10

hand and discharged the two barrels at me with one pull simultaneously. The bullets whizzed past me some ten yards off. They knocked off the twigs beyond my preciou moon flower.

I don't deny that I was astonished. won't deny that I was frightened. To tell the truth I was never in such a hideous funk before in all my life. I trembled like a jelly-my protoplasm curdled. I don't suppose the creature intended to fire or had the slightest idea in his dim mind what firing meant. No doubt he was only playing with the unknown object out of pure monkey cursosity. He must have been almost as much terrified at the result as I was. But no matter for that; it was awk-ward to find one's solf face to face with a gorilla, alone and without one's rifle awkward that for a minute or two I just

gave myself up for lost entirely. The gorilla, however, after his first flush of surprise was over, did not, as I half hoped, fling down the noisy gun and make headlong for the remotest depths of the forest. On the contrary, he stood and looked forest. On the contrary, he stood and looked at it for a few seconds in blank dismay. He frowned with his scowling eyebrows; he gnashed his great teeth in rage; he roared like a waterfall. Then he seized the rifle deliberately in his great hairy hands, bent the barrels almost double, as readily as a man would bend a bit of common lead gapipe, and flung it away angrily among the moss-clad bowlders. After that he looked up and grinned once more diabolically, showing his great canine teeth in the mo gruesome fashion.

FACE TO FACE WITH A GOBILLA.

Well, I don't deny, as I say, that I was in a state of blue funk at the creature's gigantic and almost supernatural powers. But still, the moonflower was at stake and I wouldn't desert it. I was so horribly frightened that I don't believe wife or child or fatherland or freedom would have induced me to stay one moment alone in such dire extremities. But when it comes to orchids! Well, I say no more than that I am above all things a scientific explorer; each of us has his weakness and mine is a flower. That touches my heart. For that alone can I be wrought up to the utmost pitch of daring conceivable or possible for me.

So I looked at the huge brute, and I looked at the moonflower. Slowly and eautionaly, gazing down all the time as I went to watch the creature's face, I crept along the branch, took my knife from my pocket, and began to loosen the bark all round the spot where the glorious parasite was all a-growing and a-blowing. The gorilla, from below, stood watching me and roaring. His roar seemed like an invitation to con down and fight. I never in my life heard anything so awfully human in its deep base roll. It reminded me of the lowest notes of the stage villain in the Italian operas, magnified, so to speak, 200 diameters.

AN AWFUL MOMENT.

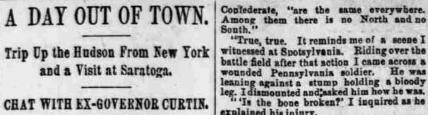
Presently, as I went on cutting away the bark, as if for dear life, and loosening the precious tuber, my gorilla, who still re-mained motionless by his moss-clad bowlder, left off his roaring and appeared to grow in-terested in the process of the operation. A change came o'er the spirit of his dream. He looked up and wondered, with vague brute curiosity, not unmixed with a certain strange air of low cunning and intelligence, It was as clear to me as mud that he was say-ing to himself inwardly: "Why doesn't the feliow cut and run for his lite? Does he think I don't know how

to climb a tree? Does he imagine I couldn't be up there in a jiffy if I liked-to choke him or serag him? What the dickens does he go on backing away at the bark so quietly like that for, when he ought to be all agog to are his own bacco?" I despaired of explaining to so rude a creature the imperative nature of scientific

need. So with one eye on the orchid and one on the brute, at the risk of contracting s permanent squint for life, I continued to egg out that magnificent moonflower, root and branch and tuber.

The longer I went on the closer and the more attentively did the gorilla take stock of all my acts and movements. "Well, I declare," I could see him say to

himself in the gorilla tongue, opening wide his huge eyes and elevating in surprise his shaggy brown eyebrows, "such an animal as this I never yet did come across. He



CHAT WITH EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Fashionable Gambling as Free and Open as Any Seen at Monaco.

THE HOTELS AND HOW THEY CHARGE

immediately accessible to New York than

can be found in the vicinity of any other

city of the United States. The tired busi-

from Coney Island, the Jersey coast and the

Alleghenies to Saratoga, Lake George, Lake

Champlain and the Adirondacks. I know

of no mere agreeable trip than that afforded

by the day line of steamers on the Hudson. Those magnificent palatial steamboats, "The New York" and "The Albany," ply-

ing between the metropolis and the State

Capital are crowded this season of the year.

sylvania hills. "'I would like to have a good drink of Pennsylvania whisky,' he replied with a CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, August 16 .- There are more places out of town for a day's recreation

thirsty.

smile. "Then here it is,' I replied, extending my flask. 'You shall have it.' "He took the flask, held it in his hands a second, then pointed at a dying Confederate city of the United States. The tired Dusr ness man can have his choice of seashore, or mountains; of lake or river or rail. From 50 cents to \$5 will land him anywhere— from Concer Leland the Jarser coast and the

explained his injury. "'No, said he, cheerfully, 'only a bullet through the flesh.' Still, he was faint and

WHISKY ON THE FIELD. "'What would you rather have just now, my man?' said I, 'if you had but one wish' -I was thinking of his home in the Penn-

"We turned to the latter. For all we knew it might have been the very man who shot him. But we propped him up and attempted to pour some of the liquor down his parched throat. He heard every word and scemed to understand the situation thoroughly. It was too late. With a grateful look in his eves as he turned them a moment on the wounded Pennsylvania soldier, he sighed deeply and fell back dead!" dead!'

