## NATURE'S OWN BREW

The Wonderful Pulque of Mexico Which Sells for One Cent a Glass

IT'S THE SAP OF A PLANT.

Ferments of Itself and Is an Agreeable Every-Day Beverage.

ORIGIN OF THE POPULAR COCKTAIL

Mexican Cooking Is Not So Bad as Tourists Have Painted It.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATORA



shops, and 250,000 pints of this liquor are sold here every day. This makes two tumblers A Retailer. to each man, woman and chikin the Capital and the consumption throughout the re-

mainder of the country's proportionately The Mexican-beer is called pulque. It is nature's own beer, and it is made from the mp of a cactus plant of the same species a the century plant. This grows in Mexico to a height of from 8 to 15 feet. It is made up of great green leaves, which are a foot wide at the bottom, and which are often eight inches thick and eight or ten feet long. These leaves start up from the ground around a green-cone, which is a foot thick at the base and which ends in a point.

HOW BEER IS MADE It takes about ten years for this cone to grow to its peoper size, and if it is left a flower grows upon it and the plant after

in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and at this time they are closed by law and are not opened again until the next morning. Mexico has excellent police regulations in regard to the peons or common people. The pulque shops are patronized chiefly by them, and you find less disorder in Mexico at a night than in any city of its size in the United States. The high-priced saloons, which sell all kinds of liquors, are kept open until midnight and later, and I hear the billiard balls clicking and the rich



Starting a Pulque Siphon. foreigners and well-to-do Mexicans carous-ing in the Iturbide barroom early in the

morning and all day Sunday.

The pulque product, however, is the most profitable of any liquor production in Mexico, and many of these pulque plantations bring in from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. I know of one man who gets \$200 a day from his pulque haciends, and I am told that R. M. Pulsifer, of the Boston Herald, is connected with a company of Americans who propose to go into pulque making.

OTHER USES OF THE PLANT. The pulque plant is one of the most use-ful plants in the world. Its fiber makes ex-cellent thread and the Astees use its thorns for needles. They thatch their houses with for needles. They thatch their houses with its leaves and in the days of Cortez they made paper out of it. This paper was like papyrus and there are old Azteo manuscripts in existence which were made in this way. A number of other liquors in addition to pulque are produced from the plant, and in one district a very fine brandy called mescal is produced from it, and tequila is another liquor much like Scotch whisky which comes from the magney. quila is another liquor much like Scotch whisky which comes from the magney, plant. The leaves of this plant contain thousands of fibers and these make the

A MEXICAN MEAT WAGON.

blossoming dies. Just before blossoming, however, it is ready for pulque making. This is done by cutting the cone out of the lant and this leaves a great bowl in the lant about as large as a two-gallon crock. streams and each plant will produce from 8 to 15 quarts of juice per day. It contippes to yield this amount for six months and one plant will produce barrels and

ometimes hogsheads of liquor.
This liquor is the natural beer. It flows nto the bowl as sweet as sugar and as clear is crystal: After 24 hours, however, its t has begun to ferment and it tastes like outtermilk. It begins to smell and its odor and strength increase as it grows older, so



Move a Livink, Senor? that for a block around a pulque shop you have the smell of a limburger cheese fac-tory, and you can shut your eyes and find the saloons by your nose. The beer has about the same effect as good Bavarian bock. It makes you feel confortable, and too much of it goes to your head. It acts on your liver and kidneys and sids digestion. If you take it toward night it cures our insomnia, and I find it an excellen

PULQUE PEDDLERS AND SHOPS. This pulque is raised in big plantations. There are tens of thousands of acres of the plants growing near Mexico City, and one railroad receives \$1,000 a day for carrying sulque into the capital. I traveled for iles through these pulque plantations and saw the Indian peons gathering the liquor. Each man had a bag of untanned pigskin on his back and the juice was drawn from the plant into this by means of a long gourd which noted as a siphon. The Indian would poke one end of this gourd into the hole in he plant and suck the air and the juice out and then turn it into this dirty pigskin bag. These bags were made of the hide of a whole og, and some of them looked as though they were not more than two or three days old. The legs and the mouth of the skin were sewed up, and when the bag was full of the liquor these wobbled about, making the bag ok like a live animal.

strongest kind of bagging and ropes, which

are equal in strength to linen.

The title of our most popular drink come from Mexico. The Artec word for pulque is pronounced much like octail, and General Scott's troops called the liquor cocktail and carried the word back to the United States. It is said that the liquor was discovered by a Toltee noble and that he sent it to the king by the hand of his daughter, Miss Cocktail (Xochitl). The king drank the liquor and then looked at the maiden. The first tickled his palate, the second en-amored his heart. It was a case of love at first sight in both instances, and he married the girl and started a pulque plantation. From that day to this the Mexicans have kept themselves saturated with pulque, and Miss Cocktail is one of the Venuses of

WILL KILL YOU QUICKLY.

