America's Finest Seaport.

IT'S A VAST ENGLISH COLONY.

Women Act as Street Car Conductors With

Great Satisfaction.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF UNCLE SAM

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR.

imaginative Spaniards of the early time should have dubbed this spot a "Vale of

Paradise" nobody living nowadays can

understand, for there is no vale anywhere in

the vicinity, and no indication of a paradise.

Certainly it is the last place on the face of

the earth where one would think of locat-

one night in the rear of his bedroom, and having searched in vain for the cause

thereof, remained sleepless till daylight, wondering whether it were a visitation of

luckless animal was at length rescued, very

Vehicles for Up-Hill Travel.

takes an ordinary carriage with two horses attached; but if the hills are to be ascended,

he must pay nearly double the price for a heavier built vehicle to which three horses

that fed upon the mountain sides, meander

about in the most confusing manner, but are now abandoned except by pedestrians, for all wheels go by the splendid new road, winding about the hills, which has lately been completed a distance of about nine

Viewed from the bay, especially of an

Viewed from the bay, especially of an evening, Valparaiso presents a fine appearance, with long lines of lights, one above another, making it look, as Mr. Curtiss says, like "a city turned up on end." Electric lights placed upon the crests of the cliffs throw their rays and intensified shadows upon the streets and terraces and gardens below, with the effect of moonlight. But by "the garlish light of day" the ways

But by "the garish light of day" the rows of houses and huts, of irregular shapes and

elevations, clinging to the precipices like so many birds-nests, look as if one stiff breeze

Finest Port of the Continent.

Mr. Vincent likens Valparaiso to a vast

amphitheater, regarding the ridge of the hills as aisles, and is reminded of Hong-

kong by its sloping position, and of Quellec by its spurs which terminate in bluffs at the

vater's edge, At any rate, despite its nat-

ural disadvantages, Chilean enterprise, as-sisted by English, French and German cap-ital, have made here a splendid city—the finest port in South America, in fact the

only one on the Southern continents which

can show all modern improvements. It re-sembles a city of France or Germany, or even of the United States, more nearly than it does any other in this country. But our

private residences are palaces in their pro-portions and adornments, and millionaires are as common here as ten-thousand-dollar

people at home.

The principal commercial street, called the

Calle Victoria, stretches around the entire harbor and presents some splendid architecture, there having been considerable rivalry in the matter of elaborately carved

acades and other adornments.

Electric lights are used in the leading

hotels and shops. The streets have Belgran pavements, and the sidewalks are smoothly

flagged, though some of them are so narrow

that pedestrians must hug the wall when a

that pedestrians must hug the wart when a street car pases, There are splendid churches; parks and plazas, filled with trees and flowers, in the midst of which fountains are set, and beautiful statuary in bronze and marble—most of the latter, I regret to add, having been stolen from Peru during the recent war. There is a magnificent theater,

clubs as fine as the average in New York or London; picture galleries, public libraries and reading rooms—in short, all the ad-juncts of modern civilization.

A Statue to an Irishman.

sion for erecting monuments to dead heroes, and among several in Valparaiso is one re-

Spanish-Americans seem to have a pas-

would blow them off into the bay.

little the worse for his adventure.

ing a great city.

VALPARAISO, March 30 .- Why these

If It's the Right Sort of Talk It Is

Fayette of Chile, and the people admired him so much that now every town has a statue of him, while streets, shops, saloons, opers houses, mines and lotteries are named opera houses, mines and lotteries are named in his honor, and in this city a fine building was demolished in order to erect his monument in the most conspicuous place.

The principal streets of Valparaiso are traversed by tramways, and the cars are all two-storied—"double-deckers," so to speak—second-class passengers climbing up some narrow outside stairs to seats on top, where the fare is just half the amount that is charged inside. One pleasant innovation is that when the seats are all taken no more passengers are admitted, nobody being per-THE CHURCH PEOPLE OF CORINTH

FAITHPULNESS THE ONLY BEAL TEST

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] "It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." That was the instruction which St. Paul gave to the church people of Corinth as a guide to them in their conversation. People have always, in all places and in all languages, talked about their neighbors. There is no harm in that. If he talk is untrue or unkind there is harm in it, but the right sort of discussion of our neighbors is probably as profitable a con-Ancient Rome, they tell us, was built upon seven hills; but Valparaiso straggles up a score of them, for the simple reason that there is not room enough on the narrow strip of sand between the rugged heights and the sea. The horseshoe curved coast, in its widest part, admits of eight or ten streets, but they extend only a short distance; in another and longer place there is space for but two streets between the cliffs and the rolling surf. The greater part of the city, however, occupies a slightly sloping inversation as most people can engage in. What is more naturally and properly interesting to us than the sayings and doings of a human being? We have always talked about our neighbors, and we always will. But let us take the more care, then, to talk right.

It seems that in Corinth, a good while ago, the people, for lack perhaps of more interesting matters of conversation, had fallen to talking about the minister. There were three notable ministers with whom the Corinthians were acquainted. One was Paul himself, another was Apollos, the third was Peter. The three were greatly different each from the other. No one of all the people. Something is probably the matter when everybody approves of the parson. The chances are that he is not doing his duty. He would be pretty sure, if he were the right kind of man, to offend somebody. St. Peter and St. Paul them-selves were not able to win universal popnlarity in Corinth. Three Aspects of Clerical Life.

