The Use and Abuse of Great Wealth

Parts of an Able Lecture Delivered by Andrew Carnegie.

POVERTY IS NO DISCREDIT

The Greatest Disgrace of All Is for a Man to Die with His Riches Undistributed. Common Sense Opinions About Wealth.

Below are portions of an instructive address on "Wealth and Its Uses" recently delivered before the pupils of Union college, at Schenectady, N. Y., by Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie said: "It is the fashion nowadays to bewail poverty as an evil, to pity the young man who is not born with a silver spoon in his mouth; but I heartily subscribe to President Garfield's doctrine that "The richest heritage a young man can be born to is poverty. I make no idle prediction when I say that it is from that class among you from whom the good and the great will spring, and that the reputation of Union college in the future is to be not only maintained but enhanced. It is not from the sons of the millionaire or the noble that the world receives its teachers, its martyrs, its inventors, its statesmen, its poets or even its men of affairs. It is from the cottage of the poor that all these spring. We can scarcely recall one among the few immortal names that were not born to die, or who has rendered exceptional service to our race, who had not the advantage of being cradled, nursed and reared in the stimulating school of poverty. There is nothing so enervating, nothing so deadly in its effects upon the qualities which lead to the nighest achievement, moral or intellectual, as hereditary wealth. And if there be among you a young man who feels that he it not compelled to exert himself in order to earn and live from his own efforts, I tender him my profound sympathy. Should such a one prove an exception to his fellows and become a citizen living a life creditable to himself and useful to the state, instead of my profund sympathy I bow before him with profound reverence for one who overcomes the seductive temptations which surround hereditary wealth is of the salt of the earth and entitled to double honor. One gets a great many good things from the New York Sun, the distinguished proprietor and editor of which you had recently the pleasure, benefit and honor of hearing. I beg to read this to you as one of its numerous rays of light:

Dana on "Our Boys." Every moralist hard up for a theme asks at intervals: What is the matter with the sons of our rich and great men. The question is followed by statistics concerning the wickedness and bad endings of such sons. The trouble with the moralists is that they put the question wrong end first. There is nothing wrong with those foolish sons, except that they are unlucky. But there is something alto-gether wrong with their fathers.

Suppose that a fine specimen of an old deerhound, very successful in his busi-ness, should collect untold deer in a park. fatten them up, and then say to his pur ples, "Here, boys, I've had a hard life catching these deer, and I mean to see you enjoy yourselves. I'm so used to racing through the woods and hunting boys just pile into that park and help Such a deerhound as that would be scorned by every human father. The human father would say to such a dog, "Mr. Hound, you're simply ruining those pupples. Too much meat and no exercise will give them the mange and sev enteen other troubles, and if distempe doesn't kill them they will be a knock-kneed, watery-eyed lot of disgraces to you. For heaven's sake keep them down dog biscuit and work them hard. pride the very thing that he would con demn in a dog or a cat. He ruins his chil-dren, and then when he gets old profusely and sadly-observes that he has done everything for them, and yet they have diappointed him. The man who gives this son an office which he has not de served and enables him to disgrace hi father and friends deserves no more sym pathy than any Mr. Fagin deliberately

educating a boy to be dishonest.

The fat, useless pug dogs which young women drag wheezing about at the end of strings are not to blame for their condition, and the same thing is true of ric men's sons. The young women who over feed the dogs and the father who ruin the sons have themselves to thank. No man would advocate the thing, perhaps, but who could doubt that if there could be a law making it impossible for a man to in-herit any thing but a good education and a good constitution it would supply us in short order with a better lot of me

"It is not the poor man who goes forth until evening that we should pity. It dence has not been so kind as to trust with this honorable task. It is not the should arouse our sympathy and cause us sorrow. 'Happy is the man who has happy is the man who has to work, and to work hard, and to work long. A who loveth best.' Some day this may be parodled into 'He prayeth best who prayer.

Wealth Being Distributed. "The principal complaint against our

industrial conditions of today is that these cause great wealth to flow into the hands of the few. Well, of the very few, indeed, is this true. It was formerly so, as I have explained, imme diately after the new inventions had changed the conditions of the world. Today it is not true. Wealth is being more and more distributed among the The amount of the combined profits of labor and capital which goes to labor was never so great as today the amount going to capital never so small. While the earnings of capital have fallen more than one-half, ir many cases have been entirely obliterated, statistics prove that the earnings of labor were never so high as they were previous to the recent unprece dented depression in business, while the cost of living, the necessaries of life bave fallen in some cases nearly one-balf. Green Pritain bear an income. balf. Great Britain has an income tax. and our own country is to be subject to a moderate oven with steady heat. this imposition for a time. The British returns show that during eleven years, from 1876 to 1887, the number of men receiving from \$750 to \$2,500 per year increased more than 21 per cent., while the number receiving from \$5,000 to \$25,-

