HOW TO RUN A ZOO.

Points Picked Up in Central Park, New York, That Are Important for l'ittsburg Just Now.

COST OF A THOUSAND ANIMALS.

The Carnivorous Animals Get Only One Meal a Day and Then Have to Fast

BEARS REQUIRE BREAD BY THE TON.

When Sunday Comes.

The Temperature Must be Kept at a Point Near What the Animals Enjoy When Wild.

PRESTIEN FOR THE DISPATOR, Now that Pittsburg is to have a "Zoo," her people are anxious to know how it should be conducted. New York has a happy family of 907 members to look after, and I went down there the other day to see

how the family is regulated. Regular habits has much to do with the good health in the Central Park. One meal a day is the rule, but the consumption of victuals nevertheless is enormons. The bill of fare shows little varlety, but what is served is wholesome and there is an abundance of it. The gentlemanly superintendent and solicitious physicinn are combined in the person of Mr. William A. Conklin. He furnished me the following, which will give you an idea of the

quantity of nourishment the family con-sumes in the course of a year: Three hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one pounds hay, 680 bushels corn, 350 bushels cats, 125 bags bran, 156 horses, 9,095 pounds fish, 2,915 quarts milk, 32,850 pounds bread, 16 bushels seed, 100 barrels apples, 44 barrels carrots, 850 head cabbage. The actual cost of this supply in 1889 was \$5,868 99, so that the averag expense to the city of each of Mr. Conklin's guesta was \$6 47.

MEDICINE FOR THE SICK.

This estimate would strike Tip, the senior elephant, as a huge joke, while the threetoed sloth and the kinkajou might regard the bill as exorbitant. The cost of medicine administered to the sick in the same time was only \$21 30, or between two and three cents per head. The animals that eat meat had to have ice, of course; the bill for that was \$141 25; for heating in winter, \$1,905 25; from steamer or station to park, \$180 20.

The regular dinner hour in the menagerie is 2 o'oclock. To remind them it has come the animals need no gong or steam whistle, Should the keepers fail to appear with their baskets and trucks at the appointed hour an uproar would be loosed beside which Bedlam would be a pig's whisper. As it is, the lions, panthers, tigers and all the cat family begin to show uneasiness as the hour of 2 approaches, stalking up and down with glaring eyes and lashing their flanks with their tails. The elephant changes from his customary attitude of receiving the small boys' gifts, shifts in a see-saw fashion from one enderous foot to another, and his trunk quivers in the air expectantly. The camel icts out another link in his neck and the pupil of his saplent eye distends. All the monkeys-the Guinea baboon, the mandrill. the pig-tailed and the spider monkey, and all the other quaint fellows-begin to chatter and scratch themselves furiously; the bears rub their poses and waddle to the front bars f their great from house, and the pelicans yawp at the barking seals.

A DIFFERENT MENU FOR EACH. What is one animal's meat is another animal's poison, and the largest beasts eat no flesh at all. The elephant, for instance, away a bale of it every day. He is one of the privileged guests and eats morning and a ternoon. In the summer grass is substi-tuted for hay. It is cut in the park and is served to him as green and fresh as young lettuce. The American and Cape buffaloes, the camels and the deer also find hay and grass strengthening, the larger animals eat-

ing about 25 pounds a day. But they cannot live by hav alone. The deer has, in addition, a pint of corn daily, which puts fat on his ribs, and the other animals enjoy a quart of oats. The bears are tremendous bread eaters.

Ten loaves a day is the portion of each of them. Superintendent Conklin would like to give them corn bread, but it's not on the market. He says it would hardly pay him to establish a bakery for the bears and other bread-eating animals, in spite of their amaging appetites, so they are forced to put up with wheaten loaves. The experiment but it makes their hair fall out, and a bald ear would get scant attention from the children. Twice a week the big white Polar bear has a change of diet, a bluefish, a mess of tomoods, or any other fish in sea son, being thrown to him. He is not squeam ish about the freshness of it, and the other bears do not disturb him as he bolts it, bones and all. This is a concession to his Arctic of the tidbits that Host Conklin allows his best behaved animals to regale themselves of. His bearship could manage to make out on a straight diet of any trouble except ingrowing nails. In a

THE PLESH OF THE HORSE. Such a regimen, however, would ill suit he witals of the cat family. No one could expect the kingly lion, the royal Bengal ti-gar, the spotted leopard, and the sinewy jaguar to put up with baked flour and water, They eat flesh with real blood in it. Had they a choice of meats, they would prefer juicy kid, or the second out of the sirloin of a beeve; but the tax-payer couldn't stand that; New York would soon be in the hands, of the Sheriff. The dish these noble unimals eat is horse, and old horse at that. When the New York horse gets rheumatic in his joints, wheezy in his bellows, and hangs his head down to his knees, he still has a chance to escape the phosphate yard; he may be urged up to the park, knocked down by the horse butcher, cut into stakes and chops, and eaten by the king or queen of beasts. Superintendent Conklin keeps a regular butcher to cut ur the meat of his cat family. As may be seen by the above table they ate 156 horses last year. Of course Mr. Conklin neve serves up a Salvator or a Sunol, not even on feast days. A horse is a horse when dead, and a \$5 wreck is palatable enough to a me-

These animals are rather particular about the way their meat is put upon the table. They turn up their noses at fat, and re'use sinew and gristle. The meat is given to them stripped of these, and without bone, which they cannot digest. An exception must be made in the case of the hyena, whose digestive organ is as elastic and as similating as that of a Southside goat. The hyene gets bones and gulps them.

