10

#### OUR EXPORTS SOUTH.

In addition to the cargo of gene chandise taken on at New York ceived from the Southern port, 5.00 ages o' flour, bacon and lard. The flicials say they do not ship nearly flour as formerly, the Argentines being now exporters to Brazil: but we had here just 5,500 proofs of the correctness of Mr. Blaine's statements to Mr. Fry, that we need to foster and encourage the trade with South America

#### COMES FROM THE WEST.

This lard and pork, as well as the flour, is he product of the Western States, whose the product of the Representatives at Washington vote against the encouragement of this transportation that fosters trade. West Virginian mines supply here also the coal that is used to force these steamers both to and from Brazil. The hundreds of men who gain a livelihood by the handling of these products are voters, and it is to be hoped they will try to elect men to represent their interests. It may be said with a degree of truth, that the principal article of export is a product of the South, masmuch as the lard is manufactured from cottonseed.

It is roughly estimated that pork is worth 8 cents per pound, the freight charges to Brazil being \$1 30 per barrel, on which the Brazilian Government charges a duty of \$3 60 per barrel, 60 per cent additional being collected and applied to the charities of the country. And this ship's capacity is 2,200 tons. In exchange for this we get from Brazil crude rubber, hides and coffee on which that Government also levies an export duty. The sugar question is a sep arate consideration.

#### ABOUT THE COMPANY.

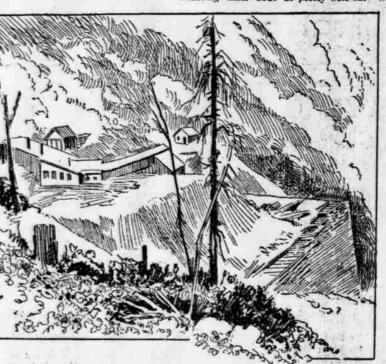
The Brazilian Steamship Company is es sentially an American institution, being owned and operated entirely by American capital and energy, with headquarters in New York. The company is fortunate in having for its general manager Captain James M. Lachlin, who is not only a thorough-going business man, but a practical seaman himself, tamiliar with the trade, which results in the general advantage of the traveler by this line. We were fortu-nate in securing passage by the newest and best steamer, the Allianca, commanded by the popular Captain Crossman, who runs his ship on the correct principle that the passengers have some rights aboard which even a captain is bound to respect.

One of the surprising developments to me was that so many apparently respectable people were going to South America. Comrising our passenger list were some missionaries of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, bound for the Southern States of Brazil. In the party were a minister and bride, both residents of Washington City, biote, both residences of washington city, viz: the Rev. W. A. Carrington and wife. The Rev. Mr. Waddell accompanied the party and acted as chaperone. We had also a young Virginian en route for Rio, a teacher and preacher for the Methodist Church; also a Miss Cunningham, of Johnstown, Pa., who goes to the State of Ceara in Brazil as teacher. Then there was a lady circus rider and hosts of all kinds of people.

ONE OF THE CAPTAIN'S DUTIES. I. had heard about how ocean captains tre annoved by questions. Captain Cross-man kindly invited me to a seat alongside of a lady passenger to his right, so that I had an opportunity of hearing his answers to many curious and amusing questions. Our captain is a most courteous gentleman, and when he seriously assured a lady questioner that he guided his ship's course by certain landmarks and expressed surprise that she had not seen certain fences and a red barn on our right, I almost forgot that I was sensick, and had to laugh. He subs quently assured me that a captain's principal duty aboard ship was to lie to the lady passengers, and I can testify to his ability in this direction. We got to St. Thomas in five days, and though it's not an attractive place, we were right glad to see any sort of land. Twenty-four hours from St. Thomas brings our ship alongside of the loveliest spot in the Indies, the Island of Martinique. Another day puts us into the harbor at Barbadoes, one of the important possessions of the English Government. In five days of delightful weather we jumped over the equator and entered the "old gold" colored water of the mighty Amazon, sailing up its bosom with ne such sensations as must have been experienced by its first explorers.

		and the second se	
nothing at all for this regular mail service. In fact, the Old Dominion Steamship Com- pany's vessels plying between New York	A WORLD IN A HILL,	gresses only a few feet away.	STORIES OF CARLYLE.
City, Newport News and Richmond receiv?e from our postal authorities for one trip along the coast more than the only lorig dis- tance line carrying the American flag for		Aspen's mineral is much like Leadville's —a sort of dirty gravel, with now and then some hard ore. It is there in great abund- ance—in "pockets," or. "blankets"—never,	Parson Milburn's Reminiscences of the Great Scotch Writer.
000 miles of service. OUR EXPORTS SOUTH. But this postal service is only an accom-	Mountain Where Its Wealth	they say, in a true fissure—the limestone on each side being different. It is hard to melt, on account of much sulphate of baryta, and requires expensive fluxes. Here the Denver	APPRECIATED IN AMERICA FIRST.
paniment to other and greater business transactions carried opi by this company. Through a misunderst anding on my part as		and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland Bailroads each have a terminus. The latter cutting up through the Frying Pan canyon	England Frowned on Sartor Resartus and Kept It Out of Print.
to the date of sailting, I left Washington unddenly one morning, arriving at Newport News in the condition of the man who ran for a train pand sank almost exhausted into a	and the second	on the STEEPEST GRADES EVER ENGWN to an ordinary railroad, climbs in hold Zs	HOW HIS WIFE BECAME ESTRANGED
seat, while the train backed leisurely on to a switch's and waited for an hour or so. I had "24 hours more time than I wanted at Ne whort News, while the fine ship	to the Humming Drills and Gleaming Lights Within.	and Ws the Saguache range, and glides into Denver the shorter by 135 miles' Much has been written about Colorado railroad passes, but this is one of the most thrilling rides	CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, September 27I had a
Allianca" lay at her dock. It enabled me, however, to get an insight as to the cargo that was being taken in. The great	CAMPING ALONG THE FRIING PAN.	this grand State affords. It was away up here on this road, a mile and a half in the air that I pitched my tent	long talk last night with the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of Con- gress, about Thomas Carlyle. Dr. Mil-
warehouses contained acres of flour, pork and lard, which were rapidly being hidden in the hold of our ship. In addition to the cargo of general mer-	No Startling Outing Experiences, but Plenty of	for the summer at a little point called Thomasville. We did not exactly luxuriate, but we avoided the heat and were certainly not troubled with the drouth, for the ther-	burn was intimately associated with Car- lyle during the six years which he spent in Europe. These years were scattered through
chandise taken on at New York, we re- ceived from the Southern port, 5,000 pack- ages of flour, bacon and lard. The ship's	Trout and Game to Capture.	mometer rarely reached 80°, and it rained much of the time. It was a quiet nook 40 miles over the range from Leadville-so	the most stirring periods of Carlyle's life, and the Doctor's acquaintance beginning in 1857, when Carlyle was at the beginning of
officials say they do not ship nearly so much	MEXICO MO. September 25-Aspen is	fresh and unfrequented that no wagon road	his prime extended from that time on until