Mexican brandies are very strong. There is one called aguardiente, which is made from sugar-cane, and which is as strong as it is cheap. I had a sore throat a few days ago and was advised to bathe my neck in this brandy. I found that it made the skin smart, and concluded to see how much alcohol there was in it. I poured a wineglassful of it onto my marble wash-stand and touched a match to it. It exploded like coal oil and blazed away for ten minutes. Two million dollars' worth of this brandy is made in Mexico every year. It

roduces drunkenness very quickly.

Mexicans have some good wines, but they are very dear, and an ordinary claret costs. \$1 a bottle. The chief drinks at meals are coffee and chocolate, and the Mexican chocolate is delicious. It is flavored with cinnamon and is served quite sweet. There is always a foam on the top of the cup, and in all the Mexican markets you will find choc-olate mixers, a little wooden stick with a knob on the end, much like that of a baby's rattle. You stand these on end in the choolate and make the knob go around by whirling the stem between the palms of

WHAT THE MEXICANS EAT Before I came to Mexico I was told that I would find nothing good to eat in the country. Every one said that the hotels were horrible, and my friends patted their stomachs and looked at me with commiserating eyes. They said that everything

Mexican was a mixture of red pepper and grease, and that the only good hotels in the country were those kept by the Americans who had gone down there. I ventured into the land with fear and trembling, and at first patronized the American hotels. I found them dear and nasty. The cooking was abominable and the service was worse. I then tried a Mexican hotel, and found it excellent. Some of the best meals I have ever had I have eaten in Mexico, and I shall not soon forget a dinner at Toluca, where a pretty Mexican boy gave me a dinner of ten courses, and where the cuisine was equal to that of a good Paris restaurant. Through-out Southern Mexico I found splendid hotels. They were often kept in old monasteries, and at Zacatecas I slept in a big room off a cloister, where the door was four inches thick and the key weighed a pound. One end of my room opened out on a gar-den, which constituted the center of the building, and every night I could walk around this in the moonlight, and see it soften the outlines of the great Moorish dome of the monastery which looked down

upon me. The cooking here was good, and the same was the case at Guanahuato. HOW MEALS ARE SERVED. The Mexicans serve their meals one dish

THE MEXICAN BUTCHER CART.

The butcher or meat pedler wears a great blanket about his shoulders, a broad brimmed hat on his head and his feet are bare. If you buy a quarter of beef he will carry it into the house on his head, and if you want a slice he will hack off a piece for you and charge you about the same for the neck as the loin. The Mexicans sell every part of the animal, and in every market you will find little cook shops in which shreds of beef are fried and offered for sale. These are for the Indian customers who stand about and eat the greasy morsel with their

fingers.

In Mexico City the butchering is more carefully done and beef is comparatively cheap. You can get a roast for 18 cents a pound, but pork is more expensive. The pork business in Mexico City is controlled by a Mexican who has made millions out of it, and he is now putting op one of the biggest packing houses in the world. He has his agents all over the city and he imports his hogs from Kansas.

his agents all over the city and he imports his hogs from Kansas.

Mexico is the land of the Fry. Nearly every kind of meat is cooked in lard, and the consequence is that lard is very high priced. It costs 31 cents a peuad, and it largely takes the place of butter. It is very hard to find good butter in Mexico. That made by the natives is largely from goats' milk. It is as white as smear-kase cheese, and is dressed without salt. A smart American has started a dairy in Mexico City. He can has started a dairy in Mexico City. He has Jersey cows, and gets from 85 cents to \$1 a pound for his butter, and proportion-ately as high prices for his milk.

ought by the servants. The result is that housekeeping in Mexico is very expensive, and between the prices charged and what the servants steal the outlay is even greater than it is in the United States.

THE UNIVERSAL SIESTA

The Mexicans themselves live much more cheaply than we do. The morning meal even among the richest classes consists of only a cup of chocolate or coffee, with plain bread or sweet cake. The Mexicans eat this bread or sweet cake. The Mexicans eat this by dipping it into the chocolate, and they often take this meal in bed. Coffee is served in your rooms at all the hotels if you desire it, and if you live like the Mexicans you will find your charges much less. The second breakfast is served at 12 or 1 o'clook, and at this all the family sit down, and it is really a dinner rather than a breakfast. Soup is always served at it, and the Mexicans have a hundred different kinds of soup. The evening meal is taken about 7 o'clook, and at this the family meet as at the second breakfast.