"You may be sure, gentlemen, that the question of the distribution of wealth is settling itself rapidly under present conditions, and settling itself in the right condition. The few rich are getting poorer and the toiling are getting richer. A few exceptional men may yet make fortunes, but these will be more moderate than the past. This may not be quite fortunate for the masses of the people as is now believed, because great but ground in a sm.#! mill which is made accumulations of wealth in the hands for this and similar purposes. When the of one enterprising man who still toils filling is nearly cold, beat in these ground

000 actually decreased 21/2 per cent.

on are sometimes most productive of all the child! it is self-glorification for the the forms of wealth. Take the richest man the world ever saw, who died in New York some years ago. What was found in his case? Why, that with the exception of a small percentage used for daily expenses his entire fortune and all its surplus earning were invested in enterprises which developed the railway system of our country which gives to the people the cheapes transportation known. Whether the millionaire wishes it or not he canno evade the law which under present conditions compels him to use his millions for the good of the people.

"All that he gets during the few years of his life is that he may life in a finer house, surround himself with fine furniture and works of art which may be added; he could even have a grander library, more of the gods around him; but as far as I have known millionaires the library is the least used part of what he would probably consider

The Millionaire's Small Share.

'furniture' in all his mansion. He can eat richer food and drink richer wines which only hurt him. But, truly, the modern millionaire is generally a man of very simple tastes and even miserly habits. He spends little upon himself, and is the toiling bee laying up the honey in the industrial hive, which all the inmates of that hive, the community in general, will certainly enjoy Here is the true description of the mil lionaire as given by Mr. Carter in his remarkable speech before the Bering sea tribunal at Paris:

"Those who are most successful in the equisition of property, and who acquire it to such an enormous extent, are the very men who are able to control it, to invest it and to handle in the way most useful to society. It is because they have those qualities that they are able to engross it to so large an extent. They really own, in any just sense of the word, only what they consume. The rest is all held for the benefit of the public. They are the custodians of it. They invest u; they see that it is put into this employment, that employment, another employment All the best manner; and it is thus made the most productive. These men who ac quire these hundreds of millions are really groaning under a servitude to the rest of society; for that is practically their condition. And society really endures it be-cause it is best for them that it should be 80.

"Here is another estimate by a no less remarkable man Your friend, Mr. Dana, has just said at Cornell the other

"That is one class of men that I refer to as benefactors, the thinkers, the men of science, the inventors, and the other class is that of those whom God has endowed with a genius for saving, for getting rich, for bringing wealth together, for accumulating and concentrating money, men against whom it is now claim, and gainst w sometimes d ctéd. Ai yet is there any benefactor of aumanity the is to be envised in his achievements and in the memory and the monuments he has left be. ry and the monuments he has left be hind him, more than Ezra Cornell? Or, to take another example that is here before our eyes, more than Henry W. Sage? These are men who knew how to get rich, befaculty, and when they had got rich they knew how to give it for great public en-terprises, for uses that will remain living, immortal as long as man remains upon the earth. The men of genius and the men of money, those who prepare new agencies of life, and those who accumulate and save the money for great enterprises and great public works, these are the pe-culiar and the inestimable leaders of the world, as the twentieth century is opening

"The bees of a hive do not destroy the honey-making bees but the drones. It would be a great mistake for the community to shoot the millionaires, for they are the bees that make the most honey and contribute most to the hive full. The millionaire who tolls on is the cheapest article which the community ecures at the price it pays for him, namely, his shelter, clothing and food.

Necessary Concentration. "The inventions of today lead to concentrating industrial and commercial affairs into huge concerns. You cannot work the Bessemer process successfully without employing thousands of men upon one spot. You could not make the armor for without first expending \$7,000,000, the Bethlehem company has spent. You cannot make a yard of cotton goods in competition with the world without having an immense factory and thousands of men and women aiding in the process. The great electrical establishment here in your town succeeds because it has spent millions, and is prepared to do its work upon a great scale. Under such conditions it is impossible but that wealth will flow into the hands of a few men in prosperous times beyond their needs

"But assuming that surplus wealth flows into the hands of a few men. what is their duty? How is the strugto his work in the morning and labors gie for dollars to be lifted from the sordid atmosphere surrounding busiis the son of the rich man, whom Provi- ness and made a noble career? Now, wealth has hitherto been distributed in three ways, the first and chief of busy, man but the man of idleness who which is by willing it at the death to the family. Now, beyond bequeathing to those dependent upon one the revfound his work, says Carlyle. I say, enue needful for modest and indepen dent living, is such a use of wealth either right or wise? I ask you to great poet has said, 'He prayeth best think over the result, as a rule, of millions given over to young men and women, the sons and daughters of the worketh best.' An hohest day's work millionaire. You will find as a rule it well performed is not a bad sort of is not good for the daughters, and this is seen in the character and conduct of the men who marry them. As fo the sons, you have their condition as described in the extract which I read you from the Sun. Nothing is truer than this, that as a rule the 'almighty dollar' bequeathed to sons or daughters by millions proves an almighty curse. It is not the good of the child which the millionaire parent considers when he makes these bequests; it is his own vanity. It is not affection for