te. It was a quiet nook 40 range from Leadville-so quented that no wagon road MEXICO, Mo., September 20.-Aspen 18 | led into town, and men rode in for supplier one of the few points that begins as a mining camp and ends as a city with an evident tream-or a large stream for tront-ran within 30 feet of my tent flap, and the ever-lasting hills shut us pretty well in. We luture. It is a rare combination at a single

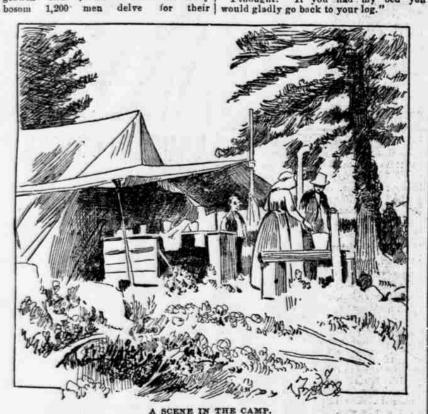


#### ON THE SIDE OF ASPEN MOUNTAIN.

point-that of a hill on each side full of could not see the snow, but covered by three blankets, my overcoat and a water-proof, I realized every morning about 3 o'clock that it was not far off-perhaps on my tent. Ughl but we did nearly freeze at night. mineral: that of a trio of mountain streamlets, brawling with power down to a small river-almost at a common point; that of a wide valley-a perfect plane fertile and Our beds, made of spruce boughs, were as hard as Mother Earth's bosom itself. I healthful. Easily the second mining camp in the State-a rival of Butte City as the overheard two miners, sitting on a log hav-ing a Sunday chat: second in the world-it is at the same time a

city with a cultured population. Aspen Mountain, on which the mines are more largely developed, looks like a giant ant hill. High above the city it hangs-the insignia of its success, the source of its

"Bill, what are you going to do to-mor "Same as to-day," said No. 2. "Uh! O!" replied No. 1, "I must have a softer job than this. I must have a bed togrowth and profit. Beneath its stony I thought: "If you had my bed you



# railroad, climbs in bold Zs guache range, and glides into rter by 135 miles. Much has bout Colorado railroad passes, of the most thrilling rides e affords. HOW HIS WIFE BECAME ESTRANGED

WASHINGTON, September 27.-I had a long talk last night with the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of Congress, about Thomas Carlyle. Dr. Milburn was intimately associated with Carlyle during the six years which he spent in Europe. These years were scattered through the most stirring periods of Carlyle's life, and the Doctor's acquaintance beginning in 1857, when Carlyle was at the beginning of his prime, extended from that time on until 1876, a few years before his death. I asked Dr. Milburn how he became acquainted put it. with Carlyle. He replied:

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1890.

"I had a letter of introduction to him from Judge Mitchell King, of Charleston, S. C. King was a fellow Scotchman, and he and Carlyle had long been triends. Now you must know that in England a letter of introduction means much more than it does with us. It is in the nature of a draft drawn by one person upon the courtesy and hospitality of another. It must be honored by an invitation to at least one meal at the gentleman's house, with presentation to his family and a few hours of social intercourse. Here we give letters of introduc-tion to anybody and everybody, and few of them have more than a mere passing significance.

#### HONORED HERE FIRST.

"Mr. Carlyle was then famous as a man of letters, and he was deluged with intro-ductions. Like Thackery, he had been a long time in securing public recognition, and it is a singular fact that he was appreciated and hoored in America before he was in England. Here his popularity was almost boundless, and this fact explains why so many going abroad sought the personal acquaintance of one whom they so greatly admired. But the truth is, Carlyle tired of it, so many called upon him from little apparent motive save sheer curiosity. He once wrote of the United States, 'a nation of 20,000,000 of people, chiefly bores."

selves upon him were to a large extent men and women of one idea-people with 'isms,' vegetarians and enthusiasts upon one subvegetarians and enthusinsts upon one sub-ject or another. They thought to get a hear-ing from Mr. Carlyle and find in him an encouraging and sympathetic friend. But they were disappointed in this, for he was not in any broad sense a philanthropist. These drafts upon his patience made him somewhat irritable, and gave to many of his American visitors the impression that he was brusque and testy to a most unpleasant degree.

