations of the country required to be still further improved, to fit them for national defense. The settled theory of the United States Government in reference to this matter has been that while the States raised and governed their militia as they saw fit, it was the duty of the general Government to pro-vide the National Guard of the States with arms, equipments and military stores out of the Treasury. State troops are regarded as in adjunct of the army which in time of war are to be called upon immediately to support our small army, and from which must be drawn the officers who will command the volucieers who are to defend the entire country. It is therefore only right that the whole United States should contribute toward the expenses of equipment

and instruction. IT'S AN OLD PRINCIPLE. the present time would be an interesting HOOKING BLUE FISH. officers shall possess themselves of spontoons; exactly what these are, no man, unless it be some very ancient member of the Ancient The military coundrum, "What is a spoontoon?" has farnished a theme for learned and exciting discussion at the meet-ings of the National Guard Association. No

The Inspiring Sail Out Into Old Ocean in the Early Morning.

EXCITEMENT OF THE FIRST CATCH

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, August 2 .- Did you ever go blue-fishing? If you never did then you have yet to enjoy some of the finest sport ever offered the lover of the rod and reel. Only you will need no rod and reel to make it interesting. To be sure, there are some fishermen who decline to take a fish in any

THE HENDERSON BILL. Recently there has been a bill presented to Congress in the interest of the National other manner, just as there are field sports. men who delight only in the wing shot and Guard and which is of great public im-portance. In its present shape it is largely the work of Secretary of War Proctor, who, since he has occupied his present position, will never kill a bird in any other way. When Grover Cleveland goes fishing he uses a rod, the same on the trisky ocean as in the Adiroudacks. But in blue-fishing has taken a very warm interest in the im-provement of the National Guard of the you not only need no such accessories, but will probably fall behind the record, if you use them, of those who do not.

General Kelton, the Adjutant General of the army, during his long service in the army has had unusually close association with the National Guard of the different States and has become also very anxious i

States and has become also very analous to improve the organizations. He, too, has had a great deal to do with the framing of the bill. At the last meeting of the National Guard Association at Washington this bill was exhaustively discussed, and, after having been revised so as to remove all objecious, was approved and recommended to Congress for passage by the unanimous vote of all the delegates. The bill in question was introduced in

Congress by General Henderson, of Illinois, and hence is known as the "Henderson bill." It repeals the obsolete legislation in regard to the matter now contained in the Revised Statutes. It increases the annual appropriation from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000, and provides that it may be drawn in army supplies of all kinds, and permits the States to purchase from the United States arsenals anything which the latter make at the regulation prices. It authorizes the detail of regular officers to inspect the National Guard of each State to inform the Government of its condition.

BENEFIT OF THE REGULARS. It also anthorizes any Governor, brigade

or division commander (with the approval of his Governor) to apply to the Secretary of War to have a regular officer detailed on the staff of the applicant, such officer to hold his position at the pleasure of the offi-cer to whom he is detailed and or the Secretary of War, and provides that regular offi-cers may be detailed to any camp of the National Guard at the request of the Gov-ernor of the State to act as instructors, and to perform such duty as the Governor may direct. The bill also provides for the ac-ceptance, by the President, of volunteers from the National Guard, not to exceed 5,000 men in any one year, to participate in the annual maneuvers of the army and also for other military duty. The National Guard Association also indorsed the McCutcheon bill at its last meet-ing, which is pending in Congress, and pro-

vides that vacancies in the army which caunot be filled by the graduates of West Point shall be filled from the commissioned officers of the National Guard, and the other Mc-Cutcheon bill providing for sea coast heavy artillery reserve. This Henderson bill has the support of

nine-tenths of the Congressmen, and as far as known the only thing which may stand so, that it cannot afford to do anything for the National Guard.

KELTON'S PET IDEA.

helm. The tide is going out like a race horse, and we are riding it like a featherweight jocket about to pass under the wire. The eyes snap with the exhiberation of the moment. We all talk at once. All but the skipper. He keeps his half-closed, pig-like A Day of the Grandest Sport Sea or orbs fastened on some point unknown to us. The breakers now fall with a booming Lake or Land Affords. sound, and to us seem to form an unbroken wall of froth and foam. We begin to catch the first thin dashing of the spray over the windward quarter of our little sloop. It covers us with a shower of salty suds which sparkle and scintillate in the shining sun. How will we ever get through that norring. MURRAY TELLS ALL THE SECRETS How will we ever get through that roaring,

foaming fringe of sea? By faith alone. We have faith in the silent old mariner

at the helm. With steady hand and eye, he guides us right into the teeth of the Look out! Luff her a little! Hold fast,

entlement Here we gol One dash, splash, crash! Don't we just get one in the neck! I should say so! And how we shout and yell at each other, and shake the water from our hats, like so many spaniels at play, and shout again as we shoot out upon the panting bosom of the open sea.

ON THE FISHING GROUND.