No work is done by anyone in Mexico for about two hours after this midday break-fast, and the business hours here are from 9 to 12 and from 3 to 6. Between 1 and 3 the



A Pulque Peddler.

whole city sleeps or gossips, and after 7 o'clock you will find none of the stores pen.
Mexican bread is almost altogether made

by the bakers, is fairly good and tastes very much like the French bread. I have not had a waffle nor a griddle cake since I came into the country, and I look in vain on every bill of fare for hot biscuits and pie. I do not find the Mexican dishes helf as hot as they are painted, and I doubt not but that their cuisine is fully as healthful as ours.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## TRIUMPH OF A WRITER.

He Held His Reader so SpellBound The He Dared Not Turn a Leaf.

"Speaking of illusions," said a gentle-man who resembled George Washington, "I recall reading some years ago an essay on 'Wood-peckers,' by Maurice Thompson in his 'By-ways and Bird Notes.' The species of this bird, which the essay described, was very wild and unapproachable; but we had just got track of one in a Southern forest and were trying to steal up close to the tree on which he was at work. Stealthily, from bush to bush, we crept, getting nearer and nearer, but compelled to do it with almost absolute noiselessness. Well, the writer had skilfully carried me

Well, the writer had skilfully carried me with him in his stealthy attempt to get a good view of the bird, and just as he was describing his most delicate venture and we were trying to make the last bush, it was necessary to turn the leaf of the book if I would follow the narrative. So completely did I imagine myself in the Virginia woods, that for just an instant I hesitated to turn the leaf of the book lest I should make a noise and frighten the bird."

The pulque ferments in these bags. In them it is carried into the city and it is served either from them or from barrela. The method of dealing it out to the customers is no more appetizing than the mode of gathering it. A dirty Mexican in his shirt sleeves, with his arms bare to the bleeps, takes a glass the size of a sohooner and thrusts his arm into the barrel up to the elbow and gives won the pulque with his arms bare to the bleeps, takes a glass the size of a sohooner and thrusts his arm into the barrel up to the elbow and gives won the pulque with his arms are found in every Mexican block. They are open from early in the morning until 6 o'clock at night, and at this time they are closed by law and are not opened again until the next morning, Mexico has excellent police regulations in regard to the peons or common people. The pulque shops are patronized chiefly by them, and you fall less discorder in Mexico at night than in any city of its size in the United States. The high-priced soloons, which sell all kinds of liquors, are kept open until midnight and laster, and I hear the billiard balls clicking and the rich limits of the condition of the great of the condition of the great of the condition of the meat awayous of this city are miles from 250 to 300 a head, and there's more plentiful crops than, in all probability, have ever been known in this country. From the great Northwest, with its immore mutton eaten than beed. A great deal of the pull was all bad. The meat as a short of the pull was all bad conditions and the meat wagous of this city are miles from the Gentral West and from the South thousand the meat and on the hooks hang the making an aggregate of about 3,300,000,000 bushels, or about 1,000,000,000 bushels more than in 1890. This increase of 1,000,000,000 bushels is equal to 1,000,000 car loads of 80,ooo pounds each. Nearly all other crops promise the same abundant yield, rice, sugar, tobacco, fruits, grasses, etc., all adding immensely to the profit of farmers Cotton alone of all the big crops will fall short of 1890; but this will be an advantage,

> the demand. A prominent manufacturing journal points out that with all this enormous production of grain, prices will be well maintained, because of the searcity in Europe, and so cause of the scarolty in Europe, and so American farmers will receive more money this year for their crops than ever before. This phenomenal prosperity is certain to tax the resources of the railroads of the country to an extent not yet realized, for the handling of the immense crops, and the business which they will necessarily develop, added to the regular traffic of the country, will require more rolling stock than is at present available.

as the yield of last year was too large for

Scanning the Dooths of the Sea.

On a recent expedition the Prince of Monaco, who has made many valuable con-tributions to science, conceived the idea of using the electric light for illuminating the bottom of the sea in great depths of water, in which otherwise it would be impossible to watch the progress of experimental or other work. The Prince has now built a stia pound for his butter, and proportionately as high prices for his milk.

NOSERREPING IS EXPENSIVE.

You find good chickens all over Mexico, and there seems to be plenty of game. Chickens are peddled around in coops on the backs of men, and now and then you will see an Indian with perhaps two dozen tied together by the legs and thrown over his shoulders. He goes with these from house to house and sells them. Regs are as eld in the market in little piles of four to the pile, and not by the dozen as we sell in them, and I note that in some places the eggs are packed in corn hugks for ahipment. Ererything in the Mexican market seems to be sold in piles, and I could find no standard of measurement except the eye. There were piles of four tomatoes, of a handful of red peppers and of other like things around each pedler, and these pedlers were Indians, and the Indians seemed to be the market men of Mexico. They carry their wares for miles into the city on their backs, and a dollar's worth of market stuff is carried for days in order that it may be sold here. The buying is done in the same picayune way as the selling, and the whole town, and every morning the servants go to market and buy enough for the red with a search flow of the persons, and the order of the day. They buy for cash, and before going to be doy unave to leave enough silver with your servants for the morning marketing in the whole town, and every morning the servants go to market and buy enough for the day. They buy for cash, and before going to be doy ou have to leave enough silver with your servants for the morning marketing. It is not fashionable for ladies to de their own, have for the morning marketing the material propers. A command the market men of Mexico.