The people were discussing the clergy. Some were saying that the best minister is he who can preach best. These preferred Apollos, who was eloquent. Others. said, No, the best minister is he who gives the most time and care to pastoral work, who goes in and out among his people and makes the largest number of parish visits. These preferred Paul. There was still another party who cared most for the elergyman's attention to forms and ceremonies. They were chiefly concerned that all things should be done "decentry and in order." They were close observers of clerical manners in the conduct of the service. Noticed whether the minister turned toward the east or toward the west, and were critical as to the cut and color of his garments. They loved reverence. These held that better than Apollos, better than Paul, was Cephas; that is, Peter. It is notable that these three Corinthian ministers represented the three aspects of the clerical life. One was a

good people, in your estimate of us. There is only one test which determines the real value of a man's service, and that is the test of faithfulness. Let a man account of us, he says, as of the ministers of Christ and siewards of the mysteries of God. But these two titles, "minister" and "ateward," are evidently avnonymous with servant. You forget, says the apostle, you who are so critically discussing our merits, that we are nothing but servants, come to bring a mean and we could say: Since Sunday noon I haven't said a mean thing about sage from our Master. You are not to think value of a man's service, and that is the test You forget, says the apostle, you who are so critically discussing our merits, that we are nothing but servants, come to bring a measure and we could say: Since Sunday noon I haven't said a mean thing about even the meanest person I know, nor let anybody else say mean things with my approbation—don't you think that we would carry on that Christian living into Thursday, and then into Friday, and then into Master. We are only Christ's servants, whom He has sent on an errand to you. We are only God's stewards, bringing you gifts from the King. Those people who waited for St. Peter in the house of Cornelius had the right idea about it: "Now are we all here present before God to hear all there is the smoke of Pittsburg. O, what a discovery—to discover heaven! There Is but One Judge. we all here present before God to hear all things that are commanded thee of God."

A Picture of the Harbor.

No more spacious or beautiful harbor can be found on either side of the hemisphere than this of Valparaiso, and throughout most of the year it is saie for shipping—except during the two months when northern gales prevail. Then vessels are sometimes driven from their anchorage and compelled to cruise about to avoid being dashed in pieces upon the rocks on which the city is sayest thou of thyself? he declined to say built. One day from our hotel window we built in the property of the property of the property of the property of the Harbor.

All they wanted was the message.

John the Baptist's Idea.

St. John the Baptist's Idea.

One, as St. Paul says, is the Lord. Some people at Corinth flattered Paul, They said, "We are of Paul," and they cared more to be on Paul's side than to be on Christ's side.

Other people at Corinth cessured him. They said that he could write very good letters when he was absent from them, but that his beddit presence was weak and his speech. All they wanted was the message. sayest thou of thyself? he declined to say anything about himself, but replied, I am a voice. I am the bearer of a message. I come on an errand. Who am I? that is no matter at all. Light that is no matter at all. Light the declined to say when he was absent from them, but that his bodily presence was weak and his speech contemptible. He had neither good looks matter at all.

matter at all. Listen to the words which my Master told me to repeat to you.

That ministry is a failure which persuades men to admire, to praise and to love the Lord's servant so much that they forget the Lord himself. That sermon is a failure, after which the people think so much about the preacher—what a good speaker he is, and how wise, and how graceful—that they and how wise, and how grace under the mindo not think about the message. The mindo not think about the sermon is a message, and the only true test of either, is the test, as St. Paul says, of faithfulness. Is the servant faithful to his muster? Is the message faithfully delivered? To be able honestly and accurately to say yes to these questions is to say the best that anybody can possibly say about the sermon and the

inister.
Indeed, is there anything better that can be said in commendation of any man? Isn't there a word here which touches all of us, and concerns you as much as it does me?
We are all stewards. The parable of the
talents was spoken about us all. We have
all something which God has entrusted to
our keeping. All that we have and are is,
indeed, a trust which God has committed to us. And if we are faithful-what more can even God ask of us? And what less will God ask of us, than to be faithful? It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful. What is it to be faithful? Evidently it is not enough that we be considered faithful by other people. St. Paul set

no value at all Upon the Popular Opinion of his faithfulness. He even went so far as to say that he did not care what the people of Corinth, or of anywhere else, thought about him. Not that he did not value the

good opinion of his neighbors. No good man is willing lightly to set that uside Everybody wants to be well thought of, to Everybody wants to be well thought of, to be appreciated, to be loved. What St. Paul meant was that all the appreciation and commendation and approval and love in the world could not prove that he was really faithful. So "with me," he said, "it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment."

Consider what faithness is It is sim-Consider what faith ulness is. It is sim-

ply the right relation between what we do and what we can do. Who is able to say exactly what we can do? Indeed, who is there that knows fully what we do or leave there that knows fully what we do or leave undone? More than that, faithfulness depends upon motive. Is he a faithful servant who does all that he can do, but does it for his own sake, not really for the service of his Master? However it may be in the world's service, in our kind of ministry the motive makes the greatest possible difference. A man may speak with the tongue of an angel, and may understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and may give all his goods to feed the poor, and may give himself in the sacrifice of martyrdom, his body burned, and yet be disloyal and without the loye of his Master and his Master's service—may yet be unfaithful. Men may see us very busy in the Lord's work, but they cannot surely tell our motive. It may be love of approbation, desire for reputation, lust of position, not love of God, which urges us. Who can pronounce upon motive?

It would be well in the midst of our easy

It would be well in the midst of our easy

Judgments and our confident verdicts to keep in mind these real difficulties which lie in the way of the perfect understanding of any man by his neighbors.

to become larger than the measurement was looked upon decline of youth and beauty, therefore every one tried to squeeze their waists into the regulation band, and to this custom the French corset is said to owe its origin. The Spartans punished their soldiers for becoming corpulent and reduced obese children by rigid lasting, understanding better than we of the nineteenth century do that fat children cannot withstand disease as well as thin children. The Greeks and Russians professed the most profound con-tempt for corpulent persons. At the Roman festival of Bacchus great iun was made of

the fat Silenus.

The physicians of antiquity treated fat as a disease, and were at least as skillful in Women Are Willowy in Their Days of their "reduction" processes as are the doc-tors of the present day. In addition to em-ploying most of our so-called anti-corpulent cures the ancient doctors resorted to bleeding. Youth, but Unwieldy With the Coming of Middle Years,

WE'RE A FAT NATION.