#### A WARM WELCOME.

"Mr. Carlyle seemed to feel that a letter of introduction from his old triend, Judge King, meant something, and both he and his wife received me with warm-hearted cordiality. My welcome could not have been more sincere and hospitable. I believe one reason why he secreed to like me was that I smoked with him—a thing which most of his guests from Boston and other parts of New England did not do. You know—that

Sartor Resartus that came to America was said no marmalade agreed with him except brought by Longfellow. It was made up of that which she made with her own hands. clippings from Fraser's Magazine, in which a part of the book was first published. Longfellow cut these out, he had them bound and brought them over to America with him. He once told me that it was he who once called Emerson's attention to Carlyle, and through him Emerson began to read those strong reviews which emanated from Carlyle's pen.

speaking. All the strong emotions of the human heart-love, grief, rage-naturally take cadences as they find expression in words. This universal manner of speech in that country illustrates the power of the Scotch pulpit over the popular ear and heart heart. A FASCINATING TALKER. AND IS KNOWN ONLY BY EFFECTS.

A FASCINATING TALEER. "Carlyle, who sprang from the peasant classes of Scotland, was a most fascinating and entertaining talker. He drew around him in intimate social relation the brightest and best people of Great Britam, to say nothing of other countries. Generally speaking, literary men in England at that time were only tolerated by what we may term the upper classes. They were not welcomed in society exceed as 'lions,' so to speak. On this account Carlyle often re-fused to accept invitations from dukes and lords. 'If they want to see me let them come to my house,' he was wont to say. He even carried this feeling so far as to dedine an invitation from the Queen to visit Windsor Castle. Knowing his peculiarity in this respect visit Windsor Castle. Knowing his peculiarity in this respect the Queen took no offense at his refusal, but she was so earnest in her desire to meet him that she invoked the aid of Dean Stanley,

that she invoked the aid of Dean Stanley, who was Carlyle's warm personal friend. He arranged a meeting at the deanery of Westminster, where Carlyle was presented to the Queen or the Queen was presented to Carlyle, which ever way you choose to electro magnet is a piece of soft iron forming a core to an electric coil. It might well be likened to a spool of thread, when the spool would represent the iron core or magnet proper, and the thread the electric wire. MEETING VICTORIA. The iron core is magnetized, or made magnetic, during such time only as there is an

Carlyle was a commoner in the fullest sense of the world. He had little reverence for mere royalty—the person who wore the crown must be worthy to command his respect. I do not imagine that he consid-ered it a great act of condescension on the part of the Queen to meet him. In the electric current flowing through the wire coil. Let us first study the permanent or steel magnet and its properties. We do not know what magnetism 1s, except that it is a part of the Queen to meet him. In the presence of the sovereign, etiquette requires that all remain standing until the Queen gives the signal to take seats. Let me tell you how Mr. Carlyle managed it. The ladies and gentlemen of the company were in the drawing room, the presentations had been made and the Queen graciously ex-pressed her pleasure at meeting one so dis-tinguished in letters. Carlyle thanked her for her kind words and added: "But I am getting to be an old man now; suppose we all sit down and talk it over," himself setting the example. In going to and taking seats at dinner pre-cedence, based upon official rank or partie-ular grade of nobility, is a most important and delicate question. Even General Grant, unless a dinner was given in his special honor, would have been compelled to sit at form of energy, and therefore a condition of things in fact, magnetism is simply a

honor, would have been compelled to sit at the foot of the table even below the American Minister, for when he was in England he was only a private citizen. Carlyle at-tended few dinners, but when he did accept such an invitation he always led the morch to the dining room, was recognized as a king, and so took precedence of everybody.

HIS UNHAPPY WIFE.

"This lionizing of Carlyle was indirectly one of the chief causes of his wife's unhap-piness. Lady Ashburton conceived a great admiration for Carlyle and he became a part of the literary circle which surrounded her. He became fascinated with Lady Ashburton, and though I am sure that he was true to his wife and that Lady Ashburton was true to her hushand, still the fact that has was in to her husband, still the fact that he was in-vited to many places where his wife was not was one of the causes of her misery. Jane Welsh Carlyle was a most extraordinary woman. She was intellectually the peer of any woman of her time, but the English nobility who feted Carlyle, merely tolerated her and she leit that her admittance to their modely mean of the second sec

society was only upon sufferance. "Mrs. Carlyle was far the superior of Thomas Carlyle in culture and refinement, He was a peasant with the ideas of a peasant in regard to woman. His mother whom he in regard to woman. His mother whom he esteemed was an ignorant woman who had washed the clothes of her family and brewed and baked for them. Mrs. Carlyle was brought up with plenty of servants about her, and was remarkably sensitive in feel-ing. After she was married she discovered that Carlyle expected her to do the same things that his mother had done and she murmured not, but attempted to do them.

PATIENT IN HER TROUBLE. In the days of their poverty she did all the work about the house, and Carlyle unconwork about the house, and Carlyle uncon-sciously imposed upon her. He was very irritable, and his stomach was such that he was often in a bad humor. He would eat no bread but that which his wife baked, and he

ABOUT THE MAGNET. surface. They are called the magnetic poles of the earth, and do not correspond to the geographical poles, although the magnetic and geographical poles are very near each and geographical poles are very near each The Peculiar Form of Energy Stored

Up in it is Magnetism,

tion to Each Other.

"WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

ONLY KNOW 'TS EFFECTS.

little distance away, we might easily im-agine that a magnet must in some way effect the space surrounding it. In fact this is actually found to be the case, and is shown in the following manner,

LINES OF FORCE.

