in a public speech. But he was finally

brought into one and made a number o

speeches in behalf of the whig tickes

But it was in 1852 that he exhibited

his keenest disappointment, and gave

It will be remembered that his famous

7th of March speech in advocacy of the

tranged the northern whigs, and it was

charged that his speech was a bid for

When the whig convention met at

Philadelphia in 1852 the candidates were

Fillmore, Scott and Webster, and not a

single vote from the south was cast for

Webster. He received the lowest vote

of all the candidates and Scott was

finally nominated. It was the severest

blow Webster ever received in his long

When the Mississippi delegation called

upon him in Washington, on their way

and he died the following October, sev-

expression to his feelings.

southern support.

public career.

pointment.

United States."

oirs."

his anticipated victory

too much to endure.

ried off the prize.

SEWARD'S CHARGIN.

cago in 1860 does not appear except as

ever his feelings to give general ex-

pression to them, but doubtless his in-

timate friends at Auburn witnessed his

dejection. But Weed makes no con-

cealment. That hardened politician

who had placed the bitter cup at the lips

of both Clay and Webster was now

obliged to swallow the draught himself,

and he plainly relates that he did not

Both Seward and Weed found out by

Impulsive and outspoken as Blaine

was by nature, he gave no outward

sign of disappointment over his defeats

in the former year, where he places the

responsibility upon General Garfield.

THE ABILITY TO BUY.

element, and must not be dismissed from our consideration. If a man is without

the smallest consequence, however cheap,

Sic Trans t Gloria Mundi.

Lay away the bright brass buttons That our Paddy used to wear;

Paddy climbed the golden stair.

In a fight down on Canal street

Lay away the great big billy;

McKinley.

is beyond his reach.-Hon, William

and by who Lincoln was, discovering

How Seward took his defeat at Chi-

Seward had too much control

compromise measures of 1850

# **ONE YANKEE TELLS ABOUT THE DERBY**

Quite the Most Important Event in the British Calendar.

IS THE CELEBRATED DERBY DAY

Elwyn A. Barron, the Versatile London Correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, Gives a Polished Description of His First View of This Momentous Affair.

Next to the crown the most important thing in English esteem is the Derby; and when for the first time in consider ably more than a century the prize is borne off by a Prince of Wales, and that prince extremely popular with all classyou may imagine that the degree of jubilation is nothing less than in excelsis. For my part, I had never witnessed anything equal, in point of en thusiastic demonstration, to that scene of joyous commotion and excitement when it became known to the vast multitude the Persimmon had passed the post a winner.

Derby day on Epsom Downs (they were known as Banstead Downs in the days of the inimitable Pepys) is always the thing of the year; but the conditions and experiences of yesterday made it one of the red-letter events of a lifetime. I count it a blessed bit of fortune to have been present, and I owe it to attended me. Mr. Willard had telegraphed up from Banstead, one of the loveliest spots in England, "Come down and we'll drive to the races. Dinner and a bed to follow," an invitation that only madness would gambol from Banstead being happily and sweetly removed from that curse of rural romance, the railway, he met me with his trap at Sutton, the way by which the great tide of pleasure-seekers rolls down from London in every sort of 'conveyance," from the swelf four-inhand to the humble donkey-cart of the coster, to witness the Darby.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT. We pulled out from the road on a

hilltop and became spectators of the heterogeneous pageant. An extraordinary sight, indeed, is the tide of vehicularate humanity that overfloods the road to the Derby. The like of it is to be seen nowhere else in the world Everything on wheels is conscripted for service on this imperial anniversary and everything that passes is heaped crowded with an unaccustomed load of eager holiday makers-for once the uncouth occupants of the strangely decked butcher's cart, or the groaning prehistoric chaise, or the covered van, jogging along under the dust and shaof the royal coach in common procession. A wagonette is filled with the artisans of some establishments, who have spread newspapers over their knees and are beguiling the tediousness of the long ride with cards; a brake speeds along with two horns blowing immediately following is a wagon that has on the box with the driver a lusty pair of lungs discoursing prodigious music through a cornet; almost invisible among the throng of four-wheeled affairs is a shabby two-wheeled, barrow-like cart, on which four persons are seated, dragged reluctantly by a diminutive donkey that might well have been put in the driver's pocket; other wagon loads cheered by cornet or bugle; here a cart-load of stout voiced fellows shouting a coster chorus; omnibuses with four horses chartered for the day. their tops crowded with merry parties fashionable equipages, with crests or the panels, and postillions; a group of equestrians, ladies and gentlemen; the inevitable bicycle contingent: her grace the duchess and her lovely companions in white-and making way a little for the prancing steeds the cart in which 'Arry and 'Arriet are swelling it like East End haristocrats.