parent which is at the root of this inurious disposition of wealth. There is only one thing to be said of this mode; it furnishes one of the most efficaclous means of rapid distribution of

wealth every known. "There is a second use of wealth, less common than the first, which is not so injurious to the community, but which should bring no credit to the testator. Money is left by millionaires to public institutions, when they must relax their grasp upon it. There is no grace, and can be no blessing, in giving what cannot be withheld. It is no gift, because it is not cheerfully given, but only granted at the stern summons of death. The miscarriage of these bequests, the litigation connected with them and the manner in which they are frittered away seem to prove that the fates do not regard them with a kindly eye. We are never without a lesson that the only mode of producing lasting good by giving large sums of money is for the millionaire to give as close attention to its distribution during his life as he did to its acquisition, Peter Cooper, Pratt of Baltimore and Pratt of Brooklyn and others—these are the type of men who should be taken by you as your model. They distributed their surplus during

The Proper Use of Wealth. "The third use of wealth, and the only noble use of surplus wealth, is this: That it be regarded as a sacred trust to be administered by its possessor, into whose hands it flows, for the highest good of the people. Man does not live by bread alone, and 5 or 10 cents a day more revenues scattered over thousands would produce little or no good. Accumulated into a great fund and expended as Mr. Cooper expended it for the Cooper institute establishes something that will last for generations. It will educate the brain, the spiritual part of man; it furnishes a ladder upon which the aspiring poor may climb, and there is no use whatever, gentlemen, trying to help people who do not help themselves. You cannot push any one up a ladder unless he be willing to climb a little himself. When you stop boosting he falls to his injury. Therefore, I have often said, and I now repeat, that the day is coming, and already we see its dawn, in which the man who dies possessed of millions of available wealth which was free and in his hands ready to be distributed, will die disgraced. Of course, I do not mean that the man in business may not be stricken down with his capital in the business which cannot be withdrawn, for capital is the tool with which the business man works his wonders and produces more wealth. What I refer to is the man who dies possessed of millions of securities which are held simply for the interest they produce, that he may add to his hoard of miserable dollars. By administering surplus wealth during life great wealth may become a great blessing to the community, and the occupation of the business man accumulating wealth may be elevated so as to rank with any profession; by this way may he take rank even with the physician, one of the highest of all professions, because he, too, in a sense, will be a physician looking after and trying, not to cure but to prevent the ills of humanity. To those of you who are compelled, or who desire, to follow a business life and to accumulate wealth, I commend this ideal to you as the only one worthy of young men privileged to call themselves graduates of Union college. Th

which is seen upon the monument to Pitt: "He lived without ostentation, And he died poor.'

epitaph which every rich man should

wish himself justly entitled to is that

"Such is the man whom the future is to honor, while he who dies in old age retired from business and yet possessed of millions of available wealth, is to die unwept, unhonored and unsung. Rules for Success in Life. .

"Let me give a few rules founded upon experience as to competence and wealth, and how to win them: First, concentrate your mind and effor upon one pursuit. It does not matter what that pursuit is so it be useful and honorable, and be the first authority in that. Of course, you have heard the ad-vice not to put all your eggs in one basket. It is long since I first told young men to reject that advice and pursue just the contrary course: "Put all your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket." More men fall to win competence and wealth from disregard of this advice and from scattering one's shot than from any other one cause. Whenever you see a man who is director in twenty Wheneve different companies and interested in va rious pursuits, put him down as one su of none. This is the age of specialization

I have known many men fail, but very few owing to their own business. Gener

ally because they have had outside in

vestments in avocations which they did There is a second rule: You must not be content with simply performing the part assigned to you; you must do something beyond that, and watch your employe's interest at every point, no matter whether it is your special province or not, and do not hesitate to apprise him promptly of anything that you see in any part of his business which does not commend itselt to your august approval. You have heard 'Obey orders if you break owners." Do not let the graduates of old Union be so stupid. Break them any time if you are clear that breaking orders will save own ers, and then go boldly to your employer and point out to him how foolish he has been in giving such an order. Believe me the young man who does not know the business of his special department much better than his employer can possibly do has not the elements of the future millio

aire in him.

There is another good point: Never try to make too good a bargain either ourself or your employer. Be always air. Avoid anything like sharp practice. It is a poor bargain when both parties to it are not benefited, and therefore happy at having made it. Every unjust advan tage taken in business, sooner or later proves a serious disadvantage. Mer

ecome great millionaires, co-operating as they must with others, must secure and hold the implicit confidence of their assoclates and have a reputation as being in all things fair, liberal and considerate their word must be better than their bond, and their desire to do fair and liberal things better than either word or bond.