The Lean and Hungry Caricature of

Uncle Sam Is Not at All Appro-

priate in These Days.

STATESMEN GETTING HEAVIER.

Adinose and Brains Do Not Bear an Inverse Property

Euch Other.

(WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR. )

There is a certain widely-known carles

not altered his characteristic shape, but Jonathan has changed his until he resembles the beefy Englishman of the caricature more than the lank Yankee of yore,

of the elongated, skeleton-like Brother Jon-

athan may still be found among us, the true

type of the "end of the century" American

is more like the round and unwieldy John

Bull than the original apothecary-like Jon-

athan of the picture, which is as much out

of date now as the Stars and Stripes of

Except the letter carrier, no class, no

calling is wholly exempt from this affliction

of too much flesh. From the President

down to the ash man all are more or less bur-

dened with fat. President Arthur suffered

from it, so does Mr. Cleveland, and President Harrison keeps his corporosity within

reasonable bounds by walking three or four

miles daily. This exercise he never neglects,

no matter what the state of the weather may

he or the condition of the affairs of the great

Republic. They say he walks at a three mile an hour pace. This pedestrianism only is supposed to counteract the effects of

the pie which he is reported to eat at every

Fat People of Washington

In the United States Senate the heavy

weights are largely in the majority. Frank

broad as he is long, and shakes like a bowl

of jelly whenever he laughs;" that "Frank

Hiscock weighs 225 pounds and his cheeks fairly bulge out with good living." The

easy life, the certainty of income, absence of care and constant good living in the capital are provocative of corpulence, hence the tendency of our representatives to fatten up in Washington. There are, of course, some men among them who would not latten under any incommittee and the state of the state

der any circumstances, but the majority are

Supreme Court. There is not a Judge on

the bench, with the exception of Bradley. who is not a heavy-weight."
So completely has thinness ceased to be

typical of the American that foreigners are

disposition to "take on" fat, more especially

ferent causes, the first of which is the drink-

and lastly, the lack of exercise, all of which

Our girls, thank goodness! are still

slender and willowy, but that condition, as

a rule, does not outlast their first youth

Like her English sister, the American wom-

an, as she approaches middle age, loses her

fore that dreaded time is reached becomes

and frequently abnormally fat! Then there is a rush for "obesity cures," "anti-fat

remedies" and "reduction movements," but,

alas I the mischief is an "accomplished

fact," and she learns to her cost that getting

fat is like getting married, easier done than

undone.
To convince yourself that we are ne longer

a thin people, go into any of our great dry-goods stores or ladies' restaurants in the large cities, or stand on the corner of some

ashionable street frequented by sadies, and

you will be obliged to admit that the num-

ber of obese women who pass is in excess of the slim ones, and these latter are almost

always young. In stores where scales are

kept they are in such constant use that the

stont shoppers-slender women seldom

weigh themselves-stand around in a crowd

waiting their turn to use the apparatus,

which has to be repaired every few months

in consequence of being continually jumped

Hiding Adipose by Means of Dress.

the penderosity of the average America

woman, because when she takes her slow

and heavy footed walks abroad the much abused corset braces her up and hauls her

into the smallest endurable point, and the

cealed, save for a solitary sheet, she who

runs sheeted into the bot room may read that as a nation we are indeed on the increase.

minor discomforts to be borne. The heavy

hard" on all articles of clothing, which

they can seldon buy ready made.

Women are more prone to fall into flesh
than men, especially after they reach their
tortieth year. No woman can be strictly
beautiful who answers Swift's description

of a thin woman, a "akinny bonia, sprp and lean;" a certain roundness of outline en-

hances the beauty of the female form. The

In men the oit alluded to "one ounce of

superfluous flesh" is detrimental to perfect

symmetry. The ancients not only distiked but derided corpulence, and the Franks in-

d fliculty is to preserve the juste milieu. Forbidden by Law to Get Fat.

But not in the stores, restaurants nor upon

upon by the fair and fat.

delicacy of outline, and requently even be-

obese. The Girls Are Still Willows.

middle age, is attributable to many dif-

seginning to wonder at and comment upon

scaling high.

which his costume is composed.

Not Always Good Natured. There are some popular impressions in regard to the stout which are not supported by facts. One of these impressions is that the corpulent are always good natured, another that the fat are "fat witted." An excess of adipose tissue causes irritability BIG PEOPLE AREN'T GOOD NATURED. rather than good nature, having its under-lying base in disease. Intellectually the fat vary, as in disposition, exactly as the lean do. Some of the greatest minds the world has ever known have been incorture which for at least 30 years has been accepted as typical of the proportions and personal appearance of John Bull and Brother great statesman and general, was of such enormous bulk that three people could not encircle him with their arms. Dr. Johnson Jonathan respectively. The first figure is of a short, thickset little man with an enormous was very atout, and so was Mile. Georges, the renowned French actress, even in the zenith of her fame, when Napoleon the Great so much admired her seting. He, paunch supported by his corpulent limbsthat is John Bull. The second figure, that of a tall fellow, lean to emaciation, with a too, became excessively floshy, especially toward the close of his life. hatchet shaped face and spare, pointed goatee, represents Brother Jonathan as be is

The Princess Mathilde, cousin of Na-poleon III., and a woman of brilliant in-With the passing of time John Bull has tellect, was ponderously stout, a defect she sought to conceal by wearing loose drapery. Jules Janin, the prince of critics, was so lat that his cheeks and chin protruded beyond his beard. Balzac was so large that it was laughingly said that it was a day's and Mrs. Jonathan has "plumped up" even exercise to walk around him. Rossiui broke more than her mate, so that while specimens the furniture he sat upon, so great was his weight. The famous Italian singer, Lablache, was charged three fares when he traveled.