There was a channel there, after all; a very narrow one, says our skipper, but perfectly safe for anyone who knows his busi-ness. Not to hit it means to be thumped to ness. Not to hit it means to be thumpled to pieces. That's all. That's enough. We have confidence in our skipper; but, all the same, we breathe more freely as we look back at the now fast receding surf. The little sloop now falls away before the stiff breeze and fairly flies over the long. un-Blue fish are caught this season in abundance on the Atlantic coast from Fire Island to Barnagat light-in such abundulating swells. This is glorious! It exalts

dance by professional fishermen, in fact, that the soul. We begin to get out the lines. Those who they have been thrown away by the ton as have never been out before eagerly absorb unmarketable. To the amateur, blue fishinstructions from those who have. The erew breaks clams for us for bait. The big ing presents the additional charm of hooks are solidly imbedded in lead minnows or sinkers. We select various positions for yachting, the sailing alone lending ample excitement to the chase. The fisherman must be of good stomach and foud of a active work, and would throw at once, only the skipper says it is of no use-wait. stiff breeze. For the last three years I have wait. Pretty soon we see another sloop, then another, then a schooner. They are never failed in at least one day on the coast during the season. Having wooed fi-hing. But they are three or four miles away. Perhaps half an hour elapses and the finny tribe in all the principal inland waters of the United States I will risk my we strike a floating ocean of corks, empty cans, orange and lemon boxes, bottles and reputation on the statement that a good day off Far Rockaway yields more solid piscatorial enjoyment than the same time other things bobbing up and down. These thrown from ships and have gradually reached and slowly followed the gulf stream. piscatorial enjoyment that the same time tand anywhere else in the country. The ro-mantic difficulties and hardships of the mountain waters of West Virginia, the pleasures of Petoskey Bay, the more quiet charms of the inland lakes of the Michigan And this is the fishing ground.

Let her go! We do let her go, all at once -four sets of lines go overboard and are swiftly let out in our wake. Two lines are peninsula, really shave little in common with the sport at sea. close to the boat; two projecting poles sep-arate the others on either side. The skipper notes our speed. Too fast. The crew takes in a reef or two. We bowl along now at an In this comparison I do not class the socalled sport derived from the decks of big, easy rate, which gives the 60 or 80 feet of crowded boats that leave New York daily line a chance to sink below the surface. for the fishing banks. The true fisherman

THE FIRST HOOK.

We whisper to each other, now—as if the fish might possibly hear us chatter and take fright. The deadly intentness of every mind upon the line in hand is almost comical. There is a bottle of wine bet on the first fish caught. Perhaps this is something. A two-inch minnow couldn't touch my hook at this moment without me knowing it. I can reel the throb of the revolving spoon. We run about a mile. Then-"Whoop! I've got-" In his excitement he rolls into the cock-

agreeable as that of a noisy rowdy who is simply out on a spree. One unlucky day I joined such a party off pit amid screams of laughter. Even the old skipper laughs. And winks. I have my Long Branch. - The boat was crowded, the sea was lovely and the fishing fair. But oh, heavens! We had both objectionable suspicions. A gentle luff would have done it.

But the young man scrambles out again. elements on board; between them I never passed a more miserable day in search of piensure. It was only an every day scene still holding fast to his line and still pulling in, and tangling the slack with the beer bottles below and everything in his vicinity among those who go down to the sea in ships to fish. After that I sat on the sands daily

above. Pull her in! Hang on, old man! Take at Asbury Park and watched the wretched victims lugged through the surf, and laughed a sardonic laugh and thanked my stars that I should never sigh to join care, you'll fall overboard next! He's off! No he isn't! Play him! Pull him in! Everybody gives advice. Everybody gets excited. Everybody talks at once. In the my store that I should beer sign to join such a gang again. If you are a busy man and want a day's genuine sport come down with me the evening before to Sheepshead Bay. Come in your old clothes and with a \$10 note in those same old clothes, or don't of that line gets excited also. He is within occasional sight now, tugging at the line

like mad, and giving the impression that he weighs at least 40 pounds. Now he rushes and leaps into the air-now plunges down-ward head first into the sea-now permits his captor to pull him tradily in captor to pull him come at all. Not that it will necessarily cost you that much money, but as a provision against unforeseen emergency. People about Sheepshead Bay will overlook your One of the provisions contained in the bill is an innovation, being the idea of Gen-eral Kelton's, the effect of which is antici-

HOW TO BE A SENATOR being lucky I must ten you that the any election to the Senate, when my colleague and myself, in accordance with the usual custom when Senators are elected for the first time form a new State, were about to draw lots to see who should have the long and who the short term, the gamblers there is the senate of the state of the seave The Path Pointed Out by Leading Members of the Upper House. throughout our State were laying heavy wagers that I would draw the long term and sure enough I did. LUCK IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Sherman and Farwell Advise Taking a Part in Local Politics.

STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF STATE

IPREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. To several of the most distinguished mem bers of the United States Senate, represent ing widely divergent sections of our country, I recently propounded the question, "If a young man has an ambition to become a United States Senator, what course shall he pursue to realize it?" To this query I have eccived the following answers:

FRANK FERN. Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, believes in luck as one of the factors. Here is his letter: "I am a great believer in luck. To it I

largely attribute my success in life. I had ACTIVITY IN POLITICS.

a brother who was greatly my superior in natural ability, yet he could never make

anything else. We are all creatures of circunstances. A man may possess all the ability possible in a certain line, and if circumstances do not give him an opportunity he can never display that ability. That there is a great deal in luck is proven by the fact that while many men fail utterly in one locality, they remove to another place, fall in with a new set of associates and succeed. The world is not yet on a place where all men of equal ability can succeed equally well. Some men succeed by what is vulgarly called 'gall' and other qualities not admira-

"But beside luck another great factor in success is to preserve one's integrity un-blemished throughout life, and the young man who wants to be a United States Senator or to hold any other position of trust must be care ul to do this. It's a grand thing to be able to look everybody in the face. When a man can go to bed and vote for himself he is always in the majority. If you want to be a Senator never write or say

anything you need ever be ashamed of. If a blackmailer threatens you with the publication of one of your letters, as such a scoundrel recently did me, be able to say to

lie of a United States Senator is one of hard work, which is never understod. If a

undy of political affairs. The Senatorship

sure enough I did. "I never thought of being a United States Senator until just before my election. I had been nominated for Governor of the State and had been defeated solely by the Fishing Must be Charming but Its Inno-State and had been deleated solery by the liberal use of money by the opposite party. When requested to be a candidate for the United States Senatorship I consented, but never even wrote a letter on the subject and never had a single pledge of a vote, though just prior to the election I did ask a lew members of the Legislature to vote for me include a subjection. But however cence is Questionable. MINISTERS AND THEIR CROQUET (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Taking a holiday for rest and recreation simply as a vindication But however much I may believe in luck, I do not think s usually esteemed of vast value in the way for a moment that it will do to trust to luck alone. The young man who does so will certainly never be elected to the United States Senatorship, nor to any other import-ant public office. There is an old proverb of health. It is supposed to store up a surplus of energy and to restore what has been lost in enforced toil and overwork for long days and weary nights in narrow streets and

SUMMER RECREATION.

The Nature of a Man is Shown by

the Amusements He Chooses.

BASEBALL AND HORSE RACING.

EVERYTHING'S A LOTTERY.

AN EXPLODED IDEA.

joying the choice things of life. "It is well seen what God thinks of

money by the people he gives it to," said some old lady who did not have Andrew Carnegie, or Mrs. Schenley, or some of our notable millionaires in her mind's eye. Certain it is, however, that whether or not

it be the design of Providence to keep som

people down and poor, and others up and rolling in wealth, those that are down are

benevolence.

ant public office. There is an old provero which very truly says: God helps the man who helps himself." But the man who is naturally lucky, or fortunate, or whatever you are mind to call it, and who helps his luck by working early and late in whatever direction his ambition tends is certain to dingy houses amid the busy hausts of men. pass under the wire ahead of all competi tors in the race for success."

being lucky I must tell you that after my

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, believes natural ability, yet he could never make money while I have made a good deal. Getting into the United States Senate is just as likely to be largely a matter of luck as is

The ideas of men as to happiness and a holiday are queer. Some incline to baseball. Wherever they go to spend their vacation they want to see a ball game. The most entrancing delights may be presented in other lines, but a ball game to them is the most alloring felicity. Others pursue hap-piness at horse races, where, with hearts full of hope, they find joy in prancing steeds, in lowered records, in well-placed bets and in successful pools. Many an offset to their felicity falls in, but the hits and misses be-long to the chances and delights of the game and the risks must be run to enhance the sirous or getting there, while attending dili-gently to his business, should be an active political worker. Success of a brilliant character in politics, like brilliant success in any other line of life, is largely a quesand the risks must be run to enhance the happiness of raking in a pile and downing the opposition. tion of circumstances. A man may

possess great ability, but circum-stances must give him his opportunity. You know what the poet Gray says in his 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' about How odd and ridiculous it seems to raise n great hullabaloo over the immorality of the Louisiana lottery, when in every city on the continent horse races, baseball con-tests, church-fair schemes, oil stocks and some mute, inglorious Milton or some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood, grain deals are made subject to the laws of chance. Men find in these diversion and lying in the grave beneath-men who had all the gifts of Milton or Cromwell but chance. Men ind in these diversion and delight; they engage in them as holiday pleasures, and pursue them with an ardor and enthusiasm that are amazing and confounding when an the gifts of milds of boline because they never accomplished their deeds because they have had the opportunity. On the other hand, circumstances will benefit a man but little if he tack the ability necessary to take contrasted with the regulation idea of the chief end of man. Lotteries advantage of them. Shakespeare says that there is a tide in the affairs of men which of men which by name are denounced as sinful and de-moralizing, but when disguised as business taken at the flood leads on to tortune, but to obtain a united Senatorship or any other coveted prize in the lottery of life a man must be able to take that tide at the flood." deals and covered by charity they become legitimate enterprises, and sweet uses for adversity, as well as a popular mode for ex-tracting money from people who could not otherwise be reached by the demands of

WADE HAMPTON'S IDEA.