"The soundest relations between two peo-ples," said Governor Curtin, "is the com-mercial relation. It is the same way as between individuals. Men whose com-

between individuals. Hen whose com-mercial relations are close are closest friends. Countries whose business relations are closely commingled are not in much danger of war with each other. The commercial bond between the North and South was very slight before the war-now it is strong,

very slight before the war-now it is strong, and it grows stronger every year. With Alabama iron selling in Pittsburg and Northern capital invested in Southern in-dustries and landed property the ill feeling between the sections is rapidly passing away. It can never be revived."

In the marble-tiled barroom of the Grand

Union five or six gentlemen were seated at a

A WAITER GETTING RICH.

he gave the change to the waiter who served them. Sometimes it was the balance of a

\$5 bill. No matter what it was he pushed it to the waiter. Then I noticed another of

the party doing the same. In turn they each showed the change to the waiter. The

latter as promptly showed it into his pocket. He was a colored man, and his shining black

He was a colored man, and his shining black face was a curious study. It was as im-passable as the face of a sphinz. He stood at a little distance watching. When a finger was raised he approached, deftiy wiped the board, removed the glasses, took the orders without hurry, overeagerness or bustle. He simply did it easily and with celerity. Insver any such a perfect waiter. And I

The fare is but \$2 and the scenic treat of the The old Governor relapsed into a silent re-"American Rhine" is chesp at the price. trospect for a brief space, as if he were re-calling the scene upon the battlefield. Then he continued: "I have seen that Pennsyl-The route is a favorite one for tourists. I noticed while going up the other day that the upper decks swarmed vania soldier since the war. He had nothing to begin life anew with. On the strength o with the same class of people that are seen that deed to an enemy at such a time I indorsed him for a sum of money. He pros-pered. He now owns two mills and a couple of farms, and he deserves all he has." "He does, indeed!" exclaimed the Colonel warmly. "There is no war feeling now be-tween use more " on the little Rhine steamers between Mavence and Cologne. The same women with bundles and waterproofs and umbrellasthe same men with field glasses slung to

them, with extra canes and new traveling tween such men." bags, crocks and alpine stocks. On the Rhine the boats are not bigger than an THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. We then fell to the discussion of existing lations between the North and South.

American gentleman's yacht; on the Hud-son they are floating palaces, with restau-rants, immense saloons, comfortable state-rooms, orchestras, accommodations for half a thousand guests, and room enough for double the number.

BEATS BHINE TRAVEL.

The Hudson river travel is to-day nearly that of the palmy days of the Mississippi. The Hudson river itself is in volume and dignity as far superior to the Bhine as our boats are to the old-fashioned pointed barges of Germany. When it comes to scenery there are points along the Hud-son equal to anything along the Bhine, though lacking the wild and weird romance of the latter historical stream. The creature comforts of travel are, of course, with us. I could not help but contrast the meal served me in the splendid restaurant of the Albany, where at least 200 guests were being served at once, with the miserable, stingy table d'hote dinner set in the little crowded cabin of a Rhine boat.

Union five or six gentlemen were seated at a table. One was a well-known turfman, another a clubhouse proprietor, the rest gentlemen of middle-aged leisure. They were drinking and talking—a good deal of both. One was pointed out to me as a man who had lost and won \$10,000, \$15,000 and Another difference also presented itself in the matter of baggage. Abroad you must \$20,000 at a single sitting at fare or roulette. sit on your possessions all day, like a sitting hen, or else pay somebody to watch them. When we speak of "The American Bhine," therefore, let the term be understood in the He was dressed in the height of fashion in pearl gray, his Prince Albert close buttoned. His mutton chops were accurately trimmed, and were liberally mixed with brown and broadest American sense. It is only by contrasting these things with the best acgray. commodations of other lands that we can realize and fully appreciate our own. Every time he ordered a round of drinks

A DAY AT SARATOGA.

From Albany to Saratoga is but a triffe more than an hour and a dollar. You have been just 11 hours, 9 to 8, coming up. By rail along either river bank you might have made it in about five hours, but you would pay more money, have less comfort and no enjoyment. Lovely old Saratoga! The thoughts of it bring back the flutter of tashionable wings, the grand hotels, sounds of music, gay turnouts, splashing fountains, brilliantiy lighted bazars, bareheaded promenaders, the festive roulette wheel, springs and daily races-and over all and greater than all else the thick, umbrageous

I am a simple diner myself, and abomin-

ate the Western habit of two or three ments

and a whole litter of side dishes. My

waiter brought in response to my order about four tablespoonfuls of soup, two cubic inches of fish, four ounces of roast lamb and

mint sauce scarcely fit to eat, a quarter of a squab on toast, four thin slices of tomatoes

ost in a big china tureen, and some mashed

otatoes. In ordinary quantities and well

THE PROFIT IN THE CARVING.

CURTIN AND HAYWARD.

shade of elm and maple.

PITTSBURG DISPATCH. THE SUNDAY, AUGUST 17.

> A GLADSTONE EVENING. The Grand Old Man Caught in the Scen of One of His Triumphs in the English House of Commons by a Clever Sketch

1 5

Artist. Pall Mail Budget.]

He Enters From Behind the Speaker's Chair.

Stones That Are Lucky, That Worn of GROUND UP AND USED AS MEDICINE

> (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.] Records that have come down to us from times most remote bear witness to the universal esteem held for gems in the symbolical and occult sense. Their natural qualities were supplemented by others of a spiritual nature, which gave them power to bless or curse, according to the nature of the particular stone and the character of its owner. Some stones, however, held good or evil influence over all alike, and without reference to the individualities of their wearers. Speaking generally, stones conidered occultly, may be grouped as lucky or unlucky, friendly or inimical. The folowing items, gathered from various sources will illustrate the position taken, beside yielding much that is of interest to all true overs of gems: Beginning with the princely diamond, it

was not unnaturally endowed with the most extraordinary powers. The Hebrews declared it to be so occultly powerful as to deprive all other gems of their influence whenever they were brought into its presence.