Fat Men Who Were Brainy.

Sydney Smith, though fat, could hardly be called fat witted. Eugene Sue grew so stout that, hoping to reduce himself, he drank vinegar to excess. This was one of the old time antidotes for corpulence and one most detrimental to the health. William the Conqueror, John Sobieski, the Polish King, and Ludwig XVIII. of France were all obese men, so was Pliny the younger. He inherited his tendency to corpulence from his mother, whose life he saved with difficulty at the destruction of Pompeti, she being too fat to run or even to walk last to his yacht, which lay in the bay. Among the extremely corpulent of illustrious Romans was Antonius, the Consul and friend of Cesar, and Cains Marius, the

great General and Consul.

David Hume, the metaphysician, historian and political economist, was unwieldy from excess of adipose tissue. Catherine II. of Russia became of immense size, with layers of double rolling chins. In this particular she resembled "good Onese Anatheria ticular she resembled "good Queen Anne" of England, who died of obesity. According to the physicians of her time, Anne's grossness of body was caused by her drink-G. Carpenter says, in a recent letter to THE DISPATCH, that "Philetus Sawyer is as ing hot chocolate and milk, sweetened with sugar, every night before sleeping.

Eat Sugar and Get Fat. Nothing fattens one more rapidly than rugar, five ounces of which, eaten daily, it is said, will increase the weight one pound of the lean who wish to become stont. Dumas pere and St. Beuve are two more in-stances of fat men, decidedly not fat-witted. The list might be prolonged, but enough examples have been cited to prove that, however enervating to the physical powers obesity may become, it does not necessarily diminish the intellectual activity.

Senator Allison weighs 50 pounds more than he did when he was elected. Senators than he did when he was elected. Senators Manderson and Gorman are fast becoming heavy-weights and George Vest requires much more vest than he did two years ago. Leland Stanford lately spent a summer at the German Springs in the hope of reducing his ponderosity. Frank G. Carpenter adds: "I might give many more instances of increase in the Senatorial body, but it suffices to say that the average weight in the United States Senate is at least 175 diminish the intellectual activity. Are the fat always good natured? The old proverb of "laugh and grow tat" would lead us to think so, but it is not the obese who laugh so much as the lean who laugh so much as the le in the United States Senate is at least 175 pounds, and is even more than that in the speare in his immortal creation of Falstaff, says: "I shall think the worse of fat men." CELIA LOGAN,

A NAIL IN A BOTTLE.

How to Accomplish What Looks to Be Altogether Impossible.

our national bulk. In no other country, not even in adipose England, are there sold New York Herald, 1 so many nostrums for the reduction of corpulence as in the United States. This This bottle is corked with a wooden stopper like any other bottle, but on the inside of it a long nail passes through the bottom of the stopper, so that it is impossible to re-move it. Now, how did that null get there? ing of beer. Next comes the consumption f rich, fat-forming foods, complicated with It could not have been put through the cork the indolence induced by luxurious living, before closing the bottle, as it is much longer than the mouth of the bottle, and it could are the direct results of our having become a rich nation. Those of us who are obliged to work hard are not prone to become not have been introduced after the bottle

was closed.
First-Take a bottle like the one in the picture and cut off very neatly, as shown, about one quarter of an inch of the top of the stopper, which should be of wood.

Scoond — Bore a hole longitudinally through the center of the cork with a redhot

knitting needle, and stop it about one-half inch from the bottom, which should project into the bottle about three-quarters of an plump, and afterward by easy stages she inch below the neck. grows a little too fleshy, then decidedly stout, and finally, to her horror and con-sternation, she finds herself fat, absolutely

ird-At one-half inch above the bottom of the cork bore another hole, large enough

to take in the nail at right angles to the first hole as shown, then push through the top hole a stout piece of string, so that it will come out at the one end of the horizontal

kindly undivided skirt covers a bulkitude or skin unsuspected by the looker on. In the Turkish bath when she stands uncon-Take a round wire nail and file a notch in the center, to which the string must be tied, then gum the string and nail and fasten the string along the nail to the point and let it dry well. Now we are ready to cork the bottle. First, put in the nail fastened to the string as described, and then the cork; then invert the bottle and pull the string until the point of the nail enters the hole; now pull steedills and In addition to the ridicule to which corpu-lent persons are subjected, there are many and of flesh to be carried is one of these, the shortness of breath and inability to move quickly are others. Stout women are very now pull steadily and the nail will go through the hole until it projects an equal distance on both sides, and your bottle is tightly corked; then take the piece of wood you cut off at first and give it carefully upon the top again so that it will hold the string in place, which you must cut off just inside the edge. Now, if you cover the cork with ink, or, still better, sealing wax, it will be impossible to tell how the nall ever got into the bottle.

A Very Interesting Family.

The Archduchess Alice, wife of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, gave birth to her tenth child on Good Friday-a girl-so that but derided corpulence, and the Franks inflicted a five upon their young men who
grew too stout to encircle their waists with
a band of a specified length. It also rendered them in-ligible for mulitary service.

COUNTING THE CASH.

Delicate Task Occasioned by Treas-

urer Huston's Retirement.

RECEIPT MR. NEBEKER WILL GIVE.

There Was a Shortage of \$19 When Mr. Hyatt Gave Over the Uffice.