Take a good bar magnet (a bar magnet is straight, but most steel magnets have the shape of a horseshoe), lay it on a table, and place over it a flat piece of glass. If we then sift fine iron filings over the surface of the glass, the filings will arrange themselves in owned lines resolving for molecular

magnatism.

other. In the olden times, before people had ever heard of such things as "lines of force." They called the North Pole of the earth "the North Pole," because the north pole of a magnetic needle pointed toward it. But as a matter of fact, we know from our study of magnets and lines of force, that with magnets, free to move, unlike poles, point toward each other.

Lines of Force and How They Act in Rela-A CONFUSION OF NOMENCLATURE.

So that if we call the blue point of our magnetized needle north, the so-called North Pole of the earth must be south, or if we still call it north, we must call the blue end of the needle south; for, according to our law, they cannot both have the same name. THE PRINCIPLE OF THE COMPASS A magnet is a piece of iron or steel having However, as it would cause confusion to make any change in such old and well-es-tablished names, they are allowed to stand, so that when talking on such a subject as the property of attraction for iron. Magnets are both natural and artificial. In the natural state they are called load-stones. In this, care must be taken to avoid any mis-understanding, and for that reason we often hear this expression, "The north seeking pole." By this is meant the pole of a mag-net which points to the so-called North Pole the artificial state they are called steel or permanent magnets, and temporary or electro magnets. A permanent magnet is made of steel, and when once magnetized it retains its magnetism as its name implies. An of the earth. We have now made a short study of per-

manent magnets, and shown one great use that can be made of its "lines of forces." In that can be made of its "lines of lorces." In our next article we shall continue in this line of thought under the head of "Elec-tricity and Its Generation," and, alluding to electro-magnets, shall study another use and wonderful property of magnetic lines of force. SCIRE FACIAS.

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD. pplications of the Mysterious Car

All Fields of Life. (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

name given to a certain condition of things LIEUTENANT BRADLEY A. FREE shows in a recent lecture on "Electricity in Warfare" that the modern warship is the most intricate which we recognize by its properties. For example, when we see a piece of steel attremendous and powerful machine existing, and this is owing mainly to the marvelous adaptation she has been able to make of the tract bits of iron, we call the steel a magnet, and in this way distinguish it from a piece of steel that will not attract bits of irou. powers of electricity. As the fate of a nation may, at a crisis, depend upon a single shot, not a thing can be neglected which will contribute to the speed, endurance and effectiveness of But as far as magnetism itself is con-cerned, we do not know what it is any more the ship. She must be under instantaneous and absolute control at all times. She must than we do what gravity or electricity are. However, this fact does not hinder our studying magnetic laws. We do not know what gravity is, and yet we know all about and absolute control at all times. She must respond at once to the will of her captain, and her whole strength and power must be his, as though it were a part of him. Enconced in his coming tower, he must be the brain of the gigantic body. Electric wires must, like nerves, convey instant ildings to him from her innermost recesses, and electric wires flash back from him the iner-itable command. The enemy being in sight, the captain must, at each instant, know her exact distance and direction so that he can give the necessary orders to the gunnery offi-cer, who has the guns under his personal di-rection, and who keeps them always bearing on the enemy and always correctly elevated for the distance, so that they will be ready to fire as soon as loaded. what gravity is, and yet we know all about its laws, and, recognizing its effects, we say "gravity did this or that." If we wished to we might call gravity magnetism and mag-netism gravity, for all the difference it would make. They both possess the profit of attraction. However, we wish to distin-guish between the attraction of the earth for all things, and the attraction of magnet-ized steel for bits of iron, so we call one kind of attraction gravity and the other magnetism. Now, as a magnet possesses the power of attracting to itself bits of iron that are some

A NEW process of bleaching by electricity

A NEW process of bleaching by electricity has been devised for the textile trades. By its use the need of bleaching powder is done away with. The current is taken direct from the dynamo to electrodes placed in a wooden tank containing a solution consisting of calcined magnesia, hydro-chloric acid, and water. Up to this time the solution has no bleaching prop-erties; in other words, no chlorine is present. After, however, passing a current of a specific voitage and amperage through the solution for 100 hours, it extinits .25 of 1 per cent of fixed chlorine, which bleaches yarn and tow in as many hours as it has hitherto taken days, with-out impairing the strength of the material.

curved lines reaching from pole to pole, and, in fact, it is found that these lines radiate out from each pole on all sides, much like the lines or grooves of a musk melon, only WHILE electric motors are rapidly coming into general use for many purposes, one of their latest applications is to excavating machinery. Electricity is easily transmitted to a distance, and its use is therefore found economical for the lines or grooves of a musk melou, only there are a great many more of them. These lines are called "lines of force," but what they are we do not know. We only know of their existence by experiment, and recog-nize them by their effect. Now, as a matter of fact, these lines of force have a closed circuit; that is, they start out from one pole into the span around the magnet, and, curving toward the other and its use is therefore found economical for excavating and dredging in many places where the great cost of fuel or water would otherwise be a bar to such operations. The electric motor excavator is now in active work. It is found that its power is sufficient to dig cemented gravel, and it possesses such elasticity as to materially relieve the shocks which are the chief cause of breakages in excavating machinery: it automatically adjusts itself to work, pulling bard at a slow speed while the dipper is loading itself on the bank, working quickly and easily while swinging and returning to the dipper; and it, moreover, does away with a freman and all the annoyances inseparable from the use of steam. start out from one pole into the span around the magnet, and, curving toward the other pole, they re-enter then and so return through the magnet to the starting point. It must not be understood here that there is anything like a motion or a current con-nected with these closed "lines of force." They are simply thin; and now let us see

CONSIDERABLE attention has been paid of CONSIDERABLE attention has been pair of late to the subject of subterranean mines, and they seem likely to play an important part in the military operations of the future. They the advantage of the future is a substitute and is the play of the substitute must be found. The aromatic spirit of am-monia is equally as good in any case as

THE BRAIN WOBBLES. Liquids Responsible for Many Odd

Post-Frandial Remarks.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S STIMULANTS.