TAKE A REST ON SUNDAY. A set quantity of meat is given to each animal, according to his appetite and needs. The big tiger leads off with 18 pounds; then comes the male lion with 15; the female, 14; leopard, 10; panthers, 8; prairie wolves, 3, and jackals 2. One day a week, invariably Sunday, the meat-eaters fast. There is no religion about this, but the expediency of giving their organs of digestion a rest. Mr. Conklin has found that these animals thrive better on six meals a week, seven they become a prey to indigestion and are very miserable. A curious thing about the Sunday abstinence is that the beasts know when the day comes round as surely as a divine who has two sermons and a christening on his mind. Two o'clock Sunday excites no craving in the stomach of the Central Park tiger. While on a week day he is prowling and expectant as the time comes on, Sunday finds him drowsy, inert and indifferent. The eight of the keeper who usually brings him his food, does not stir him from his recumbent

posture. This is as true as the almanac. and Mr. Conklin will swear to it on bound volume of the City Record.

Now the monkey is nicer in his diet. By reason of his extremely human appearance he is privileged to eat twice a day; morning and afternoon. His first meal is on bread and milk, and his dinner consists of boiled rice and apples. Occasionally, as a treat, he gets a carrot. It is great fun watching the monkeys dine. They are terrible gluttons, and shy in their gluttony. The strong eat first, and the weak sit back and grimmace and chatter in sharp anguish.

LITTLE MONKEYS MUST WAIT. When the larger apes are surfeited they enatch up some tidbit—an apple or a brown crust—and hold it behind their backs with a benevolent expression that would have brought tears of envy to the eyes of Mr. Pecksniff. After a while they invariably forget all around the morsel and drop it. The shivering little monkeys, who have prudently remained in the background until the big fellows have made a clean sween of the best portions, rush to the front and fight for the discarded fragment, biting,

scratching and strangling one another, and shricking out monkey oaths in a high key. As a gastronomic show, however, that of the pelicans is the most unique and amus-As soon as the keeper appears these ing. As soon as the keeper appears these long-billed, grotesque birds get into line like a squad of soldiers. Fish is their food, and nothing else, three pounds per pelican. The keeper, pausing in front of bird No. 1, throws him a two-foot fish. With a gape that almost divides him in two, the pelican catches the fish dextrously and attempts to swallow it whole. He succeeds if he hasn't seized it tail first, in which case he has to disgorge it and try again. Pelican No. 2 has now opened himself greedily and a fish is fired at him. It is in his crop by the time No. 3 has attracted the attention of the keeper; and so on down the line, to the paroxysms of delight of the children. The seals and sea lions share an inclosure with the pelicans and also live on fish. They have hard times getting their own when their long-billed chums are rayenous, but the seals are full of fight and respond to every yawp of the pelican with a menacing

THE SNAKES GORGE THEMSELVES.

The alligators are horse-eaters. Their portion is ten pounds a day, from about May to October. During the winter they eat nothing, lying much of the time in a comatose state. The snakes dine once a fortnight. The boa and the python gorge themnelves with a pigeon or a rabbit apiece. The rabbits and the pigeons are bred in the park for the purpose, as are also the toads and white rats which are given to the smaller

The burly hippopotamus has two meals a day; in the morning a pail of crushed oats and two pails of bran mixed together; and and two pails of bran mixed together; and in the afternoon ten loaves of bread. The baby hippopotamus, now several weeks old, is still suckling, but occasionally he picks up a bit of bread and stows it away. Mr. and Mrs. Hippopotamus take their bread in a very undignified fashion. It is thrown to them by the keepers, and they catch it in their cavernous mouths without blinking. The rhinocerous has the same menu. Pap won't do for the eacles. They want stouter won't do for the eagles. They want stouter stuff, and horseflesh fills the bill. The vultures are in the same category. At 2 o'clock daily several pounds of horse flesh are thrown into the big cage, and the birds partake of it at their pleasure. Sometimes the bald-headed eagle is so deeply immersed in the retrospect of a hundred years that the film over his old eyes shuts out the vulture, voraciously helping himself, and when the great American bird flops down to fill his crop the buzzard is walking off with a double portion.

A FACT AS TO TEMPERATURE.

The chief concern of Superintendent Conklin is to adjust the temperature in winter to the circulation of his wards, In the monkey houses, for instance, the thermometer must stand between 65° and 70°. Antelopes and other indoor animals, such as the elephants, lions and tigers, whose origin is semi-tropical, must have a temperature of at least 600 camels, buffalos, Barbary wild sheep and deer need no more protection in the rigorous season than is afforded by their wooden huts in the open air. The deer, in fact ore frighten when the carth is martled with snow, and they prefer it to lie in to

their bedding of hay.
Of the sicknesses that afflict the denizens of the menagerie, congestion of the lungs is the only one that excites grave apprehension. Crowley and Kitty, the famous chimpanzees, whose intelligence was almost hu-mau, succumbed to it, and so did the baby hippotamus born during 1889. He lived but four days, and an autopsy showed that his right lung was congested. Recently the rhinoceros began to fail and his ailment was diagnosed as a severe cold. A quart of whiskey and Jamaica ginger was administered to him two or three times a day and he pulled through. Last year a lioness, two pumas, a llams, emu and sea eagle were taken down with pneumonia and passed over to the majority. The usual post-mor-tem was held, and they were then stuffed and mounted for the Museum of Natural History. Among other losses were some birds in the aviary that were eaten by rats, and an elk who died of old age. He was killed and cut up by the butcher, and the stomachs of the cat family were surprised

QUINTNE FOR THE LIONS.

