16

"Does all that happen before I speak at

nIC "Yes. The whole piece is business. Most modern pieces are. What's your line?"

"Can it be-no-yes-I am not mistaken. Ah-it is Mr. Corderoy," read Daisy, adding with tears: "That's such a hard speech. I worked over and over and over it, and you see I don't know it at all. All those dread-ful little words."

ful little words." "Nonsense. Just remember the name Mr. Corderoy. The last under study who played suid Mr. Pants, and Kildare didn't like it. For the rest of the speech, just say anything that you would say on seeing a person un-expectedly whom you are glad to see. Only the name last for it's the cue."

"Oh, how much easier, but what do I do?" "Just hold your place a little 'left center,' and extend your hand, or do any-thing natural. He strides over to you like What cue do you get?" "How different.

"How different." "Yes-the line is something like you see me again, but alas! how different-how dif-ferent-a lot of 'how differents.' Speak when you think he's got through. What's your line?" "Mr. Corderoy!"

"That's an exclamation. He will proba-bly talk right through it. Meanwhile he leads you to a bench 'left'-talking all the while, and sents you on it-talking all the He tells you nearly the whole plot of the play. All you have to do is to look interested or surpresed or horror-struck or whatever the lines seem to call for. That's the amount of most leading parts with a

ar. What's your cue?" "Beyond help-furewell. Then I say no and he says 'for Australia,' and I say ' and he says 'alas-never,' and I say "yes,' and so on for two pages-just 'no's and 'yes's' and enes that mean nothing. could not get them into my head and I know I never can."

Nonsense. You have three 'no's.' then two yes's,' then another 'no,' and then an-other 'yes.' Don't bother about cues after the first one. He says 'beyond hope-farewell.' That brings your first 'no.' Then just check off two more 'no's,' two 'yes's a o' and a 'yes.' Speak when you get a TRUNC 'Oh, Freda, if you had only told me all

that last night! "My dear, you knew best last night. At

the last 'yes' you will find him down "Where am I?"

"You stick to the bench right through your three no's, two yes's a no and a yes. On the last yes he is down R. What's the

"Sacrifice herself?"

'He wants to know if he can be expected to be lucky enough to find a woman big fool enough to love him and cast her fortune with his, or words to that effect, ending 'sacrifice herself.' You did have a big ab-"sacrifice herself." You did have a big ab-negation speech there, but it's been cut to the last word, 'Here.' It used to get a round and that won't do, You rise. Be earlier aure you put your parasol down."

You know I haven't got a parasol, dresses ! Freda.

Will you leave clothes alone till we get Be sure you put your parasol down. Reach out your arms and say: 'Behold, here' emotionally, for all you are worth. He jumps on the speech pretty quick, but you may get a hand anyhow. As my dear ' in suy it, 'behold, here!' the pair of you meet on a rush to the C and embrace. Be sure your dress is free from the bench when rise. There is a lot of darling biz and he has a lot of talk over the top of your head-you must not wear a high crowned hat, remember. You see it's all easy. Now will do that much. Give me the book.' 'Oh, Freda, I don't know the lines.''

"Lines." You haven't any lines. It's all usiness. Go akead." Freda began, sayng, to fill out about the length of the ech, "te dum dum dum te rumpta-end

of my rope." Daisy, to her own surprise, progressed successfully to the "darling busi-Now," said Fredn, "the Nabob-he plays

papa-comes on and says: 'What do I see?' "You and the Miser embracing. Directly you hear his voice, no matter what he says he Nabob is always queer on lines though

he is solid on his own cues and has to get

me,' and die; 'My heart is in ---.' Its that, a bit of ambition trembled in her easy. We exit. You have a sort of prayer speech by yourself. Say anything suitable that comes into your head. Only use 'heaven' instead of 'God.' Audiences don't like to heart. Said Freds: "Don't you try to 'act' to-night. If you do, you are likely to go up. Just keep your head about you, and try to do nothing but get through." Yet the tale would recur to Daisy's mind like too much God. When you can't think of anything to say cry and say 'alas.' But work up a change of mood for the curtain of how great hits were made by under-studies, who at short notice took parts and

line. Anything is better than this misery; I will marry the Count!' Back up into the calcium on that and hold the picture. You may get a call. It's the only scene you've get, so you must work it up." "I thought you said the piece was a farce

comedy. I don't think this is funny." "It will be if you don't do it right. Now for the rest." "Freda, I can't do any more now. My

head is going round and round." "Don't get rattled, dear. The rest is nothing. It's the ball scene. You just come

on and off, and bow around and are intro-duced to folks. We are all easy in the piece and we can pull you through. Act as you would in a real drawing room, and keep one eye on your train. The stage is crowded, and most supers are all feet. Your entrance cues the stage manager will 'tend to. I will stick close enough to you on the stage to shove you off when you should go. The last

entrance is the only important one. You come from R. upper. Papa leads you by your upstage hand. He brings you down R center, and says: 'Count de Mallaroy, my daughter.' You have been looking down all this time. He passes you over to center. When you get there you lift your eyes slowly to look at the Count. You start back. Be sure you give yourself a chance, for a good look first. You start back-don': walk on your train, though-shriek and fall. Try to fall comfortably, because you lie there through the rest of the scene. Don't

get your head behind the curtain. Did you ever fall? "It's like this. Sway a little, then let yourself go. As you come down, let your arm go out so that your hand breaks the fall and your head lies on your arm, face down. That's the easiest fall. See, this way—" Freda swayed, her eyes halt closed, a moan crossed her lips, and she fell lightly and limp on the floor, face down on her arm. "You see, it's easy," she went on, sitting up. "You can do it all day and not hurt yourself."

"Won't my feet show ?" "Your train ought to take care of itself and cover them if you don't get tangled in it when you step back."

"Oh dear !" "Don't fret. You see you haven't a single

line in that act. That's the way when you support a star. In the 'great' scene you show up with a gorgeous ball dress, do a gymnastic faint and leave the rest to the "Coom aup to the housekeeper's. She' to her stepfather's funeral the night, and Mollie's in charge. We're havin' a spread and a bit o' stuff hot. Coom aup." "I'm left watching my lady," returned star. The last act you have just one line, "My husband " You go up to the altar aud the maid dubiously. "Whose wid you?"

