[TRANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH.] cried: "I shall see justice done to my son, In a stately old castle, protected by strong giant oaks, there lived one time a queen fiery dragons, at the sight of which all the with her two children, a boy and a girl. courtiers fled in terror, and the Queen's the young Prince Henry was a brave, hand-beautical daughter was carried away by the some youth whom everybody loved, but his sister, the Princess Rosa, was so beauti ul that people came from all parts of the king- vain for the lost Princess. Prince Henry dom to get a sight of the lovely maiden. The Queen loved her daughter with such sister and bring her to the sorrowing mother. devotion that she could not refuse her any request, and thus the Princess grew to be a tries he came one evening to the shore or a wayward, disobedient child, and a source of crystal lake, Pausing here for an instant great annoyance to her teachers, because she was not studions like her brother.

The mother was greatly distressed to see rance; but she knew not how to prevent it. Finally she decided to take the advice of the old witch of the desert, who was famed to enter the witch's eastle was no easy task; pieces anyone attempting to pass them. Fortunately, the Queen knew that the rage to rest, and there fell into a deep sleep.

the dwarf, and you dare not touch me. hideous dwarf. Then there was great mourn-ing at the castle for the Princess Rosa, and tor many weeks brave soldiers searched in traveled into distant lands, there to seek his When he had searched through many counhe heard a voice say: "Prince Henry, listen to me and I will help you." On looking about for the speaker the Prince discovered rocking in the waves a

her beautiful daughter grow up in 19no- little nymph, who continued: "The witch of the desert and her son, the dwarf, are our worst enemies, and have often caused much unhappiness to our race. For that reason I wish to destroy them. They have throughout the land for her wisdom. But | carried your sister to the magic place in the desert, and in the beautiful garden the for the gate was guarded by two fierce lions which never sleps, and which could tear in fate. I shall give you a jeweled sword with which you can safely enter the magic palace and strike liteless the witch and her son." of the lions could be subdued by feeding them honey cakes; and previding herself ing with gems, and when the Prince had rewith these she set out on 'oot and alone to ceived it and thanked his friend, he joyrully the desert. When the Queen had walked returned to his native land and was not long many miles she was so overcome with in hastening to the witch's palace. At the fatigue that she stopped under a large tree to rest, and there iell into a deep sleep.

She was suddenly aroused by a great tered the garden. Here he was met by a



THE PRINCESS UNDER THE ORANGE TREE.

away.

say:

ware. Prince, the dwarf is thine enemy, and should he find you here death will be your

But when the Prince cried, "With this

the Princess Rosa entered the garden. She

was greeting her brother with tears of joy

when the dwari's sharp voice was heard to

Prince Henry had struck him with his

sword and the wicked dwarf fell dead to the

death she was very angry, and rushed upon the Prince as if to tear him to pieces. But she too was made lifeless by the water

nymph's sword. And to-day, in the great

desert, may be seen the ruins of the magic

palace; while to the stately old castle in the

oak forest is shown the jeweled sword which

rescued Princess Rosa from the evil dwarf.

SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

Puzzies for the Little Folks That Will Keep

Their Brains Busy for Most of the Week

if They Solve Them Correctly-Hom

Address communications for this departmento E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine.

1236-A PROVERB ILLUSTRATED.

200

1237-CURTAILMENT.

The fotal takes his one To market, though the sun On dusty way Shines down all day

Often on foot to trudge, Behind the one to drudge, With throat made hoarse,

This is the total's fun: Sometimes 'tis rain, not sun; Sometimes 'tis cold, For total boid,

1238-SYNCOPATION.

Not so with me, I'd rather be
Upon the verge of poverty.
If bles ed with a sound mind and health,
Than the possessor of such wealth.
I'd rather plod my wav through life
And mingle with its business strife—
Would rather work for what I get,
Avoiding luxury and debt—
Would rather move among the horde
A competer with them, not their lord—
Would rather hold position which
Is neither very poor nor rich
Than to be bothered, vexed and bored
With all the last that whole has stored.
NELSONIAN.

1239-A SMALL BOY'S LETTER.

To be the wealthiest in the land

To some may seem an honor grand; Not so with me, I'd rather be

Along the course. When tired ones would not budge.

Sleet for himself and one.
BITTER SWEET.

Until his task is done.

0 0

0

But before he could utter another word.

without asking my leave?"

"So you will carry away my prisoner

When the witch heard of her son's

PAYSIE.

fate. Give us thy sword, and then has

noise, as of thunder, and to her dismay, she | score of beautiful maidens, who cried: "Be saw the witch's lions rushing toward her. She quickly reached for the boney cakes; but they were gone, and the basket was empty. Hearing the rustling in the branches of the tree, size looked up and saw peering through the leaves the ugty distorted face evil mother," the maideus disappeared and through the leaves the ugly distorted face of a dwarf, who said, in a sharp, piercing

"Oneen von are in creat dancer: how can you hope to escape the lions, when you have no sword?" "My honey cakes would have tamed the

furious beasts," said the Queen; "but I have lost them. Oh, save me from this "On one condition shall I save you," re-

plied the dwar; "when your daughter, Rosa, is 16 years old, you must give her to me for ten years."