If the lions and tigers catch cold a dose of powdered quinine is given to them in their food. They sometimes suffer from dyspep-sia, and a meal of liver set before them is readily devoured and acts as a cathartic. They seldom need treatment, however, for savage state they keep their nails pared down by clawing the trunks of trees. In captivity the nails grow long and sometimes penetrate the flesh of their paws. It then becomes necessary to relieve the pain by re-moving its cause. A looped rope is thrown down on the floor of the cage, the animal's paws are caught in it and he is dragged to the bars in such a position that the wound can be operated upon. Pincers and a clip with a pair of sharp shears do the work, and the brute is released sound and cured.

There is absolutely no danger in this treatment. In fact, the keepers never enter the cages if it can be avoided. It sometimes became necessary for Jake Cook, who had charge of Crowley, to interview that pleasing ape at close quarters and vigorously remonstrate with him, as when he seized a newspaper or a cap from a visitor and proceeded to stuff it in his mouth for an edible, but the keeper was not overanxious to apply physical sussion.

TERRENCE TALBY.

MASONIC INSURANCE IN CANADA. A Chicago Association Ordered to Quit Its Dominion Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 .- The report telegraphed from Toronto, that the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, with headquarters in Chicago, and having over \$7,000,000 of insurance among the Masons in Canada, had been ordered to quit bu siness in the Dominion, does not appear to alarm the officials of that organization

President Daniel J. Avery, of the association, says: "We accept only Masons in Canada, and they cannot compel us to put Canada, and they cannot comper us to pay up the statutory deposit, which, by the way, is not \$5,000,000, but \$50,000, at a minimum. Should we be compelled, however, to with-draw from Canada, our patrons there will not be detrauded of the money they have

An Awful Punishment Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. 1

Philanthropic Old Gentleman-Why are you crying, my little lad? Little Lad-I bought a stogie and was smoking it when father came in, and he-P. O. G .- Whipped you, eh? But don't L. L.-N-n-o, he didn't whip me, but he said I'd have to smoke it all, and-boo

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For Abuse of Alcohol.

It relieves the depression therefrom

RIVAL LOVERS.

One of Alice MacGowan's Stories of Ranche Life in Texas.

A PERSECUTION AND A MURDER.

Description of Fine Riding at the Christmas Tournament.

MEETING THAT ENDED TWO LIVES

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR, BUENA VENTURA RANCHE,) CROCKETT COUNTY, TEX.,



Hermanos' sheep ranche in Southern Texas. It was a big and beautiful ranche in a beautiful country. The boys had rings, making

lances and arranging seats for a grand tournament on Christmas Eve; everybody was tired and by mutual consent we went to bed early to be ready for the next day's festivities.

When the contestants all rode up and saluted, my eye was at once caught by two figures that came from a tent a little apart from the general camp in the draw. One was a big Saxon blonde, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches in height, with his fair skin burned to a uniform dark red, from which a pair of fine honest eyes looked out with startling blueness. His features were of a singularly large and regular mold, with a throat and chin so beautiful, a mouth so heavy, yet correct, and a nose so high between the eyes that it gave him a slightly bucolic look, like ancient Apollos. His proportions were more fine and just than you would often see in so big a man; he carried his head and shoulders magnificantly, and his heaving in oulders magnificently, and his bearing in the saddle was past criticism.

A BOY AND A LOVER Beside him rode a boy who might have been 20; he was of ordinary size, slightly but strongly built, had a pale olive face, great black eyes and clustering, dark hair. It was a face that somehow appealed to you; although so full now of life and spirit, it had a suggestion of keen sensitiveness, of hidden capacity for suffering. He was on an uncommonly fine and spirited black pony, his saddle was of superb and ornate Mexican workmanship, and a big white sombrero, glittering with silver, shaded the splendid eyes. While they paused in front of us I saw him look among the spectators as though seeking someone, then an electric smile flashed over his face, he raised the big hat and touched a knot of red ribbon on the side of it. I looked up and saw Louie, the pretty 17-year-old daughter of the house, blushing and bowing, and I smiled to my-

"Who are they?" I asked Mrs. Flint, and she replied quite as if I had indicated them,
"O. David and ——" "Goliath," I inter-

"No, indeed: David and Jonathan. The tall one is Paul Melton, a young sheep man over on Live Oak; and the boy is his inseparable, a sort of protege, and a partner, I

believe, in a small way. A WORK OF BEFORM. "Mark used to drink and gamble, I think, and young Melton got hold of him, straight-ened him up, and has held on to him ever

since. They are always together; you never rode up glowing with victory to crown Louie queen of love and beauty. As I looked away from the pretty picture I saw the blonde giant standing near in a studiedly unconcerned attitude, but with an expression of affectionate pride on his great frank ace. After this we had a general display of horsemanship and a great deal of sky-larking. There is no finer sight, to my mind, than a troop of well-mounted me there is nothing arouses my enthusiasm and admiration more than fine riding. This is true of a single horseman, and the enthusiasm and enjoyment increase in a geometrical progression with the numbers of horsemen engaged.