"I'm alone. "Oh shaw! Then ye can coom. Is she They went all over it a couple of times. quiet?' 'Asleep like a baby."

Then Freda said cheerfully: "There ! that's swallowed. Now for "Ye'll be but a minute." The maid crept to the lamp, turned it low "Oh, Freda! Dresses! It's after 1, and and coming back, said:

I haven't a stitch !' "After 1? So it is. We will have lunch, suade me, I'll come."

"But the dresses ?" "Oh, dresses are nothing. We must live !" It was after luncheon that Freda said: "Now we will take a walk and talk

dresses." "I'm so tired, Freda."

"Tim so tired, Freda." "That's why you want to take s walk. Besides, the dresses are a good deal of a question, and there is very little time. Out-doors is the best place to face worries. The sunshine and air helps one." "You have spoken as if the dresses were nothing! Oh, what shall I do?" "My dear, there was no good facing two worries at once. You can't wear Bird's things. You are so much bigger. First is a summer dress—ought to be swell—with here het and marssol and all that. Got anyworries at once. You can't wear Bird's things. You are so much bigger. First is a summer dress—ought to be swell—with lace hat and parasol and all that. Got any-

thing? "We must fake them. I have a green velvet Zouave jacket and a pair of long gloves." mused Freda. "Oh, I can't go in that!"

the is solid on his own examples, you two break sway. You get out of the way up L, and hover around your friend, the bench, while Kildare talks back to papa. You must keep up the scene, of course, by looking inter-seted. Sort of work it up with sympathy sted. Sort of work it up with sympathy asted. Sort of work it up with s ball dress! Freda had put it there. Ah, good Freda, dear Freda! Freda had brought her home in it. The ballroom scene would part again. She got into the dress somehow, and combed out the tangles of her soft short hair; then from her jewel case took a neck-lace and a band of brilliants for her fore-head. This last took some time to find. She opened several boxes among others the one in which law the nices of half written. "On what?" "The hand of your skirt." "But the skirt is short, like any petti-"We will wear another white petticost one in which lay the piece of half-written.

the door.

fully at him.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

right

spot

five

0

...

12

The man stared. But there was no ac-

counting for the queer things these actor

When he returned Bird started unsteadily

ROSE ABOVE Said Freda: "Don't you try to 'act' to

"cleotrified" the audience. What if-

CHAPTER XIV.

IN THE SICK ROOM.

The physician commanded absolute rest,

dare, the tears shining in his eyes.

"What is the trouble, doctor," asked Kil-

"A tender-hearted gentleman," thought

the doctor. "I am, of course, not tamiliar

with the constitution of the patient, but she

seems to be suffering from complete nervous

ollapse. Absolute rest for months would

probably restore to her system the needed

vigor. The need of a short period of rest is imperative." The doctor said 'imperative'

moned before." The maid settled herself behind the screen

to read by the shaded lamp. "Guess that rig can stay where it is," she thought, glancing at the white satin that lay on the chair where Freds had placed it.

She won't be into it unless it's for her

About 8 o'clock a tap came on the door. The maid turned the latch softly. "Mollie says you're offen the te'ster," spoke a husky voice.

mental and physical.

in a very serious way.

the doctor.

coffin.

"Yes."

Samuel J. Randall Was a Near Approach to the Ideal Statesman.

HOW HE STOOD FOR PROTECTION.

Blaine's Friendship Contributed to Make Meanwhile, Bird had lain sleepless in Him His Party's Leader. bed. She seemed dazed and was very weak.

ONE OF THE FOUR BOYS OF CONGRESS

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

There was no man, during the time of which I write, who grew more steadily into political prominence than Samuel J. Randall. He was one of "the four boys" of whom I have previously made mention, as coming to Congress at the time I took service there in December, 1863. He had previously served for.'s term in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and also for a time as

a private in the military service.

"You fear?" "The patient has consumptive tendency. Her maid tells me hemorrhages are not en-He was, at the time of his entrance to tirely unknown. Exertion, mental or phy-sical, might result most seriously, most seri-Congress, a comparatively young man; was regarded as a good fellow, but with nothing "She shall have every care," said Kildar about him that gave promise of future promievidently deeply moved-very evidently. "A tender-hearted gentleman," thought nence. He possessed no striking characteristics and presented no salient points; he the doctor. Bird understood nothing. She lay qujet, her eyes sleepless, yet heavy, as one too weary to see. If Kildare spoke to her she smiled a little wan smile, but took no further note of his presence. She seemed utterly tired out. About 6, Monday even-ing, her eyelids began to droop. "Let her alone," said the doctor. "Sleep will do her much good. Watch her care-fully. I will call about 10, unless sum-moned before." had no personal magnetism like Blaine; was, I thought, rather heavy and dull mentally; had no quickness in repartee and no fluency of speech, and yet managed to maintain himself creditably in debate on all occasions. He was a man of but few

words, as might be expected from his previous training, which was that of a merchant, but possessed the faculty, so common with business men, of talking directly to the point without any of the tedious cir-cumlocution which often characterizes the more skilled debater.

QUALITIES THAT MADE HIM GREAT. Lacking some of the qualities that greatly contributed to the success of Colfax and Blaine as speakers he yet pos-sessed other qualities of value in such a position. He had an excellent physique, a pleasing countenance rather grave than otherwise; a well-shaped head and the heavy jaw that unmistakeably

in him no blind subserviency to mere party behests, and no party fealty or party disci-pline could force him into giving his sup-port to any measure that his judgment and conscience did not fully approve. No one has ever better voiced my estimate of the man than did his colleague on the Approhas ever better voiced my estimate of the man than did his colleague on the Appro-priation Committee, Mr. Forney, of Ala-bama, who had exceptionally good opportu-nities of knowing him, and who said in his funeral eulogium: "Mr. Randall has been called a born leader of men; and why? He possessed all those great qualities which go to make up a leader. He had an iron will. He had nerve and courage. He hafed intrigues and despised shams. He was open, frank, manly and honest to his opponents. He wore no mask. 'His panoply was the justice of his cause. He had convictions,

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1891.

and he was always loval to his convictions. One of the highest evidences of his loyalty to his convictions was that he never vielde one jot or tittle of his convictions upon the great tariff question, when he knew with reasonable certainty that, by his yielding and falling into line with his party upon that question, he could have reached the highest position in the gift of the American people." BLAINE'S FRIENDSHIP FOR RANDALL.