The Queen shuddered at the thought of

giving her beautiful daughter to this bideous creature; but the lious came nearer and nearer, and in her terror, the Queen "Save me, and I shall give you my danghter."

She then fell into a death-like swoon, and when she revived she was in her own room in the castle. And now the Queen fell very ill, and although the most learned physicians were called, none could give relie to the suffering one. Then the Princess Rosa, who dearly loved her mother, was sore distressed, and thought: "It my mother could only be restored to health, never again hould I trouble her with my wilful ways. shall go to the old witch in the desert She has healed others, and surely she will not turn me away."

The Princess then prepared the honeycakes for the lions, and began her danger-ous journey. It happened that on the way to the desert stood an orange tree loaded with large, ripe oranges. The Princess with large, ripe oranges. placed her basket on the ground and began to pluck the luscious fruit. But at the same instant the roar of the lions sounded with such force that the earth trembled, Rosa hastened to her basket, only to find it empty, and the honey cakes were nowhere to be seen. Then the Princess wrung her hands in despair and cried out with terror. In a moment the dwarf stood before her, and the lions became quiet and gentle and approached no nearer.

Why do you cry so loud, and for what reason do you come here?" asked the dwarf. Rosa told him that she was on her way to the old witch of the desert to ask the cause of her mother's illness.

"Then you need go no further," said the dwarf; "the Queen is only grieving because she has promised that when you are 16 you shall spend ten years with me, "I cannot believe that," said the Princess

"for it is not possible that my mother should promise me to so ugly a creature as you,"
"I have spoken the truth," said the dwarf; "and unless you also give your consent I shall leave you to be devoured by the

And again the furious beasts began to roar in such a right ul manner that the Princess cried: "Save me and I shall do as you desire."

Immediately both the dwarf and the lions disappeared, and the Princess sadly returned home. Rosa went at ones to her mother and related her adventures with the dwarf.

"And now, dear mother," she said, "you must grieve no more; for I have thought of a plan to escape this dread ul tate. I shall to distant lands, beyond the power of go to distant lands, beyond the power of this wicked dwarf, and there I shall remain for the ten years,"

From that time the Queen began to improve, and when she had entirely recovered the Princess made her preparations for the long journey. At last the day came when Rosa should say goodby to her home and friends. The royal coach stood at the door, and just as the Princess was about to enter four peacocks appeared drawing a small red chariot, in which sat the witch of the desert. At the same moment the dwarf himself riding on a huge yellow wildcat rushed into the courtyard and demanded the Princess. Then the brave Prince Henry, drawing his sword, stepped forth and cried: "Be gone, wicked people, and leave my sister in peace, or I shall pierce you with my sword."

But the witch laughed scornfally and ert. At the same moment the dwarf him-

The las time his—caught on something and held him down until it frightened me, but he soon released him-elf and said he—me under and hold me there if I tried it again. We saw a work and tried to—out what he was searching for, but did not succeed. He pulled up something from the bottom that looked like—of a chain, but I don't know what it was. I can't fly my—to-morrow, for it is broken, and I cannot buy a—one for I gave—my money to by an—of rock candy. Yours with a true—, JOHNNE.

1240,-NUMERICAL, If you 8, 4, 5, 2 a grace
Of carriage, and a fine address,
With good complete in every place,
I'm sure your presence can but bless.

Your 8, 7, 1, 2 may be plain—
6 count not dress the chiefest thing—
But wise ones will not show disdain,
If better passports you can bring.

For gentle manners, where the heart Governs and guides the impulses, Admit to scenes where only art Can never pass the entrances. BITTER SWEET.

1241 -TRANSPOSITION. "I want some first," said Farmer Brill Unto the man who kept the mill.
"How much do you want, my friend, To last you till the winter's end?" The miller asked, and glad was he so good a customer to see. The farmer answered: "Why, indeed, I think at least a ton I'll need, For feeding to my cows and swine To keep them in condition fine—And in my last is room to store A ton of first—in fact, much more.

NELSONIA

1242 - ANAGRAMMATICAL

ACROSTIC. 1. Lane. 2. Nana. 3. Roin. 4. Deen.
Transpose these words into others having the
following definition: 1. The substance of edibie grain ground to powder. 2. A coin of the
East Indies. 3. A metal. 4. Necessity.
The initials name the great sea; the finals
the earth; combined, the continent.
ROBERT. *

> 1243-TRANSPOSITION. A first ill made
> May be the last
> Of hot tirade
> And anger vast.