An Old Legend That Accounts for Nordhausen Brandy Stills.

PROSPERITY BRINGS INTEMPERANCE

Even with the best after-dinner speakers, logic is apt to become mixed unless the glow of the occasion arises solely from having consumed a sufficiency of good food, without the emollient influences of alcoholig liquids. I do not mean to say that such speakers are, as the phrase goes, "under the influence of liquor," but the Biblical de-scription of wine "that maketh glad the heart of man," neatly and concisely expresses the satisfying sense of power which the good things of the table, when taken in conjunction with liquids, bring about, says a writer in the New York Saturday Review. The man who has dined fears nothing, either

physical or moral, and he will charge at a difficult and abstruse point of argument as boldly as at the Roman punch. Presumably a great many of the foolish things that have been written, as well as said, are due to such a state of things. It is said that when Jules Verne wishes to write one of his wildly arguing imaging

is said that when Jules Verne wishes to write one of his wildly erratic and imagina-tive romances he goes to bed, smokes for dear life and does not neglect the bottle. This suits his style of literature, since its very charm arises from its wildness and utter improbability. But the ordinary writer, who has the ordinary matters of everyday life for his theme, does not write any the better for the presence of this forced imagination and nower. The natural

any the better for the presence of this forced imagination and power. The natural tendency is to go into extremes, and so be-come laughable, instead of telling. Quite frequently it is due to this that the fluent pen becomes fluid, and that a man who naturally writes with great strength, vigor and eleverness becomes simply verbose and vapid, the charm of a strengthial style being spoiled by a superfluity of ponderous adjectives and rashly ventured opinions. When post-prandial perspicacity merely takes the form of words, little harm is, as a rule, done by this misplaced confidence in one's own ability; but when it is inscribed on paper, and then takes shape in printer's ink, it is apt to leave large room for doubt as to the complete sobriety or sanity of the as to the complete sobriety or sanity of the vriter.

#### The Legend of Brandy.

There is an old German legend, prevalent to this day in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, which details circumstantially his Satanto Majesty's claim to the invention of brandy. The monarch of the infernal regions—so the story goes—was once fairly ontwitted by a Steinbach man, who tricked the great enemy of mankind into entering an old beech tree, where he found himself trapped without power of escape, and did not regain his freedom till the tree was cut down.

freedom till the tree was cut down. As soon as he was liberated, Old Nick rushed frantically to his dominions to see how things had fared during his absence. To his dismay he found hell empty. Cast-ing about him for some means of refilling Pandemonium with lost souls, he hit upon the idea of inventing brandy. Delighted with this happy thought, he hurried at once to the city of Nordhausen, and set up a distillery there, which was so successful that all the rich men of the place came to him to learn this new art of brandy-making.

that all the rich men of the place came to him to learn this new art of brandy-making, and in due time, abandoning their other business, became distillers themselves. And thus, says the chronicler of the legend, it happened that to the present day there is no other place in the world where there is so much of brandy burned as at Nordhausen.

### Substitute for Alcohel.

A stimulant of some sort should always have place in the family medicine che Many people are prejudiced against all alco-

New England did not do. You know-that is, I presume you do-that a pipe is a won-derful promoter of sociability. I was with Carlyle many times and I never saw even a sign of the brasqueness of which I had heard Americans complain. "Thomas Carlyle had," continued Dr. Milburn, "a uumber of Americans among his intimate friends. He liked Longfellow, and he was especially fond of Emerson. Longfellow noticed his work in the English reviews long before he had gained a great reputation as an author. The first copy of Sartor Resartus that came to America was

"These Americans who intruded them-

# J. O. KERBEY.

# THE LEEK IN WALES.

#### As Popular as the Thist'e In Scotland or the Shamrock in Ircinnd.

there it is an object of profoundest favor; and as the crowning incident of her presence at the National Eisteddiod, the Queen of Roumania was presented with a silver leek. On each recurring anniversary of St. David's Day, on the 1st of March, the national emblem is conspicuous evidence among the natives of the principality. On the origin of the custom, some light is professedly thrown by a few lines found in an old MS. in the British Museum, and of which the following, orthography included, is a copy: I like the leeke above all herbs and flowers, When first we wore the same the field was

ours. The lecke is white and greene, whereby is meant That Britaines are both stout and eminent;

Next to the lion and the unicorn. The locke the fairest embiyn that is worne. To matters of patriotism, as a taste, criticism must be sparingly applied; but, after all, if the Sootch have their thistle, with its defiant motto, and the Irish the shamrock, with the Trinity-teaching virtues ascribed to it by St. Patrick, why should the Weish be denied the leek?

#### THE ELDER DUMAS' COOK.

#### Dorth of the Man Who Often Got Up Meals on Short Cash.

Pall Mall Bodget.]