Here there were 12 or 15, among the best riders I have ever seen, all mounted on fine and well-trained horses. It is very easy to talk about picking up handkerchiefs and quarters from the ground, leaping on and off a horse, or hanging on one side of him and firing from under his neck, all the white



going at full gallop, but there are not so many, even among thorough-going cow men, who can perform these feats, as is supposed. LIKE A THUNDERBOLT.

However, there were several in the party that could perform all these and many more to admiration; there was no poor or even mediocre work. Young Melton's riding was something magnificent; he sat like a tower on his strong iron gray, and as he came sweeping down the track the impression of force and power was tremendous, overwhelming-he was like an embodied thunderbolt. He bore down upon two fellows who were racing, ran the gray between them, grasped right and left and went on with a man in each arm while the two horses sprang away with empty saddles. Everybody applauded loudly: "Melt's scooped the whole race. Hurrah for Melt!" "What 'd ye leave the horses for, Melt?"

But the boy's was a very form for the eyes of young love to linger on. The spare young outline, the lithe, springing grace, the light alertness and vigor, and fearlessness! He seemed a glowing incarnation of youth and love and valor. Whether he bent forward or back, twisted sideways or sat erect, he seemed just poised in the saddle; every movement, every attitude charmed and satisfied the eye with its perfection of unstudied grace, like the something inef-fable in the slant of a bird's wing, the turn of its glossy head or the glance of its quick, bright eye. The big fellow rode as finely as a man could ride, but there was something nore than horsemanship in the boy's riding.

LOVERS IN THE WALTZ. We danced that night to the peculiar and beautiful Mexican music. A harp, a viol and two violins, played by Mexicans who were musicians all the time and shearers in the season, comprised our orchestra. We had the Golondrina, La Paloma and soft, dreamy waltzes, with their singular inter-

but he looked past her, with a look of fierce pain in the great black eyes, at a young man, a new comer, on the other side of the

"Come and look at the tables," whispered Mrs. Flint. We went out, and in running about, helping, arranging and devising, I forgot the boy for a time.

Presently I slipped out into a side veranda, to cool my heated face a moment in the soft and chilly air. Almost simultaneously with my opening the deep two men rushed

with my opening the door two men rushed together just in front of me with knives in their hands, and the next instant the tower-ing form of young Melton dashed noiselessly onto the porch. He plucked them spart as though they had been two kittens, held the stranger in his right hand, fairly shaking the knife from his grasp, and pushed Mar. gently but firmly toward me, against me, and through the open doop. BOTH COULDN'T LIVE.

"Don't, Melt, don't," said the boy, "one of us has got-"Wait with him till I come back," said young Melton, and away he went, carrying the other fellow, like a rat, by the back of

Mark turned on me a look of agonized desperation, a face drawn and blanched and blackened almost beyond recognition, all the beauty and softness struck out of it; the great lustrous eyes blazing, the fine sensitive features quivering fiercely.

I slipped my arm through his and we

worked hard all day long on the 23d, when we arrived rigging frame tremble, and was still striving to think of some word to say that might soften the savage thrust it must have been that tore him so, when Melton came up to us, and with a grasp of his hand and a kindly look from his blue eyes, drew Mark away.
"Hullo! Where's Jake Shackleford," called someone just as the pair went through

"Oh, I sent Lum home with him; he'd got too much and was noisy," I heard Melton rejoin in a lower key.

After they had left the crowd behind I saw Melton's great arm thrown across the boy's shoulders and was sure I heard a

A HUNT IN THE CANONS. An hour later I saw them at supper, and I do not think the others found anything amiss; but to me there was visable a fleeting but frequent shadow on the boy's face and a pathetic solicitude and concern in his big friend's manner. The next day, which was Christmas, the men went bear hunting up a very wild and rocky canon, while such of us women folk as liked to ride and were fond of sport set off to find a certain wild cat that held forth in a low bluff some six or eight miles away across the plains. Mr. Melton was our guide and protector, while Mark was dragged away by the bear hunters.

As we rode home in the late afternoon full of scratches and glory, with a big cat skin and a tiny, snarling puff of a kitten as trophies, Mr. Melton and I got far ahead of the others, and this is the story of Mark's troubles, as he told it to me:

"His folks moved out to Esperanza, couple of miles above my sheep camp, about four years ago. They were New England people. Everybody hated the old man on sight. He was a mean, close-fisted, cold-blooded, snakey sort of fellow. His wife was a warm-hearted awoman, but she hadn't much sense. She ran the house, and him, too, though, when it came to the pinch. A SAD REVELATION.

"One day the old man, who was abusing Mark, was so outrageous and insulting, and called him such vile names, that the went and got down a gun to shoot him. His mother screamed, threw her arms around him and held him. I reckon she was wild with terror, and she took Mark off and told high how she was not his mother. His own mother was a poor, pretty young servant girl she had had in the first years of her marriage, and whose ignorance and youth her husband had wronged. The girl had died and she had raised and loved Mark as

"Now, there was a nice thing for a 16since. They are always together; yeu never down to my camp the next morning and told me about it. He sat about like some poor dumb creature that's been one-half other name—carried off the most rings, and killed by a bad shot. It must be so, he said, for this fellow Jake Shackelford that came out with them and was afterward discharged by his father, had told some other

people.
"I was awfully rushed with shearing, and before I knew it the boy had gone. He never was home again, but went up to Esperanza and got a place in a lumber yard. He made some awful bad plays, and no wonder. He got drunk and got to running with a gang of pretty tough men. But the old lady always loved him; she wrote to him, and finally went to Esperanza, bought him an outfit and sent him over to East Texas to school. He was away two years.