THANKLESSNESS OF OFFICE HOLDING

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- In turning ver the affairs of the office of Treasurer of the United States to his successor, Mr. Nebeker, Mr. Huston does not free himself immediately from the responsibilities of office. The office is not properly and completely delivered until all of the cash in the vaults in the great Treasury building has been counted and every dollar for which Mr. Huston gave a receipt to his predecessor, Mr. Hyatt, has been accounted for. This counting will be the work of two or three months, and so it will be midsummer before Mr. Huston is relieved entirely of

daily business of the office will proceed under his direction. The money in the vaults of the Treasury Department is counted by a committee of three. The retiring Tressurer has the selection of one member of the committee, the incoming Treasurer the selection of another, and the Secretary of the Treasury selects the third. All three of the appointments are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

the responsibility of office. In the mean-

time Mr. Nebeker will be in charge, and the

Compensation for the Count, The law allows a salary of \$6 a day and expenses to the members of this committee; ut it is customary to select employes of the department for the work because they are thoroughly familiar with it, and as they are under salary they do not receive the per diem compensation. With the induction of the new Treasurer in office, the committee takes entire charge, putting a seal on all the vaults and safes. On the evening of the day when the change is made, the cash in the cash room peeded for the transaction of the daily business of the Government is counted, and until the count of the other moneys is completed this account is kept free from the other accounts of the office.

This cash now amounts to about \$1,000,tion of the new Treasurer, the committee begins the work of counting the cash. In the packages of currency every piece is counted. The counting of the silver is easier. It is done with the aid of a finely-balanced pair of scales. It is in this way that the silver is counted as it is received from the mints or the sub-treasures. The silver is stored in two vaults. At present one of them contains about \$90,000,000, and the other about \$60,000,000 in silver. These vaults are steel-lined, and are divided by steel lattice work into compartments,

Weighing the Bags of Silver. The silver is in canvas bags, each con-\$1,000. One of these bags is opened and the pieces of silver are counted. Then the bag and its contents are weighed. The weight is about 60 pounds. If this bag contains new coin that fact is noted. Then a bag containing old coin is weighed and counted; for the abrasion received in circulation makes a considerable difference in the weight of a large quantity of coin. The other bags of coin are then weighed. If one of them is found lighter than the standard and later its contents are counted. There are more than 150,000 of these bags of silver coin to be weighed. Stalwart laborers carry them from the coin vaults, under the super vision of the members of the committee and place them on the big scales. A careful record of their number is kept.

In one of the two larger vaults of the Treasury is stored more than \$26,000,000 in gold coin. It has remained undisturbed for a long time. This will be "counted" in the same way, that is its also will be "counted" in the tained by weight. As I have said, the currency will be counted piece by piece. The current silver will be counted also. When the count has been completed a report will be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, if it appears that there is any shortage, the retiring Treasurer will be called upon

make it good, Nearly Always a Shortage.

For it is not at all unlikely that there will be a shortage in the Treasurer's accounts on the face of the committee's return. There was a shortage of \$19 in the accounts of Tressurer Hyatt when he turned his office over to Treasurer Huston. It was found in the count of the large silver wault. This wault had been counted under the super-vision of Captain Meline, the assistant cashier, and one of the oldest employes o the department, when it was turned over to Treasurer Hyatt. He had charge of the vault from the time Mr. Hyatt came into office until he retired. He made the count when the office was turned over to Mr. Hus-

When the apparent shortage was found Captain Meline went to Mr. Hystt and said that he felt morally bound to make it good. The vault had been under his supervision from the time Mr. Hyatt came into office and if there was anything missing he felt that he was responsible for it. Accordingly he paid the missing amount into the Tressury cash, and Mr. Huston gave Mr. Hyatt a receipt for the full amount which the report of the committee and the books of the Treasurer's office showed to be in th

Where the Money Probably Is. No one believes that there was any real shortage. Several coin bags were found broken open, and it was generally thought at the time of the committee's report that some of the silver money had slipped into a crack in the silver vaults or had been over-looked in some way. The amount was so small that it was not worth while to have a recount made. Some day this money may come to light and an outgoing Treasurer will find himself credited with more than he

ought to have.
It is related of Treasurer Spinner, the most famous in the long list of treasurers of the United States, that on his retirement he demand-d a recount because the report of the committee showed that there was a shortage of a few cents in the money in the Treasury. The recount was had, and it made the accounts of Mr. Spinner balance made the accounts of Mr. Spinner balance with the cash on hand to a cent. But in Mr. Spinner's day there was no such accumulation of cash as there is in the Treasury vaults to-day; and although absolute securacy is especially desirable in the office of the Treasury of the United States, it would hardly pay the Government to make a recount at an expenditure of probably \$1,500 to discover an error covering \$10 or \$20 apparently missing from the cash in the

Some Pretty Big Beceipt Mr. Huston gave Mr. Hyatt a receipt for \$722,182,699 26%; of this, \$191,657,232 71 \$722,182,699 26%; of this, \$191,657,232 71 was cash in the vaults, \$318,539,000 reserve cash, and \$211,986,466 55% bonds. Mr. Huston will turn over to Mr. Nebeker about \$615,000,000. For the protection of the Government against the embezzlement of any of this money entrusted to his charge, Mr. Nebeker gives a bond for \$150,000, with securities qualifying in double the amount. The Treasurer's bond is ridiculously small, as is the Treasurer's salary, by the way.

"It would be a great deal better," said Treasurer Huston in conversation with me a few days ago, "if the Treasurer was not required to give a bond. The necessity for this bond is an obstacle to a great many men who might fill the office of Treasurer very acceptably; while the bond is not of sufficient size to be any protection to the Government. It is not generally known Government. It is not generally known that bonds given to the Government are perpetual. The sureties are not released

which was not discovered at the time he re-tired, and if that shortage was traced back to him twenty years atterward, the men who were on his bond (or their estates if they were dead) would be responsible for the deficiency. It is not easy to make up a perpetual bond for any large amount." A CITY SET ON EDGE. Something About Valparaiso, South

A Nice Way to Get a Bond. Mr. Huston's bond was made up among his townspeople in Connersyille, Ind. They asked him to let them make the bond, and asked him to let them make the bond, and he did not see it until it was sent on to Washington approved by the Federal court. He did not ask anyone to go on his bond. In fact, he was surprised and gratified shortly after his appointment to receive an offer from a gentleman in Baltimore whom he had never seen, who wished to go on his bond for \$40,000. Mr. Huston has since met the gentleman who made this offer, and they have become very warm friends. bave become very warm friends.