The appetite,
Though it be keen,
Can't stand such slight
As that, I ween.

But first to taste For fowl or fish, Will lend a grace To plainest dish. BITTER SWEET.

1244-DECAPITATED NUMERICAL. There is no second like an all, ch all our lives we find: 'Tis just, then, whether great or small, To never be unkind.

4, 5, 6 presence can but bless, 1, 2, 6, 5 than pen can tell; 2 its blessings express
 Were to write long and well.

PRIZES FOR OCTOBER Three new prizes are offered this month—articles to delight the winners—and will be presented for the best three lots of answers from readers. The solutions must be forwarded in weekly installment, and no competitor should expect to crack all the nuts of the month, as such a feat is not likely to accomplished.

ANSWERS.

LADLE POT VANE PLATE 1227—Rain-drop. 1228—Goos (e) - (g) ander. 1229—P 1280—Close-t, 1281—Credulous, 1282—Blame, Mabel, 285-Brother-germ n.

PICTURED IN STONE.

Facts About the Hittites, Who Were a Great and Ancient People.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] The great people known as Khiti (Hittites) in the Hebrew, and as Khita in Egyptian, who existed hundreds of years before Christ, formed a powerful State in North Syria and on the Euphrates, from Lebanon to the Great River being all of it "the land of the Hittites." Their appearance was peculiar; always beardless, with very retreating forebeads running back into a pointed head, thus forming a considerable angle between the lower part of the face and the upper, with very deeply marked facial lines or wrinkles down the sides of the



Profiles of the Hittites. mouth, and with the forehead often, perhaps always, shaven. A long tail of hair hung down behind, and in some cases it appears to have been double, as two masses, one on each side of the face, are seen in some front views. Their portraits, as seen on their monuments, lately discovered in Northern Syria, are strikingly like the representations of them on the Egyptian monuments. This people maintained a military supremacy in North Syria for many centuries. With Bameses the Great, 1400 B. C., they were at constant war, de ying the strength of the Egyptians, who very narrowly escaped a crushing defeat. Their powers were so nearly equal that at last a long treaty was made with honorable stipu-

SMOKE SUPPRESSION.

lations on both sides, and the daughter of

the Hittite King became a wife of Rameses

How the Chicago People Hope to Make

Lake Craft Do Better. Determined attempts are being made in Chicago to suppress the blinding smoke that is blown ashore from passing steam eraft. An experiment was made recently to demonstrate the practicability of a new invention. A small tube with a perforated top, like that in a sprinkling can, was in-troduced into the smokestack, and through this steam could be injected upon the uprushing smoke, which immediately condensed. The little tube, with its jets and sprays of steam is not a smoke consumer, but there seems little doubt of its utility in the prevention of smoke.

The Bitter End. New York World.]

Wife-The bitter end, Joshua?

Another Simple Lesson in Electricity From Scire Facias.

HOW DYNAMOS ARE CONSTRUCTED.

DISPATCH,

Principle Upon Which the Production of a Current Depends.

PITTSBURG

THE POWER EXPENDED IN THE WORK

(WRITTEN POR THE DISPATCH.) Electricity is a form of energy, and, like all other forms of energy, it represents a certain condition of thinsg. Steam is a form of energy by reason of the fact that its particles have been widely separated, that is, placed in a strained condition through the expansive force of heat. A wound-up spring represents energy because it is in a strained condition.

We often hear the expression "electric fluid," and although it is true that nobody knows exactly what electricity is, yet such expressions as "electric fluid" and "electric. current" are misleading, for we cannot pour electricity into pail a like water, nor can we weigh it or hold it in our hands. In other words it is not a thing, but a condition of things, which when properly applied can be made to do work. However, we must use some expression and so, as a matter of convenience, we say "electric current."

ENERGY FOR ENERGY. But such a condition of things as we are now considering cannot be brought about without an expenditure of energy. cannot be wound up nor a railroad train moved, nor can any other change be made in the condition of material things without the application of some outside power. Keeping this fact well in mind, let us see how, through the medium of some outside power, that condition of things which we call elec-tricity may be brought about.

However, before coming right to the point, we must have a pretty clear idea of the properties of a magnet. We all know what a magnet looks like—and that it has two poles -a north and a south, and that it will attract iron. But there is another very interesting feature connected with a magnet, and that is its "lines of lorce." Radiating out from each pole of a magnet there are lines technically called "lines of lorce."

THE LINES OF FORCE. We cannot see them and we cannot touch

them; but we know that they are there and can prove this fact by their effect. Take for example a good bar magnet, lay it down on a table and cover it with a flat piece of glass, such as a window pane. Then if some fine iron filings are si ted on to the glass, at the same time gently tapping the glass, it will be seen that the filings arrange themselves in curved lines, radiating out from each pole and curving toward each other. It must not be supposed, however, that these lines radiate only in the plane of the glass, for, as a matter of fact, they radiate out in all directions, forming, as it were, a thick

This can be readily shown by placing the glass plate over one end of the magnet and again sifting upon it the fine tron filings. It will be noticed that the filings, \instead of spreading out, will bunch up and try to form upright lines.

THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE.

And now we are ready for the grand principle upon which we largely depend for the generation of electric currents. It is this: "If the 'lines of torce' or a magnet are cut with a closed circuit of wire, a current of electricity will be generated in the

Let us examine this law more closely.

Imagine a spray of fine lines—then, if by a Two weeks after the battle of Gettysburg Tennessee are as valuable as though they Let us examine this law more closely. quick motion of a closed wire circuit we same pretty sharp messages passed between cut any or all of the fine lines in the spray, General Halleck at Washington and General In addition to these Brown

quick motion of a closed wire circuit we cut any or all of the fine lines in the spray, a current of electricity will be generated in the closed circuit. But if this closed current be moved parallel to the fine lines, that is, in between them, no current will be generated. The lines must be cut to generate a current. The greater the number of lines cut in a given time, the stronger will be the current generated.

INCREASING THE CURRENT.

If we use two similar closed wires, side by side, an equal amount of current will be generated in each wire. If we increase the strength and number of the magnets used we also increase the strength of the current. So that to generate a powerful electric current we must have a great many closed wires and with those rapidly cut the lines of force of one or more powerful magnets.

Aud this is what is done in the dynamo. Here a great many wires are wound on the surface of a drum or "armature," as it is called, in such a way, that is, lengthwise of the drum, that when the drum is rapidly revolved in front of the powerful magnets, the wires will cut the "lines of sorce" of the magnets and so generate an electric current with the magnets and so generate an electric current will be generated.

Same pretty sharp measa the Washington and General Halleck at Washington and General Halleck to Meade: "I need hardly say to you that the escape of Lee's army without another battle has created great distantsoration in the mind of the President, and it will require an energetic pursuit on your part to remove the impression that it has not been sufficiently active her-tofore."

Such messages as this were always sent after a battle had been fought, and the smart fellows at Washington were advised of it. In reply to the above General Maeleck which, when it exploded, contained the following: "Having performed my duty conscientiously and to the best of my ability, the censure of the President conveyed in vour dispatch of this day is, in my judgment, so undeserved that I feel compelled most respectfull revolved in front of the powerful magnets, the wires will cut the "lines of sorce" of the magnets and so generate an electric current in each wire.

CONNECTING THE WIRES. If now we open all those closed wires each end will represent a pole—balf of the poles being positive and half negative—just like the poles of so many batteries, and, like them, each wire will give a certain pressure and a certain quantity. If we want quantity we must, as with batteries, connect the positive poles together to make

one positing, and the negatives to make one negative, and the total quantity will be the sum of the individual quantities furnished by each wire; or, if we want pressure, we must connect the negative of one to the positive of the other, and the negative of The pressure between the two ends left over will be the added pressure of the individual wires. This first method of connection, that is, for quantity, is called "parallel" connection, the second "series" connection. If we want both pressure and quantity we must connect sets of wires in hu parallel," and then connect these sets in 'series.'

OBTAINING BEST RESULTS.

The above will serve to explain the action of the dynamo in its simplest form. In practice, however, the winding of the armature is often a very complicated, affair, the results of which caunot well be entered into here. Near the end of the armature shalt are two rings called "collectors," one ring being connected to one pole of the armsture, and the other ring to the other pole of the armature. Upon each of these rings or "collectors" pressed, by means of a spring, a bundle of thin copper strips called "brushes," so that | the charge I will lead it, but you must take the when the armsture, shaft and collector rings rotate the "brushes" will always be in

contact with the rings.

The ends of these two "brushes" then form the two poles of the dyname, and from one of these poles the current is led out out into the streets and houses to the lamps and then back to the other pole, thus closing the circuit. The armature is, of course, put into rapid rotation by means of a steam engine, waterfall, or other convanient power.

ONLY A CONDITION.

And now we are ready to understand that electricity is a condition of things and that it requires power to bring about this condi-tion. For when the dynamo armature is at rest, the wires on it are "dead," so to speak, and just like any other wire. But when power is applied to put the armature in many well known ways. It is a form of energy, because it required power to produce it, and it in turn will reproduce power. Heat is a form of energy and is therefore a condition of things. We cannot readily

We recognize it by its properties. Son those are here given. If a "live wire," that is, a wire with a current of electricity flowng through it, is wound around a piece of soft iron, the iron will become a magnet and in this state is called an "electro-magnet," to distinguish it from the ordinary permanent or steel magnet. It is the elec-tro-magnet that is used in dynamos. If the current or wire is removed from the iron the magnetic properties will at once disappear.