And so, higgledy-piggledy, high and low, rich and poor, prince and beggar, coach and carriage, and bus and trap and cart, and pedestrian in a grand fantastic procession of unassorted democracy wind their picturesque way through town and village and hamlet, along paved highways and through stretches of tree-bowered, hedge-guarded, flower-decked country lanes, over sweeps of downs, with the green wayside commons tempting one to leap down for a roll among the billowing daisies-and so on to those splendid, wide-reaching downs where the Derby is run, on the turf, over a course shaped like a horseshoe, a mile and a half about.

# THE IMMENSE THRONG.

As there is no charge of admission to the course (excepting, indeed, to the to enter which you must pay (1) there is no restraint upon popular patronage and there is no possible way to ascertain the number of people in attendance. But surveying the grounds from a commanding point at the top of the grand stand, seeing the hill in the center of the horseshoe black with people and the dense mass along both sides of the track from Tattenham corner to the finish, a distance of five furlongs, besides those in the grand stand and half a million throats. on the rear slope, it seemed to me the throng was even more numerous than that upon which I looked down that memorable "Chicago Day" in '93. Per sons who are familiar only with Amerhuge fair.

As you drive up you seem to be coming upon the encampment of an army. Thousands of tents, of various sizes and in every shade of gradation, from approximate white to the grime of age and use, give the impression that an advancing host has pitched its camp for fidence in Persimmon liberally with the a brief sojourn. This idea is heightened by the number of horses, their harness still on their backs, munching their feed in open inclosure of rope or canvas, or under awnings, while here. there and everywhere are gypsy vansveritable houses (gayly painted)) on wheels, in which families live year in and year out, journeying over country; vehicles of all kinds drawn up on order ly way about these stabling booths; stands for every kind of refreshments periwinkles or whelks served temptingly in large oyster shells for a penny being the favorite supply of the multitude; and above all that subdued roar of inarticulate sounds that comes up from the busy, happy multitude, like

# THE BOOKIES.

That which you hear most distinctly is the cry of the host of "bookles" offering tremendous odds on the horses no one cares to buy, or on shorter terms, full field, thirty or forty starters, the mitting you to "name one, bar one," sight of the horses, seeming to move

against any horse you will name, the favorite excepted. These "bookies" in the open have huge placards erected in front of them bearing their names, where from he who reads may determine their descent as well as their responsibility. One of the most conspicuous of these bore the nominal biography. "Issy Isaacs," and from one you may know all, the bookmakers of less racial distinctness having their betting-stands within the inclosure at the grand stand. Showmen's booths are ranged along the hill slope within the horseshoe, the 'monster fat woman" being advertised in gaudily painted pictures on bellying canvas in rivalry to Punch and Judy, pantomime and other forms of the art of mimicry and deception dear to the holiday heart.

Then there are swings and merry-gorounds, besides such pastimes as throwing at cocoanuts, striking with mallets on automatic machines to test your force, watching girls dance on the turf to the quavering lamentations of a hand organ, or forming a ring about a rather buxom young woman in lilaccolored tights and close-fitting sleeveless red bodice, who engages in a few bouts at boxing with a chap who seems to have come from Whitechapel for the purpose. When she has done boxing she slips a dress skirt on over her head and, subsiding into her aboriginal state, becomes a typical female cockney, not bad looking There are rings, too, about men here and there who make rather a good thing out of the eager crowd by giving tips at a shilling per on the impending races, and stimulate desire by "I gyve it to yo roight enough crying: lawst tyme, didn't 1? Come on, now: I'm only a charging ye a bob to nyme our good friend, the admirable Willard, the winner in the next ryce. Who wants that the most favorable circumstances a card? Lively now; the 'osses won't wyte for ye to myke up yer minds, ye