Strangely enough the law does not require any of the employes under Mr. Huston to give bond to him, and he is responsible for all of their official acts. There are more than 280 of these employes, all of whom are selected by the Civil Bervice Commission. The Treasurer has no voice in their selection, and he has no way of knowing anything about their responsibility, their habits or their enteredants. Yet its or their antecedents. Yet, if one of these employes should embezzle some of Uncle Sam's funds, the Treasurer and his bondsmen would be held accountable by the Gov-

Not a Very Desirable Job. "I will say to you what I have said to the President," said Mr. Huston, "that there is not a man in the United States competent to fill this office who would-accept it if he knew its duties, its responsibilities and its rewards. The salary-\$6,000-is a mere pittance. Why, there is not a trust or guarantee company in the world which would take all of the salary of this office and assume the responsibility of its incumbent. The office has grown beyond all expectations and all provisions of law. The business of the District of Columbia in the Treasurer's office is alone 10 times greater to-day than the whole business of the office was before the war.

'I came across an old statement not long against the provision of the control of the control of the provision of the control of the control of the provision of the control of the cont

ago, made in the year 1799 I believe, showing that the amount of money expended on salaries in the office of the Treasurer of the United States during three mouths of that year was \$1,106. That included the salary of the Treasurer. The regular increase in the business of the office from that time was very great, but the jacrease immediately following the way was a second of the salary of the office from that time was very great, but the jacrease immediately following the way was a salary of the salary following the war was enormous. The laws regulating and providing for the office have not kept pace with the increase of its busi-

An Office Governed by Precedent. "For that matter, the laws which define the duties of the Treasurer of the United States are very vague. If we followed only what the law requires of us each day, we could close the business of the office in two hours. This office is governed by prece-dent. For example, there is nothing in the law requiring us to accommodate banks with money of the denominations which they need in exchange for other moneys.

Yet we ship out \$200,000,000 a year in this way for the accommodation of the banks of the country."

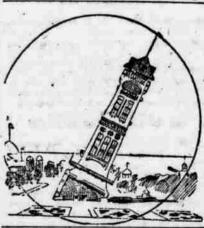
Mr. Huston says there is nothing in the office of Treasurer which could be an attraction except the honor connected and the prestige it would give to a man who desired to use it as a stepping-stone to a position in the financial world. The second is not an attraction to him; and he believes that there is just as much honor in having held the place for six months and performed its du-ties carefully and conscientionaly as in holding it four years. It is not likely that any changes will be made in the Treasurer's office by Mr. Huston's successor. Mr. Whelpley, the efficient Assistant Treasurer, will undoubtedly remain.

The Signature on the Bills The retirement of the Treasurer means a great deal of work for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. All of the plates now used in printing currency will have to be changed, Mr. Huston's name being cut off and the fac simile of the signature of Mr. Nebeker substituted for it. Captain Meredith, the chief of the bureau, has his engravers at work on Mr. Nebeker's signature now. For some time after Mr. Huston retires money will still be issued bearing his signature, the date of Issue of course height signature, the date of Issue, of course, being after the time when he retired from office.

In the early days of General Spinner's States actually signed the bonds and notes issued from the Treasury Department, the signature changed with the change in the fice; but to-day the only ink which touches the face of a silver certificate, or a Treasury certificate, or any other form of paper circulating medium issued by the Government, r'sink. And it takes much time and a great deal of care to make the necessary securities. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN

LEANING TOWER FOR THE FAIR.

A Curious Steel Structure After the Matter of Plan's Wonder. J. B. Holpenny, of Chicago, has submitted to the directors a plan for a leaning cantilever tower, 225 feet in height and 70 feet square, to be built of steel, weighing 500 tons and costing \$500,000. The tower, according to his statemens, will support 100,000 pounds in weight on the top story, which will lean 100 feet from the perpendicular. This tower, he claims, could be built in eight



months, including the shop work and erection. The plan is for the tower to be in the form of a gigantic letter L, of which the lower part acts as a foot to counteract the lean of the superstructure. He says the framework is of steel truss construction, forming a huge cantilever of enormous strength and rigidity, which combines for support a substructure of metal.

A WAR OVER BLACK CLOTHES. The Confirmation Suits Make Trouble

Among the Lutherans of Berlin. The fight between the church authorities and members of Lutheran congregations who refuse to submit to the orthodox order and clothe their girls in black for the confirmation service led to many squabbles and disputes recently in Berlin. One of the richest members of the old St. Nicolia Church, who married a Catholic woman, went so far as to take his two girls from the confirmation class of his church and place them with the religious authorities of his wife's creed. The case is attracting unusual attention, and the orthodox are roundly

abused by almost everybody. A WOMAN AND HER BRUSH. Vilma Parlaghy the Most Noted Portrait

Painter of Germany. Vilma Parlaghy is at present the most noted portrait painter in Germany, and has received an order for a life-sized portrait of the Empress, though she has excelled so far only in the portraits of men. Her latest likeness of Herr Windthorst is a veritable triumph. It is now being exhibited in Paris, and the Centrum party is acgotiating for it. Miss-Vilma for some days past has been engaged at the palace of Count Moltke. She is painting the old Field Marshal in from them when the incumbent retires from She is painting the old Field Marshal in office. If there should be a shortage in the uniform, with his brenat covered with accounts of an officer of the United States orders.