THE POWER OF GEMS.

Spiritual Influences Ascribed to

Them by the Ancients.

MAGICAL VIRTUE IN A DIAMOND.

Danger and Dety Poison,

It was used in the school of the prophets as an aid to mental concentration and spiritual ecstacy; and, it is believed, it is even yet so ased among students of the occuit and esoteric. It is a stone, however, whose power worked both ways, its possession giving either great light and magical virtue, or the most profound darkness to the soul, accord-ing to the use made of it, and the moral status of the owner. To the Greeks it was known by such fanciful names as the holy necessity, the ethereal fire, the male of being, the tears of the Goomes, and the em-blems of the sun. In its highest sense, it Diems of the sun. In its highest sense, it symbolizes truth, and is therefore not inap-propriately used as a setting for the be-trothal ring-troth-plighting and truth-plighting, meaning one and the same thing. VIRTUE OF THE ROCK CRYSTAL.

Rock crystal, although not classed among the precious stones, was and still is re-garded by Oriental nations as possessing co-cult virtues similar to those of the diamond. Made into round balls and properly manip-Made into round Dails and property manip-ulated, it develops clairvoyance in the one who gazes long and steadily therein. In Japan such a ball is said to be in every well-regulated household. Kept in a room set sacredly apart for that use, the entire family assembles around it cace a day in

order to cultivate the faculty of foresight and foreknowledge, as well as to communicate with the spirit supposed to animate the crystal mass. Contemplation of the crystal is also said to bring good sleep and pleasant The sapphire is pre-eminently the stone of

intellect and moral power. It impels one to the acquisition of wisdom, justice and pure love. It insures protection from many dis-eases, and will also ward off dangers. An enemy to poison, it will, if put in their com-pany, kill all venomous reptiles and insects. Baint Jerome, moreover, asserts that it wins for the wearer the favor of princes, pacifies enemies and frees from enchantment. The sapphire was sacred to the god Apollo, and was always worn at his oracle.

The amethyst has a similar power against poison. It is also a sleep dispeller and a sharpener of the wits, a promoter of dreams and fat; a preventer of drunkenness and an aid to the control of the passions; in fine, it is a strengthener of the will power, and an excellent stone for the dull, the morally and physically weak and the lean. In the days of chivalry it was also supposed to

of the devil. For occult reasons not speci-fied, it was moreover held sacred to the gods, Jupiter and Apollo. A jet signet ring also possesses a similar power, driving away graveyard specters and ghosts. Among the least valuable stones, the cat's eye was gen-erally considered lucky. The agate was thought to render its wearer invisible; and the Greeks regarded the lodestone as an aid to the concentration of mind. They also claimed that they heard the voices of angels proceeding from it.

proceeding from it. A STONE FOR EACH MONTH. Stones had also an astronomical and astro-logical significance, corresponding to the 12 signs of the Zodiac. A particular stone was held sacred to each month, and was used in

connection with astrological predictions. When worn together as an amulet, they were thought to yield an occult influence either for good or evil, according to the signs of the zodiac then in the ascendant.

1890.

They were arranged in the following order: January and the garnet or jacinth, February and the amethyst, March and the blood-stone, April and the sapphire, May and the agate, June and the emerald, July and the onyz, August and the carnelian, September and the chrysolite, October and the squama-rine, November and the topaz and December and the ruby.

The 12 stones in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest, aside from the occult power ascribed them, represent also the 12 tribes of Israel, though in what precise order is not now known. The Twelve Apostles of Christ, however, are represented as follows: Peter, by the jasper; Andrew, by the sap-phire; James, by the chalcedony; John, by the emerald; Philip, by the sardonyx; Bar-tholomew, by the carnelian; Matthew, by the chrysolite; Thomas, by the beryl; Thad-deus, by the chrysoprase; James, the Lesser, by the topaz; Simeon, by the jacinth, and Mathias, by the amethyst.

THEIR USE IN MEDICINE.

But not the least interesting chapter in the history of gems is the medicinal use to which many of them were put. The sap-phire and the agate were considered good for tevers. The emerald, taken in doses of six grains each, was used as a remedy for various diseases, and also good for the eyes. Seed pearls were, and still are, used by the Chinese and other Oriental nations in cases of syncope and fluxes of the blood. Ground ruby and red coral were taken for lung troubles. Coral was also given as an as-

tringent to new born infants. tringent to new born infants. A piece of jasper hung about the neck, strengthened the stomach. Lapis lazuli was used as a lazative, and rock crystal administered in wine, was given for dysentery. Amber was, and still is, worn about the neck, as a preventive and cure for certain throat troubles. The remedial power was supposed to lie in the occult properties of the gem administered, and not in the material substance of the stone itself. MARK F. GRISWOLD.

MARK F. GRISWOLD.

How a Chicago Butcher Lost His Trade Through a Subscriber's Joke. An amusing story is told of the early days of the telephone by one of the first subscrib-ers of the Chicago Exchange, says the New York Sun. One day on answering the call he discovered that the talker at the other end of the line was one of the prominent society ladies of the Southside, who was under the lovement. impression that she was talking to her

THE TELEPHONE TRICKED HIM.