Never speculate. The man who gambles n stocks in Wall street is not me pable than he who gambles at Monte Carlo, but he has much less sense, be cause the chances between winning and losing are not as equally divided in New York as at the regular gambling establish-ment. The life of the speculator, of course, is the life of a gamester, and this is fatal to the development of the reasoning and judging faculties in man. is a life of intense excitement, fatal to is a life of intense excitement, fatal to thought and to study. There are but few instances of men who have won fortune upon the exchange. They are up today and down tomorrow, and usually break down in the middle life, shattered wrecks. Those of you who may become New York physicians will soon become acquainted with the lamentable results of stock gambling. Beside this, a moral consider-ation should prevent you. The man who wins the money of others renders no useful service to his fellows in exchange. All we get should be in return for some service rendered. I pray you, avoid speculation as you would prosper not only in wealth but in health, happiness and honor. It is indispensable that the future comtence-maker or millionaire should begin to save a portion of his earnings early, no matter how small these earnings may be It is a great mistake, gentlemen, to think that good habits and ability go unrecog-nized at this age. The millionaire employ-er is constantly keeping his eye open just for these qualities in young men. It is not capital that he desires, but ability, character and good thrifty habits. Begin to lay by a portion of your earnings every month and keep up that habit, and I should like to insure you at a very low rate of premium your future millionaire-

You always hear that drinking liquor is the dangerous rock in the path of the young. This is true; perhaps the most serious temptation to which a young man is exposed. I never like to young men, knowing that they have sense nough not to like to be preached at, be-ides they have a very wholesome contemp for the man who is always telling them to be goody-goody and who is not so awfully goody-goody himself. Because I have practiced since my youth what I now recommend to you upon the liquor ques tion, you will, I hope, patiently hear me The rule for young men is that it is too low, too common for him to enter a barroom. He should not drink liquor be-tween meals, and, indeed, when young, it is better that he should not touch it at all. But I do not think that any harm can come from adhering to the rule never to go beyond drinking a glass of wine at dinner. I know that the medical profession is generally of the opinion that after you are forty this is not only harmless but be cial. Therefore, gentlemen, postpone testng the truth of this until you are forty or thereabouts. Believe me, young friends, there is nothing so completely spoils a young man's career as giving way, even once, to intemperance. I have seen this in my own experience over and over again. I know cases of several who occupied high positions, were intrusted with great responsibilities, their future promotion certain and partnerships within their easy reach. In one case I remember well when the name was mentioned for this one of the partners said that it was his duty to inform his associates, as indeed it was, that he knew this young man had upon a then recent occasion been in low ompany and had drowned the God-like reason as Cassius did, with the like result "Never more be officer of mine" was th cision of that firm, and the young man never knew why others were promoted and trusted and he restricted to ordinary moted duties. Avoid intemperance if you would

"Obedience to these things is requisite to win competence and wealth."

ILLILEO.

Illileo! The moonlight seemed lost across The stars bestrewed the azure like an ar-

And all your words were sweeter than the notes of nightingales. Illileo Legardi! in the garden there alone With your figure carved of fervor as the Psyche carved of stone, There came to me no murmur of the foun-

So mystically, musically mellow as your You whispered low, Illileo-so low the leaves were mute.

And the echoes faltered breathless in your And there died the distant dalliance of the serenader's lute, And I held you in my bosom as the husk

Illileo, I listened; I believe you! In my What were all the worlds above me, since I found you thus in this? Let them, reeling, reach to win me-even heaven I would miss

may hold the fruit.

irasping earthward-I would cling here though I clung by just a kiss! And I said the stars should slacken in their paces through the past; That blossoms should grow odorless, and lilies all aghast, Ere yet my loyalty should fail enduring to

So vowed I: It is written: It is changeless as the past!

Illileo Legardi! in the shade your palace throws Like the cowl about the singer at your gilded porticoes, moan goes with the music that may vex

the high repose Of a heart that fades and crumbles as the crimson of a rose.

-James Whitcomb Riley.

The Household Pet. There is joy in all the household when the tootsy-wootsy youth the pink possessor of a white initial tooth; And his spine it seems to stiffen and to lengthen many yards

his girlish skirts discards; But all his life's initiations seem most • dreary dull and flat When sized up with the pride he takes

When he first dons knickerbockers and

Silk Hat. -Indianapolis Journal.

Like a Real Page from Fairyland

Miss Kaiser Delighted by a Little Opera Founded on Grimm.