With all his natural ability as a leader he With all his natural ability as a leader he might never have become such simply for want of the fitting opportunity which by no means comes to all men. Opportunity amounts to nothing in the man who has not the ability to seize the opportunity; to take the tide at the flood which leads to fortune, as did Grant and many others. It is the fate of many "to die with all their music in them" for the want of opportunity to give

expression to it. The opportunity for Randall came through the friendship of Blaine, another one of "the four boys," and which began on their implements the Congress and consimultaneous entry to Congress, and continued until Randall's death. The Speaker of the House has the political fortune of its tinued until Randall's death. members in his own control by the arbitrary and autocratic power to recognize whom he pleases as entitled to the floor. This right was liberally exercised by Blaine, after he became Speaker, in favor of Randall. It became Speaker, in lavor of Randall. It was generally "the gentleman from Penn-sylvania" who was recognized, and hence it soon became manifest that if the Democrats wanted to accomplish anything in the House it was important to secure Randall's influ-ence. This made him inevitably the leader of his party. His abilities in this direction

were conspicuous on many occasions; never more signally than in his opposition to the so-called force bill in the Forty-third Congress, in which, however, he was greatly aided by Speaker Blaine, who was in full sympathy with him in his opposition to the

IN THE CRISIS OF '76.

No more remarkable instance of his courage, manliness and independence was ever seen than in his course as Speaker dur-ing the excitement incident to the vexed question of the Presidental election of 1876. The magnitude of that crisis has probabl never been fully realized by the general public, nor the imminence of the revolution which threatened us, and which the calm judgment and stern determination of Samuel Judgment and stern determination of Samuel J. Randall, who was great enough to rise above party, did much to avert. He curbed and calmed the fiery turbulence of some of the members of his own party by a quiet exercise of moral power such as has been seldom witnessed, and perhaps prevented by the party by a select the select party of the select the self select the select party of the select party of the select the select party of the select party of the select party of the self select party of the sele General Watterson from carrying out his threat to march on Washington at the head

ively Kentucky ammunition. If he had performed no other public serv-ice this alone would entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of his fellow countrymen. CLINTON LLOYD. Copyright by the author.

Death to the Young Gambler.

"Some years ago," said the gambler as he lay back puffing his eigar, "I was in California, and while there I frequented a very fashionable place. There came to that place every night a young man. We all liked him, because he seemed rather innocent, and many of us gave him the advice

TO GET RICH EASY flooring, and glass is very high. A great many of the cheaper houses have no win-dows, in the glass sense of the word. The The Young Fortune Seeker Should Hie Himself Away to Mexico. openings are covered with iron bars and are fastened at night with close wooden shut-

ters. I ron has during past years been largely imported from Belgium, and there is a good chance for American iron. The new railroad which is being built south toward the Isthmus of Panama is opening AN AMERICAN DENTIST'S LUCK. It Costs a Great Deal to Live, but People up a coal and iron region, and the American capitalist who gets into this field soon is bound to make a big fortune. Expect High Charges.

FIFTY . DOLLARS FOR FILLING A TOOTH

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] MEXICO CITY, Sept. 10 .- "What does it ost to live in Mexico ?"

fortune maker, than any other place in the world to-day. During my stay of two months in Mexico I have traveled over a I asked this question of a young Ameri large part of the country, and I have met large part of the country, and I have met hundreds of Americans, some of whom were delighted with the people and their sur-roundings, and others of whom were thoroughly disgusted with them. Among them all, however, I did not find one man who did not think that the chances for an dentist who was practicing his profession in the City of San Luis Potosi. This is a city of about 100,000 people. It lies in the north central part of Mexico and is in a rich farming country. The young dentist lives very nicely. Like all of his kind in money-making were greater here than any-where else in the world, and hundreds of Mexico, he is making money, and he is sav-

ing enough to make him rich within the Americans are taking advantage of the situnext 10 or 15 years. Said he: ation and making fortunes. As to climate, there is no better climate in the world than that of the Mexico "I keep a close account of my expenses and, as I figure it, it costs me just about plateau. \$117 a month. My living costs me for table ains in the summer, and we consider our-

ains in the summer, and we consider our-selves happy if we can live during July and August on the top of Mt. Washington. Still all this Mexican plateau which makes up I should say more than three-fourths of Mexico is higher up in the air than Deer Park or Cresson, and much of it is higher than Mt. expenses \$2 a day, or \$60 a month. I pay \$25 a month for my house, and I have three servants, who average \$4 a month apiece. I might get along with less servants, but not very well. Here every respectable fellow has to have a cook, a man, and a chamber-maid. The cook won't go outside the kitchen, and you have some trouble making Washington. Here you have perpetual summer the year around. The air is althe chambermaid wait upon the table. My boy tends to the front door, waters the ways pure and is one long June day summer and winter, spring and autumn. Vegetables of all kinds are in the market all the time, street in front of my house and runs my errands. He sleeps in front of the door at night, and does the most of my marketing. PERQUISITES OF THE SERVANTS.

"In addition to the wages of the servant mate is a cure all, and I have met a score of healthy looking Americans who told me they had been sent to Mexico to die. I am no heavy weight myself, and my average is about 100 pounds. Still I have never felt better than during the weeks I have been I have to give them so much a day for food. Each of them expects 6 cents every morning for tortillas or the corn cakes, which con-stitutes the bread of the common people. They claim that they don't like my food, but I have a sneaking idea that they steal it in Mexico, and the air braces one up as overcharged with champagne. all the same. Then every week I have to give 6 cents extra to them for soap. This is the custom and they want the money and not the soap. I note bought 25 pounds of soap and tried to dole it out to them, but they wouldn't take it. Then in addition to