MANY GYPSIES The gypsies tell fortunes at their vans, or make themselves importunately unuseful about the grounds, or give their indolent attention to refreshmentstands, to paronize which requires the uncritical appetite of a "navvy." All these dwellers in vans are not gypsies. however, for a goodly percentage of the lower British public lives and breeds families in the cooplike houses in order to have a home of their own, and yet scape the payment of rates as householders. There is always a hopeful group of these folk in the vicinity of the brakes and coaches of the blessed rich. who have brought hampers of wine and other things precious to the stomach, and who improve the times between

races in gastronomic merriment. When these nomads have a suspicion that their social superiors are quite light of heart they feel emboldened to discharge verbal challenges to vanlty and benevolence. "Won't the pritty lydy throw me down a copper? I'm sure my lord can spare a body a trifle!" The mendicancy of England will be as troublesome ere long as that of Italy if travelers do not take the time to realize that the promiscuous "chucking about of brass" is the nurse and propagator of pauperism. Why, in addition to the countless ragamuffins and tatterdemaiions of every age that hover along the roads leading from town to the downs, I saw shoals of school children, at infrequent intervals, under the care of women teachers, drawn up in line behind fences, begging in chorus for the pennies showered among them by the passers, who thought only of the fun of seeing the youngsters scramble for the coppers, and did not know or care to remember that the pauper and dependent classes are increasing in England in direct proportion to the growth of charities of all sorts, pocket and systematized. The Derby not only attracts every beggar who can get within range, but it draws from London every thief and pick-pocket who is able to stand the fatigue of elbowing his or her way through the crowd. 'Nowhere is a more motley assembly to be found in all the world than at the Derby. From prince to coster is the confine of all social degrees, and it seemed to me I saw representatives of every race under the sun; and the experienced patron of the turf knows that betting brings odd ex-

such a mingling when the Derby was WALES WON.

won.

As I have said, the fact that Persimnon, against whom odds of five to one had been laid not an hour before, shot so smartly to the fore after an uncommonly well-run race, set the people wild. and they came rushing onto the track behind the horses like a black deluge roaring their joy and bearing down toward the judges' stand, where the policemen were already forming their circle to keep clear a space into which the horses should be ridden before unsaddling. In the meantime the excitement in the royal box was even more intense than that elsewhere. The prince flushed and then turned pale like a schoolboy receiving his first prize, and inclosures about the grand stand, with then made a rush to the ring to lead in its stalls, private boxes, clubhouse, etc., his victorious colt. The Princess of Wales quite discarded dignity to appland with genuine heartiness and to shake hands with her daughters, who were as fluttered as ever young princesses were. The sight of the joy in the royal box was a new inspiration of rapture to the crowd, so that when the prince, followed to the gate by felicitating friends, took Persimmon by the bridle, not attempting to conceal his pride of triumph, a cheer that might have reached London swelled out from

And it was genuine. I imagine that even the heaviest losers on the result were gladly sympathetic with the prince in his good fortune in the achievement of the highest of England's sporting ican race tracks and the scenes which honors; and as for the public at largethere distinguish the chief events of well, if the radicals have any doubt that meetings can have no adequate idea the people of Great Britain are wedded of the spectacle at Epsom Downs on in love and fidelity to royalty let them Derby day. It is like getting to a say why there was such a convulsion of happiness because the Derby stakes were gathered in by the Prince of Wales. No one was more radiant than our triend Willard, who had stubbornly refused to yield assent to the prevailing opinion that St. Frusquin was preordained the victor. He backed his conbookmakers, nor did he hesitate to double his bets after the horses had come onto the course for the parade and it was learned that the royal colt was too nervous and fractious to be led down in that way without endangering his chance of success.

> Derby on being brought from the stables are led at a walk past the grand

BEFORE THE START.

You know that the starters in the

stand, etc., and are then ridden by at a gallop before they are taken to the starting point at the further end of the horseshoe, about half a mile across the downs from the judge's stand. The course is an uphill run at first and down hill afterward toward the home the wash of the sea heard at night on stretch. Many a race is practically lost at the famous "corner" where the slop-ing turn is made, and it is always a clean race down that great, broad avenue of close worn turf in the full view of the spectators. It is the finest running ourse in the world, and when there is a

which means they will give odds with the smoothness of a machine, and nomination not fit to be made." he said their vividly garbed riders, is something to thrill the most phlegmatic tem-

perament. There was no pretense at stolidity on the part of the Americans present, and their name was legion. They uttered their delight with more than English fervor when Persimmon made that sudden lunge ahead, thrusting his nose and then his neck in the lead of the splendidly laboring St. Frusquin, as they shot toward and passed the post. The royalty has its penalties, and more than once in the afternoon I heard the dubious phrase: "Do you suppose it was arranged to let the prince win?" the great achievement of the gallant and spirited coit has this smudge of skepticism to dim its luster, although there is just about as much chance to "fix" the Derby as there is to dig gold out of a limekiln.