At Le Puy, near Dieppe, there has died an old Russian named Vasili, who in his time obtained considerable celebrity as the cook of the elder Dumas. His position in the household of the great fir tionist was by no means a sinccure, for it is recorded that, when the extravagant and open-handed author of "Monte Cristo" was hard up, Vasili had to concect culinary dishes on next to nothing. Pere Vasili was always equal to the occasion, and was always

punctual to the minute with his courses. When the great Alexandre died at his villa at Le Puy in 1870, Vasili was paid off handsomely by Alexandre Dumas fils. He then retired from private employment, and opened a restaurant near the abode of his former master. This establishment was patronized by tourists chiefly out of curiosity

#### How to Wear a Care.

Boston Traveller. ]

Young man, why don't you wear your stick correctly? Prince George turns his upside down, grasps it about three inches from the ferrule, leaving the knob quite in the background, much as a child would grasp a hobby-horse, only with the horse's head aft instead of fore. The stream in which I angled was called

bread and other men's sllver, and up and down its broad slope hundreds of others, with wagon team and donkey train, plod their weary way. Higher above-away out

of sight-lies Tourtelotte Park, another In some parts of Her Majesty's dominions rich region. One can scarcely feel it is wet was not half so difficult as getting fish. It was "as easy as falling off a log" several It was "as easy as falling off a log" several cannot, however, be affirmed of Wales, for dizzy trail, the slow creep of the ore buckets on the cable tramway, bringing down ore and taking up supplies, almost, it seems, into the skies, is an earnest that something is vet beyond.

the Frying Pan. I do not know why unless it was "out of the Frying Pan into the fire" or almost: for after a fellow has measured his length in a mountain stream, he gets very close to a blaze, or wants to. Getting times with me. A moist moss-covered bowlder makes a fine substitute for the log It may be that the force of gravity does de-crease as you go up inversely as the square of the distance. The books say so; but I could not perceive any difference a mile and

TWINKLING LIGHTS AT MIDNIGHT. It is a thrilling sight at any time, and one on a bowlder. It seemed to have the same



#### ALONG THE FRYING PAN.

feels stirred at so much of the beautiful, the practical and the energetic, but at 12 o'clock, when the midnight shift comes off and each tired miner, guided by his mining lamp, threads his way home, so suddenly do they emerge from shaft and tannel and shed that the hill fairly twinkles with living lights, and it looks as though old Cadmas that the nint harry twinkies with from lights, and it looks as though old Cadmus had again sown the dragon's teeth and from the earth men had sprung up at his bidding. Thus outwardly. Beneath in tunnel, shaft and incline the scrape of

tunnel, shaft and incline the scrape of shovel, stroke of pick, the clank of hammer the rumble of the ore car, the hum of elec-tric drill make up a world within the bill almost as interesting as that without. From dynamos sway round the mountain's side, where water power is abundant, come copper wires not larger than my pencil, and nerve the mountain's heart with power and light, and over slenderer threads miners in differ-

tendency to drive the spinal column through the roof of the head that it has at sea-level. Thus I chased the trout around. I could not eatch him much, but I can talk of him behind his back and call him hard names behind his back and call him hard names in a language he cannot understand. In constant contact with hundreds of men talking trout, I never once heard him called "speckled beauty." I cannot explain it. To me it was the most wonder'ul phenome-non of the climate. But I will call him that if he does not treat me better when I go again. JAMES NEWTON BASKETT.

Exposition Visitors

Do not fail to call at Lies' popular gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth street, and have your picture taken. Good work, low prices, prompt de-livery. Cabinet photos \$1 per dosen. TTEL

#### EMERSON AND CARLYLE.

"He had learned to admire him before he went to Europe, and while at Rome he fell in with a mau who knew Carlyle, and got a letter to him. Emerson took this letter and went to Scotland and called upon Carlyle at Craigenputtock. He spent some time here Carlyle, and the two lay out upon the hills among the trees and overlooked the country where Wordsworth walked. They became quite intimate, and Emerson left Scotland with an increased admiration for Carlyle. I think, but I am not sure, that he took a copy of Sartor Resartus in the extracts from the magazine home with him, and that he published these in Boston, and that this was the first publication of Sartor

Resartus. "It was certainly better appreciated in America than in England, and it was not until after our literary circles were talking about it that the English took it up. I have chatted with Carlyle about its writing, and he has told me of the troubles he had in get-ting a publisher. He carried the manuscript from one printing house to another in vain, and finally got the editor of Fraser to publish it as a serial. The editor found it not at all popular with his subscribers, and he at once began to receive protests against the continuance of its publication.

#### A NOBLEMAN'S PROTEST.

"Finally one of the noblemen wrote him Sartor Resartus is a book on the Philosophy of Clothes, and it was from this that the no-pleman gave it its title. The man was an nfluential man, and this settled the question. Upon this the magazine stopped issu-ing the work, and it was thrown back into Carlyle's hands until Emerson took it to America.

"Sartor Resartus was the first work o Carlyle in the style in which he acquired his fame. He had prior to this written in the classical English of the day, and his articles possessed high literary merit and were accepted by the reviews. He got his latter style largely through the reading of the German and cut himself entirely free from the hidebound restraints of ordinary classical English."

"What was your idea of Carlyle's appear nce?" I asked.

ance?" I asked. "Carlyle," replied the blind parson, "was tall and rather gaunt in appearance, grow-ing thinner in flesh with advancing years. He had a head like Daniel Webster's, covered with a luxuriant growth of shaggy, iron-gray hair, which hung down like a fringe over his broad forehead. He was mewhat careless as to dress.

A WONDERFUL VOICE.