AN EXQUISITE ANCIENT WITCH

Musical and Dramatic Features of the New Year in the World's Greatest City-Chatty Paragraphs of Loudon News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune London, Jan. 18 .- Last Tuesday I had the pleasure of hearing the little fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," which has een make such a sensation in London, after its triumphs among the musicoving Berliners. I was simply de lighted with it. It is just the sweetest, dearest, freshest little thing I ever neard, and I sat through it the whole evening in a state of enchantment. Just fancy a man-a genius, for such Humperdinck really must be-taking that dear, wholesome little fairy tale from the pages of the delightful old Grimm, clothing it with splendid song and magnificent orchestration, and inesting at with the greatest dramatic nterest. The little tale is treated with all the dignity of a grand opera, which it really is, and of the most wholesome kind as well. I did enjoy the performance so much, and followed the familiar little tale all through with the keenest interest from their running out into the Black Forest to pick berries to their restoration to their dear, good German father and mother at the end of the last act.

You remember they get lost in the forest and fall asleep there, ____ angels come down from heaven and watchoverthem all night. The descent of these angels was really heavenly. Then the next day they come upon the candy house of the old child-eating witch and of course are caught and kept by her for her next meal, but, instead of being pushed into her oven by her satanic highness, they succeed in pushing her into her own fire, and "then they lived happily ever after," and so on. I had never seen a witch on the stage, and really the way this one was made up was charming. She had on the regulation black jacket, th petilcoat and pointed cap of the titch of our childhood's story books, at the way she rode through the air of her broom was just lovely! I filrly screamed with delight at her, and my dear Miss Radical declared that I acted just as if I were 6 years old when the dear old witch came on and flew up over the trees and houses in such a lovely, supernatural style. She was altogether witchy, and I just fell in love with her. It is on now at Daly's theater, down in Leicester Square, and I dare say it will come to America some-

time soon. All good things do. An Attractive Theater. Daly's is a most beautiful theater. never saw a prettier, not even in New York, and of course there were lots of swagger gowns and all that sort of to us way up there in Scotland?" thing to look at between the acts. There was a little old operetta of Mozart's who is a splendid musician and trewere presented to him had to courtesy he was until my chaperon informed me. Our boarding house is now "full up" the upper region is occupied by a student, each one the planist, violinist, 'cellist or singer of the rising generation, of course, and we are a most melo dious, harmonious and interesting family. We are going to have our picture aken as we are around the dinner table in the evening, as there are ten of us in all, and we really make a very charm-

ing table full, I assure you. Handsome English Pianos.

I went through the great Erard plane establishment one day this week, with a girl who is going to buy an Erard. We saw a host of the lovellest pianos! Such beauties! And then such tone as all Erards have is marvelous, you know They showed us the one on which Paderewski always plays when he performs in London and then some wonderful beauties done in white enamel and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, besides some beautifully painted symbolically, you know. Some of these were for princes and princesses, and kings and queens on the continent. but Paderewski's was plain black. His is said to be the most magnificent instrument, so far as tone is concerned ever turned out by the Erard house which is saying a great deal, as their planes are famous for nobility of tone There was one there, all inlaid very peculiarly with gold, silver and pearl, and worth a thousand guineas, about \$5,000, which was made for the former khedive of Egypt; but not being completed before his death occurred, and as his successor did not want it, it is now for sale, at a slight reduction in price. It is an immense concert grand, and has great solemn looking sphinxs for the legs of the instrument. It was very interesting indeed, and I should think, too, that it would prove a very difficult thing to sell. other of the London Symphony orches-

tra concerts again, and, by the way. heard yet another new planist, a M. Diemer, French, I think. He plays very well, but I liked the orchestral things the best. We had Beethoven, Mozart, Saint-Saens, and of course, Wagner.

Beside a London Fireplace.

It has grown quite cold for London

this month, and we have cute little fires lighted in our rooms, and I love to sit by my fire, when practice is done, and watch it burn. The soft coal they use over here is very full of gas, and it burns with a great deal of flame, almost like wood. It is very odd, I think, to ring and ask the maid for "more coals" when the scuttle is empty. They never call it coal over here; it is always "coals," and by the way, costs four pence a scuttle full. I remember, when in Wales this summer, going into raptures over the picturesque oldfashioned fire places, as contrasted with our hot air registers and steam heat radiators. But that was in the summer, when we really did not need a fire, but had one just to take the chill off the air. I have since returned to weather has come upon us, and now declare most emphatically in favor of our more advanced system of heating our houses. These London houses have been built for centuries, most of them, and are provided with a most wonderful number of flues and chimrooms are so big and high and chilly his head, so much for Buckingham," that one little fire in a fire place is not and "Richard's himself again," are not at all enough to make an American found in the best editions, and are now warm. These English say we overheat our houses, anyway, and they like Cibber, who introduced these and other chill, fresh air, I notice. As a matter similar expressions for the benefit of of fact, though, I like the climate here exceedingly. It is never hot, and never very, very cold, either, but always sort of fresh and damp from the sur-.....ng waters, I suppose. Rain may fall at any minute, notwithstanding, so I carry my umbrella religiously wherever I go. Pleusant Winter la time.