"What do you mean," she said, "by send-ing me such a roast of beef as that of yester-

'I asked her what was the matter with it," says the narrator of the story, "and she replied that it wasn't fit for a dog to eat. I sailed into her right there, saying that I had more trouble about her trade than that of all my other customers combined. I told her that she not only did not know a good piece of beef when she saw it, but that she did not know how to prepare it, and that she didn't know how to eat it after it

was prepared. "Of course she rang me off, and I went to my desk and rolled over with laughter. In a few days I had occasion to go into the butcher's shop, and I asked essually, 'Dees Mr. — trade here now?' mentioning the name of the husband of the lady who had talked to me over the 'phone. 'No, sir,' the

ied. 'He came in here and

children in a certain way; we build out TOO MODEST BY HALF. houses in a certain way, and so on. And these ways are all wrong ways, becausethe ways for all those things are very differ-The American Bird of Freedom ent "over there." ent over there. Perhaps our ways are not the right ways. Undoubtedly some of them are the wrong ways; but not for any such reason as that given. Conformity is not the way of salva-tion for us. It is assumed that the standard Doesn't Scream Much Nowadays.

SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN OVERAWED. of our critics is necessarily the correct one. Why? Why may not our standard be right and theirs wrong? Probably neither of them is the best. Then we must set one up for ourselves that is the best, and try to reach that. It is just as much in order for us to say to these of other mations.

Uncle Sam's People Are Paying Too Much Attention to Critics.

SNOBBERY IS & NATIONAL DANGER

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.1 What has become of the American eagle?

way." as it is for them to say to us. We don't say it; and we won't, having too much courtesy for that, but the temptation is very strong sometimes. He used to be such a proud bird; he had so much to say for himself; he cocked his tail and flapped his wings in such lordly But whatever we do it is just as well to fashion that he was a really delightful fowl remember that we were set off here on a conto have around in spite of some little foolishtinent by ourselves expressly that we might ness which afflicted him. But now he is not be flunkeys. Flunkeyism is the dissilent and unobtrusive. Something appears to have gone wrong with him. Instead of tinct peril of [democratic independence. Never mind about the Frenchman or the

shadowing the zenith with his exalted flight Englishman or the German or the Congohe seems to have gone permanently to roost. Let us hope he is only moulting. We need him back again in full feather as soon as we can get him. Undoubtedly a season of moulting will be ized in any way. But when we find our-selves in a wrong way let us forsake it, be-

good for him. His second plumage, a little cause it is wrong way let us forsake it, be-cause it is wrong, not because somebody else happens to be wrong in a different way. And let us try to get into the better course because it is better, not because it is the course somebody else has chosen. But that is the wrong spirit, the con-formists assure us. We are a young nation wet: necessarily errors and imparture soberer than the first, will give him greater dignity and respectability. He will be older when he wears it, and that will be a good thing. He was a young bird when he took the screaming flights which made the world stare. His foolishness was the foolishness

of extreme youth. We can do without that perfectly well, but we want most of his other attributes just as they were. When he first tumbled out of the nest and found must take advice from those older peoples and chasten our spirits to accept and sub-mit to their criticisms. They speak to us with authority for our own good because they are older. The present generation of Americans is precisely as old as the present generation of Englishmen or Frenchmen or Chinese. As to the generations that went before this eace the generations that went that he could fly, he naturally concluded that he was the only creature in the world that could do that, and therefore no other creature in the world was of very much secount.

... Made Him Bashful.

But he had more sense than conceltwhich is saying a good deal for his sense-

and he found that he had made a mistake about the other creatures, if not about himself. The result of that enlightenment is a reaction severe and deep. In finding out that he is not quite so prodigious a fellow as he thought, he has almost made up his mind that he is no fellow at all, worth considering. This mood will be of less dura-tion than the other; at least it is to be hoped so. It will not last beyond the moulting time. With his new teathers on, our bird will come forth from his retirement. Then

...

Some Past Mistakes

Criticising the Critics.

us to say to those of other nations, "you are

Plunkeyiam Our Peril.

yet; necessarily crude and immature. We must take advice from those older peoples

before this one, we are joint heirs with all the rest. We inherit just as much as they do from Shakespeare, and Goethe, and Moliere, and Dante, and Confucius. The

world is not so big as it used to be. The

treasurers of the past that once belonged to

one little corner of the earth now circulate freely over all its surface. Even the Pharaohs are on their travels. And America takes toll of every country and of every age.

She shares the best with all the others. And she has as much capacity as any of

them to make the best use of the best.

because you don't do things our

absurd.

She is not a day younger than her critics, and she is not necessarily inferior to them because she is different in some of her ways. will come forth from his retirement. Then we may expect him to fly away straight in the eye of the sun. And this time, if he has gained as much wisdom as he ought, he will pay less heed to the birds and beasts of other nations than he has done hereto-fore. He will not scream defiance and con-tempt at them, as at first; and he will not care his flight or waves in it as come his Perhaps some of her ways are better than theirs if she were not too ready to concede the contrary; and she might criticise some of the criticisms if she felt disposed to "talk back." One of the most eminent and mercicurb his flight or waver in it, as seems his present disposition, because those other birds and beasts have a somewhat different less of our foreign censors took a comb from his pocket at the dinner table and calmly combed out his whiskers in the presence of his other guests. Of course his personal habits had nothing to do with the abstract doctrine he preached; but that action weak-ened the effect of what he had to say ! The time is about ripe for another decla ration of American independence. This one need not be formulated in preamble and

Another, a critic of forms of speech, said: "The Americans all 'guess' that this or that resolution, nor engrossed on parchment, nor be voted on by Congress. There should not be in it a word of defiance addressed to any is thus or so. None of them speak quite cor-rectly, I fancy." And every American present forebore to inquire how "fancy" was any better than "guess." But all that has nothing to do with the potentate or power in the world. There should be in it no touch of unfriendliness

or discourtesy. It should embody simply the sentiment and practice of absolute manly But all that has nothing to do with the case; any more than the patronizing im-pertinence we sometimes have to endure, or the unfairness which compares the whole people of one nation with the most favored class of another. The point is that this country is quite qualified to set up a standard of manners and customs for herself, and is not bound to consider whether it is and womanly independence-American in There is greater need of this than many of us think. There is necessity that we begin to apply the Monroe doctrine to our national the same as any other standard under it is sun. Let other countries do as they please, and we will do as we please. If we find, on careful consideration, that ple three times a day is desirable, let us eat pie three times a manners and to the ordering of our daily ce to make that seductive tipple, why, that is our affair, and why should we not drink it? If our climate makes furnace-heated rooms the thing needful for us, let us con tinue to live comfortably in furnace-heated rooms; and all that without any uneasy misgivings as to what other people are saying about it. Take the American engle off his perch! JAMES C. PURDY.



redoubtable and redoubted king of the great Gaboon forest."