THE BEAUTY'S CHOICE He hadn't been back a month, keeping books in Esperanza, when he saw Louis Flint, whom Jake Shackelford was crazy in love with. Anybody would love the boy of course Louis preferred him, so Shackel-ford, like the low dog he is, went about telling his tale, and the next I heard of Mark he was all broke up and drinking again. "I went up and got him to go down to my ranch with me. He's been with me ever since. I've got a bunch of cattle and he bas charge of them. He never drinks, nor gambles, nor swears; he's got lots of grit and courage and he's all life and go; but there is something like a woman about him that makes him more to me than any brother could ever be.

"Can't he ride the prettiest you ever saw? That saddle and sombrero of his are both premiums he won at roping contests and ournaments. He-We were within half a mile of the house with one or two rises and dips between it and ourselves. Suddenly a shot rang out on the still air, then another. My companion started, beckoned me, stuck spurs into his horse and launched forward like an avalanche, I followed as fast as I could, but I was fully five minutes behind him as I rode over the last rise.

NEITHER DID LIVE. There, in the hollow, was a group of men, standing in the full glory of a prairie sun-set, the golden splendor all about and upon them. In the midst knelt young Melton beside Mark's motionless form. Mark's head was on his arm. I rode up and dismounted. The big tears were running down his face as he tried to staunch the bleeding of a great wound in the boy's breast,

"O, Mark! O, Mark!" he said. In a moment later the fathomless eyes unclosed and gazed long and calmly into the West; then turned suddenly toward Melton with a look in their lambent depths, which I can never forget.

"Melt, I'm glad," he said; then after a pause, "It's better." The look of yearning love and trust slowly faded from his eyes; then a mist clouded their splendor, he turned his cheek upon Meit's arm and breathed no more. Four men rode up on streaming horses. "Where is he?" said Melton, rising and

struggling with his sobs.
"He turned and fired on us, and we shot watches, jewelry and musical instruments arriving daily. Largest line of music

GALLINGER'S,

1200 Penn ayenue, 1200. MWSu LADIES' long wraps at an unprecedented reduction. Garments that were \$25 and \$40 now \$5, \$8 and \$10. HUGUS & HACKE.

WITH fine well-stocked warerooms, con prising a complete assortment of foreign and domestic wines and liquors of the best

New Figures and Combinations for Lovers of the Mad Whirl.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MARCH. Galops and Waltzes That Are to be Pashionable on the Floors.

SYMPHONY OF MUSIC AND MOVEMENT

This is the age of conventions, and one closed in Brooklyn the other day the issue of whose deliberations ought to be interesting to hundreds of thousands in this country. It was a convention of dancing masters, and the professors of the art terpsichorean had gathered there from almost every State in the Union.

Knowing that the fashion of mad galops and waltzing, which reminded one of the charge of collegiate football players, had temporarily, if not permanently, been retired to oblivion, these composer calculated wisely on the growing tendency of modern dancing, which is in the direction of quiet grace. The majority of the productions submitted at this convention were from Western professors, which shows plainly that the prevailing idea that the wild and wooly West is far behind in the formulating of new ideas is entirely erroneous. Here is a complete explanation of the new dances which will be taught during the coming season: TO REPLACE THE MARCH.

The assembly gavotte is enterely a new production, and will no doubt soon take the place of the timeworn march or promenad which is now invariably used to open all festive gatherings. It is the product of the fertile brain of William Pitt Rivers, of Brooklyn. The dance, which can be performed to galop, schottische or gavotte music, is introduced after the preliminary rounds of the promenade. The lancers form in two circles, one within the other. Those in the outer circle begin by marching or gliding toward the right, still keeping the circle intact, while those of the inner circle perform a similar movement, but in the opposite direction. After several of these revolutions the dancers composing the outer circle gradually blend into the in ner one, there being an opening left in each circle opposite the same point.

The members of the inner circle, by fol-

lowing the end dancers of the outer ring, gradually assume the positions of those who changed to the inner circle. This is repeated several times, the constant changing producing a dazzling effect upon the observer, which is greatly intensified when the dancers change from circles to spirals, squares, octagons, etc., at the command of

THE MOVEMENT PROPER. Any number may participate in this exhibition, the limit being regulated only by the accommodation of the floor. In the dance itself which immediately follows the promenading the gentleman presents his right hand, his partner giving her left. The first movement is made by the dancers tak-ing four short slides, the gentleman with the left foot the lady with her right foot. Reversing their positions an equal number of slides are made in the opposite direction. In the second position the gentleman takes his partner in the regular waltzing position and performs one complete revolution. Changing from the walts both partners face the front and move forward in a walking movement. It is here that the adaptability of this innovation is readily seen when the

dancers take their position for a galop, schottische or gavotte, according to the wish of the partners. Although this dance was not brought before the convention, the unanimous indorse-ment which it received when explained to them, moved the latter to bring it to the members' notice, in consequence of which it has met with universal fayor.

