

Senator Brice Sees Nothing but Good in What Many People Condemn.

BICH MEN OF THE SENATE Senator Brice?"

Are All Hard-Headed Fellows Who Know How to Do Lots of Work.

A BAILEOAD TRUST IMPOSSIBLE.

We Will Soon Be Taking Little Car Rides to South America.

GOOD TIMES IN TRADE AND POLITICS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.]

WASHINGTON, June 11-One of the most interesting characters among the new Senators is Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio. It is the first time for years that Ohio has had a live, young-blooded, Democratic Senator, and the people are being wakened up to the fact that Ohio Democrats have some chances at Washington. Under Grandfather Payne they got but little attention, and he devoted the most of his time to looking wisely out through a pair of iron-rimmed glasses and to walking from his house on Vermont avenne to the Capitol and back every day. Senator Thurman was an able statesman, but he paid little attention to the details of but he paid little attention to the details of politics, and George H. Pendleton, or "Gen-leman George," as he was called, was never in close touch with the people. Senator Brice has been here only about politics, and George H. Pendleton, or "Gentleman George," as he was called, was never in close touch with the people.



six months, but there is scarcely a Demo- Georgia, and we have a system of Southern cratic editor, school teacher or farmer who has not been made happy by a map, a Congressional document or a package of seeds. Senator Brice has a bureau here whose business it is to study the wants of his constitu-

of the country, Mr. Brice," said L "When will the next great era of railroad building ents, and I venture that his postage bills and his expenditures for extra clerk hire eat velopment in the United States has passed," replied Mr. Brice. "There will be no more great trunk lines, for the country has all of rable more than his salary ever

Have you never noticed that it is the man who has the most to do who accomplishes the most? Well, this is the condition of the rich Senators." The Senators are Like College Students. who has the most to do who accomplishes the most? Well, this is the condition of The Senators Are Like College Students. which passes through this canal is two of three times as great as that which passes through the Suez Canal. A great part of this tonnage consists of iron from the Lake Superior regions which is carried down to the Ohio lake towns, and of coal from the Ohio coal fields which is carried back. The iron of these Lake Superior meions lies yight "How about riches and social position in the Senate, Senator Brice?" "They do not cut the least figure," re-plied the railroad millionaire. "Money has no more influence there in that respect than it has in a crowd of school boys, and the actual relations of the Senators to one an-other are more like those of college students of these Lake Superior regions lies right near the water and the mines are on hills than anything else." "You were born in Ohio, were you not, near the wher and the inter are on the inter down on railroads by gravity and loaded on to the ships, The iron is carried down the lakes in big steamers of steel, which travel "Yes, I was born in Ohio, I went to school in Ohio, I practiced law for years in almost as fast as the ocean steamships, and millions of dollars are invested in docks all Ohio, and I have a law office still in

"Where did you go to school, Senator?" "It was at the Miami University, the same college at which President Harrison, Whitelaw Reid, Dr. Swing and Secretary Noble graduated. I was in school there after they left and I graduated at the age of 17"

Lims. O."

"You must have entered very young?" "Yes, I think too young, perhaps. It was in 1858, and I was only 13 years old at was in 1858, and I was only 13 years old at the time. I was 15 when the war broke out and I enlisted in a university company and went into the service. I served in the Vir-ginia campaign and tought with the troops against Stonewall Jackson. After three months I returned home, and after my graduation I raised a company and served till the end of the war. I then studied law and went to the Law School at Ann Arbor.

mines. and went to the Law School at Ann Arbor, and was just about 21 when I was admitted An Era of Prosperity Ahead, to the bar. I was not quite 21, which was the required age for admission, but I was

near enough to squeeze in." Senator Brice Talks of Railros

"When did you first become interested in railroads, Senator?" "It was along back at the first of the seventies," replied Mr. Brice. "Governor Foster wished to extend the little road that ran through Fremont down to Lima, and I became interested with him. Then we built the Ohio Central, then the Nickel Plate, and since then we have built and or-

and its snips will sail to every part of the world carrying its product." "This brings us to the campaign," said I. "I suppose the tariff and the McKinley bill will be one of the issue?" "It will be the issue?" replied Senator Brice. "The people don't like the McKin-ley bill and the disturbance of our busi-ness relations which it has caused, and this

ness relations which it has caused, and this will be the main subject of discussion." "How about silver?"

Bars Silver Out of the Campaign.

"The silver question is a local issue," and Senator Brice. "It cannot enter into a serious campaign and the people of the United States will not tolerate any tampering with the money standard of the country. They are conservative by nature, and they will always insist on a safe and sound

"How about candidates? Will Cleveland

be your nominee?" "I cannot talk about it," replied Senator Brice. "I am one of the National Commit-tee and I will have to wait until the con-

vention." "You were the Democratic manager of the last Presidential campaign. Will you please tell me what is the standard of campaign morality in the Democratic party to-day and what is the condition of the party?"

party?" "Political morality," replied Senator Brice, "was never higher in both parties than it is to-day. I believe our standards are stendily rising, and public sentiment will not tolerate corrupt methods. This is so in the working of Congress and in the management of campaigns. In the last campaign, I am sure no corrupt methods were employed with the knowledge of the National Committee, and I expect to see were employed with the knowledge of the National Committee, and I expect to see the same high-toned campaign work during this year. As to the condition of the Democratic party, it is all right, and we have, I think, a fair chance of electing our candidate." FRANK G. CARPENTER

roads which includes about 8,000 miles of track." "Tell me something about the railroads

THE CARE OF CARPETS.