ator the only right way is to deserve it. Let a young man who desires the place aim, above all, to be of unblemished character, and by his reputation for integrity, ability and energy convince first his immediate neighbors and then the people of his State at large that he is the best man they can possibly select to represent them in the United States Senate. In South Carolina the feeling has always been that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. The State Legislatures have always made the selection to please themselves with complete independence of any dictation or bossism. There has never been a whisper

of bribery or manipulation in the selection of a United States Senator from our grand The old prayer for the masses was for faith and grace to make them content in the low stations and hard conditions to which they old State, and such things would n tolerated among us for a moment. Merit were assigned by inscrutable decree; but people to a large extent have outlived this should be the only standard for election to the Senate, and this the young man ambi-tions to be a Senator should labor unceasdoctrine. They will no longer accept the idea that for some men the blessings and luxuries of this mortal life are reserved by ingly to possess. special decree, while others no less worthy are told off to do all the drudgery, while

AN ARKANSAS SERMON. Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansa

nswers the question as follows:

"If a young man desires to be a United States Senator he should try to do as near right as he can. He should be always kind and just. Above all he should strive to do and just. Above all he should strive to do the very best of his ability whatever he undertakes to do-to do everything well. The Good Book says, 'Whatsoever thy hand finds to do, do it with all thy might.' The pursuance of this discretion must infallibly lead to success in all our undertakings. Few

not staying there without a murmur. If "our Andy" had been content in the station to which he was called he would never have lish a successful reputation. "Second—II, in spite of my advice, any young man will persist in cherishing the ambition you name, his whole live should be things are of greater service and comfort to a man through life than plenty of friends of the right kind. It has been truly said that "The young man whom everybody likes The station friends of the right kind. It has been truly said that The young man whom everybody likes "Second and a successful arborned and a successful arborned to the station the right kind. It has been truly said that The young man whom everybody likes The station friends of the right kind. It has been truly said that The young man whom everybody likes the right whom everybody likes the right whom the like should be the right whom everybody likes mounts up the ladder of life quickly.

Lile is a lottery say some. There are those who, born with silver spoons in their months, find everything in life that is lovely and luxurious, while others seem born to hardship and misfortune. People who pro-fess to know say this is a matter of discip-line and a month is a matter of discip-New York Times.] line and preparation for another and a bet-ter world. But where the discipline comes in for those whose lives have no shadows of poverty, no drawback in the way of disease, nothing to distress them or make them afraid is somewhat hard to see. nephew has provoked will be a "codiciling" of a certain last will and testament,

MADAME A. RUPPERT



"To attain the office of United States Sen

him, as I did, 'You are entirely welcome to publish any letter I ever wrote.'" INTENSE STUDY AND WORK. Senator Orrville H. Platt, of Connecti-

cut, writes as follows: "In reply to your question I would say first of all that a young man had better not have such an ambition, as he will only be disappointed if he achieves it, because the

young man simply desires to obtain the place for any credit or honor that may pertain to it, and that fills his ambition, with-

out regard to what he may achieve as a Senator, that is one thing; but the Senate is much like the old-time school-di-vided into classes. If a man is to get in the first class and sit on the first bench,

he has got to do it by intense study and work, and whatever class he may be in he only 'goes up one' because of some superiority. Ours is an immense country, and subjects of legislation embrace the widest range and require the widest information, and to act intelligently a Senator

must know something about every subject. The wider his knowledge the more useful he becomes. Add to this that he is expected to be the agent of everyone in his State who has business in Washington-legislative, political or commercial-and you get a glimpse of what a Senator must be to estab-

It is interesting to note that this principle settled at the time of the formation of the Government. In 1808 the annual appropriation for the militia was fixed by Thomas Jefferson at \$200,000. Although the country grew enormously in wealth and population no increase was made in this apopriation until 1885, when, through the exertions of the National Guard Association, it was increased by Congress to \$400, 000. This sun, however, is not paid in money, but is issued to the National Guard of the different States (in proportion to their members of Congress) in arms and military equipments which they require and which remain the property of the Government. By this method a double purpose is accom-plished; it takes out of the arsenals and brings into use equipments which would otherwise rot or become obsolete from sge, and also keeps employed the Government manufactories of arms and equipments

The National Guard Association of the United States is the body which represents the general desires and feelings of the guards, taken as a whole, as far as they have any representation. This is a voluntary association which was formed in 1879 ton the purpose of improving the general efficiency of the National Guard and enabling it to act as a compact organization in securing the reforms in legislation direct from Congress. It has in all held six annual conventions, at which the delegates from the different States give their experiences in regard to matters of general interest, such as camps, regular army officers as instructors, and similar points. These conventions were held in New York, in January, 1878; St. Louis, September, 1879; Philadelphia, 1881; Cincinnati, 1884, and Washington in December, 1885, and in February, 1890.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

At these conventions the Adjutant Generals of each State appoint five officers or ex-officers of the National Guard as delegates. During the interim between the meetings the association is controlled by the officers and Executive Committee. The writer of this article has been the

President of the association since its organiration and been re-elected without opposi on at each annual meeting. The other officers are:

First Vice President - Adjutant General Bamuel Dalton, Boston, Masa. Second Vice President-General Charles J. Anderson, Richmond, Va.

ing Secretary-Colonel Charles E. Corresponding Secretary-ridge, New York City. Recording Secretary-

stary-Colonel Fred E. Farns-Becording Secretary-Colonel Fred E. Farns-orth, Detroit, Mich. Treasurer-Colonel Charles J. Bills, Fairbury,