If the two poles of an electric circuit are dipped into a pall or water, the water will be decomposed, and if with our hands we grasp the two ends of a "live wire," a sin-gular sensation will be produced, which we call an "electric shock." That condition of things existing in a wire, therefore, which will decompose water, make a magnet and give a shock, we call electricity. And that dition of things which will melt ice we call heat.

POWER IS NECESSARY.

Electricity, heat, a waterfall, a wound-up spring, gunpowder, wind and compressed air all represent & condition of things called energy. Each one can be recognized by its properties and made to do work. It will now be easy to understand why it requires power to make any change in the condition of things. It requires power to wind up a spring, to lift a weight, to compress air or move a train of cars. And for the same eason it requires power to change the condition of a wire from that state in which we call it "dead" to that state in which we call it "live," that is, having electric properties. If we remove the wire from the armature of a dynamo, it will require very little power to set the armature in rapid rotation But when the wires are on, they cut heavily through the "lines of force," like a knife passing through cheese. And thus the power or energy of a steam engine is trans-formed into that form of energy called elec-tricity. Scire Facias. tricity.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Union Soldier's Remuiscences That Neve Were in Print Before.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Little Round Top at Gettysburg was an afmost impregnable position. It was covered with large bowlders behind which our troops ook a safe refuge, yet a number were shot while passing from one rock to another and at these passage ways the enemy's sharpshoote kept up his most accurate and fatal fire. Auyone attempting to pass was as good as dead before the attempt was made. General Slocum pointed out two large rocks between which was a space of about three feet. At this one spot 25 soldiers met their fate. The "Devil's Den" was immediately opposite, and it was in this den that the sharpsmoters were concealed. General Sykes made several unsuccessful attempts to get the fellows out.

BETWEEN Little Round Top and Devil's Den was a marsh perhaps two feet deep. The was a marsh perhaps two feet deep. The enemy attempted to get across this, but the attempt was very disastrous. The soldiers were baffled in every attempt to dislodge the Round Toppers, and many a rebel was killed while wading through this mud. Some could be seen in a sitting position cold in death. Others bored with bullets died sticking in the mire up to their knees, their bodies bent forward, backward and in all conceivable postures.

THE line of battle at Gettysburg was the shape of a fish hook. The straight end or top of the book was on Round Top, while the barb was around Cemetery or Culp's hill. The book was five or six miles long, a pretty good sized book, but it was well handled and landed quite a number of the gray fellows who attempted to capture the bait on the barb.

GENERAL MEADE always supplied the ar-tillery with a sufficient infantry support, which is essential in case of a charge from the enemy. Artillery can take care of itself in a battle with the same opposing force, but when it comes to a charge of infantry or cavalry it will be compelled to "limber to the rear."

AT Gettysburg the cannoneers attached ong rope to the trail of their gun carriages and hauled the guns along while they were being loaded. This kind of fighting occurs only when the artillery is not in much of a hurry to get away, but still is compelled to go.

BOUNTY jumpers, as they were called, were a queer conglomeration of beings. To see 100 of them brought back and put into service after of them brought back and put into service after having a good time away from the army was more interesting than to see a well-stocked museum of expensive monkeys and kangaroos. One fellow would be dressed in a blue suit, plug hat, pigeon-tailed coat with brass buttons, cuffs sticking out of his coatsleeves far enough to tip the ends of his fingers. Another would have a tight fitting suit, something like our penitentiary garb. Of 100 no two would wear clothes alike for were there two of the same clothes alike for were there two of the same size. These scamps are quite numerous now and do the most boisterous talking when it

comes to charging on batteries, etc. THE cavalry service, which had heresofore been of little account, or at least had not been urged to very active service, surprised itself when it became engaged at Gettysburg and found out what war was. Every order given them was most energetically carried out with-out complaint with a single exception. This was an order given by General Kilpatrick to was an order given by General Kilpatrick to General Farnsworth, the consummation of which, if it had been attempted, would have resulted in the destruction of Farnsworth's little band. This shows General Farnsworth's little band. This shows General Farnsworth's humane feeling and disregard for self. General Kilpatrick impetuously gave the order to Farnsworth to make the last charge. (This was near Round Top and in rear of the enemy.) Farnsworth spoke with emotion: "General, do you mean it? Shall I throw my handful of men over rough ground, through timber against a brigade of infantry? The First Vermont has already been fought half to picces; these are too good men to kill."

Kilpatrick said: "Do you refuse to obey my orders? If you are afraid to lead this charge I will lead it."

Farnsworth rose in his stirrups. He looked

Farnsworth rose in his stirrups. He looked magnificent in his passion, and cried: "Take

that back."

Kilpatrick returned his defiance, but soon repeating, said: "I did not mean it; forget it."

For a moment there was silence, when Farnsworth spoke calmiy: "General, if you order responsibility."
The charge was made, and Farnsworth fell in the enemy's lines dead with five wounds.
UNION SOLDIER.