Some Timely Hints to the Housewife by Manufacturer, New York Ledger.]

"Because a carpet is put on the floor and

ade to walk on that is no reason why

SCIENCE OF A TEAPOT

An Invention That Separates Tannic Acid From the Beverage.

NEW IDEA FOR MARKING GRAVES. Coment Process That Will Stop the Im-

portation of Portland. MODIFIED PASTEUR TREATMENT

millions of dollars are invested in docks all along the lakes, and great cities are growing up from the effect of the trade. All the Northern Ohio towns are growing, and there is a rapid increase in the population and business of Toledo, Cleveland, San-dusky, Ashtabula and our other Northern Ohio towns. The eity of Youngstown has (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) More attention is given now than ever before to the hygenic conditions and influences of daily life. The old-fashioned teapot was good enough for our grandmothers. and they imbibed its exhiliarating brew in happy unconsciousness of its insidious ef-Ohio towns. The city of Youngstown has to-day a freight tonnage every year greater than the whole cotton crop of the South, and Cleveland, which had only 60,000 peo-ple a few years ago, had 260,000 at the last census, and has more than 300,000 people now. Speaking of freight rates, those which prevail on the lakes are so low that the railroads could not touch them in such matters as iron and coal, and it is only by these low rates that it will pay to work the mines." fect on their digestive organs. Tea is just as indispensable now as it was then, but the health experts of to-day are not content with the conservative method of making it. They insist that this generation has already a temperament too nervous and sensitive, and that if tea is to be drunk it must be deprived of its ill effects on the nerves of the drinker.

An invention has been patented which claims to have solved the hitherto insoluble An Era of Prosperity Ahead. "How about the times, Senator? Are the prospects good or bad? "I think they are very good," was the reply. "The United States will be pros-perous in our lifetimes at least. It is the richest country on the face of the globe, and it is the greatest in its resources and its long as we have as much of undeveloped material as exists here, and at the same time the nerve and energy to turn this into money. I would like to see our shipping time the nerve and energy to turn this into money. I would like to see our shipping extended, however, and I believe in encour-aging all trade relations with other nations which will tend to bring this about. The United States will be the great England of the future. It will at some time do the manufacturing for a great part of the world, and its ships will sail to every part of the world carrying its products." side the cover. The outer case of the teapot side the cover. The outer case of the teapot is filled with boiling water, the dry tea is placed in the cylinder containing the cage and the boiling water in the outer pot makes the cylinder quite hot. This is taken up by the dry tea, which becomes warm and lighter than when put in. The boiling water is now put into the cylinder, the cover is replaced, and in three or four minutes, according to the nature of the tea --China taking three minutes, Ceylon four minutes, Indian, if blended, three or four minutes. It will be found that all the leaves rise from the bottom of the pot to the top by

from the bottom of the pot to the top by their own action, thus passing through all the water. The conical strainer is raised in the cover by means of the rod. In so doing the water is forced through all the tea again as the leaves come into the cover, thus causing a thorough infusion before the tannic acid can discharge itself. The tea will be found the color of amber, free from the particles of fine dust never absent from the ordinary tes, and possessing all the best qualities and none of the injurious traits of the much-prized beverage.

American Portland Coment,

One of the future industries of this country is Portland cement. The present annual production of this valuable material in Europe amounts to over 20,000,000 barrels, of a commercial value of over \$36,000,-000. In the early days of the industry the process was so crude that in 1850 only four factories were in operation in England, where the yearly output is now 8,300,000

barrels. The process is much the same as it barrels. The process is much the same as it was 20 years ago. The raw materials are chalk and clay, both very pure, and al-though inferior processes are employed, they make a satisfactory cement. France turns out 1,800,000 barrels yearly; Russia, 900,000: Belgium, 800,000, and Denmark, Norway and Sweden have ten factories, which average about 80,000 barrels each. The quantity imported into America last year was over 3,000,000 barrels. In all probability such an item will not long figure on the list of American importa-tions, as a process has been adopted in this

tions, as a process has been adopted in this country that has already revolutionized the

science of cement making. At a factory in Pennsylvania, where the new process is used, the raw compound is burnt into a powdered condition while traveling in an inclined rotary furnace in an intensely hot

petroleum fiame, and a few hours is suffi-cient to finish the process. The cement is guaranteed to stand 400 pounds in seven

a bad way of drinking milk. The bad way is that which they generally follow, viz., to HAVING A GOOD TIME. swallow a large quantity at once. When milk goes into the stomach it is instantly curdled, and if it is ourdled into one big

is so cloying to some tastes.

muslin.

water.

Form and Color of Flowers.

Another preserving varnish is composed

Turning Tin Refuse to Profit.

A Powerful Forging Press.

mass the juices of the stomach can work on only the outside of it. This is the reason that many people who like milk, and to whom it should be of the utmost benefit, cannot drink it. They say it gives them in-direction and they are yight. Let them

cannot drink it. They say it gives them in-digestion, and they are right. Let them give it another chance. But this time they must sip it slowly, not taking more than a good teaspoonful at one sip, and taking at least four minutes to finish the glassful. Each little sip thus becomes curled up by itaelf when passed into the stomach, and the digestive juices percolate freely around it and it speedily becomes assimilated. One of the best restoratives known after exces-sive fatigue, and one infinitely preferable to any form of alcohol, is a glass of hot milk. The heat seems to lighten it and to deprive it of much of the sweetness which is so cloying to some tastes. Betting Heavily the Wrong Way With the Tenderfoot's Hard Cash.