No good geological survey has ever been made of Mexico. Its agricultural resources this, I have my washing and ironing. This is never done in the house in Mexico. There

made of Mexico. Its agricultural resources have never been estimated and its mining territory has never been fully prospected. There are now more than 2,000 lines of new railroad being built in the country. These roads go into States which heretofore have been peretrated only on mule back or by these inter and there are no what is said are public washer-women, who pound and rub the clothes to pieces after wetting them with cold water, which they get from public tanks, or ditches. They wear out the clothes in one-third the time that they stage lines, and they open up what is said to be a richer part of Mexico than that now would be destroyed by the Chinese laundry, and I pay them \$5 a month for doing it. My known. Take for instance the field of man-ufactures. At Monterey some Philadelphia and 1 pay them so a month lor doing it. My butter costs 75 cents a pound, my milk 17 cents a day, and I pay about 6 cents a day on the average for charcoal. All the cook-ing in Mexico is done with charcoal and capitalists, and not very large capitalists either, started a knitting factory about a year ago. They got a commission from the Governor of the State providing that they should be the only knitting factory in it for 25 years, and they are now turning out 200 dozen pairs of stockings per day. The duty on stockings is so great that they can sell at a high profit. They use Mexican girls to work their machines and they are making

lots of money. There are two big American smelters in Monterey, which are both making money, and I understand that Seagur, Guernsey & you some of the items. An ordinary hand-me-down suit costs from \$20 to \$30. Under-Co, have established a plow foundry near Pueblo and are doing well. There is a fur-niture factory at Monterey run by Amer-icans which is doing well, and the furniture clothing is very expensive. Calico costs 18 cents a yard. A very ordinary silk necktie sells for \$2. Linen cuffs are 50 cents a pair, and collars are three for \$1. Coal oil costs field is one that can be worked with profit all over Mexico. You have here the finest 87 cents a gallon, good tea costs \$2 50 a pound, and canned meats are expensive. Take one of these 15-cent cans of lobster or wood in the world. Still, all furniture is imported. Where ebony, mahogony and all kinds of hard wood are found in the salmon, which you can buy any place in America, and it will cost 37 cents here, and forest there is no reason why Mexico should not export furniture instead of import it. The cost of any kind of furniture is enormous.

a cake of good soap will cost of cents here, and a cake of good soap will cost you 75 cents. Canned fruits are from 75 cents up, coffee costs 28 cents in the bean unground, and chocalate is 40 cents a pound. Bread costs BIG MONEY IN PAPER MARING. 12 cents a loaf. You can buy the same at home for 5 cents. Table salt costs 6 cents a There is a big field here for the making of paper. All kinds of stationery are imported and the prices are exorbitant. The only kinds made here are the coarser variepound. Flour is a shilling a pound, and the better classes of imported articles are very high. My claret costs me \$1 50 a bottle, 10 cents a quart for potatoes

RAIN MAKING FOLLY. rods tied together with strings. All classef of building material are costly here. You have to pay from \$35 to \$40 a thousand for

> Some Facts Which Make the Texas Efforts Appear Ridiculous.

GETTING THE GOOD OF COFFEE.

Teaching Deaf Mutes From Photographs How to Read From Lips.

CHANCES FOR MONEY-MAKING IN MEXICO. OPIUM AS A CURE OE TUBERCULOSIS Mexico, in fact, offers better chances for the same amount of money, brains and health of the investor, business man and

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

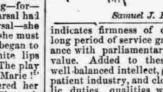
B. E. Fernow, Chief of Division of For stry, has just made public a number of data bearing on the artificial production of rain which will go far toward correcting the erroneous impressions which the reports of the recent so-called rain-making in Texas have created in the minds of many. Mr. Fernow questions General Dyrenforth's

ability to make rain. "What is the use," he asks, "of exploding a few hundred weight of dynamite, when it is a well-known fact that 100 tons of powder exploded at the Dupont works within eight

seconds without producing one raindrop?" He quotes Araga to show that in France they fire off batteries to dispel rain, and he proves that the popular idea about rain fol-We rush for the White Mountlowing great battles is all a mistake. After missing the theory of artificial rain through the use of explosives, Mr. Fernow proceeds to discuss the theory of rain and the simulation of natural causes by human agency. As air rises it expands, as it expands it cools, as it cools it condenses contained moisture. Hence to produce upward or downward currents of air, or to produce changes of temperature, is one chief mode of making rain indicated by one chief mode of making rain indicated by nature. But the scientist, who knows that the barometer must fail, say, a half inch over hundreds of thousands of square miles before a storm can be produced, laughs to scorn man's puny efforts to produce such stupendous effects to order. It was found that in 42 large fires, and two serious explo-sions, in Austraitin during 21 years, there was not one instance of rain as a consequence of that cause. In other such cases, as the Lon-don and Chicago fires, when rain has fol-lowed, analysis of the atmospheric condi-tions threes the rain chiefly to them and not to the fire. The fillacy of a great deal of what is being said on this subject is further shown by the and strawberries in parts of the country are always ripe. For people troubled with dis-eases of the lungs or the digestion the di-mate is a cure all, and I have met a score of healthe locking and I have met a score of

The mainey of a great deal of what is being said on this subject is further shown by the fact which was satisfactorily demonstrated by the Government astronomer of New South Wales, that to produce rain artificial-ly it would be necessary to burn 9,000,000 tons of coal daily, thus raising a column of air over a surface of ten miles to the heights of 1.500 feet. of 1,500 feet.

An Automatic Pitcher, An automatic machine has been designed in England for the use of cricketers, which it is proposed to utilize with some modifica-tions for practice in baseball batting. The new automaton is specially intended to meet the wants of small cricket clubs whose finances will not admit of their employing a I finances will not admit of their employing a professional "coach." In this invention they find a bowler who never gets tired, is never off his play, never grows impattents with the young ideas, who will deliver balls exactly at the speed and pitch desired, and with the assistance of one small boy will bowl from morning until night. The machine is of simple construction. A cogged disc contains what may be called the "prime mover." in the shape of a powerful spring, and a siender steel rod carrying the ball is fixed thereto; a few turns of a handle wind up the spring in readiness, and a slight presand a siender steel rod carrying the ball is fixed thereto; a few turns of a handle wind up the spring in readiness, and a slight pres-sure on a shorter handle releases it and de-livers the ball. By an ingenious arrange-ment the speed may be regulated and main-tained with the greatest nicety, and the pitch of the ball can be determined beforehand, and sustained with wonderful exactitude. The pace may be increased or reduced with-out altering the pitch, and the pitch may be adjusted nearer to or farther from the bats-man without changing the pace. The disc is engraved with a register, and carries a suitable pointer, to enable the manipulator to obtain the delivery desired, and alter it when necessary. The ball rests upon a rigid steel loop, and is held in place by a leather cap, the steel ring on which is retained in place by an automatic catch, and the prin-ciple of the machine consists in releasing the ball from the delivery arm at a definite and predetermined point in its revolution. The direction is regulated by a large cross-handed screw in the base of the standard on which the device is fixed, and sights on the ball dead on any required spot, the machine remaining so trained until intentionally altered.