THE BAY OF VALPARAISO. soon wonders why the idea has not been adopted in other countries. The petticoated conductors wear a uniform, consisting of a cline, and the calles (streets) are laid out in regular squares. As the population in-creased, the rocky hills had to be made available, and now the town, which runs plain blue flannel dress, a man's felt hat and a big white apron, with bib attached, and capacious pockets for holding change and tickets. Each has a small leather handalong shore some three or four miles, ex-tends back a considerable distance. More

that notable Peru-Chile conflict. Pratt

usual heritage of the reckless during com-mon to Emerald islanders. He was the La

passengers are admitted, nobody being per-mitted to stand. However the clouds may

pour, or whatever the exigencies of the oc-casion, you may stand on the streets and signal in vain, if the seating capacity is

signal in vain, if the seating capacity is filled—not a car will take you on. The consequence is that in times of unusual crowds, like the Diez-y-ocho and other festival days, everybody hies him to the starting point and makes a grand rush for the empty cars as they emerge from the stable, greatly to the detriment of dignity and good clothes.

Female Street Car Cond

correctly speaking, it extends skyward, one man's house being built above another's, reached by long stairways, winding roads and "lifts" propelled by steam, similar to those in use at Niagara, bag slung over her shoulder, in which she carries the overflow of her pockets, lunch, handkerchief, perhaps a surreptitious pow-der-puff, and other distinctly feminine belongings.

Their salary is \$25 per month. Each passenger, after paying his fare, is given a yellow paper ticket, which he is expected to Like Some Spots in Pittsburg. Making neighborly calls on foot in this portion of the city is too hard work to bedestroy. The conductress is charged with a certain number of tickets, and when she come very popular, while coming down again is positively dangerous when the walks again is positively dangerous when the walks happen to be slispery after a rain. Thus one man's vegetable garden may seem to hang suspended directly over another man's roof; and the latter, by reaching out of his upper windows, might almost help himself to the former's beets and cabbages.

A friend of mine, who has a house opposite the, Hotel Colon, set close up to the steen, rocky escarpment, relates an amusing story of how he heard a terrible commotion one night in the rear of his bedroom, and

reports again at headquarters, must return the money for all that are missing out of that number, or make up the deficit from her own salary. This plan naturally tends to make them attentive to their duties, and also prevents free riding on the part of their relatives and favorites. Though these women are generally young and often extremely pretty, it should be mentioned to the credit of the Chileans that they are seldom insulted or otherwise annoyed in the discharge of their daily and nightly task. When they are disturbed, the rule is to call on the nearest policeman. The latter gentry stand at every corner and would not hesttate to eject a troublesome passenger, with-out listening to his side of the story, or to march him off to jail under suspicion of drunkenness.

ghosts or burglars. Morning revealed a strange but ludicrous sight. A horse, which had been seen the day before grazing peacefully upon the lawn above, had somehow slipped off in the darkness and stuck fast in the narrow space between the cliff and the back wall of my friend's house on the terrace next below, where his fruitless struggles had nearly demolished the clap-boards. By dint of lowered ropes, the There are two kinds of public hacks for hire in Valparaiso, and one chooses between them according to his destination. If his excursion is confined to the lower town, he built. One day from our hotel window we watched the progress of a fierce "norther" that set all the ships a-rocking till their mast-tips nearly touched the water and sent mountain high billows rolling ever the esplanade, away up to the doors of business houses on the Calle Victoria. Several pedestrians were washed off into the howlare harnessed abreast—the law forbidding any others to go up. The haphazard paths that were originally laid out by the goats ing sea, and a huge steamer was driven on the rocks, where she yet remains.

The harbor is circular in form, with a nile-wide entrance facing the north. Could a breakwater be built across the entrance, it would give perfect protection to shipping throughout the entire year, whatever storm; might rage outside; but here the ses is so deep (over 100 fathoms), that such a work is not considered practicable. According to local regulations, the vessels in Valparaiso harbor are drawn up in lines, with the pre-cision of men-of-war ready for review; and very beautiful they look, either from the espianade or the hill-tops, all swaying to and fro with uniform motion as the billows rise and fall.

Uncle Sam's Flag Is Rare,

In times of peace the flags of all nations may be seen here, perhaps the rarest of any being that of the United States. Since trade in these parts is practically controlled by Englishmen, most commercial transactions are calculated in pounds sterling, and in business circles the English language prevails. The great banking firm of which ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, of New York, is the head, has a branch house here, also in Lima, Peru, and Santiago, the capital of Chile; and a great deal of business they do.

Yet English goods are almost exclusively sold; an English newspaper is published; there is an English church, an English hospital, English doctors and dentists galore; in fact Valparaiso is little more than a great English colory, with a liberal sprinkling of Germans and Frenchmen, a few Chileans and fewer Americans. The latter infinitesiand fewer Americans. The latter infinitesimal community is just now congratulating itself on the possession of an excellent Consul—a rather rare blessing in this part of the world, I am extremely sorry to say. Colonel McCreery, the Valparaiso Consul, comes from Flint, Mich., and is a Grand Army man, whose name will be readily recognized as among the honored veterans of our own "unpleasantness." He is very Northern Republic has no city with only Valparaiso's population (125,000) which contains so many fine shops and such a display of costly and luxurious articles. The foreign element is large and wealthy, the natives proud and prosperous, and, like the nearby capital, the placess famous for the extravagance of its citizens. Many of the private residences are nateers in their proour own "unpleasantness." He is very zealous in all good works for the benefit of his countrymen, and is ably assisted by his son, a young man of 25 years, or thereabouts.

Some Very Discreditable Appointments For the credit of our national character, it is a pity that such judicious appointments were not more numerous. There have been times, not long past—even in Valparaiso, as in other important cities of South America—when every wanderer from the land of the Stars and Stripes felt like denving his nationality, being so ashamed of the conduct of some of the disreputable rowdies who have been sent down here t

rowdies who have been sent down here to misrepresent the home government.