Neb. Executive Committee-From New England Exace-Adjutant General Henry M. Sorague, Augusta, Me. From Middle States-General Albert Ordway, Washington, D. C. From Southern States-Adjutant General James Dodge Glenn, Greensboro, N. C. From Western States-Colonel James M. Rice, Peoria, Ill. From Pacific States-General Thomas J. Clunic, M. C., Washington, D. C. From Northwestern States-Colonel Charles D. Curris, Helena, Mont. At the last convection all the New En-

At the last convention all the New En-gland, all the Middle States, with the exception of New Jersey, the delegates from which were accidentally prevented from coming, all the Western States and such of the Southern States as have any National Guard were represented-in all more that States and Territories, including the District of Columbia,

A STANDING JOKE.

Although in 1885, as stated, the National Guard Association succeeded in increasing the appropriation, it did not succeed in repealing the obsolete militia law. This law was passed in 1795 and has been one of the standing jokes of the century-it might safely be called the great national joke in perpetuum. By the provisions of this law the entire male population of the country, between the ages of 18 and 45, are supposed to be members of the militia, a fact which will be news to thousands o people throughout the United States. Furthermore, it re quires that every man shall provide himself with a gun, a powder-horn and a certain number of flints. How men can possess hemselves of powder-horns and fints at

ed with great interest; that is to say that the volunteer, officers and men of the National Guard of the different States may be received by the Secretary of War and allowed to serve in the practice maneuvers which the regular army now annually per-forms. It is impossible, if it would be desirable, to order any number of the National Guard for such duties, but there are many of them who are full of military enthusiasm and who are sufficiently anxious to perfect themselves in practical military instruction as to be willing to volunteer, so that the aggregate in a State would be sufficient to make up a number of small organizations. It these were to be accepted they would give an additional strength to the regulars which they now need in performing their maneuvers, while, at the same time, it is believed by General Kelton and others that

the maneuvers would give National Guards-men a practical idea of service which they are unable to get under ordinary conditions. What the National Guard needs is practical instruction. It is needless to expect from men, who only can give a portion of their time to military matters, the discipline which is obtained in the army. The great

question, therefore, is to what extent it is possible to carry out practical instruction in field work in the National Guard? One of the important requirements in the National Guard of to-day, the importance of which is now recognized in every State is that a soldier is not a soldier unless he knows how to shoot, any more than a bookkeeper would be a competent accountant if he could not write. Much attention has been paid to this part of the training and great success has been attained, particularly in New York, Connecticut, Massachusett and Pennsylvania.

RESULT OF THIS TRAINING.

No mob that was ever organized could stand three minutes in front of a company of a first-class regiment of the present day militia, all marksmen armed with breech loaders, who, in that time, would fire at least ten shots, every one of which would hit. What is more, the knowledge that this skill exists is possessed by that part of

this skill erists is possessed by that part of our population who are likely to participate in a mob. They do not relish the idea of being shot any better than anybody else. There have been great improvements made in the National Guard of Chicago. The First Regiment of Illinois have just taken procession of a magnificent armory taken possession of a magnificent armory and, in the last ten years, the progress in the National Guard of Illinois has been marked. From what I have heard, this improvement in Chicago has been largely the work of public-spirited citizens rather than of the State, but it has been none the less important on that account. In Missouri there has been trouble between the National Guard and the Legislature, which I am informed has practically resulted in a dis-bandment of all theorganizations. For two years the Legislature refused to make an appropriation, and the National Guard,

appropriation, and the National Guard, having struggled along and paid their own bills for one year, at the close of the second practically disbanded. Throughout the South generally they are doing the best they can. But the States are poor, and practically the only means which they have of supporting their National Guard is the meager share they receive from the annual United States appropriation. GEO. W. WINGATE, President National Guard Association. President National Guard Asso

One Use for Cycles, Sir Evelyn Wood, one of the foremos English Generals, declares that 20,000 volunteers mounted on cycles would be better than any number of moun'ed infantry; and that as regards mere marching they would wear down the best mounted cavalry in the world.

Sapctom Sarcasm.

City Editor-Where's Carnage? Gone t that hanging yet? Browne (rival reporter)-No. He's ou sharpening up his dull thud,

ions everywhere. HIRING THE RIG.

OFF IN THE MORNING.

sail on and on thus, forever!

OUT INTO THE SEA. Swish-swish-swish! Look out for that

ALWAYS AVOID A CROWD

avoids crowds as he would yellow fever.