"If it's no more than ten minutes you per Bird's eyes opened. She noted the shad-ows thrown on the wall by the fringe of the lamp shade. As her mind cleared an unrest seized her. "Marie !" she called, and began to gasp. She wondered at this and at the weakness

long period of service gave him an acquaint-ance with parliamentary practice of great value. Added to these qualities were a well balanced intellect, great common sense, well-balanced intellect, great common sense, patient industry, and close attention to pub-lic duties, qualities which oftener bring success than what is denominated brilliant genius. The fable of the fox and the tor-toise forever aptly illustrates the difference between the man of labor and the man of the lamp. Nine o'clock. Nine o'clock ! Nine! Everyone had gone, the play was nearly half over. Things grew confused. She started about genius. The latter, like the fox, make some startling jumps, but too often goes to sleep helplessly. A gleam of pearl and satin hone through shadows of the room. Her by the way, leaving plodding industry t win the race and gain the crown. Perhaps the capacity for patient labor is as much entitled to the appellation of genius as the more brilliant qualities to which the term is generally applied.

Samuel J. Randall. indicates firmness of character, while his

of 100,000 men equipped with the distinct-

WON HIS LAST STAKE His Mother's Ring Brought Luck an

Philadelphia Press.]

there is not a cooking stove in a Mexican family the country over. Mexican houses have no chimneys and our cooking utensils are all made of clay." SOME OF THE RULING PRICES. "How about incidental expenses?" I asked. "They are very high," was the reply. "Money slips away here faster than you would think, and I would like to give

shouts: 'You are too late. She is already ine.' 'What, married?' papa says. 'Yes, married,' Kildare shouts. Be sure you wait for kildare to answer papa's 'What, marod"' You speak on the second 'married.'

"So you don't; but you start forward on the second 'married, as if to protest. Kil-dare lays his fingers on his lips, and does 'keep still' business. You look rattled a minute and get in a 'Heaven's, what does if you suddenly understand and agree, you rush into his arms and cry, 'Yes, married." It has to be very quick, snip, snap. Kildare, 'She is already mine.' Papa, 'What, mar-ried.' Kildare, 'Yes, married,' you, 'Yes, married.' all on top of each other. You go into his arms saying, 'yes married,' triumshantly to papa, and put your head down in Kildare's chest, so your hat won't interfere with his making a picture for the curtain. You see it's all easy. Just snap and

"Is she really married?" said Daisy. "Don't you fret ov of the plot of a farce comedy, just swallow your business."

"Oh, Freda, is this art?"

"If you are going to bother about art, playing to-night. This is quick said Freda. "Now, for your next The real next seens was pretty , so it was cut out; funny though. You aren't married, you know, and papa hinks you are, and he makes the best of it. But its all cut to the scene with the Naboh. He is in an arm chair, down R; servand annonnees you; Nabob says, 'Admit her'; servant exits L upper, and, when he is well off, you enter the same place-ball dress and all that-run down to the nabob, fall on ""Oh father do not make me go to this ball?" your knees and say-what do you say?

Keep it up, you know, with some extra Oh's and Eumiahs to help your entrance. He tells you a lot of fairy story about the Count, who has sought your hand, and

"Where is my other husband?"

"The Miser?" That all comes out in a suple of scenes when you aren't on. You and the miser, driven to desperation by the reassments of the seene, I told you of which was cut, manage to get a marriage on the quiet. Meanwhile, papa finds out you werea't married when he thought you were, and has the miser abducted, not knowing you really are married. You don't tell his - for some reason or other; and the nubob wants you to marry the count. Being married, of course, it's awkward for you. Some mix up like that leads up to this scene. The nabob tells you the count story, ending with, "What objection?" That's easy, being a question. You get up and Julie de Masprat in the calcium-at least Bird used to have a calcium. Here comes your long speech. Read it over, Daize. Get the idea, and say it in your own words. Remember to come to cue straight. The idea of the speech is, first, how can your father be so cruel, with frjils; then, will no power interfere to save you, with more frills. What do you mean by frills?

"Oh, work it! Am I to be abandoned (tra la)? Will no one help or save (te Then some invective, with lots of frills and defiance talk, tra la, and so on. you perpetrate this outrage (te dum te), your gray hairs will surely rumtah! Sorrow like mine to the tra la la grave, Then break and get in some pleading: Oh, spare me-think? My heart is in ----That's the oue. He interrupts: The lunatic asylum, and exits. What does he mean?"

"Oh, the miser is supposed to have gone erary, and he means to remind you that you are idiotic to love a follow in a mad house." "Freda, I can never do that speech!" said Daisy, with decision of despair.

"Yes you can. It's easy. Just remem-ber the different heads and frill them out.

coat. under, and we will pin the upper one as

low down on the under one as is necessary, and we will pin the lace wherever it should come. "But there is no waist.

Oh, that's all right.'

lace?

expense for a part that isn't min ?.'

are supposed to grow on us to suit any part we are given. Yet they talk about the money actresses make! We have to turn the biggest part of our pay right back into the the biggest part of our pay right back into the manager', speculation. We are partners in his risks and failures, but we get no 'rise' over his successes. It's a great business." "Sleeves, Freda."

sleeves of the lace, draw in the edge of meet it-makes a pretty sleeve, too. with the green Zouave. You can use Bird's parasol."

the ball dress!"

train.

free at the sides. I'll get Marie to take it off for you. On it goes to the lace skirt we have, and you are all right." "But have I a right to borrow?" "My dear, you have got to borrow." "But a waist?"

"Low-neck corset cover then." "Oh, Freda!"

shade of Bird's train, and I will make a drapery waist."

"Easy. Take a long scarf piece of the silk. It's a mere trick to tuck it into the neck of a low neck corset cover and then draw the width down and wind the ends around and pin firmly. It makes a very pretty evening waist. Dressmakers do the same thing only they sew it and charge a "Sleeves"

over the shoulders. So you can get a short sleeve effect by just pinning the slack under each arm. Besides, we will use the first act corset cover with the lace sleeves in, and the same long gloves. Oh, you are all right. Since the dress is white, a tulle veil-you can use Bird's-will turn it into your last act wedding dress."