A CHINESE MISSIONARY. One Converted in Brooklyn Goes Home to

Introduce Christianity. Brown listened and finally broke in-There are a number of Celestials in Brooklyn, says the Eagle, who are professing Christianity. The most pominent of these is So On who, was for several years a pupil of the mission on South Oxford street. For the past three years he has been a mem-ber of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Kelsay, pastor. He is a fearles

Christian, yet has a pervading air of gentle-ness. His speech is rapid, his gestures nervous and his whole manner shows an ardent enthusiasm in his chosen work. rapid rotation, a certain condition of things is brought about in the wire, which we call several occasions he drew crowds on Mott electricity and which magnifies itself in street to listen to his singing, while Mr. Elward Thwing waited to address them in the Chinese tongue. So On sailed last week

lacked oratorical elegance, his words al-ways carried weight. SENATOR JOE BROWN

One of the Most Curious Public Characters of the South.

HOW HE WON HIS BIG FORTUNE.

Bob Toombs' Thrusts at Him and the Duel

That Didn't Come off. TOM OCHILTREE AND PRINCE TUMMY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH WASHINGTON, October 4.-The Sena-

torial contest which is now waging in Georgia means the retirement of Senator Joe Brown. General Lawton, of Savannah, who was Minister to Russia during the last administration, tells me that Brown is on the edge of the grave. Said he: "Senator Brown has not been to Washington this winter, and he is I am told a very sick man. He has, however, as many lives as a cat, and he may recover and outlast the century. Eight years ago he was worse off than he is to-day. Every one in Georgia was talking about his dying. The doctors counted his hours and sent him to Florida, telling him he could not recover. The change of climate put new blood in his veins, and he has been worth a dozen dead men since then."

Joe Brown is the queerest bird in the Sen-

atorial aviary. He looks more like a broken-down preacher who has turned book agent than like a Senator, but he is one of the sharpest, shrewdest and most dangerous men who made great reputations in the United States Senate. Senator Ingalls took him for a sucker, but his sareastic remarks made Ingalis wince, and though la-galis gave Brown a good lashing with his vitriolie tongue, Brown's words sunk into Ingalls' soul and made him thoroughly re-

BOB TOOMBS' ESTIMATE. The only innocent things about Brown are his looks. Bob Toombs, who was the direct opposite of Brown in every respect, and who hated him with all the power of his big soul, used to say that Brown was enough to steal the shortening out of a biscait without breaking the crust, and so mean that he would carry an umbrella up in the air on a dry day to save the waste in wearing out the ferule. These were, however, the words of an enemy. Brown and Toombs were men of different schools, and their lives were as far apart as the poles. Toombs was a patrician and he came of the first families of Georgia. He was born rich, and the blood of his veins was as blue as the skies. Brown is a plebeian of the plebeians. His father was one of the poor white trash of South Carolina, who emigrated to Georgia when Joe Brown was a barefoot boy in his

Brown drove into the State in an old cart harnessed to a bull. This bull had a bell on his neck, and there is a story that when they came to a ferry Brown had no money to pay to get himself across the river. He made a trade with the ferryman to take him across for the bell, and Bob Toombs once said that he wished the old boat had gone down and drowned Brown and his bell and bull. Nevertheless Brown is many times a millionaire and, the fact that he became so, necessitated economy and a watching of the pennies such as Bob Toombs thought no gentleman could possess.

TOO MUCH MONEY TO COUNT. It is hard to tell just how rich Joe Brown is. I have seen it estimated at \$60,000,000, but this was years ago and he once wrote me that his fortune was greatly overesti-mated. General Lawton tells me that he is the richest man in Georgia if not in the whole South, and he says that Brown's coal

town in Texas. He began to make morey as soon as he was old enough to crawl. He went from Georgia to South Carolina to school and drove his steers along selling them to the keepers of the Academy for eight months' board. He went into debt for his tuition and taught during his vacations to get money to pay his debts. He was a good school teacher and after he was through with the academy he studied law while he was teaching school. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he borrowed money enough to give him a year at the Yale law school and as soon as he was through with this he hung out his shingle.

LAW AND SPECULATION. / Brown made money at the law. His first year's fees netted him \$1,200. His practice grew and he was soon making \$3,000 a year. He invested his fees and made a lot of money in speculation. He bought a piece of land for \$450. A copper mine was found on it and he sold a balf interest in it for \$25,000. He was then elected Judge, and while Judge was nominated for Governor and Ben Hill was his opponent.

Hill was one of the most popular men in Georgia and he thought he had a waikover. Brown canvassed the State, talked like the common people, exhorted at the prayer meetings, kissed all the babies and was elected by 10,000 majority. The war came on while he was Governor, and it is said he even made money out of the war. One story is that he saw the need the South would have as soon as the war would close for cotton cards. Brown bought a great amount of these cards cheap and sold them at good prices. He made money later on in convict labor, and it is said that a great many of his mines are now worked by convicts.