The pleasure decreases in proportion to the increase of your fishing society, when that exceeds 200 or 300 spirits. This is especially

the case with sea-fishing, where you cannot

get away from disagreeable people, from sea-

sick ladies or drunken loafers. Am I lacking in sympathetic chivalry in mentioning the latter together? Well, no; it is because

of my sympathy that the presence of a

woman suffering from mal de mer is as dis-

ounds. Just across the bay we will meet a dozen skippers in oilskins and sou'western and faces of unpolished bronze on the lookout But he is a lovely specimen, and we canfor a job. They scent us from afar off, but, unlike the bronzed skipper of the city hack-

not but lock coldly on the young man who captures him. If we could, we would raise a question as to whether he is really a bluestands, edge up to us one at a time with a respectful pull at the sou'wester. They point out their particular "her," lying under bare poles in the little bay, and with fish or not. As it is, we fall silently to fishing. The airs of a young man who has caught his first bluefish are intolerable, Great Scott! This must be a shark! I just saw the black fins cutting the surface much plainness of speech give the usual programme. This coldness rapidly disap-pears under the influence of a bargain just saw the black has cutting the surface over there. The line is suddenly yanked out of my hand. I feel the coil tirbten around my leg, and have a brief notion of going overboard—but I quickly recover and sealed by a stiff tumbler of 10 cent grog. We pay \$8 for a day's exclusive use of neat, substantial, seaworthy sloop with a cockpit of five bunks which would hold ten get a fresh grip in time to haul in the sizek. Hand over hand! He's a puller, egad! But persons on a pinch-four of us, the skipper I've got him! Plunge and jump and tear at the sharp bit as he may, I've got him! and a crew of one man, have ample roon below and above. There is a stove below in case the weather should require its services. The lines, hook and bait are furnished by Every vein in my hands stands out-my face is flushed-my heart thumps great en-

the skipper without extra charge. Having thusiastic thumps! Ah! That run burnt a long brown streak learned that the earlier we turn out in the morning the better it will be for all hands, n my tender palm! There he rises! Look at that! Come along, my beauty-we have room for you in the boat. And so, step by step I hauled him in and finally land him we leave the skipper to get everything ready. When early morning comes, the hotel man puts up enough lunch for ten people, and includes a small tub with a big safely among the beer bottles below.

people, and includes a small tub with a big lump of ice, around which nestles sundry The edge is taken from my victory, however, by three more strikes in rapid suc-cession, two handsome fish being captured bottles of cheerful appearance. There are various small packages of cigars, lemons, at once. The novelty off we get down now to steady work. One after another, two at a time, they bite with strict impartiality, etc., peeping out of every fellow's pocket.

A light haze hangs over the water, hiding until in the course of two or three hours we find ourselves exhausted, with fish enough the hotels of Coney, but the fresh, salt air and the low, heavy swash of the combers breaking on the beach send the blood quickto gratify the most exacting amateur. My hands are blistered by the lines, my neck is ening through the veins. The skipper him-self lugs the tub of valuables toward the litbiistered by the sun, my back feels as if it would never get the kink out of it. tle sloop, now shaking out her jib in the

EVERYBODY FEELS SERIOUS.

gentie brezze coming in from the sea, and talks cheerfully of the happy prospects of a good day's sport, while the prettiest dining room girl from the hotel zzz waves a nap-kin tor luck. Tumble upon deck! Look The wind had vecred and freshened. We are running in the trough of the sea. I hadn't noticed it until one of us goes below and stretches at full length in a buck. Then I also also noted that no one seemed sharp! Cast off! Haul at the sheet-that's Then I also also noted that no one seemed to be hungry. It was in the middle of the aiternoon. Nobody had elamored for beer, or other refreshment. The subject of cigars was avoided in a singular way, by tacit consent. It was in bad taste for the crew to carve fat pork before his guests, but he did it, and followed it with a pipe that drove us all to windward. To this violation of the rules of good society we owed the sudden it-up at the peak! The white jib fills, and we swing round and careen lazily, then catching the spirit of the marshes move slowly up the smooth lagoon. The banks are low and muddy and tide washed and irregular of outline. Luxuri-ant salt grass stretches everywhere and undulates in silent sympathy with the heaving billows far beyond. In places the channel is so narrow that it would be difficult to navigate rules of good society we owed the sudden illness of the flower of our flock

"For God's sake, man, go aft if you want to smoke that pipe-go below !" "If he comes - comes down here-" moaned s voice from the inner recesses of the sloop, "it'll be murder!" The skipper smilen crookedly as he or-dered the crew to stop smoking but I but for the favoring breeze. And it so hap-

being out, you cannot get in-but not often. Ah, but this morning it was a lovely sail ! Beyond the subdued, musical ripple under our bow not an earthly sound-all is still as death itself. dered the crew to stop smoking, but I didn't see anything funny about it. I wasn't sick. I was just serious. But when death itself. Even the sea cannot be heard, except at long intervals. The human voice seems harsh and falls on the we changed our course for home, with the wind directly abeam, everybody began to ear gratingly. So, atter one or two attempts, ear gratingly. So, after one or two attempts, we lapse into an understanding of mutual silence. The most garrulous lies on his back with teeth set nonchalantly over a dy-ing eigar and gazes at the scudding clouds. pick up again. Even the man below came out with a sickly smile as we crossed the

ing eight and gazes at the scudding clouds. It is not a state of indifference, of medita-tion, of boredom. It is the sense of abso-lute rest from all thought, memory, expec-tation, human speech. You scarcely feel that you exist. If you could collect your scattered mind into a desire it would be to Twenty minutes later we were calmly sailing up the grass-bound channel, revereutly devouring luncheon and pushing down great quantities of cold chicken, with pota-tions of beer, and filling up the crew with whisky, and gaily chatting over the most glorious day's sport we ever had.