Of the round dances the Oxford minuet beauty it bids fair to rival the minuet of the early part of the century. The movement in the Oxford is not unlike that of the military schottische, although it partakes in

of our latter day galop.

Both partners advance four steps slowly, changing hands and returning slowly to the original position. The gentleman then takes his partner in the walts position and dances to galop time, changing to a balance movement, accompanied by quick music.

NEW MOVEMENT FOR GALOP TIME. L'Eclaire, a pretty dance to be done to galop time, is expected to become quite pop-ular. The gentleman begins with the left foot, the lady with the right, and makes a short slide sidewise. The right foot is then drawn closely to the left, and a transfer of the weight of the body made to it. Leaping backwards on the left foot he then slides from the right to the side. The left foot is again drawn to the right, and another slide made from the right to side. Drawing the left foot for the third time to the right, he glides again to the side. Another drawing of the left and a transfer of the weight of the body to the same, is followed by a spring forward from the left to the right member and a slide from left to side. Drawing the right foot to the left, and sliding from the left to the side, completes the dance. The "Portland," a round dance somewhat

similar to the polka, begins with the lady and gentleman facing to the front, the gen-tleman's right hand holding his partner's left. Four steps forward to polka time composes the first part. In the second part the dancers take the walts position. A glide sidewise, two glissades and a turn half round to polks steps complete the dance. Recommence with opposite foot,

ONE OF THE LATEST.

The "mettlesome" is another round dance. The "mettlesome" is another round dance. It is performed partly to polka time although special music has been prepared for it. The couple stand close together with hands crossed and facing the same direction. Commencing on the foot farthest from the partner, the lady's being the right and the gentleman's the left, they glide forward one step. Drawing the other foot forward, still retaining the weight of the body on the advanced foot, they nop forward, the other pedal being pointed toe downward and the knee bent. Another hop is made on the same foot, followed by a passing of the other foot in front, the limb being straightened, toe still pointing down and outward. The performers then slide the back foot forward erformers then slide the back foot forward and the advanced one backward.

Counting one, they again change their positions, and spring on the advanced foot with the other pointing in the same manner as described above. Another spring and "He turned and fired on us, and we shot him," said Mr. Flint. "Bennet's bringing his body in."

ALICE MACGOWAN.

HOLIDAY goods in shape of diamonds, watches, jewelry and musical instruments arriving daily. Largest line of music recover their original position, and begin GOES TO THREE MUSICS.

The Vienna is another production of the season that is entirely original. It is also classed among the round dances. A pleasing feature of this terpsichorean novelty is its adaptability to the music for the galop or polks, although special music has been composed for it. Its grace and deportment will no doubt make it popular, for in many ways it resembles the old minuet. It is the season, comprised our orchestra. We had the Golondrina, La Paloma and soft, dreamy waltzes, with their singular intervals, piercing sweetness and unexpected and tender accompaniments.

I saw my boy waltzing with Louie. They came past me once and both young faces were flushed and bright with smiles. Presently they passed again—walking—and on Mark's face was the shadow that somehow I had felt a prescience of from the first. The light was gone from his eyes, the color and smile from his lips. Louie was chattering gaily and laughing up to him,

turn in one direction and a repetition of the same in the opposite direction.

Of the other new round dances which of the other new round dances which await the public's endorsement the bizarre and fascination waltzes head the list. The latter is a very graceful composition, and cost its originator much time and patience in arranging it. It is the production of Mr. D. S. Brencke, of Chicago, The bizarre is the work of Mr. William H. Fletcher Rivers, of New York City.

TWO NEW SQUARE DANCES. Only two square dances were accepted at the convention, although there were several submitted for approval. The two chosen were the elite lancers and the melange quadrille. Mr. M. B. Gilbert, of Chicago, is the originator of the lancers, and from the reports of the success which it has met with in the West there is little doubt that it will become quite popular in the East be-fore the season is very far advanced. It is composed of five numbers. In the first number, the first four lead to the right and salute. The same chasse outward, each

gentleman turning the lady opposite him, with both hands, and passing her to his right. Forming lines facing original partners, first and second ladies move forward and back, and then chasse outward and stand on the right of the lines. First and second gentlemen move forward and back, and chasse outward and remain on the left of the lines. All move forward and back in lines and turn partners to places with right hand. In the second number the first four move forward and back. First and second lady cross over, and chasse to the left. First gentleman and second lady and second gentleman and first lady join hands, the gentlemen taking the ladies' left hands in their right. right. All chasse to the right. First and second lady pass to the left. First lady joins hands with third gentleman and second lady does a similar movement with the fourth gentleman, all turning half way round and forming lines of three. Gentle-men face outward and the ladies face the center. All chasse, lines moving to the gentlemen's left. Return chasse, and all turn partners to their places.

MOVEMENT IN LINES.

In the third number, the first four move forward separately, and form lines of four. All retire in lines, move forward and salute and again retire in lines. Gentlemen, with left hands, turn partners to places. In the fourth number all turn corners half round and salute, making an exchange of places and partners. Turning new partners with the left hand, gentlemen salute. All move forward to the center and salute vis a vis, afterward returning to their respective po-sitions. Ladies cross right hands and move half way around. Changing to left hands, they retire to their partners and turn with right hands. All dance four times to regain their original positions.