A SECOND DANIEL.

But I was, most consumedly, for all that, though I pretended not to be. Nothing but the presence before my eyes of that mag-nificent plant would have induced me for one moment to face or confront the unspeak able brute there. At last I had finished and held my specimen in my hands, entire. The next question was what to do with it. I walked slowly and cautionsly along the

branch of the tree. The gorilla, with his eyes now fixed curiously on the moon-flower, put forth one hairy leg in front of another, and grinning with a sort of dia-bolical, brutish good humor, walked step for step on the ground just as cautiously beneath me.

I came to the end of the bough, and reached the point where interlacing branches enabled me to get on to another tree. I did so somewhat clumsily, for I was handi-capped by the moonflower. The gorilla, still grinning, looked up, and remarked, in

still grinning, looked up, and remarked, in his own tongue, "I could do that lot, I can tell you, a jolly sight better than yon do." As he smiled those words I had lost my balance, and clinging still to my moon-flower in my last chance for life, lowered myself slowly hand over head to the ground in fract of him. in front of him. place in New York.

THE RESCUE.

With a frightful roar the creature sprang apon me, and made a wild grab at my precious moonflower. That was more than scientific human nature could stand. I turned and fied, carrying my specimen with me. But my pursuer was too quick. He caught me up in a moment. His scowling black face was ghastly to behold; his huge white teeth gleamed fierce and hideous, his brawny, thick hands could have crushed me to a jelly. I panted and paused. My heart fluttered fast, then stood still within me. There was a second's suspense. At its end, to my infinite horror, be seized—not me-oh, no; not me-I might have put up with

that-but the priceless moonflower. I was helpless to defend myself-helpless to secure or saleguard my treasure. He took it from me with a grin. I could see through those sunken eyes what was passing in the creature's dim and brutal brain. He was saying to himself, like men at his own low grade of cunning: "It that tuber was worth so much pains to him to get it must be worth just as much to me to keep. So by your leave, my friend, if you'll excuse me, I'll take it."

DEFEAT

I stood appalled and gazed at him. The brute snatched that unique specimen of a dying or almost extinct genus in his swarth, hairy hands—those clumsy great hands of his—raised it bodily to his mouth, crushing and tearing the beautiful petals in his coarse grasp as he went-ate it slowly through, tu-ber, stem, spray, blossom—and swallowed it conscientiously, with a hideous grimace, to the very last morsel. I had but one grain of consolation or revenge. It was clear the

taste was exceedingly nasty. Then he looked in my face and burst into a loud, discordant laugh. That laugh was

who didn't know him. "Aha!" it said, in effect. "So that's all you've got, my fine fellow, after all, for all your pains, and care, and trouble!"

I shut my eyes and waited. My turn would come next. He would rend me for the nastiness of the taste. I stood still and shuddered. But, alas, he meant only to eat a striking military figure, a man with a his-tory. His strong, sweet Southern pronun-ciation contrasted strikingly with the vigor-

the moonflower. When I opened my eyes again the brute ous English of the old Keystone Governor. "There was a time," said the latter, his keen eyes resting on the blue orbs of the sturdy Southerner, "when the people of South Carolina would not have welcomed had turned his back without one word of apology, and was walking off at a leisurely pace in contemptuous triumph, shrugging his shoulders as he went, and chuckling low to himselt in his vulgar dog-in-the-manger joy me down there." "But that time has long since passed, Governor," quickly replied Colonel Hay-

and malignancy. It was four days before I straggled alone. half dead, into Tulamba. I never came across another of these orchids. And that is why at Kew they have still no moenflower. ward. "Its, happily. I have been there since. I was never better treated, more cordially received in my life than by your people. Wherever I went the hand of good fellow-ship was extended in a manner I shall never forget." [THE END.]

Pittsburg and Lake Erie E. R. Lake Chautauqua and return, tickets good 15 days, \$5. On sale Tuesdays, Fri-days and Saturdays, ThSu

I never saw such a perfect waiter. And I never saw one so handsomely remembered Saratoga is one great sylvan grove where for his services. Halt a dozen of his tellows fawns and fairies disport themselves for a brief season, coming and going with the leaves and flowers. I don't know what a waited upon other people or stood around

waited upon other people or stood around and envied him. The Saratoga Club was in full blast. Perhaps my friend's face was well known. At any rate we walked through the wide open front door without any question, and directly into a large, handsomely appointed room full of sporting people. To me it seemed as public as ever was gambling house in Naw Oclassor. The crowd inside genuine fairy would do if charged \$5 a day and the usual extras incidental to hotel life in Saratoga, but you cannot even imagine a in Saratoga, but you cannot even imagine a fairy on the sun-stricken beach on Long Branch, much less even think of such ethereal things at Coney Island, Atlantic City, or other seaside resorts. In fact, by the side of Saratoga all of these places are house in New Orleans. The crowd inside was an exceedingly orderly and well-dressed one. It was divided into more or as a new rough pine fence to a granite wall. KNOW HOW TO CHARGE.

less closely packed groups.