They carry their wares for miles into the same picayune way as the selling, and the prince's investigations has been defined the prince's investigations has been defined the prince of the sea and prince the prince's investigations has been deviced by means of which, it is claimed, the pr yacht especially for the study of "ocean-

board in three distinct regions between Eu-rope and America. Possessing exact and authentic information as to the departure and arrival of a great number of these floats Prince Monaco has been able during the past three years to follow their successive appearances, and to construct his chart under conditions of exactitude which ensure its value as a record of the general direction and the mean velocity of the currents of the North Atlantic.

Inextinguishable Ship's Lamp.

"An invention having for its object the steady maintenance of the illuminating power in ships' side and headlights is of supreme importance and interest to ship-owners. Perhaps no better proof of this can be given than the accident which took place some years ago, when a local steamer on the China coast collided with a French steamer. The vessel on which the blame for the collision was found to rest was muleted in no less a sum than \$865,000 imply because her lights had become accidentally extinguished. To provide against such accidents, a lamp has been specially designed that is guaranteed to maintain its light in the teeth of a hurricane. Its main feature is an inner front casing, holding a still inner plain glass lens, the upper por-tion of the case being continued with a bend, to form a shield, under the inner mouth of the funnel, between it and the light. Any wind blowing down the funnel strikes this shield plate and is thereby destrikes this shield plate and is thereby deflected through the lamp, between the cases of the outer and inner lenses, and finds vent at the bottom of the lamp. This deflection serves the double purpose of diverting the wind from the flame, and keeping the outer colored lens cool, freeing it entirely from the risk of being cracked when splashed by shipped seas, as other lenses are, owing to their heated surface.

The capabilities of the lamp are best suggested by the report of the tests to which it has been subjected. This report states that the lamp "nas been blown upon by a

it has been subjected. This report states that the lamp "nas been blown upon by a strong blast, passing through a five-inch pipe from a fan driven at a speed of about 6,500 revolutions per minute, the light remaining unaffected, while an ordinary signal lamp was immediately blown out under a far less severe test. It has been blown upon from beneath, when the blast was so strong, as to necessitate the lamp being held to prevent its being blown away. I has been played upon with hose with the top of the lamp open; it has been immersed in water to a depth of ten feet, and sub-jected to all manner of tests, but by none of hese means could the lamp be put out.

Physical Development. An athlete, who is also a member of

society specially devoted to the encouragement of physical development, gives some general hints as to the cultivation of the physique that are worth considering. He says that members, on entering the physical cultivation society, are first taught what not to do. They are told not to stoop, not to breathe through the mouth, or to breathe air that has a temperature much above that of the external air, or that is impure, or that contains dust; not to wear tight-fitting or too heavy clothes, braces, corsets or shoes or too heavy clothes, braces, corsets or shoes with high heels or narrow toes. The novice is told to acquire the habit of holding the body erect, the shoulders back, and the chest well forward; to breathe through the nose and to take inspirations followed by full expirations several times daily; to develop the muscles, especially of the chest by gymnastic exercise on Ling's system; to take a tub daily, if he finds that it does not impair his vitality, and to wear losse clothes, i. e., such as do not by their weight or shape impade the movements of the welop the muscles, especially of the chest by gymnastic exercise on Ling's system; to take a tub daily, if he finds that it does not impair his vitality, and to wear loss clothes, i. a., such as do not by their weight or shape impede the movements of the body. He must live in rooms that are in free and direct communication with the right hand, and the right side with the left hand, and the garment can be pulled off with perfect ease.

winter, and to take care that their temperature is not too high; to spend as much time possible daily in the open air, and to maintain the temperature by inuscular exercise. Walking is especially insisted on as a most healthy exercise, and broad toes and low heels tend to promote it, and the practice of singing should be cultivated by everyone, as it produces results the benefits of which can searcely be overestimated.

TWO WORD LASHINGS.

Judge Schofield's Attack Upon James Brooks in Congress.

NOTHING RUFFIANLY ABOUT IT.

We Need More Sleep.