FRANKNESS OF A MAN WHO IS LOSER

ORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, June 10 .- As a rule, when people whom I used to know, but whose good points I have forgotten, write to in-form me that they will visit New York and will be pleased to see its sights under my direction, I invent a pressing engagement in the interior of Connecticut. But Sammy's

The English method of preserving flowcase was different. Sammy has a lot of money and I could not bear to think of the ers so as to retain their form and color is to imbud the plants in a mixture of equal quanchance that, in this great and wicked city, he might be robbed-by somebody else. I tities of plaster of paris and lime, and gradually heat them to a temperature of 100 determined to protect him; to stand between degrees. After this the flower looks dusty. his innocence and the itching palms of my but, if it is laid aside for an hour, so as to fellow citizens.

but, if it is laid aside for an hour, so as to absorb sufficient moisture to destroy its brittleness, it can be dusted without injury. To remove the heary appearance which is often left, even after the dusting, a varnish composed of five ounces of gum dammar and 16 ounces of turpentine should be used, and a second cost given if necessary. When gum has been dissolved in the turpentine 16 ounces of benzoline should be added and the whole should be strained through fine muslin. So when he wrote that he was coming, I promptly replied that I would meet him at Delmonico's about dinner time. His rejoinder by wire requested me to meet one of the Sound steamers and breakfast with him at 7:30. I have not breakfasted at that hour since compulsory prayers were abolished at college in my freshman year, and the indications were that his visit to the great city of 500 parts ether, 20 parts transparent copal and 20 parts sand. The flowers should be immersed in the varnish for two minutes, would result in more novelty for me than for him. However, I arranged a little programme which I thought would give Samthen allowed to dry for ten minutes, and this treatment should be repeated five or my a very fair idea of life and death in the American metropolis. I shall here endeavor



to describe his impressions so that the reader may get, for the moderate price of The installation of a 4.000-ton hydraulic THE DISPATCH, an amount of information press in the Saint Jacques Iron Works at and diversion which will cost several hun-Montlucon, France, serves to mark the progress of an innovation in forging work. dred dollars more it obtained on the spot.

He Found It a Busy Place, The substitution of hydraulic presses for The first thing that struck Sammy was powerful steam hammers for the forging of the vast and hurrying throng. It struck him in an elevated railroad train large masses of steel has for some time been steadily on the increase. It is found that the work of the press is more regular, homo-geneous and rapid, and that the press costs and nearly tore his clothes off. New York is a very crowded city. The numerous and comparatively cheerful much less to install than the steam hammer. Finally, the difficulties met with in the installation of the foundations and anvil cemeteries of Brooklyn, on the one hand, and the malaria of New Jersey on the other, do not furnish sufficient outlet for our surbeds increase in such a measure when the weight of the bammers is increased that the do not furnish sumcient outlet for our sup-plus population. The way we fall over each other is appalling to a stranger. I thought the spectacle would be novel and instructive to Sammy, who lives in an inlimit of power that can be given to them has been practically reached, while the possi-bilities of press power cannot as yet be ac-corded any limitations. terior Massachusetts city, where one may walk down the principal street in business

waik down the principal street in business hours and meet not even a creditor. We passed the forenoon as agreeably as could be expected. A forenoon isn't of much use anyway. Most people use it to work in, but I never could reconcile myself to beginning a day that way. I took Sammy

to Park Row, to show him the big news-

Fielding Shows a Tender Young Relative the Sights of New York.

TOOK IN A BACK AND A FIGHT.



While I went to bet our money on the sure while I went to bet our money on the sure thing I left Samuel between a woo den post-which helped support the pavillion and the equally wooden intelligence of one of those men who advise newcomers professionally. Sammy Began to Be Nervous.

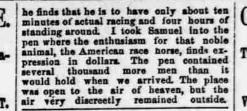
As I had taken charge of all the money Sammy could spare I did not regard the proximity of the professional gentleman as dangerous. When I came back Sammy was up the business very fast. It was now time for the first race to be

right to marry without first securing the consent of parents. With the one age seems to be the subject of re-gret and shame, while to the other youth seems a burden and distress. All, however, are moved by the same purpose. They all want to get married, and after I wade through these stacks of unique and often interesting letters, some of them timid and ambiguous while others are mointed and ambiguous, while others are pointed and business like, I am forced to the belief that

went back to the bookmakers and waited another half hour or more. I could see that my friend was not having as good a time as he might have had if I had taken him to see the obelisk, so in order to awaken his interest in the pro-ceedings I bet \$10 of his money on the sec-ond race and lost it. As this sum trenched ond race and lost it. As this sum trenched on our reserve we were obliged to get it back, so by my advice we bet \$20 on the third race, and would have won if the pro-cession had been moving the other way. The fourth race was the handicap. As the time for starting it approached, I began to be somewhat pervone myself. In former be somewhat nervous myself. In former days I had noticed that my money on a horse would anchor him to the post more securely than if he were tied to it with a halter, thereby avoiding any danger of his falling down in front of the others and getting stepped on, or in any other way inter-fering with the successful running of some strange, new animal whom nobody had ever heard of, and the bookmakers were inter-