In the fifth and last number there is grand moving to right and left, the side couples leading afterward to right and mak-ing a grand saiute. After separating from partners and forming in lines facing each other, all chasse to the left, then chasse to the right and repeat the march, the first couple leading down the center, followed by the other couples. All turn to right and left to regain their places in line. All move forward and back in lines, and turn partners to their places. The second time the first four lead to the right, the third couple leading the march. The third time the sides lead to the left and the second couple lead the march. The fourth time the first four lead to the left and fourth count lead the march, finishing with a grand right and left movement. In the second and fourth numbers the side couples lead the figure. In the third and fourth numbers the lead is made to the left, and when the lead is made in that direction, the turn is always made with the left hand.

AN INDIANA NOVELTY. Last, but not least, comes the Melange Last, but not least, comes the Melange quadrille, the production of Prof. Oscar Duenwig, of Terre Haute, Ind. It is divided into five parts or figures, each number in the several figures being danced either two or four times before continuing to the next. The first figure has for an introduction the walts. After this introduction the first four move half right and left, the side couples on the half right. The first four move forward and back, followed by the side couples, in a similar movement. All waltz and repeat, all bringing the perform

ers to their places.

The second figure has for its introduction the mazourka. All move forward and back. Ladies form half chain and face new partners, all chasse-croisse and turn partners with both hands; glide mazourka to finish and repeat to bring ladies back to their places. The introduction of the third figure is the schottische. Al! join bands and move forward and back. First four turn half right and left. All join hands, moving for-ward and back, the side four moving half to right and left. Schottische to terminate. The same maneuver is repeated to return

ladies to their places,

The introduction of the fourth figure is the polks, opening with a grand chain half round and a balance to corners; the move ment terminates with a final turn with the left hand. Right hand is presented to part-ners and a grand chain to places completes the figure; the Berlin polka to terminate. The fifth figure opens with a grand square. First four move forward and back, forward again and salute, ladies balance to right and exchange partners, walts with new partner to final. Each number must be repeated four times. The dance concludes with a

Of the dances which were approved of at the meeting in 1889, and readopted at the last meeting, the Parisian gavotte, L' Berlin polks and diamond lancers are the most pop-HAND O'KEEPE

THE DANCE IN JAPAN. Orientals Beginning to Take Kindly to an Occidental Custom.

Japan Matt. 1 Tokio was unusually quiet on Monday for an Emperor's birthday. The review of the troops in garrison, which generally constitutes the principal event of the day, had to be postponed on account of His Majesty's indisposition, and thus the city remained undisturbed until noon, when the boom of big guns rolled out from the saluting battery and the ships lying off Shinagawa. In the evening the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Viscounters Aoki gave a reception at the Rokumeikan A vast number were present, probably 1,500, including Princes of the blood, Min isters of State, nobles, members of the corps diplomatique, and other notables, official and private, foreign and Japanese.

The building was beautifully decorated, and though the crowd seemed denser than

ever, it was observed that, either owing to special arrangements, or because considera-tion is becoming a more widely-practiced virtue, a reasonable space was left for the dancers. The Japanese have evidently lost much of the enthusiasm which for a time threatened to reconcile them to round dance in Occidental style. The disposition to take part in these was rarely evinced last evening, but the square dances always en-listed a strong contingent of Japanese ladies and gentlemen, who went through every figure and step with precision.

There was, we regret to say, a total ab-sence of Japanese costumes, but it could not be inferred that this was due to any revival of the fancy for foreign fashious on the ladies' part. Rather must it be attrib-uted to the fact that what may be called the foreign-frock-wearing section of the Tokio fair sex alone were present. Doubtless the novelty of these huge balls has to a great extent worn off, and Japanese ladies no longer emerge from their quiet homes to assist as interested and slightly surprised observers at entertainments not altogether conceptal to the national tasts.

were perfect, that the refreshments and supper were excellent, that the music was good and that a brilliant display of fireworks de lighted not only the guests, but also a concourse of thousands of sightseers covering the Hibiya parade ground and the adjacent

BROOKS LAW TINKERING.

THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA LIER THE JUDGES.

Opposed to a Board of Excise Commis sioners-Amendments They Would Like to Have Made-Judge White to Act Again in Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.-The action of

the Philadelphia Judges in regard to the

Brooks law has excited discussion of that

law in every quarter. The Philadelphia

Judges unanimously decided that the duty of granting licenses to sell liquor was not properly a judicial act, and declared that they would not sit on the bench in a license court. They also adopted a memorial which will be presented to the Legislature asking that the power of granting licenses be placed in a board of excise commissioners. This action on the part of the Judges has stirred up considerable opposition, and a committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of the county, and representing all the various denominations and leading interests, has prepared a counter memorial to the Legislature opposing the transfer of power from the Judges. After reviewing all liquor legislation, this memorial states that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion

that when the Constitution of Pennsylvania of 1790 and the succeeding Constitutions speak of the Court of Quarter Sessions they mean a court, one of whose duties it is to hear and determine the question to what persons and for what places liquor licenses shall be granted when the Legislature re-quires them to do so; also that the Brooks law is in harmony with the laws of 1830 and 1834 and all previous legislation. The committee suggests that the law be amended as follows:

amended as follows:

1. That the Courts of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia and Allegheoy countles shall have the same power to grant or refuse wholesale licenses as the Courts of Quarter Sessions have in other countles of the State where licenses are granted under existing laws.