A German specialist, says Nature, has re-cently pleaded for giving children more sleep. A healthy infant sleeps most of the time during the first few weeks; and in the early years, people are disposed to let children sleep as much as they will. But from 6 or 7 years old, when school begins, this sensible policy comes to an end, and sleep is cut off persistently through all the years up to manhood. At the age of 10 or 11, the child is allowed to sleep only eight or nine hours, when his parents should insist on his having what he absolutely requires, which is at least 10 or 11. Up to 20, a youth needs nine hours sleep, and an adult should have eight or nine. Dr. Cold is of opinion that insufficient sleep is one of the crying evils of the day. The want of proper rest and normal conditions of the fisryous system and especially of the brain produces a lamentable deterioration in both body and mind, and exhaustion, excitability and intellectual disorders are gradually taking the place of love of work, general well-being and the spirit of initiative. from 6 or 7 years old, when school begins

Many a farmer loses money that ought to be in the bank through not knowing how to preserve wooden posts. The post should be bored with an inch and a quarter should be bored with an inch and a quarter auger from the butt to a distance that will be six inches above the ground when the post is set. Then char over a good fire for a quarter of an hour, so as to drive all moisture but of the heart of the butt through the hole bored, fill the hole with boiling coal tar, and drive in a well-fitted plug, which will act as a hydraulic ram, and force the tar into the hot pores of the wood, which will thus become thoroughly creosoted, and last sound for twenty years instead of four. As in ordinary cases, a instead of four. As in ordinary cases, a four-inch post should have one hole in its center; six-inch, two, side by side; eightinch, three; 12-inch, four. Posts which are already in the ground may be bored diagonally, filled up with hot tar (in the dry summer time). time,) plugged up and repainted

A very pretty form of disinfectant is be-ing introduced into sick rooms in Australia, in the form of the green branches of eucalyptus. The reputation of the encalyptus as an absorbent of malaria, and as an antidote in fever cases is well established, and for some time its effects as a disinfectant in sick chambers have been carefully watched.

sewing machine and the stylographic pen combined. A needle rapidly projected from the pen point punctures the paper, making several copies at once. The number of ends upon the distance which the needle is allowed to project. The sixty-fourth of an inch would give four or five copies, an eighth of an inch about 30.

Chinese Varnish.

Some recent information from Hankow as to the gum of the rhus vernicifera or Chinese varnish points to the possibility that the celebrated Cremons varnish may have had as one of its ingredients some of this gum. It is now suggested that it may be worth the while of musical instrument, and especially violin makers, to make experi-ments with this material with the view to producing a varnish that will give a mellow instead of a "glassy" sound.

Photographic Lens Shade. A useful little appliance for photographers is a lens shade, which is now made in two sizes of very thin light metal. Ih taking a picture in order to get the best results the lens should be always shaded during the exposure of the plate, and this little apparatus accomplishes it effectually in the most simple manner. The shade can be adjusted to any angle, and when not in use packs perfectly on the top or the side of the

GIANTS OF THE CORDILLERAS.

They Guard Fabulous Treasures of Gold and Silver in Their Mountains. Philadelphia Press.]

In Western Patagonia, among the Cordilleras mountains, dwell the giants of whom so many big stories have been told. As a matter of fact these Araucanians, as they are called, are rarely under six feet in height, and sometimes reach eight feet, seven foot men being not infrequent.

Though mildly disposed, they admit no strangers to their territory and by stubborn

Ignatius Donnelly's Speech on Elihu B.

Washburn Not 80 Nest. BOTH REMARKABLE EFFORTS, HOWEVER

[WRITTER FOR THE DISPATCH.] The worst scarification given by on Member of Congress to another during the period of which I write was administered by Judge Schofield, of Pennsylvania, to James Brooks, of New York. Schofield was possessed of an exceedingly terse and ep-igrammatic style which he used with telling effect. It was an artistic job. There was no mauling nor pounding about it. His sentences were like sabre outs, and every one of them out to the quick, and the worst of it was that there was noth-

ing to do but to hold still and take it.
Schoffeld had no patience with those who favored a temporizing policy in dealing with the Rebellion. The question of the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery was before the House. Brooks had made a violent speech against it, and had advised concession, and the extending of the olive branch, etc., as was very common in the speeches of a certain class of politicians at that day, and had recclass of politicians at that day, and had recommended, if not new safeguards for slavery, at least the continued toleration of it as a measure of conciliation, and had declared in emphatic tones that we could never subjugate 8,000,000 of people of the same race or lineage with ourselves. He announced himself, however, as opposed to dissolution of the Union, and claimed the whole country as his own and that it to dissolution of the Union, and claimed the whole country as his own, and that it was his right to travel from one end of it to the other without being compelled to sub-mit to an inspection of his baggage in cross-ing any division line. Schofield, in reply, after commenting on the exaggeration of statement that we were contending with 8,000,000 of enemies, said: A VERY NEAT PLAGELLATION.

A VERY NEAT FLAGELLATION.