The large hotels are more substantial and AS OPEN AS AT MONACO. more closely resemble the continental hotels of the watering places of Germany and Switzerland. But the meals are by no The sound of the whirling marble, the click of the chips or the raitle of the dice-box told distinctly what was going on within those groups. You could have heard these sounds from the sidewalk. Roulette means as good and the prices are much higher here. I stopped at one walking around a block to reach my room from the elevator, sitting down to dinner among seems to be the favorite game as there were two wheels to every faro layout. You can acres of tables, and viewing with an in-dulgent and not hypercritical eye our lose and win more rapidly, and the excite-ment is more intense and unbroken in this American hog aristocracy. For these privileges I paid \$5 a day, for one consecu game. While playing is not so high here as at Long Branch there is pretty lively competition for places at the cloth of green, and a good deal of money changes hands these ive day-then I moved over to an nunre tentious cottage where I got quite as good for \$2 50. The hotel can seat and feed 800 guests at once, and another about 1,000. The dinners could be duplicated, except in variety, at any half dollar d'hote dining every day.

Some excitement was manifest the evening I was present, due to rumors of large losses sustained by a young Western swell—a man from San Francisco, I believe. It was said that he left \$10,000 at the club house within

two hours, then lighted a cigar and strolled away like a man who had received the worth of his money. The attendants con-nected with such places are very reticent about lesses; they are quite willing lucky plays shall be given out. The latter are usually followed by vigorous attacks on the same "tiger." What struck me most forci-ply is the openness of the game. I doubt very much whether another such a scene can be witnessed this side of Monaco. I must mention one more conspiences two hours, then lighted a cigar and stroiled

prepared this would have been a substantial meal; as it was it proved a hollow mockery of a dinner. For this the hotel charges \$2. I must mention one more conspicuous feature. This is the great democratic throng ocratic throng By sending the waiter back and waiting half an hour longer you can supplement your first order and get enough to eat. Af-terwards you will know more and order -that large class of cottagers and boarding house people who are not "in the swim." They can live here just as cheaply as they could live at Asbury Park. Every other more. The waiting is not disagreeable if the wine is good, and you have an eye for the health and fashion that surround you. This meal reminded me of the Washington lady runs around bareheaded in the even-ing, and under the electric lights you can't tell whether her costume cost \$10 or \$100. CHARLES T. MURRAY. andlord's saying, that the profit of hotel

CREMATING THE INSANS.

sittee That Thinks the Present Look System Tends That Way.

keeping is in the carving. Swratoga has long been a famous resort for public men. I met one who has made his mark upon his generation and who is now in his declining years, retired from a long and use'ul public career, loved and re-spected by everybody who knows him. This is the "Old War Governor" of Pennsyl-vania, A. G. Curtin. His triends will be Philadelphia Inquirer.] Secretary Wetherill, of the Lunsey Committee of the State Charity Board, has called the attention of his committee to the vania, A. G. Curtin. His menos will be glad to learn that the waters and rost of Saratoga have brought him a better condi-tion of health than he enjoyed last winter. I know of no more interesting talker than Governor Curtin. We sat on one of the broad plazzas one morning after breakfast. He was dressed in a plain business suit, like character of the locks used on the rooms of inmates in State and private insane hos-pitals, and they have seriously taken the matter into consideration, to the extent of advocating the abolition of old-fashioned locks and keys, and recommending the sub-stitute of a bolt which is much simpler in a Pennsylvania country merchant, but his tall figure, as straight as an arrow, and his

noble bearing would command attention anywhere, as they did here even from those There have been 17 disastrous fires in large lusane asylums during the past seven years, and the loss of life has been attributed to the difficulty in opening the locked doors. The committee recommends the use of a small cylindrical bolt sliding in an outer case-ment, which can be opened by a simple turn, and in case of fire will be easily manipu-An ex-Coniederate Colonel, William A. Hayward, of South Carolina, joined us in conversation. Colonel Hayward himself is

ated, to the salvation of many lives. DOING LONDON CHEAPLY.

Take Private Lodgings and Eat at the Bread and Meat Shops. his Inquirer.]

"I didn't like London at all," said a gentleman who has just returned from abroad last night. "Don't think of going to a ward. "Ics, happily. I have been there since. I was never better treated, more cordially received in my life than by your people. Wherever I went the hand of good fellow-ship was extended in a manner I shall never "Brave men who did their duty as they mederstood it," responded the gallant ex-

Awake.









etable installation is about to be made ween Seattle and Tacoma, a distance of 42 miles. This will be the longest electric

render the owner brave and to insure vie tory.

THE TURQUOISE IS LUCKY.

The turquoise is generally esteemed as a decidedly lucky stone, preserving its owner especially from all contagious diseases. Its

the nerve."

especially rom an could of a sympa-peculiar quality, however, is its sympa-thetic affinity-paling when the wearer is ill, and resuming its natural brilliancy when he recovers. A story is told of a certain person who let a valuable turquoise certain person who let a valuable turquoise slip out of his hands through ignorance of this peculiarity. The stone belonged to a relative, and had lost its pristine splendor during bis last illness. Thinking it worth-less, the heir-at-law sold it for a mere song, to find later on that it had regained all its former value by being worn on the finger of a healthy man. "Celestial, rosy red, love's proper hue"-the ruby is above all others the stone of the affections. It is supposed to draw and to hold the love of others to the owner. The

knight of olden time also wore it to keep his honor bright and his constancy true. It is the sacred stone of the Burmese-they believe it the incarnation of a human soul about to enter Nirvana. Its magnetic sphere is said to quicken and to strengthen the vitality of the body. It is also another sovereign remedy against plague and poison. and drives away evil spirits and bad dreams. The garnet and the jacinth have much the same qualities ascribed them, although in a esser degree, and with some trifling distinctions

PROMOTES DOMESTIC HARMONY.