2. That spirituous or vinous liquors shall not be sold in a less quantity than one gallon, and mait or brewed liquors in a less quantity than five gallons.

five gallons.

3. That no brewer, distiller or wholesale dealer shall allow any liquor sold by him, her or them to be drank upon the premises where

the same may be sold, distilled or stored, nor at

Judge White will go upon the bench in the License Court in Aliegheny county in the License Court in Allegheny county in the March term, unaided by any of his asso-ciates. This is the third time the Judge has been upon the License Court bench. The work of the License Court is expected to be more extensive than formerly, as many of the old applicants, refused in former years, have taken heart at the recent decis-ions of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the remarks and actions of the Judges of the License Court.

INFANT PRODICIES.

People Who Develop Remarkable Powers at an Early Age. There have been many persons whom, if

we are to place full credence in their biographers, Dame Nature has given an extraordinary share of precocity and cleverness, Of these human marvels few have been more renowned than Anne Maria Schurman, the little German girl who, at the age of 12, perfectly understood the German, Low Dutch, French, English, Latin, Greek, Italian, Hebrew, Syziac, Chaldean, Arabid and Ethiopian languages, besides having hundreds of other accomplishments too numerous to mention. At the age of 6, without previous instruction, she cut paper into remarkably delicate figures strange and curious patterns; 8 she learned to paint flowers as true to nature as art could paint them, after only nine hours' practice, even exceeding her tutor in elegance of design before the end of the third lesson. Her talents for higher attainments did not develop until after she had entered her teens, when they were discov-ered in the following manner: Her brothers were studying in an apartment where she sat at her work, and it was noticed that whenever their memories failed she prompted them, this, too, without any previous knowledge of their tasks except that which she had gained in hearing the boys crone them over. At the age of 15 she had made startling progress in her studies; especially was this true in regard to her knowledge of the sciences, and her skill in music, painting and sculpture was also extraordinary. As an illustration of her talent for modeling, we may mention the fact that she once made an excellent wax portrait of herself, taking the features from a mirror which worked on a revolving tripod. Almost every European potentate has copies of her letters in their cabinets, which are kept, not alone for the clearness of their diction, but on account of the elegance of her style and the beauty of their

ALL AT A SACRIFICE!

We haven't the room to carry Holiday articles until next season, and wouldn't if we could. Therefore all goods will be closed out immediately at about half price. Come at once if you want any of the extraordinary bargains offered.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS Your New Year's gifts will cost but little money if you take advantage of this

Prices cut to pieces on Plush and Leather Boxes, Albums, Pictures, Derby Silverware, Hungarian Art Goods, Easels, Match Safes, Manicure Sets, Etc.

FURS AND MUFFLERS.

Our entire stock of Furs will be closed out in short order. These prices will make them go, else we're badly mistaken:

All 75c Muffs reduced to 50c All \$1 25 Muffs reduced to 75c, Real Monkey Muffs reduced from \$6 50 to \$4 50. Real Monkey Muffs reduced from \$7 50 to \$5. Silk Mufflers reduced from \$1 25 to 65c. Silk Mufflers reduced from \$1 50 to 75c. Silk Mufflers reduced from \$2 00 to \$1.

JACKETS AND WRAPS

Note these sweeping reductions and if in need of a winter garment take our advice and buy at once:

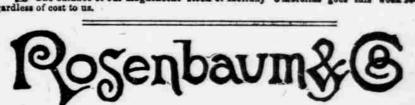
\$10 00 Seal Plush Jackets now \$ 7 65. | \$18 00 Seal Plush Jackets now \$13 50. \$12 00 Seal Plush Jackets now \$ 8 75. \$18 00 Seal Plush Sacques now \$10 00. \$15 00 Seal Plush Jackets now \$ 9 75. \$20 00 Seal Plush Sacques now \$14 50. \$25 00 Seal Plush Sacques now \$18 75. \$16 50 Seal Plush Jackets now \$10 50.

Odds and ends in all departments have been marked down to figures proportionately low. Make a tour of each and select what you want. SPECIAL --- This week we will offer 660 pairs fine French Woven Corsets, never be-fore sold under \$1, at 75c a pair. Take your choice. They come is drab and white, are all new and warranted perfect fitting.

MILLINERY 'WAY DOWN.

In our Millinery Department, which is conceded to be the most complete in Western Pennsylvania, final cuts have been made and the opportunity is now offered to buy stylish headgear at your own prices. The assortment is still large and with the great variety

shown it will be easy to make a selection. P. S.-New Embroideries, Laces and Underwear now opening daily. The balance of our magnificent stock of Hollday Umbrellas goes this week so



NOTICE!

TO ALL THOSE WHO ARE HOLDING GUESS TICKETS IN THE PRIZE CON-TEST, TO HAVE THE SAME RECORD-ED AT HIMMELRICH'S SHOE HOUSE BY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30. OTHER-WISE THEY CANNOT BE RECOG-NIZED, AS THE ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE JANUARY 1, 1891.

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re cordially invited to call at once and examine our massive display of Holiday Cuts. Ve can show you gifts suitable for the old and young, and at the very lowest prices. Our line of watches is unexcelled by any house in this city. Diamonds in enormous uantities, and Rings, Eardrops, Lace Pins, Chaina, Bracelets, Charms, Silverware of every escription, Clocks and Bronzes, at unheard-of low figures. Remember the name and umbers.

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