With half the white and all the black population of the seceded States, it would be very strange if the Government was not strong eneugh to compel submission from the rest. The gentleman himself gives us some little encouragement. This little State of Maine (in which he tells us in this connection he was born), is a match for England, France and Russia, and he finally adds, for all Europe combined. Now sir, if this little State, which had only the horror of rocking his cradle, that claimed him only in long frocks and petticoats, could withstand all Europe single-handed, is it not reasonable to suppose that, combined with the State of his adoption, the great State of New York, that possesses him in all the glory of pantalooned manhood, it could flog the world and the rest of mankind, in which I suppose the rebeis would be included? Maine can be relied on for the contest; so can New York, since no perfidious hand now holds the helm, and the gentleman himself gives some hope that he may yet be goaded into the support of his struggling, suffering country.

There is a point, he tells us, beyond which

into the support of his struggling, suffering country.

There is a point, he tells us, beyond which his forbearance will not go. It was not reached when the rebels seized our forts, navy yards, arsenals, ships of war, mints and custom houses, mails and postoffices. It was not reached when they put pirates on the ocean to seize, rob and burn the peaceful merchant vessels from our own city. It was not reached when they raised the black flag and shot down our patriot soldiers after surrender and then burned the hospitals over the heads of the sick and wounded. It was not reached when they murdered women and children and unarmed men, and burned the villages on the border without military motive. It was not reached when, by the slow torture of hunger and cold, they murdered our dear, brave boys—prisoners of war in their hands.

But he has an ultimatum notwithstanding. He announces it from his place in this hall and boldly flings it in the teeth of the rebels, and has the courage to hope that they may hear him. They must not go too far, not presume too much on his forbearance. He will not stand everything. The insuits and crimas I have named he can endure, forzive

the solution of the problem of how best to duplicate handwriting is attained. The principle of the invention is that of the sewing machine and the duplicate handwriting is attained. The principle of the invention is that of the sewing machine and the duplicate handwriting is attained. The presume too much on his forbearance. He will not submit to make the presume too much on his forbearance. He will not submit to make the presume too much on his forbearance. He will not submit to make the presume too much on his forbearance. He will not submit to make the problem of how best to duplicate handwriting is attained. The gage as he travels South he will not submit.

Never! Never! he repeats. "Will you fight
then," inquires the gentleman from Iowa
(Mr. Wilson). Mark now the pluck of his
answer. "When the day and hour come I
will be ready to mark out the course I will
pursue." Cambronne alone can answer

CIPHER DONNELLY'S GREAT REFORT. Another fearful flaggellation, though not so neat by any means, was administered by Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, to Elihu B. Washburn, who had made charges reflecting on Donnelly's personal integrity. It was, as a Speaker pro tem once expressed It was, as a Speaker pro tem once expressed it on another occasion, decidedly more pun-gent than parliamentary, and it is doubtful if the House would have permitted it ex-cept that Washburn had provoked a good deal of personal animosity by his overbear-ing manner, and members were delighted at

Donnelly's castigation, and no one raised a point of order to warrant the Speaker in what is the meaning of this attack, Mr. Speaker, because there must be some meaning to it? There is a very simple explanation which has come out in my district, and which is one of the great arguments why they should send to this House the brother of the distinguished gentleman. It is that he owns General Grant: that he carries Ulysses Grant in his breeches pocket.

Why Mr. Speaker, has he not lived in the same town with General Grant? And should he not therefore perforce be Warwick: the power behind the throne? I never could account, Mr. Speaker, for the singular fact that the gentleman did live in the same town with General Grant except by reference to that great law of compensation which runs throughout the created world. The town of Galens, having for so many years endured the gentleman, God Almighty felt that nothing less than Ulysses S. Grant could balance the account. Josh Billings beautifully illustrates this law of compensation when he says that it is a question whether the satisfaction of scratching will not pay a man for the pain of having the itch. I leave the gentleman's constituents to apply the parallel. topping him. Donnelly said:

Mr. Speaker 1 bow humbly before the genius Ulysses 8. Grant. I recognize him as the greatest, broadest, wisest intellect of this generation. I cannot believe that he Though mildly disposed, they admit no strangers to their territory and by stubborn resistance they have compelled Chile to let them alone. Fabulous treasures of gold and silver are believed to be stored away in their mountains, but prospectors who have ventured thither have always been driven away. They commonly adon them selves with rich and heavy ornaments of these precious metals. The greater part of Patagonia belongs now to the Argentine Republic, Chile holding by treaty the strip along the Pacific coast, which continues its shoestring-like territory for nearly half the length of South America.