To one who is blind the voice is the only means of recognition. No doubt I appri-ciated more than could a person with sight Carlyle's wonderful voice. It had, I think, greater compass and flexibility than any other voice I have known. From the soft, index flow of pathos and sympathy it rose to the full vibrant tones of force and elo-quence, and still higher up to those of in-ested he would unconsciously fall into the chanting or entoning style of delivery so-often heard among the Soctch people. It is a characteristic of all classes. When is stand the origin of such a custom, or perhaps I should say habit. I learned upon a sub-sequent visit to Soctland that ever since the days of John Knox the ministers of that country have intoned their sermons. It be-ome fixed in the ears of the peasants until the whole people fell into that way of "To one who is blind the voice is the only

which he hast saw after her death. He authorized the publication of the diary more from a wish to do justice to her memory than anything else, and he gave it over into Froude's hands with the injunction to pub-lish it if he thought that justice demanded it, but, if he published it, to put it word for more and ling for ling as it more minute. word and line for line as it was written. When Mrs. Carlyle married him it was

one of her ambitions to be able to aid him in his literary work. The two did work for a short time after their marriage. They did some translations together, but Carlyle found that he must be alone to do his best work. The law of genius is solitude, and as he went on with his literary labors the distance between the two increased, and he gradually came to do all his work by him-FRANK G. CARPENTER.

CLEVER PARLOR TRICK.

splitting an Apple or Pear Without Touching it With the Hands. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

self.

How can a knife be held so accurately underneath a pear that, when the string is lighted, the fruit falls upon the knife in such a manner that it is cut in two? It is their natural positions. not necessary to have a plumb-line in order to find the cutting point, but it can be easily done by dipping the pear into water. A few drops will trickle down from the pear and fell into are and the point of the pear and fell into are and the pear and fall into one and the same place. This

make all these preparations be-fore doing the trick before his the magnetic ball and find out all about it. his

that one magnet is free to move, that is, if we take two bar magnets and lay one on the table and suspend the other over it with a string, the hanging magnet will always set itself parallel to the other magnet in such a way that the north or positive pole of one magnet will be over the south or negative pole of the other. In other words, unlike poles seem to attract each other. But if we examine this a little further we find that the lines of force of the two mag-nets are parallel to each other and in the same direction. That is, if we imagine the direction of the lines to be out of the north

LINES OF TWO MAGNETS.

Although these lines have no motion, they seem to have a direction, for if we

ear to ead

what use we can make of them

ng two ma

pole and into the south, the lines of the two magnets will then be parallel and in the same direction, for the lines will pass out of the north pole of one magnet into the south pole of the other, and out of the north pole of this back into the south pole of the first again. If we reverse the poles of the two magnets, so that the lines of force are opposed to each other, we will oon became sour from the ozone generated THE latest arrival among small engines for household and other uses is the electric motor and its special fitness for a wide range of appli-cation is being daily more and more recognized.

STRAIN THE LINES

out of their natural position, just like stretching a rubber band or bending a spring, and if we let go of the suspended magnet, rubber band and spring, all will return to their natural positions, and in doing so, can be made to do an amount of work exactly equal to the work or energy expended in straining these things out of

taken to remove what has always been a source of dissatisfaction, the anomaly of a nominal once tell which one was north and which of disastisfaction, the anomaly of a nominal candie-power for electric lights differing widely from the actual liluminating power which ex-ists in the supply of current from electric light-ing stations. Dr. Louis Beil, in discussing this question recently at Cape May, says: "We know only too well that the caudie-powers of arc lamps are quite different from the real. The whole subject is in a tangle, which at first seems almost hopeless. It has not been spe-cially important in the early stages of electric lighting, because people did not look so closely then into the actual conditions under which the light they purchased should be given; put and fail into one and the same place. This spot must be accurately marked, but so that it is only wighted to the initial were round like a ball, and it is just as easy to make a magnet this shape as any other To do this all we need is a small steel needle, well magnetized and suspended from the middle by a fine thread. Now, remembering this rule, that a magnet tree to move will set itself parallel to the lines of force of any other magnet near it and in such a way that the lines of force of the two then into the actual conditions under which the light they purchased should be given; but as the electric lighting business comes more and more down to close competition and hard commercial lines, it becomes more and more necessary to look after these things, and to de-fine just what we mean by the lights which we contract to furnish, and to arrange some way by which there shall be general consent as to the meaning of the terms which we use." magnets will have the same direction, let us suspend our little exploring magnet over the magnetized ball,

#### MYSTERY OF THE DIP.

At first it will twist and vibrate back and At first it will twist and viorate back and forth, but finally it will come to rest par-allel to the lines of force of the ball magnet and in such a way that the lines coming out of the north pole of the ball will pass into the south pole of the needle, and from the north pole of the needle into the south pole of the ball. If the needle comes to rest the meaning of the terms which we use." A PROJECT of considerable magnitude for power distribution is now under consideration in Saxony, Germany. It is proposed to establish near the city of Dresden an immense electric light station to furnish high tension current for light and power to 108 small towns and villages in the territory circumscribed by the towns Meissen, Freiberg, Pirna, Schandau, Sebultz and Radeberg. pole of the ball. It is needle comes to rest in a position tangent to the ball it will be just half way between the two poles of the ball, if the needle dips a little, it will be nearer one pole of the ball than the other, and if the needle dips to such an extent A SINGULAR phenomenon of the lightning A strate of the prenomenous of the lighting flash is that its chief effects are observable only at the points of its entrance and exit. Thus a flash which entered a schoolroom in-jured only the first and last child on the form, that it points to the center of the ball it is

directly over one of the poles. And in each case the north pole of the And in each case the north pole of the needle will point toward the south pole of the ball, so that the lines of force may pass from the north pole of one magnet to the south pole of the other. Now, it is exactly in this manner that we are enabled to find our way about on the surface of the earth, for although the earth is not a magnetized iron ball, yet it has the properties of a mag-net and will cause a suspended magnetized needle to behave just as our magnetized heald dd. jured only the first and last child on the form, those between escaping unburt. The most effective treatment of lameness and other all-ments due to lightning is the application alter-nately to the head, trunk and limbs, of a large borseshoe magnot. In case of a quite recent stroke, the clothing should be unfastened, the patient laid with the head high, and quite nees and fresh air should be secured. If conscious-ness does not return, the head should be ex-posed to a stream of cold water. At the recent convention of the British An