Poor Daisy worked hard, in spite of Freda's casy running through the play. She conned each speech till by mere force of reiteration the words were bedded in her Father's cruelty, will no one intervene; in-rective and defiance: pleading, 'oh, spare and she wished herself dead, but, for all

A Zouave

but very quickly. Then, as y understand and agree, you "Oh, well! You don't want to be too much covered. Wear a pice corset cover for foundation. We will pin in a full vest of lace. I have a white sash. That can go around your waist and tie big at the back.

> "But won't it all cost a lot-all that "It will cost something, but lace is a good

thing to have on hand, Daisy. You see how it would help you if you had some on hand folks do "It does not seem fair for me to be put to

"That's the way in this busin, cs. Clother

"Yes, my wrap," returned Bird, afraid within herself because she hardly understood and because she feared the man would notice it. Then she added slowly: We are partners in good enough to open the closet, you will find a wrap there. The man handed her a long cloak. She

"Oh, yes; I didn't think of sleeves. We must find time to make them. Sew in a full ruffle, you know, to your corset cover ruffle around your arm by a string, push the sleeve well up, and make the long gloves Anv hat will do. My ingenue 'Stormed Down' one will do. The pink roses will be pretty

"Where are we going, Freda?" "To buy the lace. Now, the next dress-

"Oh, how can I manage it! I have nothing!" "Pshaw! evening dresses are easy; same lace skirt we have rigged. Bird's 'Stormed Down' second act white dress has a loose

"Loose train?" "Yes; just shirred onto the waist, and

"Got any?" "No."

"Keep still. We will get some thin-cream silk. as near as I can remember the

"What's that?"

. "You have to be careful to draw it loose

showing him and his courtiers how they would look with their heads cut off.

whizzes."

HE WAS FREE FROM SCANDAL.

Another secret of Randall's success was undoubtedly his recognized personal integ-rity. No breath of suspicion was ever blown upon his character. During a period when corruption "ruled the mart" to an unprecedented extent, both in Congress and the Executive departments, Randall's hand was free from the taint of base bribes, and he would have been a bold man, I think, who would have dared approach him corruptly. To his credit be it said he was con-tent to live and die poor, and brave enough to live within his means during the period half-printed paper. At sight of this sud-den tears started, and she forgot everything else. Then she thrust the paper in he bosom, and clasped the band about her hair of his Congressional service in an unpre-tentious house in an unfashionable quarter of Washington rather than seek social no-As she stepped across the room she noted that her feet were bare. Freda had said toriety by questionable means; an instance of moral heroism that is rarely met with in something about putting the slippers-Ah, yes! She thrust her feet into the highpublic men, and which, if it had been fol-lowed by some others, would have saved heeled satir things. Then she rang the bell. "A carriage at once, please, for Miss Ellaine, and come and tell me when it is at them from wrecking a good name and fall-ing into irretri vable public disgrace.

Although a man of very positive quali-ties and a decided partisan he always commanded the respect of his political opponents, as well as the confidence of his polit cal friends.

BETTER WATCHDOG THAN HOLMAN. He devoted his energies in great measure

for the door. Her bare shoulders gleamed in the dim light. "Your wrap" said the man. to resisting all unlawful raids upon the public treasury or questionable appropria-ting of the public moneys, with as much persistency as Holman, but with more dis-"Re criminatiou, as he simply objected to every-thing, while Randall never opposed a proper and legitimate expenditure of the public moneys. And yet, with all the natural abilities

drew it about her and stood looking pitiwhich he possessed, his political success under the circumstances was almost phe-nomenal. The circumstances were peculiar "The carriage is ready," he said. "Yes," she answered and hurried into the It was no affair of his, thought the man and perhaps anomalous. He was not only But she looked so white and queer! He followed her to the elevator and helped her in a minority party during the greater part of his Congressional career, but he was in a minority of his own party, and in direct into the carriage. Giving to the cabman the between the two great political parties, to with the two great political parties, to with the tariff policy. On this he was far more in accordance with the Republican order she spoke: "The Elite Theater." [To be Concluded next Sunday.] THE EYE WILL DECEIVE.

Conditions Under Which You Cannot See Things That Are Very Plain. be otherwise as the representative of a Phila delphia manufacturing constituency. That he would attain the leadership of his own The eye is a very unruly member and does party under such circumstances ind marvelous amount of political tact. not always bring true reports of the outside world. Here are some experiments

the head of the column.

WAS A MAN OF PRINCIPLE

REPUBLICANS LOOKED OUT FOR HIM. which show its unreliable character: Close His position in this great industrial ques-tion gained for him the moral support of the right eve and look with the left at the his political opponents, however, and the r toleration to an extent which would hardly center will disappear, and if you have been accorded to anyone differently circumstanced, and this undoubtedly contributed to his political success. The relation was one of reciprocal advantage.

the Republican party helped Randall in his political aspirations, he helped it in its pro-tective policy. "The Randall Contingent," as it was called, could always be relied on look at the center one the left will disar Now close the left eye and look at the left and middle spots. The middle and right will respectively disappear. In the second figure look at the to make good the defection of some of the Republicans who were possessed of free trade tendencies. It was undoubtedly the

0

In the second figure look at the right spot with the right eye. The spots become invisible, and the paper be brought gradu-

spot, holding the paper inches distant. The cent

ally nearer they reappear, the lett of the first seen, or if at a greater distance the right is first seen. Reverse the position of the figures and a similar result follows. Marriotte, who discovered this odd pheally nearer they reappear, the left one being preventing a ruinous blow at Pennsylva-nia's interests," referring in this to the attempted tariff legislation of his own party. This was certainly a unique position for any politician and would have sent almost any Marriotte, who discovered this odd nomenon, amused King Charles II. by

In the Cafe.

New York Herald.] "How hard that electrical

"Yes; it is the latest invention of the whizzard of Menlo Park."

to stay away, but he he would some day.

"One night he came, looking rather pale, for lately he had lost very heavily. He sat down and commenced to play in an ex-

cited manner; but game after game he lost.