CHARLES T. MURRAY.

GOOD MEN IN POLITICS.

When the Best Citizens Take No Interes Bad Government Ensues. -

boomi Slack away the jib sheet! Around we go, suddenly-out of the tall, sweet grass into a channel to the open sea-out of the smooth and silent lagoon into the short, chopping waves riding the gentle swell of Cardinal Gibbons, in an address recently, uses these words: "When we find the mos old ocean. Yet not on her ruffled bosom, A mile dead ahead the crisp, white breakers apright citizens taking no interest in poli-tics, showing no zeal for the good govern-ment of the country, we may expect politic-al stagnation and corruption. But when are chasing each other over the bar. The morning mist has cleared away. Beyond, hull down, the great ocean steamers can be seen, their black smoke curling and stretchthe best citizens manifest interest in public affairs, we have good government and hon-est administration of public trusts. It is ing away upon the horizon. We are wide awake now, The little sloop, close hauled, lies down to her work right merrily. Each one of us braces up well to windward and takes keen side giances at the gnarled old skipper at the elected to public places."

Until at last, when exultantly may be thrust on him; it may come as the result of wealth which follows business pulled over the side, he sizes up about four enterprise, but the clean and hon JEALOUS OVER A FOUR-POUNDER.

marked out above he cannot fail to have an abundance of them. To the young man ambitious to be a United States Senator I to it is through a study of public affairs and the capacity to impress the people in his would say, there ore, do and be your best, and if other things are favorable and you State with the idea that he possesses a thorough knowledge of them, and will be are led to the Senate you will be a credit to their true representative. "Third—His idea of politics should be a lotty one. His motive for devotion to politi-

yourself there as elsewhere." LABOR THE SECRET. cal life should be that he may render servic

Senator William P. Frye writes as folto the people rather than to accomplish pe sonal success. Few men will ever reach the OWS: "Men achieve success in public life just Senate as the result of a talent for politica as they do anywhere else by attending to their business and faith/ully performing manipulation, and these who thus succeed

as follows:

vords well to heart."

ENTER LOCAL POLITICS.

LAWYER EDMUNDS' OPINION.

The

will be Senatorial nonentities rather than Senatorial leaders." I know anything about. Tom Moore truly MANY ROADS TO THE SENATE.

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, has this to sav:

"Senstarships come to men in a hundre different ways. The section of country i which a man locates may have a great deal to do with his receiving the ho choice of a profession or avocation may have much to do with it. Formerly the pathway to public life seemed to be through the pro-fession of the law. Senators and Representatives were largely members of the bar.

This is not now nearly so much the case. I do not believe that a young man could secure his election to the Senate by manipulation. The members of the Senate are the leading men in their Stateseither the leading lawyers, physicians, manu-facturers or merchants. They are men who would naturally be leaders in any sphere of It'e. If a man succeeds in his profession or calling, whatever it may be, by ability and industry, and attains a high character for honor and integrity, he will win the confi-

dence of his neighbors. As he grows older his influence will widen, and it he seems the best and most available man for the Senate his State will place him there whether he be a lawyer, merchant or manufacturer. Senators, as a rule, are men of high character, and their election to the ate is generally the result of merit. I think it a great misfortune to a young man for him to dabble in polities, and if he start in life with the fixed ambition and determination to become a United States Senator, his neighbors will find it out and it will only make him ridiculous." A LUCKY MAN TALKS.

with all that pertains to the government of his State, and to the national Government, and should thus render himself fit to make Thomas C. Power, one of the Senators from the new State of Montana, like Senator wise and good laws." Jones, is a believer in luck. Here is his Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, emphasizes fidelity and honor as follows:

answer: "If a young man started in life with the fixed determination of being a United State "If a young man desires to be a United States Senator, let him follow his profession or avocation with fidelity and honor. In Senator the chances are 99 in 100 that he never would be. But there are certain things he could do and certain others that he should avoid, the performance or the such a course he will find his surest and best road to the respect and confidence of the avoidance of which would tend to the ac-complishment of his wish, just as they people among whom his lot is cast. If they find him faithful 10 all the affairs of everywould influence his success in the accomwould influence his success in the accoun-plishment of any other worthy purpose. First of all he must be moderate in all things, avoiding excesses of any and every kind. Personal popularity might have great influence in curing an election to the Senatorship as to any other office, but too much of it might injure a man—especially a young man. It might make him so conceited as to destroy

his usefulness, or it might lead him into dis-sipation. Some men are popular by nature. They are popular because they cannot help it. A man who lacked the natural elements

The Preacher's Hard Lot.

Housewife (testily)-Go 'way from this door, you old tramp! What do you want,

auyway? Seedy-Looking Man (starting off)—I wanted to make you a call. I'm the new minister.

with you?

No station of a log cabin rail splitter he would man can have too many friends of the right kind, and if he follows the course I have never have become a lawyer or a President.

WHAT GRANT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. If General Grant had been content t raise beans and corn, and to plow and sow and reap and mow, on the poor farm upon which fate had planted him near St. Louis, he might at this day have been gathering i a pumpkin crop annually, and enjoying as good health as the miasma and malaria of that region would permit to a jog-along farmer whose vocation it is to growl under all circumstances, and yet stick it out be-cause that is where the Lord put him to get in right shape for heaven.