the girls to see some skating in St. James' park. The ice is not very good enough to freeze hard; nevertheless there have been many impetuous youths and maidens evidently seeking watery grave. There have been ome disappointments in the matter, luckily, but in all of the parks where the artificial lakes froze over a bit, have been regularly wholesome immersions and some fatalities. In one park I saw the ice give way and let from thirty to fifty people down in the water up to their shoulders and chins. They had to be fished out, all wet and sticking together generally, and be sent home, cold and cross, in cabs. I don't go on, and I really went with my friend to keep her off, too. We passed across the front of Buckingham palace, a great big, gloomy building with imposing looking lions on the top of it. It is here that the queen comes and lives for about three or four days, perhaps, in every year, spending the rest of the time at Windsor, or in Balmoral in Scotland. My Miss Radical says, "What is the use of an English queen She is a terrible radical, and admires our government very much. She does not given the same evening before "Hansel admire the queen at all, and whenever admire the queen at all, and whenever and Gretel," and the contrast between the other girls say anything complimentary to her majesty she grumbles amployed. The legislation is desired to called to my notice by Miss Radical, out, "The queen is an old frump! She prevent married women, whose husbands doesn't even know enough to get a new mendously clever as well. It really was bonnet," and so on. The queen's preremarkably evident, and of the two, dilection for bonnets on which time I must say, I liked the latter-day man has left a broad finger mark, is well the better. By the way. Prince Henry, known, and my friend also laughs demor's scattered scales;
The airs of night were quiet as the breath of silken sails.

the better. By the way. Prince Henry, known, and my friend also laughs debatted as the breath of Battenberg, whoever he may be, was risively at the poor waiting women to prohibit the granting of free railroal the queen, who get nearly frozen to he was a swell from the minute I saw death every year on account of her mahim, by the way the poor women who jesty's decided preference for cold and biting air, while our conservative fare; to require railroads carrying pasand hold up their little hands to be friends speak so admiringly on the shaken, but I didn't know which one other hand of her "sound British constitution," and so on. Miss Radical very much admires John Burns, who tions, as the English have it. Every room of has just returned from America, and who is now undergoing newspaper inhe supposed he committed an offense in | for the appointment of a forest commi not allowing himself to be dined and wined, and if he had done so he sunposed he would have throttled the hydra of much press fiction about himself. "It is a custom," he says, "with some people to be dined and wined, ommendations as to legislation for the and then, returning home, write a book preservation of the forests. and then, returning home, write a book ridiculing their entertainers and de-

> wonder if Max O'Rell saw that, I tope he did.

nouncing the things they had glorified.'

Coming Amusements I have been to a great deal this week, but I cannot remember it all. I have had the pleasure of seeing Rold Arditi conduct an opera, as well as Henschel with his orchestra at the symphony concert. Next week I am to hear Alice Gomez sing and a number of other people, too-Ben Davies, Foli, Antolnette Sterling and Some more. On an-other night my Scotch lassie and I will posing that the legislature should adjourn take in Henry James' "Guy Domville" from the dress circle in St. James' theater, where it is on. This (Saturday) night there is a concert, too, at the Royal Academy, where my Scotch girl is to have two of her songs performed. and, of course, we shall all go and applaud vociferously when they are done, for the honor of our house. I am well and happy and more in love with London than ever. Sadie E. Kaiser.

ERRORS OF MEMORY.

Many Persons of Refinement and Culture Misquote Shakespeare. From the Globe-Democrat

Misquotations from Shakespeare are so numerous that every one, at some ime, has hod his attention attracted to one or more. One of the most conspic-Last night some of us went to an- uous, from the fact that it is constantly obtruded on public attention by being

teaspoons of powdered sugar, spread the leing on one cake, then a layer of cocoa-nut, then icing, then another cake, etc.

If you use prepared cocoanut you must

used as the motto of "all the year," is the passage, "The story of my life from year to year," from Othello, which the editors have made to read. "The story of our lives from year to year." The expression "heart of hearts," is snown to every one and has the sanction of several of our best prose and poetical writers. All attribute it to Shakespeare, but the words used by the bard are "heart of heart." They put in the mouth of Hamlet in his speech to Horatio, "Give me that man who is not passion's slave." and are full of a meaning that is quite obliterated by the stupid change in phraseology. The common version of Lady Macbeth's advice is "Screw up your cour-

age to the sticking point," whereas she

said "Screw up your courage to the sticking place." "We are such stuff as dreams are made on," is usually rendered "We are such stuff as dreams are made of," a quite different meaning, while "Leave not a rack behind," the close of the speech of Prospero to Ferdinand in the fourth act of the Tempest, is commonly rendered, "Leave not a wreck behind," a misquotation so genmy old love, however, since actual cold | eral that it is used on the monument to Shakespeare in Westminster Abbey. It is worth remembering in this connection that the general familiarity with Shakespeare is so great that speakers and writers often vary his words to their own purpose without for a moment considering that they are ney pots, down which the sweeps really taking a liberty, and, indeed, the actors do come, once or twice a year, but their and critics do as much, for "Off with

WITH THE LAWMAKERS.

known to be interpellations by Colley

the leading actor, in this case himself.