Brought Luck and Death

He took out his pocketbook and placed all the contents on the table and lost. Then I saw him turn pale and take a package from his pocket and stake that—it belonged to his firm-and he lost it. "After that he passed in his watch and re

ceived the cash, staked that and lost. Two of his rings followed and were lost. We all felt sorry for him and heartily wished he would win. At last all he had left was a thin, gold ring, not worth much. He looked at it, and the expression that came over his face is one that I shall never forget. "He passed in the ring, and although it was worth about \$1, the cashier advanced

He played and the boys put up all his money, the firm's money, his watch and rings, against his \$50, and he wou. Then, when success came, he laid his head on his party than with his own. He could hardly arm. We waited five minutes for him to arm. We waited hive minutes for him to get up, but he did not, and then we lifted nis head up and saw that he was dead. "We found out afterward that the ring which changed his luck was his dead

s indicates a mother's ring. I often tried to think what gonies he must have suffered: what recol lections must have passed before his mind."

USES OF THE BAMEOO.

It Serves More Purposes Than Any Othe Plant That Is Cultivated.

It is hoped by the Department of Agri culture that the bamboo may yet be cultivated in this country as it is in China, where it supplies a large part of the wants of the people, being applied to more than 500 different purposes. In the Flowery Kingdom it takes the place both of iron and recognition of his value to the Republican party that that party, while in control of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was careful never to disturb Randall's district in any steel. The farmer builds his house and fences out of it, his farming utensils as well as his household furniture are manufactured Congressional apportionment. His peculiar relation to the political parfrom it, while the tender shoots furnish him with a most delicious vegetable for his

ties was aptly shown in the language of his acceptance of the renomination in 1884 when he congratulated his constituency and himself that "he had been able, with the aid of others in the previous Congress, in The roots are carved into fantastic images, shaped into divining blocks to guess the will of the gods, or cut into lantern handles and canes. The tapering culms are handles and canes. The tapering cuims are used for the props of houses, the framework of awnings, the ribs of sails and shafts of rakes; for fences and every sort of frames, coops and cages; and the handles and ribs of umbrellas and fans. The leaves are sewed into raincoats and thatches. The other man speedily to the rear instead of to

havings and curled threads furnish materials for stuffing pillows, while parts supply the for studing pillows, while parts supply the bed for sleeping, the chopsticks for eating, the pipe for smoking, the broom for sweep-ing, the mattress to lie upon, the chair to sit upon, the table to eat on, the food to eat and the fuel to cook it with, etc., etc. In fact, its uses are almost without number. I must not be understood as intimating that Randall was governed in his political course only by the motives of political ex-pediency. He was a man of decided convictions and thoroughly honest-minded, and, though an intense partisan, there was

My wife's dresses count up I can tell you, and a man has to make a good lot of money in Mexico in order to live as well as he does at home."

HOW ONE DENTIST GOT RICH. "I suppose you make it," said I. "Yes, I do," was the reply, "and any American dentist who will come here and stay can do likewise. I made \$5,000 the first year, and I have done considerably better right along since that time. I can charge bigger prices since that time. I can charge bigger prices. I get from \$100 to \$150 for a full set of teeth on rubber. The same thing in the States costs you \$15. Whenever I administer gas I charge \$10 for the pulling of a tooth, and when a number are pulled I charge \$10 for the first and \$5 for all succeeding ones. For jerking out a tooth without gas I charge \$2, and in the United States you would only get 50 sents for this work. As the fulling

get 50 cents for this work. As to fillings, they range from \$5 upward, and gold fillings cost from \$15 up into the hundreds, accord-ing to the size of the cavity and to the size of the bank account of the man who has his teeth filled. I always get \$500 for making

a set of teeth on gold, and all other busi-ness is done at proportionate rates. "I know of many dentists who are making more than I, and I know of a number who charge more than I do. I often make \$1,000 a month, but dentists in Mexico City make more, and I know a man there who gets \$50 a tooth for any kind of a filling, and who came to Mexico from South America. where he made \$40,000 a single year. He is a good dentist, but his charges are terrible. In the meantime I am investing all I save in Mexico, and I expect to make a fortune."

AMERICANS IN MEXICO CITY. . There are about 700 Americans living in Mexico City. Some of these are very wealthy. A few own houses and quite a number have rented establishments. The Hon. Thomas Brauniff, who was, I understand, born on Staten Island, is said to be a number of times a millionaire, and his in-

come must be considerably over \$100,000 a year. He is president of the Mexican railway which runs to Vera Cruz, and he has a big plantation, cotton factories, and is one of the leading owners of the Bank of Lon-don and Mexico, which is the biggest bank in the country. He is building a house which will cost \$100,000 on the Pasco, which is a fashionable drive of Mexico City, and he is the richest American in Mexico. General John B. Frisbie is another rich American. He owns some gold mines near Toluca, and he has one of the most comfortable homes in the Capital. He tells me that living is high in Mexico, and that his expanses are about as big as they would be in Washington. The same is the verdict of

the other Americans whom I have met here. Rents are high and luxuries are very expensive. Everything that is imported is high, and a great chance for money-making is for the American to go to Mexico, study the needs of the people, and to start factories in Mexico for making the articles that are now so highly protected by the

tariff. A CHANCE FOR A NAILMAKER. Take the matter of nails for instance These cost from 16 to 25 cents a pound, and they are so expensive that a great part of the building of Mexico is done with ropes instead of nails. Here in Mexico City, within a stone's throw of the Iturbide Hotel, an immense building is being erected. The scaffolding about this building is tied together with ropes, the rafters being spliced in this way. Many of the huts of the southern part of the country have roofs of thatch tied to rafters with ropes and some of these huts have not a nail in them. In another part of Mexico the huts and houses are roofed with boards, but the boards are tied on and are held down with stones or

rocks placed upon them. Few wooden buildings are known in Mexico. The average house has neither cellar nor garret, and the fastenings which we make with nails are ingeniously con-structed with brick and mortar. I have seen fences where the boards and poles were tied to the posts, and a crate that I got the other day to carry pottery in was made o

ties of printing paper, and with its great number of fine fibers there is no reason why Mexico should not make as beautiful paper as they turn out in Japan. There are now 84 cotton factories in the country and a dozen odd woolen mills. There is no doubt but that it is the greatest mining country in the world, and the precious metals of the next 20 years will come largely from here. In the State of Vera Cruz, near Tempico,

ITS UNKNOWN RESOURCES.

there are vast beds of asphalt and asphalt fountains, which have been bought by two oung Americans, and the product of which young Americans, and the product of which will soon come into competition with the Trinidad asphalt. This asphalt does not need to be dug. It bubbles up out of the ground and can be turned into barrels, and by the time this letter is published the agents of the company will be offering it for sale to some of the big American cities. FRANK G. CARPENTER. THE WATE OF WOUNDED KNEE.