Well, my luck had not deserted me. When the Brokedale started my horse was headed sou'-sou'-east, while the others were pointing nor'-nor'-west, and by the time the jockey had turned him around there was nothing in sight but a dim and distant cloud

of dust. As we wandered away from the track I told Samuel that the prize fight would be ever so much more fun, and besides I knew more about prize fighting, and could pick a As we wandered away from the track I told Samuel that the prize fight would be ever so much more fun, and besides I knew more about prize fighting, and could pick a winner if allowed two guesses, bar a draw. I have noticed that many men when on their way homeward from a race track develop a spirit of frankness with themselves which would be of great use to them if it were not too beautiful to last. We had some difficulty in finding the hall where the prize fight was to be held, but at last we were set upon the right track by a policeman who was going the other way.





The Buffet Lunch.

looking quite pale, partly from the effects of the cigar which the professional adviser was smoking and partly from nervousness over his money. He ventured to suggest that my sure thing might go wrong. There-upon a facetious person who overheard him remarked that my young friend was picking

run, and we went out to see it. I saw it, but Sammy got wedged in behind a six-footer just as the horse started, and it was all over before he could move. Then we went back to the bookmakers and waited enother half hour or more.

them then. ested in. Got Whipsawed on Everything. "Look here," Mr. Conner continued, reaching for the topmost letter of the stack. The letter was written on a small sheet of perfumed paper in a hand indicating the school girl. It was duted at Lowellville, O., and was addressed to "The Probate

Judge of Allegheny County." The letter of dust. said: How is it about a couple being married in Pittsburg if the young man is not quite of

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CUPID DRIVES A PEN That Makes Register Sam. Conner

Laugh and Weep by Turns.

WHAT LOVE-SICK MAIDENS WRITE.

One Elderly One Afraid Her Lover Would Get to Know Her Aga.

PEOPLE WHO LAY CLAIM TO ESTATES

Register Sam Conner seems to have been fitted by nature for the position he holds in the government of Allegheny county. There is not a man in all the county with a keener appreciation of the ridiculous than the County Register. No man more than he enjoys a funny situation, and no man in the county day in and day out for a year receives so much mail that contains amusing

Inquiries or suggestions. Mr. Conner's mail comes from all over the civilized world, and the great bulk of his correspondence bears directly on some marriage in prospective, or on the will of some lamented relative whose estate concerns the writer directly or indirectly. "Look here," Mr. Conner began yester-

day, placing his left hand upon a huge pile of letters which had just been left upon his desk. "This is my morning's mail, and 'marriage,' 'marriage' is the burden of them

all. Some of these writers want to know if I can issue a marriage license on the quiet; others want to know if it is necessary for the lady to swear to her age when securing a license to marry.

"The old girls want to know how they

can keep their real age from the public, and

the giddy little darlings want to know how,

being under age, they can secure the legal right to marry without first securing the

Love rules our realm, and I am persuaded that in addition to a County Register we

should have a sort of county wedding

bureau with a general director in charge whose business it should be to act as guide for those who insist upon getting married. This wedding director might be clothed

This wedding director might be clothed with authority to marry and unmarry, and he should be held responsible for any mis-takes he might make in mismating couples. "Of course," Mr. Conner went on, "I am not ambitious to have such a place created for my special benefit, but I would like to be relieved of this marriage business, which is no doubt intensely interesting to the per-sons directly interesting to the per-

sons directly interested, but has become a

"But," the gentleman went on langh-ingly, "we've all been there ourselves and the dear girls are just as sweet and roman-tic now as they were when we were gallant beaux, and somebody must look after them

now just as we were pleased to look after

From a Lovesick Ohio Girl.

confirmed annoyance to me.

The Two Extremes in Age.

week

A Pen Picture of the Man.

This, however, makes very little difference to Cal Brice, for he is a number of times a millionaire, and he has made his fortune by his sharp business brains within the past dozen years. I knew him first about fifteen years ago, when he used to come around Columbus with a slouch hat on his head and his pantaloons in his boots and mud splattered all over his clothes to see Charlie Foster, who was then Governor of Ohio, and who was interested with Brice in laving out the Ohio Central Railroad. I can't say that Senator Brice looks much older than he did then, and his manners are about the same. He is a wiry, angular man of medium height, who seems to be all muscle, hone and brain. He has a great shock of brown hair which keeps failing down over a broad but not overly high fore-head. His complexion is fair, his eyes

bright and his face is covered with a short red beard, each hair of which is curly. He is a man of business from the ground up, and his head is packed full of common sense. He came here just tresh from Wall street, and when I called upon him last night I felt curious to know how the United States Senate appeared to a practical New York business man, and I asked him how he liked his life in the Senate.

Bis Opinion of the Senate.

"I am to a certain extent," replied Senstor Brice, "a new man here at Washington but in another sense I am not. I have been in this city every winter more or less for the past 22 years, and I first came here about 1870, when Governor Foster was in Congress and when we had business dealings together. It was at this time that] first got acquainted with public men, and I have renewed and extended my acquaintance from that time to this. The result was that I knew most of the men in the Senate, either in a business way or otherwise, be-fore I came here last fall. The Senate is, I think, a much better body of men than i generally supposed, and I believe that it is, all told, as good a Senate as the United

States has had for a generation. "You hear a great deal of talk about the brainy men of the past, and men are prone to look upon those who have passed away as greater than the men of the present. I think the Senate is fully up to the average greater than the men of the of those which have preceded it. Its me bers are men of culture, education and a high order of ability. They would be considered able men anywhere, and they are a body of gentlemen. There is more young blood in the Senate than we have had for years, and some of the best young men are those from the new States."