A bill for the execution of death sentences by electricity has been introduced in the West Virginia legislature.

The South Dakota senate has passed the esubmission bill by a vote of 26 to 7. which assures the wiping out of prohib! The other day I went with one of tion in that state.

In the lower house of the New Mexico egislative assembly the other day a bill here, as the weather has not been cold to grant the right of suffrage to women was defeated by a vote of 16 to 7.

A member of the New Hampshire legis lature is to introduce a bill which makes it an offense to knowingly give libelous or false information to a newspaper man The first important step has been taken in the Indiana registative toward teleas-ing Jeffersonville of its notoriety as a Gretna Green. For years past loving couples from Kentucky have taken a ferry boat to Louisville and on an elopement journey costing two 5-cent fares have fund a haven from trate parents. The justices of the peace at Jeffersonville have thrived on fees from these eloping couples and hack drivers and hotel runners have been paid regular salaries by the magis-

trates for bringing in the young people, The joint legislative committee of New York, composed of the finance commit-tee of the senate and the ways and means committee of the assembly, which was authorized by the last legislature to investigate the administration of the New York state commission and the necessity for their continuance, report that the various commissions, which cost less than \$5,000 in 1880, received appropriations last year of over \$1,000,000.

A petition is being circulated in the Hartford, Conn., shops where women are employed praying that the general assembly enact a statute requiring that unearn good wages, from working in shops to the exclusion of single women who have to support themselves and frequently rela-

tives, also, Among some of the bills before the Alaprohibit persons from secreting them-selves on railway trains to avoid paying and keep agents in all towns of over 500 inhabitants; to authorize the use of automatic ballot machine in municipal elec-

A Minnesota senator has drafted a bill for the state protection of forests and for terviews. In one of his talks he said the prevention of forest fires. It provides sioner, who shall take measures to minimize the danger of fires and shall report annually to the governor the different methods of lumbering and the effects upon the timber supply, water power, etc., of the state; making at the same time rec-

A member of the house of the Wyoming legislature has introduced a measure to prohibit gambling of every description in the state of Wyoming. The power to regulate gambling in any form will be aken awey from all municipal tions. Should this bill be come a law the owner of property in which gambling is conducted is made liable to the same punishment as the owner of the game. At present gambling of every form is licensed in Wyoming. The business men are urging the passage of the bill and it will very likely become law.

The Fusionists in the North Carolina on General Lee's birthday. course, has fired the Bourbon Democrats, who are aghast at the idea that any southerner should ignore Lee. One newspaper took a fit over the matter and wonders "what explanation the alleged Demo-cratic members of the Fusion party can make to their constituents for refusing to honor the anniversary of the birth of one of the most heroic soldiers and hristians this age has prduced?"

Senator W. H. Austin has introduced a bill in the Wisconsin senate relating to street railway corporations. The measure provides that in lieu of taxes street railway corporations shall pay to the municipality from which they derive their franchises a graduated portion of gross earnings. Speaking of his bill Senvalue of a street railway franchise except by its earning power. One year the same franchise may earn lots of money and another year it may earn only a little. By taking the gross earnings you do jus-tice to the company."—Philadelphia Press,

MY FIDDLE.

My fiddle? Well, I kind o' keep her handy, don't you know?
Though I ain't so much inclined to tromp
the strings and switch the bow As I was before the timber of my elbows got so dry, And my fingers was more limber-like and

caperish and spry. Yet I can plonk and plunk and plink, And tune her up and play. And jest lean back and laugh and wink

My playin's only middlin'-tunes I picked up when a boy-The kind o' sort o' fiddlin' that the folks call cordaroy:
"The Old Fat Gal" and "Ryestraw" and . "My Sailor's on the Sea," is the cowtillions that I saw when the

ch'ice is left to me. And so I plunk and plonk and plink, And rosum up my bow.

And play the tunes that make you think The devil's in your toe!

That's how this here old fiddle's won my eart's indurin' love! From the strings across her middle to the

From her apern, over bridge, and to the She's a wooin', cootn' pigeon, singin' 'Love me" every note And so I pat her neck, and plink

And list'nin' clost, I sometimes think She kind o' understands! -- James Whitcomb Riley.

How Some Very Choice Cakes Are Made.