DON'T CABE FOR APPEARANCES. He has three-quarters of a million dollars in Atlanta real estate, and although the house he lives in there did not cost more than \$5,000 to build, it adjoins the mansion of his son Julius, which cost \$75,000, and it is surrounded by four acres of unkempt | English coachman, at \$75 a month, one is a grass and trees which are worth at least | footman, and the third is a generally useful \$50,000. Brown cares but little for appear- man. There are also two men in the house, ances, and he pastures his cows and horses in the back yard. He lived just as simply while he was here at Washington. He had for a time Henry Clay's old room at the National Hotel, and he afterward had quarters in a modest flat on lowa Circle. He did not keep a carriage here, although his income must have been over \$10,000 a month, and both his dyspeptic stomach and his inclinations call for a moderate table.

His gastronomic tastes are very simple. One day in the cloakroom of the Senate Hampton, Butler and Brown were chatting sum counts, of course, in the yearly cost, of the good things of the table. Wades and the annual outlay for improvements Hampton said that the best thing on earth was canvass-back duck washed down with cost of the palace runs up, as far as a care-champagne. Senator Butler went into ecstacles over terrapin and good sherry, and told how he liked to have a dinner served with a royal old crowd of boys around

BROWN'S HEAVEN ON EARTH.

"Well, gentlemen, you may talk of your terrapin and champagne, of your sherry and your canvass-backs; you may have your growd of boys and all that; but the best dinner on earth to me is a quiet little table with my wife and a dish of puddle-duck and sweet potatoes upon it." When Brown first came to Washington he had never worn a dress suit. He con-

cluded to go into society one winter and he had one made for him. Instead of using broadcloth he had it made or beaver, the same material of which overcouts are made, and in this, with a good chest protector, be defied the White House draughts. Of late years he has not gone into society at all. He is a great family man, and his wite has done much to help him in his work. She

GORDON'S CHARACTER. It is doubtful whether General Gordon will have as much strength in the Senate as

he had, though it may be that his efforts will be more to the good of the State and less for his own good than Brown's have been. General Gordon is a different man in every respect from Brown. He is a showy fellow, has aristocratic tastes, and his speeches will be full of brilliant sentences well uttered. I asked General Lawton to tell me something about Gordon. He replied: "General Gordon is a man of more than ordinary ability. He is tall and fine looking, and were it not for his scarred face, made so by the wounds received in battle, he might be called handsome. He was a fine officer during the war, was rapid in his movements and was not a raid of anything. He is a man of much more than ordinary ability. He has a capacity of say-ing or writing the right thing at the right time, and he is a nice speaker and has a good address. He will, I doubt not, be the next Senator.

"Did you know Bob Toombs, General?" I asked.

"Yes," replied General Lawton. knew him very well. When the war was over Toombs refused to take the oath of allegiance. He was at his house when the Union soldiers came to arrest him, but he Was

WARNED IN TIME. and he slipped out the back door and jumped upon a fast horse, which he had standing ready saddled for such an emergency. He galloped to the sea coast, took a ship to the West Indies and finally got to Europe. It was some years before he came back, and when he again arrived in Georgia Senator Brown had turned Republican. This caused asrenewal of hostilities between him and Toombs. Toombs was noted for his bitter witticisms, and in order to draw him out, one day a friend of his asked, speaking of Brown's change of politics: 'Well, General

Toombs, what do you think of your rriend Brown now?" "Quick as a flash came the answer: 'I think his character casts a mellow shadow over the wickedness of Judas Iscariot.'"

"Do you know anything," I asked, "of Joe Brown's duel with Toombe?" "There was no duel," replied General Lawton, "and I think Toombs acted very oolishly in that matter. Toombs charged Brown with bribery in engineering a bil brough the Legislature. Brown replied that Toombs' statement was lalse, and de-clared that Toombs was an unscrupulous liar. Upon this Toombs discussed the mat ter of sending a challenge with his friends. COULD HAVE HAD A FIGHT.

"Said he: What can I do with this hypocritical old deacon? If I challenge him he will dodge behind the door of the Baptist He then sent a note to Brown asking him if he would accept a challenge. Brown replied to this note saying that he was responsible for his own actions and giving Toombs to understand that it would be time enough to state whether he would accept the challenge when the challenge was made. The result was that Toombs dropped the matter. I doubt not but that Brown would have fought if he had been challenged. He is a brave man and it is by no means safe to count on his being anything

Tom Ochiltree is now in Europe hobnobbing with the lords and dukes. He got his entree to the best society there during the Grant administration. He then went abroad with a letter from the President and he became acquainted with the Prince of Wales. Gladstone and a number of other notables. With this foundation for truth the Texas Colonel has related a number of steries about his experiences abroad in which it is hard to tell when the fact ends and the fiction begins.