The American Minister, Mr. Patrick Eagan, late of Ireland, of course resides in Santiago. His appointment was not hailed with delight by anybody in Chile. The Americans were justly indignant because an Irlahman was sent to represent the United States, and English people refused to fraternize with him at all, because of the political reasons that drove him out of political reasons that drove him out of Great Britain and prevent his return to the land of his nativity, and it sounds funny to hear our representative refer to Dublin a "home," FANNIE B. WARD.

cently set up on the site of the old custom house, to the memory of Mr. Arthur Pratt, an Irishman who figured conspicuously in HAUGH & KEENAN, 33-34 Water street, Su. No; we are not faithful because other peo-

ple think we are. And we will do well if we go on from that conclusion to another and confess that we are not always really faithful when we are deemed so by ourselves. We are still following St. Paul. St. Paul. TALKING OF PEOPLE. was not content to accept his own verdict upon his own faithfulness. "I know noth-Always Profitable. ing by myself," he says, or as we would put it in present-day English, "against myself."
"I know nothing against myself, yet am I not hereby justified." St. Paul doubted his own judgment. No man ever knew himself better. And yet he doubted the sufficiency and the accuracy of his own self-knowledge, We, who really know so little about ourselves, with what emphasis may we echo his words! We are to distrust our own estimate of our own faithfulness.

The truth is we habitually deceive ourselves. We are unconscious of some of our most conspicuous tanks. To see ourselves. and Their Opinions of Paul, Apollos and Peter, the Ministers.

nost conspicuous saults. To see ourselves as others see us would be a revelation of new, and probably unflattering, truth. There is many a man whose neighbors know him better than he knows himself. Self-ignorance and self-love are forever persuading us to tell ourselves lies about ourselves. You remember how indignant David was against the man whom Nathan reported to one lamb; and how amazed he was when the prophet said, "Thou art the man!" You know what estimate the Pharisees set upon themselves. They thanked God that they were a thousand times better than the publicans. And all the people in the street agreed with them. They had not a thought but that their valuation was the true one. But you remember how there came one day a man who looked at the Pharisees out of the searching eyes of absolute truth. And Oh, what miserable, mistaken, povertystricken, mean hypocrites they really were! David and Calaphas are not exceptions. On the contrary, they are but illustrations of a great, universal rule, that everybody thinks of himself more highly than he ought to think, that no saint, even, can be trusted to tell himself, even in his most secret meditations, the real truth about himself. "I know nothing against myself," says the wise apostle, "yet am I not hereby justified." Better Not Judge at All,

The moral which the Apostic gathers out of these two immense obstacles of ignorance which lie in the way of the accurate judgment of any man by his neighbors is that the best plan is not to judge at all, "there-lore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come, who will both bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts, and then shall every man have praise of God." It is plain enough where Paul learned that. He learned it from Him who said "Judge not." He learned it from Him who came here, with a perfect knowledge of human nature to bring the sairt of brother. who came here, with a perfect knowledge of human nature, to bring the spirit of brother-hood into human life. Christ knew, and we know ourselves, that nothing hinders brotherhood more seriously than unbrotherly speech. Nothing keeps men farther apart than unkind judgment. There is nothing more unchristian than uncharitable comment. itable comment.

There are lew better resolutions that a Christian can make than to say, To-day and to-morrow, and the day after, anyhow, I will not say a hard word about anybody. I will not join in any conversation which is occupied in throwing stones at anybody's back. Indeed, I will show my disapproval. Na smile shall same upon at line at any No smile shall come upon my lips at any preacher, another was a pastor, and the jest which is made at the expense of my third was a priest.

St. Paul says you are making mistakes,

Tuesday and Wednesday of this week I will make it my business to say whatever good thing I can about everybody who is evil-spoken of within my hearing.

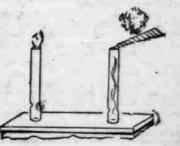
There Is but One Judge. There is only One who can judge nor eloquence. "But He that judgeth me," said the Apostle, "He for whose judgment I

care anything, is the Lord," It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful, and he that judgeth is the Lord. Nobody else can, What a blessed thing it is that the Lord's test is our saithfulness. Because that puts us all on the same level. Some of us have more money, some of us more wisdom, some of us more health and strength, some of us more chance than others. But you remem-ber the definition of fatthfulness—that it is a perfect balance between what a man does and what he can do. He who can do little and yet does that little has praise of God. He who does a hundred times as much, and He who does a hundred times as much, and yet could do two hundred times as much, gets just so much less praise of God. The poor man can do God just as valuable service as the rich man. For God's test of a man's worth is faithfulness. "Thou hast been faithful in a few things"—you know what a blessing came to him who received that commendation from his master. "He that the faithful is that which is less in faithful.

is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." GEORGE HODGES. TRICKS WITH SMOKE

A Simple Experiment as to a Fact in Natural Philosophy.

Put in the top of a light, shallow pastsboard box two holes, each about an inch in diameter, and place over each an argand lamp chimney. In one hole stand a candle cut to such a length that it will project about halt an inch above the box. Light the candle and then hold burning "touch-paper" over the other lamp chimney. The smoke, instead of rising, will go down one



chimney, and, after it has filled the box

chimney, and, after it has filled the box, will rise through the other. The reason is that the burning candle makes a draught up its chimney, and, if the box is air tight, to supply the place of what is going out, air must come down the other chimney.

"Touch paper, by the way, is made by dipping unglazed paper in a solution of salt-petre. When dry it burns with a smoke, but not with flame. Another experiment is to hold the hand tightly ever the chimney where the draught is downward. The candle in the other chimney will begin to burn feebly and smoke, and will go out if there feebly and smoke, and will go out if there are no cracks in the box for air to get in. The reason air does not get to it down its own chimney is that the upward draughs there is too strong.

Spring Songs and Signs. The poets all sing How welcome is spring, But their songs are inclined to deceive, For I notice each year, When spring arrives here, That the trees and the bushes all les