Millionaire Senators Who Work Hard. "How about the work of the Senate, Mr. Brice

"There is a great deal of work to do," re plied Senator Brice, "and the Senators as a rule attend to their duties conscientiously. Many of them have large private interests and they have to attend to these in addition to their work for their constituents and to their public duties."

"Do not such private interests affect the efficiency of a public man, Senator, and 1s this not an argument against rich men being elected to the Senate?"

"No, I think not," was the reply. "The Senate is not a millionaires' club, as it has been called, and there are not a great number of rich men in it. It has some rich men in it, but you must remember that its rich men and its well-to-do men are not men who have inherited fortunes. Such property as they have, they have made themselves and their lifetimes have been made up of days of hard work. Coming to the Senate they bring to bear the babits of

industry and business that have made them successful in the other walks of life, and successful in the other walks of life, and they are the hardest workers and the most efficient members of the Senatorial body. It is wonderful what an immense shipping and worked in the twelfth century B. Q. they are the hardest workers and the most

these it can carry. The building will be in lateral lines and in the extension of the present system. The only great trunk line now in course of construction is the Great Northern which is to run from St Paul and Duluth to Seattle and is to extend north to Vancouver. Ten thousand men are now at work on this road and it will be put through very soon. It goes through a rich country and, though it touches the Northern Pacific at one or two points, it has its own territory and it will have a trade of its own."

"How about a great railroad consolida tion, Senator Brice? Will we ever have a vast railroad trust which will control all the railroads of the United States?" "No," replied the railroad Senator, "I not think such a thing possible, and if it were possible the people would really con-trol it. No rich man or corporation of rich men is to-day as big as public opinion, and public sentiment really controls the rail. roads of to-day. Railroad presidents and railroad managers realize that they are only the servants of the people, and the people and the railroads are coming closer together every year. The roads are now managed more in the interests of the people than they have ever been, and their wants are studied by the managers. As to consolidations, these occur only along the natural lines of business, and combination upon any

other principle would result in an unwieldy mass and would break of itself." "How about the roads of the United

States? Are they prosperous?" "Not as a rule," was the reply. "Only comparatively few of them make more than their running expenses, and many do not even pay the interest on their stock or their bonds. We feel here the depression that exists in Europe, and this affects the rail-roads. It has brought about the low price of cotton, and I attribute it somewhat to the McKinley tariff bill, which angered our foreign trade and broke up our business re-lations in many parts of Europe." From Continent to Continent by Rail.

"How about the Intercontinental Railway, Senator "I have no doubt but that it will be

built," replied Mr. Brice, "and that you will see it a fact in our generation. Almost half of it is already constructed and we will go by rail from the Mackenzie River to Buenos Ayres. Why, as it is, you can go from British Columbia to below Mexico City by railroad and there are more than 1,000 miles of road in Central and South

America in operation right along this line. The Nicaragua Canal will be completed and this and the Intercontinental Railway will tie the two continents together." "How about railways in the Southern part of the United States? Will they

"Yes, the south is the great coming field for development and I believe it is the best investment field for to-day. The West is

filled up and from now on the tide of emigration will be southward. The south is full of resources. It has vast areas of good land and its mineral possibilities are in-conceivable. Yes, I look for an immense development all over the South.' "How about the change in our railroads?

Do you think that the rates of our freight and passenger fare will be lower in the future than they are now?' of railroad fare have been go "The rates ing down for the past twenty-two years," replied Senator Brice, "and it would seem to me that they had about reached the bottom. Take two-thirds of a cent a ton for freight and two cents a mile for passengers and this would seem to be about the mini-

mum. We have now as low rates as any country in the world, and we have only a small margin on which to run." Canals as Competitors of Railroads. "How about the canal and water traffic of the future? Will this affect the railways?"

is absolutely worthless as a protection from the sand and grit which works through the carpet, and it really does more damage than all other causes put together. The car-pet itself is to some extent, open, at least will allow the finer particles of sand to pass through it. Of course, these collect on the smooth surface of the paper-lining and can A Railroad Trust Impossible,

go no farther. Here they remain, and every step taken across the carpet is just so much steady grinding on the back. "For this reason, carpet should frequently be taken up, especially in localities where sand abounds. A carpet should be taken

sand abounds. A carper should be up at least once in six months and thor-oughly beaten to free it from gritty particles which lodge in the woven back of the fabric. It may then be relaid and thor-oughly cleaned with naphtha or soap suds. If there are sticky spots, they must be removed with water. All grease spots may be treated with the naphtha. To do this take a pan containing a quart or so of naphtha, and, with a scrubbing brush, go rapidly over the carpet. As fast as it is scrubbed, have an assist-ant ready with a soft cloth, to ab-sorb whatever of the fluid may be possible. Then cover the clean part closely with a cotton cloth or an old comfortable. It spots appear after the carpet has once been gone over, repeat the process where necessary, Several applications might be necessary to

effectually remove such soiled spots. enectually remove such solic spots. In case it is necessary to use scap-suds, it should be applied in a small quantity. Candy or other sweets make spots which naphtha will not remove. If there are no spots at all on the carpet, merely a naphtha

bath will brighten the colors amazingly. "When it is not thought necessary to take the carpet from the floor a thorough brushing with suds or napths will improve it ap-pearance very greatly. When coal fires are used it is well to take the utmost pains that no particles of coal are dropped on the carpet, even though they may be picked up at once, the dust from them being almost cer-tain to leave a mark, and if stepped on and crushed the particles make a most dangerous sort of grit. Large rugs should be placed in front of stoves or grates, and when ashes must be taken up a thick paper or a piece of oilcloth will do to spread in front of the stove."