OCHILTREE'S TOP BOOTS. Dr. Bedloe, our Consul to Amoy, gives me the latest one. It relates to Ochiltree's last Congressional campaign, which he made after his return from Europe. He stumped his district in top boots reaching to bis waist, with his pantaloons inside them. In addition to these Brown has railroad He was asked why he wore them, and restocks and mining stocks and I was told the plied that they were all the go in England other day that he owns the greater part of a and that the Prince of Wales had advised his wearing them. Tom told the Prince he did not think it was proper to wear them ontside of a swamp, whereupon the Prince told him he was mistaken, and offered him a pair from his own bootmaker on condition that he would wear them when he got to

Texas. "Well," said Colonel Ochiltree, when speaking of the matter, "what could I do? The Prince's wish was equivalent to a command, and I had to accept the boots. 'My dear 'ellow,' said I, as I patted Wales on his knee, 'I will start the style in the very best of our Texas social circles. Send me the boots and I promise to wear them.' And I want you to understand, gentlemen," as he puffed out his red cheeks and looked fiercely out from under his sandy eyebrows, that, whatever the newspapers stated to the contrary, I am a man of my word, and it is for that reason that I wear the boots.

FRANK G. CARPENTER. CHILDS' COUNTRY HOME.

A Pretty Place That Coats the Popular Editor \$30,000 a Year.

Many people of sound judgment regard "Wootton," George W. Childs' place, at Bryn Mawr, as the finest and most expensively maintained country place in the United States, says the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Childs has just arranged for the erection of a new building on the grounds. It will cost \$40,000. It will only be a stable. It is said that it will be the finest country. It will take the place of the one that was recently set on fire and burnt down. On the average about 20 men and 12 horses are required the year round to take care of the grounds and work the farm. Six men in summer are needed to look after the lawn, and the high-priced head gardener has six They average about \$35 a month

beside their keep.

There are turee men besides in the stable, when the family is at the place. One is an who get something like \$50 a month and excellent living. The cook is an old colored woman. She has provided entertainment for all the distinguished people who have been entertained at that place. She has two people who assist her, and there are usually three or four other women servants there be-sides Mrs. Childs' maid.

The wages for the house servants and the other employes average usually about \$1,000 a month. The palace itself has about \$200,-000 tied up in it, and the interest on that

A MUSICAL NOVELTY.

It is a Nort of Pinne, but Viclius and 'Cellos Make the Sounds. Manchester Courier.]

A new invention in musical instruments bas been brought out in Austria by a manufacturer living at Pressburg, which is causing a good deal of interest. This is called a bow piano, but is really a case resembling a piano-force frame and containing 6 violins, 2 violas and 2 violoncellos, the strings of which are tuned to different notes. The instruments are connected by circular bands, which are brought into contact with the strings by means of the keyboard, the hammers of which bear upon the bands with varving pressure.

The instrument is said to produce a fine tone, so t or powerful; but the principal difficulty in bringing it into practical use likely to be a musical curiosity.

Liquor in Hospita is and Infirmaries. A statistician has collected information showing the consumption of alcoholic liquors in about 90 hospitals and infirmaries in the United Kingdom, and the average cost under this head for each patient or member of the staff. The highest is at Elgin, which has a small infirmary with 28 patients. There the average for each patient and the staff is 7s. 101/4. The next is Lineoln County Hospital with an average of 5s. 7d., and there is one as low as 1 %d. He addressed the infirmary governors of Newcastle and expressed the opinion that science had proved that patients could be cured on the temperance principles as easily, and in some cases much more easily, than by giving them intoxicating drinks. No resolution was, however, proposed.

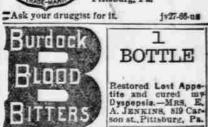
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for China, where he expects to devote himself for the most part to Christian work, and this at his own expense. keeps his scrap books for him, and he has two, in one of which all the good things would be the tuning of the gut strings re quired, as wire strings could not be universsee heat nor can we weigh it or touch it ally employed, and it is feared it is only said about him are pasted and in the other But we recognize its presence by its proper-ties, as for example, heat will expand air, melt ice, metals or boil water and so on, Inhuman Treatment. all the mean things. These scrap books are quite large and they contain many interest-New York World.1 Think of the Gas Bille Ague Sufferer-Well, Maria, the bitter "And don't you feel terribly the disgrace ing stories. Brown used to read his speeches over to his wife before he delivered them in the Senate, and I am told she beined him considerably in looking up his references. He was a good speaker, and though he This form o energy then we call heat. end is reached. New York World, 1 of being sent to prison?" asked the visitor. THE ELECTRO MAGNET. Miss Amv. The nights in the polar re-And so it is with that form of energy "It ain't the diagrace o' bein' sent, but its which we are now considering—electricity. It work that's eatin' my heart away." Ague Sufferer—Yes, the druggest has run out of quining.