Cornstarch Cake-Cream one and onehalf cupfuls of sugar with one-half cup-ful of butter. Add one-half cupful of milk. Mix one and one-half cupfuls of flour with one-half cupful of cornstarch and sift one and one-half teaspoonfuls Then cut and of seven eggs. Flavor to taste. Bake in

Swiss Nut Cake. The solid portion of this concoction may be made by any fa-vorite rule for jelly or layer cake. Each householder has her own method. For the filling, cook in a double boller one pint of milk and one cupful of sugar. Make one tablespoonful of cornstarch smooth with two tablespoonfuls of milk, stir constantly, pour back and let it boil until cooked thick. Now draw back from the fire let it case to built and back from the fire, let it case to boil and beat in the yolks of three large eggs or four small ones. Let it cook without boiling until it thickens but does not curdle. While it is cooling prepare a rounded cup-ful of hickory nut meats; (butternuts world do, but a less quantity should be used, as they are rich), saving out the unbroken halves to use on the top of the cake. These nuts should not be pounded but ground in a sm.# mill which is made

meats together with one teaspoonful of utes. Then brush a large tin or sheet covering the bottom of the tin) and join eggs, stir in the sugar, then the whites yanilla extract. When the cake is cold with butter and drop on the dough with it to the top edge of the cake all around, of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, then use this mixture for filling between the a teaspoon, making each round no larger. This makes a shallow cavity for strawuse this mixture for filling between the layers. Garnish the top with a soft leing flavored with lemon, and edge it with a beading of the half nuts. Put another row or two of nuts within the outer, if you like, but it will be sufficiently rich without that. No more tootheous cale. without that. No more toothsome cake than this was ever made.

Lunch Cake-One egg, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one tablespoon-ful of butter, one pint of flour, two ten-spoonfuls of baking powder; separate the yolk from the white of the egg, and add the beaten white last, bake in a good oven until a straw can be inserted and withdrawn clean.

Swiss Penny Cake—These appetizing morsels are so named from their size, which is that of a Swiss penny. Into the whites of five eggs beat one-quarter of a pound of powdered sugar half an hour, so that it is a thick white cream, beyond the stage at which cake is ordinarily made. Then mix in a heaping half-pint of made. Then mix in a heaping half-pint of the bottom of the cake tin, or extends sifted flour, stirring it lightly and gradband with the grated yellow peel of a beyond it, just as if it were piecrust belemon and half its juice. If vanilla is preplace the rim. Then form a rim of dough ferred, use half a teaspoonful in place of half an inch high (out of that which was lemon. Let the dough rest fifteen min- jeut off and that which remained after

han a quarter of a dollar. Bake in a moderate oven from five to ten minutes. In a close tin they will keep some time. Linzertart Cake-Take one-half pound

of almonds after they are shelled, one-quarter pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one-balf pound of flour, the grated yellow peel of one lemon, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and a scant tea-spoonful of baking powder. Cream together the sugar and butter and add the almonds, pounded fine, but not blanched. They must be in a very fine puste before they are stirred in. Then mix in the lemon peel, cinnamon and flour. Work and knead the dough quickly and lightly with the hands or it will crimble in pieces and refuse to cohere. Make in a ball and place in the center of a cake form having a detachable rim. The rim is removed and the dough flattened with a rolling and the dough flattened with a roung pin until it is perfectly flat and of an even thickness of just one-half an inch. Cut off the dough which falls over the edge of the cake tim or extends

berry or raspberry jam, which is to be through it; then the soda dissolved in the spread evenly over the top. It is kept from touching the tin by the thin rim of in a pretty quick oven; make an icing of dough. A jelly-glassful of jam will be sufficient for a cake about one foot in diameter. With the dough which remains, icing on one cake, then a layer of cocoarolled out thin and cut in strips one-half an inch wide and spliced together on ac count of brittleness, cross the top in squares or parallelograms as if it were pastry over a tart. Bake three-fourths of an hour in a moderate oven. This cake is better the first or second day after bak ing than when fresh. It will keep more

Economical Cake-Two eggs well beaten, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of sifted flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix all together until very smooth, and add, fast thing, half cupful of boiling water, stir quickly and bake at once. This is excellent for jelly roll if baked on a very shallow tin and rolled at once.

Cocoanut Cake-One cup sugar, one cup flour, half teaspoon cream of tartar, one-fourth teaspoon soda, one teaspoon bolling water, three eggs; beat the yolks of the

moisten with milk before using Ralsin Cake-Take one and one-quarter pound of light dough, a teacup of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, one pound of raisbake one hour. Let it rise before being baked.

Ice Cream Cake-Take the whites of eight eggs, beat to a stiff froth, two cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk two cups flour, one cup cornstarch, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, add the beaten whites of the eggs last. Bake in jelly tins. For the Icing, boil four cups of sugar until it will candy and pour over the beaten whites of four eggs, and add one teaspoonful pulverized citric acid. Stir until cold and spread between layers.