THE SEVEN BIBLES OF ANTIQUITY.

Facts as to Their Origin and What They Are Supposed to Teach, Chicago Herald.)

The seven Bibles of the world are Koran of the Mohammedans, the Tri Pi-tikes of the Buddhists, the five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta of the Persians, the Eddas of the Scandanavians and the Bible of the Christians. The Eddas is the most

recent and cannot really be called more than a semi-sacred work. It was given to the world some time during the fourteentl century of our era. The Koran is the next most ancient, dat.

ing from about the seventh century A. D. It is composed of sublime thoughts from both the Old and New Testaments, with frequent, almost literal, quotatious from the Talmud. The Buddhists' Tri Pitikes were composed in the sixth century before Christ. Its teachings are pure and sub-lime, its aspiration lofty in the extreme. The word "king," as used in connection with the sacred work of the Chinese, sim-ply means "web of cloth." From this it is presumed that they were originally written on fine rolls of cloth. The Vedas are the most ancient works in the language of the Hindoos, but they do not, according to the best commentaries, antedate the twelith century before the opening of the Christian

days, 500 pounds in a month and 600 pounds should be neglected or abused," said a manufacturer. "The ordinary carpet lining 10 per cent residue on a No. 80 sieve.

> Development of the Pasteur Treatment. A remarkable and unexpected development of the Pasteur method, which oc curred recently in France, is of great interest to the medical faculty and the public generally. A man named Bossari, who had been admitted as a patient to the Pasteur Institute at Bologna after being bitten by a mad dog, began, on March 26, to develop unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia in a paralytic form and lost entire control of me of his most important functions. It

became evident to the institute professors that the Pasteur treatment had been ap-plied too late or had not acted on the nervous system with sufficient rapidity. It was then suggested that, as a last re source, the inoculations should be made direct into the patient's veins. The intervenous injections commenced on March 29 and were continued until April 17, when all symptoms of the hydrophobia had disappeared and the patient recovered. Eighteen of the injections were adminis-Eighteen of the injections were began tered in oil. When the treatment began Bossari had lost the use of his legs and had a diminution of nervous functions, which showed that the disease had commenced in the spinal cord, and that he was rapidly succumbing to its influence. The injection of the Pasteur lymph into his veins arrested the course of the disease and resulted in re-

Patent Grave Marken

covery.

The expense of a funeral in a large city has grown to such proportions that the average man commits more extravagance in the act of dying than he ever did during life. It has been suggested that a much less costly form of gravestone than that usually erected would meet all the requirements of affectionate remembrance and respect, and the suggestion has been carried into effect in the patenting of a "grave marker." This is simply a memorial leaf. It consists of two outer plates bent so as to form a holder for leaves or tablets, adapted to be sus-pended from a frame to receive and retain objects desired to be kept as mementoes of the deceased. The tablets beneath the outer plates can be designed in any desired form, and as they have alides of mica or transparent material to protect the tokens, any object such as photographs, sketches, etc., can be inserted. For instance, a sketch of the life of the departed or a portrait or a lock of hair can be placed in the receptacle, where it is securely protected from the weather, and, as it is covered by mica, it will last for many years without bleaching or

decaying.

Weaving by Electricity.

An experiment, the successful result of which constitutes another element in the modification of the factory system which is surely approaching, was tried last month in England at the loom works of a Lancashire manufacturer. The test in question was the application of electricity to weaving. The works are illuminated by electric light, the ourrent being generated by a large dynamo on the premises. Taking advantage of this installation, a motor was fixed in an upper room where the loom to be operated was placed. The loom, which is of the ordinary type used in Lancashire mills, has what is known as a 44-inch reed space, and with electric power it is worked at the rate of 210 picks per minute. Any workman past whose door electric light mains run can now

have his own power and run his own loom at his hown home. A Lesson on Milk Drinking.

Few people know that there is a good and

ess Miller Monthly, "I do not believe there is one piano in one hundred that, with ordinary parlor use, will stand in tune for more than two months. An unskillful musical ear, it is true, will fail to detect

THE CARE OF PIANOL

They Should Be Tuned Monthly, Else Their

"In spite of all the efforts of the makers."

said a plano tuner recently to a writer in

Pitch of Tone Becomes Lower.

any important discord in a piano for six months, or perhaps longer; but no cultivated ear can tolerate the discordant notes that the best piano will insist upon giving out after two months of use. When you think once that the steel wires and iron frames of a piano are alternately contracting and expanding under the variations of the surrounding atmosphere, giving a constant movement of the wires and a consequent change in the pitch and tone of the instrument, the impossibility of a piano maintaining a pertect tone for any length of time must be at once apparent, and if you will but reflect on the surprising fact that the tension of the

strings of a piano causes a strain on the body of the instrument equal to the weight of 100,000 pounds, you will, doubtless, agree with me that a piano that will remain in perfect tune for a year is an instrument that must necessarily be of extreme rarity, if not impossible to make

"A piano, good, bad or indifferent, when new, should be tuned once a month. The longer an instrument remains untuned the lower its pitch of tone becomes, and when it is desired to have the piano drawn to concert pitch the strain on the body of the instrument is greatly increased, so much, in fact, that the case is liable to yield gradually, necessitating a second tuning within a week or two weeks at the furthest. It is

a common error among non-professional piano players to think a plano should remain in tune at least a year. Profess know better."