#### POLES OF THE EARTH.

sociation one of the speakers said he was in a position to bear witness to the value of the range-finder. Some years ago a POLES OF THE EARTH. In fact, a compass is nothing more nor less than a suspended magnetized needle. If such a magnet be suspended iree to move in any direction and then carried about to different parts of the earth, it will be found that at the equator the needle will be hori-sontal and point North and South, but as we approach the north pole from the equator the needle will "dip" more and more till at last we shall find a point near the North Pole of the earth where the needle will point straight up and dows. There are two such points on the earth's value of the range-finder. Some years ago a friend of his had occasion to make a survey of some land, but had been threatoned with vio-lence by those opposed to his operations. For this reason he had been unable to measure the ground in the usual way with the chain, but he had arrived at a sufficiently close approxima-tion by using his theodolite and adopting prin-ciples almost identical with those carried out in designing the range-finder. The powers of the range-finder have been infinitely increased in this country by the application to it of elec-tricity. The electricial range-finder is sum-played not only by all the modern war vessels, but also by an increasing number of American merohant vessels.

can be advantageously sown in places over which the enemy is expected to pass, especially in the approaches to a fort or other intrenched position. The mines may be fitted either with percussion fuses or electrical connections, so that they can be exploded by an operator with-in the intrenchments at any required moment. The result of the explosion of a series of these mines in the midst of an advancing regiment can be easily imagined. either of these, and is far better in some A GOOD deal has been written on the souring

....

unpleasant. The aromatic spirit of am-monia is an admirable substitute, and really should take precedence in the treat-ment of such attacks. The dose is one-half of milk during a thunderstorm, and some interesting experiments on the relation of elec a teaspoonful, well diluted. It is always a good plan to put one teaspoonful of the am-monia into a wineglassful of water, and adtricity to this phenomenon have been under-taken in Italy. It was found that the passage taken in Italy. It was found that the passage of an electric current directly through the milk, not only did not hasten, but actually de-layed acidulation, milk so treated not becom-ing sour until from the sixth to the ninth day, whereas milk not so electrified became mark-edly acid on the third day. When, however, the surface of a quantity of milk was brought under the balls of a Holtz machine the milk even became sour from the ordens generated minister half the quantity at one dose. If in 15 or 20 minutes further stimulation is needed, what remains in the cup may be given.

# Counterfeiting a Favorite.

Blending is quite a fine art, but risky. The late Mr. Charles Tovey, says Charles Cooper in Longman, was preparing the wine Cooper in Longman, was prepared that a sup-list for a civic dianer, and found that a supply of 1820 port, upon which he had reckoned, had given out. Now, two of his In capacity the electric motor is now made to guests were men in the wine trade, who, he knew, were looking forward specially to this range from small fractions of a horse-power up range from small fractions of a horse-power up to relatively large sizes, so as to meet the re-quirements of the constantly increasing num-ber of users. Some of the very small sizes, de-signed especially for such light work as run-ning sewing machines, jewelers' and dentists' lathes and drills, etc., have been arranged to work with battery currents, and the outfits would seem to offer every possible convenience for the accomplishment of satisfactory work. 1820 wine. So to humor them he set to work to match it, and by blending some 1834, which at that time had not been long in bottle, and was insufficiently matured, with bottle, and was insummerently matured, with a white port, sound and astringent, which had been in the cellars of a county family for generations, he produced so exact an imitation of the 1820 wine that the critics were fairly taken in. IT seems likely that before long steps will be But mark the sequel. He was so pleased with his success that he laid down a dozen of the blended wine and kept it for 12 months, only to find at the end of that time that is was worthless-a nondescript abso-lutely without character. The moral of which little story-and it is always well to conclude with a moral-is that no man's judgment about wine is infallible, and that the best-intentioned host will take pleasure

in deluding you about the contents of his cellar whenever he can.

#### Prospority and Intemperance.

Ald. Richardson drew attention the other day, says the Newcastle, England Chronicle, to the apparent relative connection between industrial prosperity and increased intemperance on the part of the peo-ple. Newcastle is not the only place in which this experience obtains. From a Glasgow cotemporary; we learn that the number of "dranks" charged at the police court in that city yesterday was 209, as against 167 on the same date last year; while the total, all offenses being included, was 509, compared with 398 last year. It is true that "one swallow does not make a summer." The multiplication of such examples of the growth of drinking habits, as that afforded in Newcastle, seems, however, to warrant the deduction which Ald. Richardson and others are disposed to draw

Queen Victoria's Stimulauts

from it.

Queen Victoria, writes Annie Wakeman, ats moderately, but her food must be of the finest quality. Her wines are of the rarest, although of late years the Queen's medical man has prohibited her induiging in Bur-gundy, elaret or port wine, of which ahe was once moderately fond, and of which she is a dainty judge. Champagne was never her favorite wine, and she drinks it usually in deferment to the understand of medical she deference to the preference of guests, for the Queen is mistress of the arts of tact and delicacy as hostess. Latterly a little Scotch whisky in appollinaris water is her usual beverage.

Affected Them Sectoraly. Boston Herald.]

First bootblack-Soy, Jack, I jes red dot dere's a lot uf \$5 counterfeits going round. Becond bootblack-Is dot so? Well, we've got ter be fly and not take any, sh?

# Quartering a Pear pear already suspended from the wall or a chandelier. Then have someone in the au-dience light the thread, and in falling the

ball did.

it is only visible to the initiated, who can and asked him whether he was going to keep on publishing the writings of 'That tailor through all cternity.' You know