The emerald ranks high in the scale of occult power and Oriental esteem. It is pre-eminently the symbol of the highest, purest love. It imparts warmth and constancy to frieadship. It holds the first place as a stone for married partners-having the reputation for promoting domestic harmony and happiness. Its greatest peculiarity, however, lies in its supposed power to dis-cover treachery and ingratitude in mutual -increasing dimness of its luster being the sign thereof. The Romans moreover believed that the emerald had the power to make scrpents blind, if they but looked up-on it; and also of repelling all objects of detestation and dislike, which would fall overwhelmed in its presence. As a gem it was dedicated to the god Mercury.

was dedicated to the god Mercury. The following properties were ascribed the topaz: It discovered poison by becom-ing obscured when brought into contact with it; it quenched the heat of boiling water, and its powers increased and de-creased with the changes of the moon; it calmed the passions and prevented bad dreams. Others considered it a cheerful

Pearls have always signified innocence and purity and were anciently worn on the arm by vestal virgins and others, as a sup-posed guard to their chastity. The occult properties ascribed them, however, are almost nil. Not so with the opal. This peculiar stone is accredited with a more than ordinary share of supernatural power. In ordinary share of supernatural power. In the first place, it is said to be the sacred stone of Mexico-the ancient Mexicans re-garding it as the Soul of Truth. It is also the stone of the hermits, fatal to love, and the separator of friends. Among the Greeks, the possession of the opal, if used for un-selfish ends, was thought to give the light of members and foresight; but med at the store prophecy and foresight; but used otherwise, it brought nothing but ruin and disaster. The popular idea that the opal is an unlucky stone springs probably from this same tradi-tion. It is believed by many to pale at the spproach of danger to its owner, sharing the sympathetic affinity of the torquoise. sympathetic affinity of the torquoise. Speaking of unlucky stones, the onyx takes the precedence of all so considered, as the baleful generator of strife and melan-choly. The cause lay in the evil demon supposed to be imprisoned therein; which evil demon, coming out at midnight, also brought bad dreams to its owner, and otherwise disturbed his nocturnal rest. Coral, on the other; hand, averis the svil eye, and defends the wearer from the delunions

and vitalizing sort of stone, promotive of good spirits and digestion. Amber is said to exert a similar influence, and to preserve children from witcheraft and sorcery. THE PEARL MEANT PURITY.

telephone. I tried to explain, but he wouldn't have it. So I have ordered the confounded thing to be taken out of here. T was afraid of it in the first place, and told the fellow it wouldn't work. It is a humbug.' I suppose I ought to have told the butcher the truth, but I couldn't summon JIM DURKEE'S WATERLOO.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. !

Jim Durkee he could argyly; they said thet he wur able To dispute the Ten Comman'ments an' the He hed sich a flow uv languidge, sich er heap uv ed He would arger with the scripter an' reply to

revelati The schoolmaster he argered down, the minister he shivered. a smashed the doctor's logic so it never

An'he su hain't rekivered; Once we caught the village lawyer an' set Jim Durkes on him-Jim spread him out flat, like a mat, an' walted aroun' upon bim!

The 'Squire was s'cat to death uv him; he terrified the deacon: W'en he argered with the editor he'd make him wilt an' weaken; He argered down the pos'master, an' argered down the rector An' argered off one-half his tax fum our of tax colle

Our silickmen caved in ter him, the priest he dasent' spute him. An' ever' one wuz scat uv him, but didn't dare to shoot him.

But once a quiet stranger moved into our com-munity. Jim captered him at Dixon's store the earlies'

opportunity. An' Jim he tried to pester him, an' tried to git him frothin': The chap-Jack Dennet wur his name-he didif say much er nothin': We all thought Jim had conquered him-the very thing we dreaded-W'en Jack he jest unhitched his jaw an' went fer him baldheaded!

With the wisdom uv the ancients did

an' beit an' hat him; He jest pelted him 'ith schoolbooks an' he threw the Bible at him; They fell as gratefully about—his chunks uv

Es er storm uv twenty-dollar bills among the poor an' needy.

Then all us chaps jest egged him en, an' Tom an' Dick an' Harry They cheered an' clapped an' hollered wills he flung the dictionary; He slung Congressional reports, an' scattered

An' hoed out ol' authorities es if they was per-

The S'preme bench he took spart an' threw the With the gospel, law an' prophets he jest terri-fied an's cat him; He slung roun' all the 'ologies an' fired all the

An' all the articles an' creeds an' all the cate-

Jest ez a cooper hoops er cask he hooped him in with logic. An' we stood roun' an' cheered an' yelled an' helped along the projeck; Then he took the party platforms an' threw the planks upon him, An' then toosed the laws an' by-laws an' the Constitution on him.

Jim wilted, like an August weed, an' hung his

Net' year we chose him Silickman, an' nex' to the State Senate We sent our first an' only choice, the Honora-bie Jack Dennett;

ble Jack Dennett; Las' year he ron fer Congress an' the beys all shouted fer him-Jim Durkee he went on the stump an' spoke an' spouted fer him!