CHANGES OF THE CALENDAR.

The Length of the Year Has Frequently Been Altered Since 738 B, C, Chicago Herald.]

The Egyptians were the first people to fix the length of the year. What is known as the "Roman year" was introduced by Romulus. 738 B. C., and was corrected by Numa, 713 B. C., and again by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. Cæsar fixed the solar year at 365 days and six hours. This was known as the "Julian style." But the calendar of Julius was defective in this particular: The real solar year consists of 365 days 5 hours and 49 minutes. This made a difference of 11 minutes between true solar time and solar ime according te Cæsar. At the time of Pope Gregory XIIL (he time ac

became pope in 1572) that difference of but eleven minutes each year had grown to an error of ten whole days. To obviate this error, Gregory ordained, in 1582, that that year should consist of but 356 days; this change was called the change from the Julian to the Gregorian system of reckoning time. However, all the world, with the ex-

ception of Italy and a few inconsiderable countries, reckoned time by the old Julian style for more than a hundred years after Gregory had announced the change. In England the Gregorian system was not recognized until 1752, at which time another whole day of error had been added. In the year last mentioned above England and her dependencies, America included, made the change, September 3, of that year, being reckoned as the 14th. Russis is the only country of any importance that still adheres to the old style system.

Better Than a Physician's Prescription Fresh underclothing several times a week will do much toward restoring a poor complexion to health and bloom. The fabrics worn next the skin soon become charged with waste matter, which is reabsorbed into the system if worn too long.

paper offices, and for a time we amused o selves watching a man throwing rolls of paper weighing 500 pounds apiece, out of a eart onto the heads of the passersby. Then we strolled over to Broadway to see a man or two run over; and so got pleasantly on to lunch time.

Didn't Like the Buffet Lunch

I asked Sammy if he had ever seen a nodern buffet lunch, and he said he never had, so I took him to see one. He saw it, and then he requested me to take him where he could get something to eat. Sammy is a man of diminutive stature,

> The day was breaking and we were already broke as we took our way homeward. Samuel was silent and evidently thoughtful. At length his mental struggle found vent in "Howdy," said he, in a sad, low voice, "is this what you New Yorkers call a good time?' THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED. Not So Many Places as There Used to Be for a New Administration to Fill. Only about one-half of the spoils of office which were formerly the prize in a contest for the Presidency will be available for distribution in the event of a change of the administration. Although of the 150,000 paid places in the Government employ only 34,000 came under the civil service law, P

Patrons of the Turf.

and though he fights very well in the lightweight class he is not desined to profit by a buffet lunch. The alleged nu-trition is piled upon the counter, and the trition is piled upon the counter, and the animals take food as best they may. My long reach and longer experience enabled me to obtain sandwiches and cakes over the shoulders of the throng, whereas Sammy got nothing but a cup of coffee, which was poured down his back by a gentleman be-hind him. However, he got a good idea of the amount which can be obtained by a stillful long.leared man by astilling my skillful, long-legged man, by settling my account at the desk.

day. I asked min what he had always to see, and he replied that he had always thought that the Statue of Liberty and the obelisk in Central Park must be very interesting.

esting. "My dear boy," said I, "you can never get any idea of this town by hunting up ob-scure, inanimate curiosities of that sort. But there is going to be a prize fight in Jer-sey City to-night that will be a liberal edu-cation for a young man; and, in the mean-time the might be and see the Broketime, we might run out and see the Broke dale Handicap. I have a sure thing."

The Philosophy of the Book makers, Samuel accompanied me willingly, for his relatives at home had told him t close by me, and not go running away by himself into places which a well-brought-up young man should never visit. On the way to the race course he asked me what I had meant by a sure thing, and I explained to him as much of it as one can really under-stand without personal experience. He said that he never bet on anything, but did not Have Hope. Though clouds environ now, And gladness hides her face in scorn, think it wrong if one were sure not to lose his money. I assured him that some of the best people I knew were habitual bettors; indeed, a few of them were so good that Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven The calm's disport, the tempest's wrath-Know thou: God rules the hosts of Heaven The inhabitants of earth. they were not required to put up cash. He remarked that he would prefer to have me bet his money that way, and I was obliged to confess that I was not one of the few.