George Stevenson was not contented with the station to which he was called by birth, their duties. Hard work is the only genius although he doubtless often enough repeated says, in his life of Richard Brinsley Sheri-dan, that labor is the father of all the great the prayer to make him content to live his life as a colliery worker. He was pre-sumptuous enough to use his brains and do the best he could to get out of the grind in the pit and raise himself to a position of fame and opulence. Notody believes he works in this world, whether in literature or stone, poetry or pyramid. If a young man of sufficient energy, ability and force of pur-pose has a determined ambition to be a was wrong, although the instruction of his United States Senator, there is no reason why he should not achieve that ambition i church was to be content in that state of life to which he had been ostensibly called by birth and education. Men never are satishe only works hard enough and persists long enough in the right direction. These fied when there is a height to reach, an ene is a good old song, of which the chorus runs

my to down or an aspiration to be realized FISHING FOR BECREATION.

Toil, toil, toil until you prosper, Do not stop to loiter by the way, Though the past we can't recall, there's a future for us all, Depending on the labors of the day. The nature of man is shown by his amuse ments. The real man crops out when he lets himself go in order to play. He delights in all manaer of fights to see which whips. Horse races, ball games, contests, whether "Every young man ambitious to get to the United States Senate should lay those by fists, or tennis, or innocent croquet to by hsts, or tenns, or indocent croquet to which clergymen mostly incline. fiil up a measure of bliss in most men's holidays. Then fisning—oh, fishing!—fishing seems to fill them full to overflowing with delight. Fishing is what Presidents, Supreme Senator Charles B. Farwell, of Illinois, agrees with Sherman. He says: "With such an ambition as you name a Fishing is what Presidents, Supreme Judges, lawyers, clergymen—every kind of a man you could mention—even heartily to enjoy. The man sworn to administer justice sees nothing wrong in a conspiracy to in-veigle innocent fishes to sudden death. The man who preaches upon the horrors of cruelty to animals sees in fishing only a holiday amusement. The man is the pulpit who "goes on" occasionally in the most harsh and abusive manner as to women wearing birds upon their bonaets as a re-"With such an ambition as you name a young man should lead an honest, upright life among the people by whom he is sur-rounded. He should take an interest in local polities. If he has merit and capacity he will soon become a leader. Then if he display marked ability for leadership the office of United States Senator may event-uly come to him. Marit and capacity ually come to him. Merit and capacity should be the standard for the Senatorship, and a man should be elected only for his possession of those qualities. The young man ambitious to be a United States Sen-ator should familiarize himself thoroughly wearing birds upon their bonacts as a re-finement of gruelty, have not a spark of compassion for the fish they work so hard to get upon the string-only for fun, for holi day amusement.

IT MUST BE CHARMING. Izaak Walton remarks of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doub God could have made a better berry,

doubless God never did, and so if I might be judge God never made a more calm, in-nocent recreation than angling." We may, perhaps, agree with old Isaak as to the calmness and quietness of the amusement, but the innocence is hardly so clear. Yet the charm of sitting silent upon a bank, or in a boat, or upon a stump waiting for a bite, must be a state of felicity hardly to be at the in more a since hardly any body set forth in words, since hardly anybody save Shakespeare and Iziak Walton have attempted to depict its raptures. But it is one of the chief amusements of

men, and it may be as the latter says "a res to the mind of man, a cheerer of his spirits a diverter of sadness, a moderator a diverter of sadness, a moderator of pas-sions, a procurer of contentedness." With all of these advantages it is certainly en-titled to the foremost place as a killer of time in holidays. But, as Walton some-where says, fishing is like poetry-men are born to it, and women are not-as a general

thing. The goody goody men like croquet. They frown upon whist or euchre, or bowling or billiards or anything that savors of games of chance, but, ob, how they dote upon the sweet solemnity and innocence of croquet. But great Cæsarl They indulge in more gab, more wrangling, and fussing over such a milk-and-water game than is made over wrocreative cuchrs with its prizes for skill thing. At the Sen Shore. Miss Partridge-Well, what do you think of my bathing suit, Professor? The Professor-Uml Did you bring it with you?

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of popularity and devoted his energies to making himself popular would probably fail. To succeed he must have wonderful powers of tact, dissimulation and self-

"I believe, however, that there is a great leal in luck. I believe that some men are

control. Hard work is a great power in ting success in the realization of any mbition. GAMBLERS ALWAYS BACK HIM.

naturally much more fortunate than others. I have had the name of being a very lucky man all through my life and I think justly so far I have been remarkably fortunate. To show you what To show you what a reputation I have for

had him faithful in all the analys of every-day life in which they are brought into con-tact with him, they will naturally conclude that he would be equally faithful and de-voted to any public duty to which his abili-ties may adapt him, and if that duty be to represent his State in the Senate he may not concerned his triands and natcher will rest assured his friends and neighbors will recognize his fitness for the place." DROP THE AMBITION. Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermon closes the discussion with this brief piece of advice: "To the young man who cherishes such an ambition, I would say, never give

the matter a thought."