Most of the country is a desert waste, cold of climate and contrasting strongly with the richly productive pampas or plains of the southern Argentine. These pampas are remarkable for the strange illusions which beset the eye of the traveler who journeys over them. On any bright day a distant thistle field is as like as not to be transformed seemingly into a forest, while a few clumps of grass will take on the appearance of a troop of horsemen. Mirages are constantly in view, frequently offering a delusive prospect of water, by which men are often deceived but their horses never.

No one who frequents the gymnasiums during the summer season can have failed to notice men tugging and straining at their finance shirts, then well with the right hand, and the right side with the left hand, and the grantent can be pulled of with perfect ease. will degenerate into a pupper to be pulled by wires neld in the hand of the gentleman

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A STORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH

BY EMMA V. SHERIDAN.

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

A BOUT WITH MRS. MARIMONE.

Mrs. Marimone was fluttered by the telegram from Philadelphia. For Mrs. Marimone, a portly and dignified lady, to be fluttered meant a good deal. She could not believe it. Oh, dear me! Renlly, it was not to be believed. During the company's first stay in Boston Mrs. Marimone went so far as to purchase a photograph of Nickich, and while the picture was being done up, to study Freda's face. This was easier to do and not so degradion to Mrs. Marimone.

"If," said Freda, gravely, "if Mr. Breton contemplates augmenting the honor of his family by an alliance with a lady on the stage Mr. Breton and his family have my felicitations."

During the pause that ensued Mrs. Marimone. to study Freda's face. This was easier to do and not so degrading to Mrs. Marimone's dignity as observing the frame outside the theater. Such an impertinent face, with great laughing eyes looking aside, and a round shoulder tucked up to her ear, too! Just the same impudent creature her own Russian had passed on the milldam, ensconsed in a rig with Henroyd. She had heard of the outrageous actress disporting herself at Carson's Groves with Henroyd for escort, and she herself had seen her supplice?" for escort, and she herself had seen her sup-

ping with Henroyd at the Adams House. It was dreadful! Mrs. Marimone invited Henroyd to luncheon and to dinner and to 5 o'clocks, and to evenings, and to Sundays. He came once to dinner to pay his respects. But, dear me, he was quite unapproachable. Mrs. Marimone simply could not speak— even after dinner when she had her courage

Mrs. Marimone telt her equipoise would be hopelessly sprained if Henroyd should tell her to mind her own business. She really wanted to "save Breton from the clutch of an adventuress," but she feared he would not see it that way. She sent Corona to put brandy in his coffee. He had been so attentive to Corona, but he would been so attentive to Corona, but he would take neither coffee nor brandy. Corona said he hadn't, but Mrs. Marimone knew what it meant for a gentleman to go to a Stoddard with a lady. Corona said he went because he could not talk there, but Mrs. Marimone knew better. Perhaps Corona had offered him the wrong brandy! It

"Face-wash, after all," thought Freda.
"I regret," she said with some reserve,
"that I have no more secluded place at my disposal."
Mrs. Marimone felt resentful. She knew

"May I add," continued Freda, "that my time is limited."

Mrs. Marimone lifted her lorgnette and began decisively:
"Mr. Breton is my nephew." "Mr. Breton is my nephew."

This appeared to Mrs. Marimone an excellent opening to the conversation, but Freda only cooed, "Ah!"

Mrs. Marimone found herself at a loss. "Miss Sonsday," she went on with some effort, "it is best to be frank. My nephew's proposed as a loss of the state of the

interests are dear to me. You will under stand that."
Mrs. Marimone swelled. "You might be aware," she said, "that it is not customary

for gentlemen to choose wives from the stage."
"I cannot believe," said Freda, quietly, "that Mrs. Marimone has honored



MR. BRETON IS MY NEPHEW.

would be a good match. Anyone whose mind was not clouded by an infatuation for a bold actress, who tucked her shoulder up under her ear and laughed sidewise at you, would be won by Corona's intellectuality and inches. Maybe he wanted tea. Ah, his mind was so clouded, that was evident! and - There, he was gone and she had said

The engagement closed, the company went away and Breton disappeared. Mrs. Marimone made up her mind to do some

thing if they came again.

Meanwhile, months passed before they came again; months during which Freda re-ceived a straightforward letter of apology from Breton, the which she returned with a little note bidding him tear both up and consider the matter forgotton; months, during which frequent letters came to Daisy in the same hand, letters full of care for her; months during which Breton appeared here and there. The unconstrained courtesy be-tween Freda and him at such times taught Daisy to cenfess to herself that somehow she had been mistaken; months which, how-ever, finally passed. The frames were again outside the theater, the saucy face was again for sale at Pollacks, the papers aunounced Miss Sonaday among the arrivals at the Kenton, and Mrs. Marimone determined to do the something.

These people could always be bought off.