Have Love. Not alone for one, But man, as man, thy brother call, And scatter, like the circling sun, Thy charities on all. Thus grave these lessons on thy soul-Hope, Faith and Love-and thou shalt Strength, when Life's surges rudest roll, Light, when thou else wert blind.;

O., the Gretna Green for Pennsylvania's ro-We arrived about 9 o'clock in a great hurry, mantie marriageables. It was also written by a lady, evidently one who knew her busifor the fight was announced to begin at that hour. But at 10 o'clock it had not opened. ness, however. It was addressed to S. Con-ner, Register, Marriage License Court, Pittsburg, Pa. It said in that simple, matter-of-fact way that denotes earnestness At 11 o'clock the master of ceremonies announced that in half an hour the men would take their places. But they didn't; it was midnight when the men stepped into the and a familiarity with the affairs of the ring, and the Communipaw Terror began a new day well by partially closing the left eye of the Hoboken Hurricane. I then bet \$50 of my young friend's money on the Ter-write y.

ourden of my backing, fell down and ont.

sitions, often successful, are addressed to corrupt persons of petty authority or in-

THE REAL CAUSE OF BLACKHEADS.

The Use of Good Scap Is a Preventive as

Well as a Beautifier.

urement and are so hard to get rid of.

Three Words

There are three lessons I would write-Three words as with a burning pen In tracings of eternal light, Upon the hearts of meu:

Put thou toe shadow from thy brow-No night but hath its morn.

1.4.1

through a veil.

Jenness Miller Monthly.]

uence who are able to secure positions.

HOWARD FIELDING.

world: Sim-I am going to be married this spring, I expect to be married in Pittsburg, and I write you for information. Is it necessary for the girl to swear to her age when a mar-riage license is issued in your State? I am older than my intended husband, but I don's want him to know it. Pieuse answer and oblige. Find stamp enclosed. ror-and he never had a chance afterward. They fought 87 rounds, the last 70 of which were consumed in waiting for each other to quit. Finally the Terror, unable to bear the

"The cruel law must be satisfied in this case, too," the Register said. "If she don's want her husband to get on to her exact age, she had best burn the family Bible and get married at her Ohio home; I must write her to that effect.

On the Hunt of Money,

"Now, here is a specimen of rare inter-est," and the Register handed to the reporter a small envelope bearing a San Fran-cisco, Cal., date. It was addressed as fol-lows: "In care of Pittsburg County Court House, Public Administrator of Orphans Court, Allegheny county, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania." The address covered the entire envelope. The letter read:

entire envelope. The letter read: Drag Sin-I take the opportunity of writing you a few lines to the Orphans' Court and Judge of Probate or public administrator of Pittsburg, P*., of Allegheny county, County Court House. Now, I am the heir of some money and I need it. Please send it to me by return mail. I think my brothersin-lew is trying to set the money and I want law is trying to get the money and I want you to stop him. This will show you that I

the aggregate salaries of this number amount to as much as those of all the rest you to stop him. This will show you that I am living, and I send my respects to you. "The letter don't specify any amount of amount to as much as those of all the rest put together. Thus the larger and more luscious plums are withdrawn from the politicians to an extent that is extremely distressing to them. Even at this season of approaching elections frequent adver-tisements appear in the Washington newsmoney, and of course I can't send it to my unknown friend," Mr. Conner said. "I know he is living, however, and that's a satisfaction.'

tisements appear in the washington \$75 up paper offering cash in amounts from \$75 up for unclassified situations in the depart-ments at \$50 or \$60 a month. These propo-

An Importunate Kansas Lawyer, "Now this," Mr. Conner continued, "Is an instance of what I call sublime gall." He then picked up another letter which had been written from Wichita, Kan., by an attorney of that place. The writer wanted to know "of a man named Miller, who died in Allegeny county within five years, left a in Allegeny county within he years, let a will and if such a will was left who are the beneficiaries." The letter concludes with the statement: "I married an adopted daughter of Mr. Miller and I want my wite

to get her share of the esinte." The writer failed to give the first name of It is said that good soap is a great beautiher and a preventive of the uncomely look-"the man named Miller," and as a result Mr. Conner sent him a list of 25 Millers ing "blackheads" which are such a disfig-Mr. Conner sent him a list of 25 Millers who had died in Allegheny county within five years, all of whom left wills, and with the list of names Mr. Conner sent a polite note with the request "that your wife, the adopted daughter of a man named Miller, select from the list of Millers the particu-The real cause of these unpleasant little speeks is not, as a rule, anything more serious than this. Some people have much larger skin pores than others, and the dust ollects, settles and finally forms a hard, lar Miller in whose estate you wish her to share, return the first name of said Miller black, little substance. By constant fric-tion it is rubbed into and settles in the pores and is sealed there by a black speck. to me, and I will be pleased to return to Street dust is unavoidable, but it is much you any information in my possession regarding such Miller, his estate and its disless harmful taken straight to the skin than osition.

"But public office is a public trust," Mr. Conner concluded as he threw off his cost and assumed the duties of his important office.

An Odd Chinese Dish.

New York Evening Sun.] The Chinese gourmands seem to revel in inventing extraordinary dishes. One of the most remarkable of these consists of young crabs thrown into a vessel of vinegar some time before dinner is served. The vinegar corrodes their delicate shells, so that when the lid of the vessel in which they are contained is removed the lively young crabs scramble out and run all over the table until their career is cut short by in spile of occasional sharp nips from their spiteful claws, putting the lively tit-bits into his mouth. Rice is, however, the universal food of China; rice is what a Chinas works for Chinese works for.

Later we formulated our plans for the day. I asked him what he had come here

It is pleasant to watch the childish ex citement which possesses a man when he attends his first horse race. This delightful emotion lasts all the way down to the track; it survives the dust and cinders of suburban railways; but it generally evaporates when