An Indian Girl Baby That Was Picked Up on the Battlefield.

Denver Republican.] A party of editors from Iowa were the

guests of Denver recently and with them was a 15-monthsold Indian baby.

which was found upon the battle-¥ field of Wounded Knee after the defeat of the Sioux by United States troops. It has alent, the opium-smoking population were been adopted by Mrs. Colby and was christened Zintke Lanuni, which means in the Sioux tongue

Zentke Lanuni. the waif of the

field of Wounded Knee. It was on the fourth day after the battle that the child was found ide its dead mother. Its feet and one side of its face were frozen. It was given in care of an Indian woman to nurse and soon showed no trace of its exposure and suffering. Mrs. Colby obtained permission to adopt the child, but she was hidden by the Indians and it was only by dint of bribery that its whereabouts was discovered. The Indians were given orders on the post-trader and while they were making purcnases she was smuggled out of camp and driven to the nearest railway station, and thence taken to Beatrice, Neb.

Mrs. Colby has legally adopted the child and proposes to educate her and train her to a useful life. She is a bright child, very observing and quite mischietons. Her es-pecial delight is a pony or horse, and she will coo away in her baby fashion at sight of one, and seems not to show the least fear, but will clinch her fingers in a horse's mane

one part of freshly-slaked while line finely sifted. The mixture is then haid down as quickly as possible, care being taken that the trowel is not used on it for a long time. The floor should then be allowed to become very dry, and afterward be thoroughly saturated with sulphate of iron or zine-the iron giving the strongest surface. With sulphate of zinc the floor remains white, but when iron is used it becomes the color of rust. If linseed oil boiled with litharge be applied to the surface, it becomes a makog-any tint. and laugh with delight. She was the pet of ing to answer the question: "What makes the difference between the good and the bad photographer?" says that photographers have got to learn about art both inside and outside their studios. Photographers, as a rule, even those who are known as artistic operators, are up to study art through the oue eye of their cameras, instead of study-ing it through the two eyes in their heads. They get so used to the photographic ren-dering of certain effects of color, light and shade, that they forget to look at them with the eyes of an outsider, and come to regard the photographic rendering as right because the lens and camera produce it so. the editorial party.

Roasting of Coffee.

A large proportion of the coffee drunk in this country is comparatively flavorless; and one of the reasons for this is that the perry is improperly roasted. A new form of roaster has been invented by a Belgian engineer, by which the berries can be roasted evenly and with great expedition. Experiments have shown that 100 cubic meters of berries, weighing about 35 tons, can be roasted by weighing about 35 tons, can be roasted by the new machine in a few bours. An engine of 12 horsepower is used in driving. Another roaster has been put on the market, which utilizes the discharged steam of the engine. The aroma of the coffee is thus entirely pre-served, and it becomes possible for the dweller in cities to enjoy in his morning cup something of the flavor which those only know who have drunk coffee in the lands where it is grown, where the coffee master know who have drunk coffee in the 1 where it is grown, where the coffee ro is a frying pan into which the cured be a's thrown a few minutes before the set of a meal, and where the roasted ber rushed, while still hot, through the mill thence direct to the coffee pot. Coffee, made under such conditions, is one of most delicious beverages on earth.

New Use of the Chronophotograph The method of analyzing motion by the

chronophotograph which has been applied in the case of moving animals, such as horses running or birds and insects in flight. has recently been employed by a French physiological professor to examine the movements of the lips in speaking. The re-sults obmined show that the form of the mouth is quite definite for the different armouth is quite definite for the different ar-ticulate sounds. With the photographs made combined in a zoetrope the move-ments of the lips by synthesis can be pro-duced. An ordinary person finds it difficult to read the words by the animated pictures, but a deaf mute, who has been accustomed to read from the lips of a speaker, finds its easy to do so from the photographs. This was actually proved by experiment. easy to so from the photographs. This was actually proved by experiment. A young pupil of the National Institute of Deaf Mutes could read the vowels and diph-thongs as well as the labials. It was to be expected that the first results of these ex-perments should be somewhat incomplete, but they were so encouraging that M. Dem-eny, who was the first to call attention to the possibilities in this direction, expresses the hope that in continuing his researches he will be able to develop a new method of edu-cating deaf mutes by sight by mere photo-graphic images. Another most valuable adaptation of this most wonderful invention is its use in connection with the magic lan-tern, and by this menns it is easy to see that a lecture might be delivered to an andience of deaf mutes. of deaf mutes.

Opium in Tuberculosis, Dr. J. G. Dill, who has spent some years in

studying diseases in China, having ascor-tained that in certain districts of the coun-

nlent, the opium-smoking population were almost exempt from the malady, was led to try the effect of a mixture of opium and to bacco upon some of his patients. The re-sults of his experiments would seem to indi-cate that a palliative of great value has been added to the ordinary methods of treating the disease. The mixture was found to have its most efficient strength when one onnce of tobacco was saturated with three fluid druchms of the liquid. The patient was ad-vised not to smoke just before eating. The most marked effects of opium smoking in this way are that it cases the cough and as-sists in the expectoration.

Hardening Plaster.

may be used for flooring, as wood and tiles are at present, is being extensively em-

ployed in France. About six parts of good quality plaster are intimately mixed with one part of freshly-slaked white lime finely

Art in Photography.

A well-known photographer, in endeavor-

ing to answer the question: "What makes

Making the Hair Grow.

nent for promoting the growth of the hair,

which is said to have been tried with almost

uniform success in France. A number of

patients were subjected to intradermin in

patients of corrosive sublimate in strength of two to five hundred, and the growth of hair over the bald spots was more rapid than a tor other modes of treatment. A variety of

vehicles were experimented with, and it was

found that an aqueous solution was the dest.

six drops were made around each pat

Medical Record describes a new treat-

10 E

A process for hardening plaster, so that it