Mrs. Marimone determined to see the girl

and buy her off. Mrs. Marimone with Fido betook herself in her private coupe to the Kenton. "Who on earth is it, do you suy

said Freda, flipping the card to Daisy. "Sure it's for me-Miss Sonaday?" "Yes, Miss." "Is it a-does she look like a lady?" The boy was promptly sure she did. lady with a bag, isn't she—a handbag.

"Yes, miss; a green one."
"Of course! Face wash!" "I suppose so," said Daisy. "You won't bother to see her!" "Oh, these face-wash people are always interesting, and now and then they have a

good face wash. Are you in for a bottle if I plunge myself?"

"No! You know what the last did. It combined chemically with the patent rouge you got and dyed me purple."

"We'll make it green this time," laughed Freda, and went down to see the face-wash The reception room was empty save for

one lady, an elderly, ponderous personage, and distinctly a lady. She deposited a very small and green blanketed dog on the sofa beside her, and rose with severe self possession as Freda paused in the doorway.

"Not face wash," thought Freda. "Mrs. Meximon?" she questioned with pretty un-Marimone?" she questioned with pretty un-certainty, referring to the card she held. "Mrs. Marimone," returned the lady with finality. She motioned Freda to a chair

"With your permission, I may presume as much," corrected Freda quietly, with an air of wondering what she had to do, with Again Mrs. Marimone found herself at oss. "I have understood," she went on, as if in

"I have understood," she went on, as if in pursuit of the recommended frankness, "that my nephew's attentions have been seriously arrested by \_\_\_\_\_." Mrs. Marimone altered her more direct latent and ended "by a lady on the stage."
"Your manner in putting the fact impresses me," said Freds, respectfully, "but I fail to see why I am honored by your confidence."

fidence."
The girl's self-possession

pertinent, but it was absolute.

a visit for the sole purpose of insulting my profession. If she has, I must assure her that what I will not hear from intimates I

cannot hear from a stranger. Mrs. Marimone felt she had made a mis-take, but she continued firmly: "Miss Sonadny, there are doubtless many estimable actresses on the stage, yet Mr. Breton's family have other plans for him. I trust you understand."

"Indeed I do not," returned Freda, in a deep voice. "I become each moment, my dear Mrs. Marimone, more mentally in-

rolved. Do you wish me to convey to the lady on the stage the regrets of 'the family, tempered by an expression of your persona sense of obligation-or-how can I serve

"Do not trifle," commanded Mrs. Marimone. "My nephew, Mr. Breton, is devoting his attention to you. I have come to point out to you Mr. Breton's high standing and to protest against your encouragement of his infatuation."

Miss Sonaday made a sharp move and

Mrs. Marimone hastened to add: "I-I appeal to your womanliness, and I assure you, besides, that Mr. Breton's family will—" Mrs. Marimone stuck ingloriously.
"Will willingly?" assisted Freda. Mrs. Marimone gasped and continued: "Mr. Breton's family will willingly make eonsideration for them profitable to you."

Freda leaned back and regarded Mrs.
Marimone thoughtfully. Mrs. Marimone,
she observed, was an elderly lady, evidently
a misguided elderly lady. Also, Mrs. Marimone was probably Daisy's future aunt.
Freda turned all this over in her mind. Mrs. Marimone, meanwhile, devoted her-self to hoping the girl would not insist upon too high a figure. At last Freda

spake:

"Your appeal to my womanliness is badly
put. Upon consideration, however, I find
myself unable to reply to your appeal to my
pocket, as, believe me, my dear Mrs. Marimone, it richly deserves. Upon the former
score, therefore, I speak, and, I assure you, score, therefore, I speak, and, I assure you, such woman liness as I have speaks with me. That a woman is an actress usually means that she is more beautiful, more attractive, more accomplished than are your own society daughters. That a woman is an actress guarantees that she can be a breadwinner, the which your society daughters usually cannot be, though their husbands fail and their children starve. That a good woman is an actress means that a good woman's honer has stood such a proof as your well-guarded speicty daughters seldom woman's honer has stood such a proof as your well-guarded society daughters seldom meet, and possibly could not stand. The man who loves such a woman has placed his heart well. The man who is lucky enough to win such a woman has crowned his life nobly. When such a woman accepts from a man, worthy of her, the name of 'wife' the bargain is as fair a one as ever heaven smiled upon."

smiled upon."
Mrs. Marimone seemed about to choke, Mrs. Marimone seemed about to choke, but Freda continued: "Were I such a woman and such a man wood me I would marry him if the King and all the court said no! If your nephew loves such a woman, and she will have him, your nephew is to be congratulated, and this, Mrs. Marimone, with my compilments to his family." Freda bowed, and with her chin well set swept from the room—actually swept, in spite of her short skirts.

CHAPTER IX. A DECLARATION.

It was none of her business to whom Mr. Preton might give his attention. Daisy said that to herself a dozen times a day, yet