8. W. Foss.

Obstinute Indigestion. Obstinate cases of indigestion, constipation, plies, or liver complaint, are casily cured by a few Hamburg Figs, as may be proved at small cost. S cents. Dese, one fig. At all dram may Dave Co. N. T.

tolk. Perhaps we are in a certain way. But certainly that does not keep us from said that I had insulted his wife over the being more sensitive to criticism than any other nation on earth. We always were so, although at different times our sensitive-ness has had different ways of manifesting itself. In the days of Mrs. Trollope and of Dickens their criticisms (is they were criticisms) put us in a rage. But we are of a sort that don't stay in a rage very long. After a little we began to admit to ourselves, and to each other, that

that we Americans are

dependence.

the things those foreigners said were partly true. There were men on this side of the ocean who did sit with their feet on the table or the mantelpiece; there were also men who did make of themselves islands surrounded by tobacco juice; there were men, and women, too, who were so far gone in barbarism that they ate with their knives. These things being true, it seemed to follow that anybody from abroad, no matter what his own standard of breeding might be, was at perfect liberty to come within our friendly gates, accept our most hospitable welcome, and then repay us for it with contemptaous

and then repay us for it with contempode abuse or patronizing advice. And the proper thing for us to do was to keep quiet under the infliction. Indeed, we could hardly do otherwise without being as ill-mannered as our critics. So in marvelous meekness of spirit we accepted the tongue-lashings ad-ministered, and tried to mend our ways.

Must Study Our Critics.

Now to be tolerant of criticism, even impertinent criticism, is one thing; and to be subservient to criticism, even courteous criticism, is quite another thing. In this, as in other matters, toleration indicates strength, and subservience indicates weak-ness. Just now we are at the subservient ness. Just now we are at the subservicit stage. We are still sheepishly ashamed of the knife-swallowing part of our eareer, and are prone to think that anything about us which other people object to must necessa-rily be wrong. The sooner we get out of that way of thinking the better it will be for us. It is well enough to be told of our faults. It is still better to tell ourselves of them, and pretty sharply, too. But we must reserve to ourselves the final judg-

ment. We must get into an independent frame of mind respecting our critics and what they have to say. We must decide for ourselves whether our ways are wrong ways or not. Perhaps they are, but the mere fact that somebody with different ways says so dog't make them so. If they are wrong, of course, we ought to repent of them. Whether our duty lies in repenting or in not repenting is a point we should inquire into. It is exactly the point should inquire into. It is exactly the point we don't inquire into now. We answer the call to repeatance without question. We are told by one visitor that our general de-portment is at fault; by another that our manner of eating is but a little removed from barbarism; by another that our forms of speech are atrogions. by another that our of speech are atrocious; by another that our social customs are absurd; by another that what we call our culture is ludicrously

crude.

A Foreign Standard. Then the critics of our own household pipe up and sing a song with the same plaintive burden. "Yes," they lament, "America has a long way to go yet befor head an' started. Like Bonyparte at Waterloo he looked w'en he doparted; An' then we halled his conqueror, "we're glad or all around, you know, and we are quite or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all around, you know, and we are quite or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all find to judge America is a starte proper stand-or all of bare is a started by the proper stand-or all bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all bare is a started by the proper stand-or all bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all bare is a started by the proper stand-or all bare is a started by the proper stand-ard of culture and refinement. We have or all bare is a started by the proper stand-or all bare is a started by the proper stand-or all bare is a started by the proper started by the p we ever knew yer," Doosted him high in the air an'shouted "Hallelujah!" The rest of us but it needs civilizing." The rest of ns listen in meekness and promise that we will try our best to reform. Only tell us what we have done that we ought not to have done, and what we have left undone that we ought to have done, and we will try to set things right. We are as anxious to be civilized.

civilized. The list of needed amendments is hopo-lesaly long. We drink ice water, we live in very warm and comfortable rooms; nobody "over there" drinks of living in very warm and comfortable rooms. We dance a cer-tain way; we talk a certain way; we take our meals in a cortiant way; we train our

MUST HAVE BEEN PAINLESS.

Case of a Man Struck by Lightning Cited Apropos of Kemmier.

New York Press.]

A Kansas City gentleman, Edward E. Wilson, who is frequently a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, told me here that he had been following Kemmler's case with deep interest, because of an experience of his own in which a friend was killed by lightning. The incident occurred in July, 1882, in a thunder storm on the prairie. The thunderbolt struck his friend on top of the head as he was riding on horseback and passed downward to the earth, killing him instantly, as well as his

His hat was burned so that it fell to pieces. The electricity separated on top of his head and passed down on either side, meeting again at the neck, which was dislocated, one current being stronger than the other. In leaving the body the fluid tors a hole in its victim's trousers at the knee of one leg, and tore a hole through the boot on the other leg. The collar buttons at the neck of his shirt were fused into a shapeless mass of metal. A gauge undershirt was literally burned to ashes-fine powder. A \$2,000 diamond shirt pin was also destroyed, the setting being re-duced to a mass of shapeleas metal, and the only reminder of the diamond being a black streak of carbon on the shirt front.

"My friend's face began to get black shortly after he was killed," said Mr. Wilson. "Then the body followed suit, and be-fore I could get it home it was in such condition that we could not let even his friends look on the dead man."

ONLY GOOSEBERRY WINE.

"Not a little of the alleged champagne

now sold in this country as the genuine

French article," said a prominent wine im-porter yesterday, "is simply ripened goose-berry wine, bottled and labeled to represent

well-known brands. It not only looks but

also tastes like champagne and has its sparkle and foam as well. Very few cham-

pagne drinkers in this country can tell the

pagne drinkets in ripened gooseberry wine is difference when ripened gooseberry wine is palmed off upon them. It is an exceedingly pulatable beverage and has the merit of being wholesome as well as inviting. "Another point in its favor is that it can

be sold at a comparatively cheap rate and

be sold at a comparatively cheap rate and still afford a good profit to the dealer. It is tar preferable to the manufactured cham-pagnes which used to be sold here so largely and which were simply poisons in disguise.

A Resemblance

Chappie-What do you think of my mus-

Cynicus-It reminds me of a remark I

A Good Thing for Children.

beard at the ball match yesterday. Chappie-What was that? Cynicus-Down in front.

New Yors World.]

tache?

Much of the Champagas That Tickles Pees pie's Paintes Iso't Champague at All. Philadelphia Inquirer.]