The Prince of Wales could not afford, were he disposed, to take a race other than by sheer merit. All England rejoiced over his victory; all England would have blushed for and execrated any "contrivance;" and it is very well known to princes and potentates, as well as to meaner creatures, that "jobs," like murder, will out, soon or late.

#### CANDIDATES IN DEFEAT.

Historic Instances Showing Hox Difficult It Is for Great Men to Concent Their Chagrin at an 111 Turn of Fortune.

From the Times-Herald

There are few men who can bear defeat with equanimity, particularly when the lost prize is the greatest to which man may aspire. Consequently, when Mr. Reed expressed himself more forcibly than politely at his recent defeat, with some remarks as to the management of the canvass by his friends, the temporary ebuilition of rage was excusable. He is not the first defeated acpirant for a nomination who has shown temper over his loss, and there are numerous traditions and anecdotes still preserved showing how some of them seted. Henry Clay was a candidate for the presidency in 1834 and again in 1822. neither of which times had he the least chance of election. But in 1840 the current had changed and it was evident it may be inferred from "Weed's Memthat the whigs were bound to be sucressful. Clay as the leader of his party was entitled to the nomination, and there is no doubt that the rank and file of the party eagerly wished him for their candidate. But the politicians, Thurley Weed particularly, were opposed to him, and looking around for an "available" candidate they pitched upon General William Henry Harrison.

The whig convention met at Harris- like it. For the consummate orator ourg in December, 1829, to nominate and statesman to be passed over by the candidates, and the names of Clay, ungainly and unknown Lincoln was Harrison, and General Scott were presented. It is the universal testimony that a majority of the conventions were really in favor of Clay, but owing to at the same time that he was no puppet the extraordinary method of making for them to manage. the nomination-an invention of Thurlow Weed-Clay was defeated and Harrison nominated.

Mr. Clay was in Washington when he received the news, and Henry A. Wise has related his outburst of passion and the storm of curses and imprecations that he called down upon everybody onnected with the whole affair. Rising from his chair and walking the room rapidly, lifting his feet like a horse string halted in both legs, he stamped upon the floor, exclaiming: "My friends are not worth the powder and shot it would take to kill them." He mentioned the names of several of them, in voking upon them the most dreadful imprecations, and then cried out: "If there were two Henry Clays one of them would make the other president of the United States."

When remonstrated with for his unpassion he s belical intrigue, I now know, which has betrayed me. I am the most unfortunate man in the history of parties; always run by my friends when sure to be defeated, and now betrayed for a nomination when I, or anyone, would be

ure of an election.

Clay sulked for a time, but soon re- ability to buy, the coin with which to lented and gave unwavering support to purchase is an important and essential tremes into contact just as politica makes strange bedfellows. There was General Harrison. His superb oratory carried everything before it in the long

and hilarious campaign of 1840.

THE CASE OF WEBSTER. Daniel Webster was a standing candilate for a presidential nomination from 1836 until 1852. In 183 he was nominated by his own state, Massachusetts, and received its electoral vote, but no other In 1840 Harrison carried off the honors and in 1844 Henry Clay, but in 1848 there was a chance for Webster, but again Thurlow Weed used his "fine Italian hand," and under the old plea of availability secured the nomination of Gen

eral Taylor. This angered Webster, and he did no

Lay away the awful pop; Paddy has a pair of winglets; Paddy now is a fly cop.

-D. M., in Chicago To Date. hesitate in expressing himself. "A

JOSEPH MEDILL. rom the Chicago Times Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsant.

# **BOTH CHIPS FROM** THE SAME BLOCK

Insanity and Genius Are Really Very Closely Allied

DR. M'DONALD'S PSYCHIC STUDIES

The Genius Has Orginality and Critical Power .- The Insane Temperament Has Orginality, but Lacks Critical Power -- Some of the Great Men of the Past Who Have Had Periods of Insanity.

From the Sun.

home, he told them he was surprised at Dr. Arthur MacDonald, of Washingnot receiving a single southern voteton, the Bureau of Education expert 'not one"-in the numerous ballatings, in criminology and sociology, has deand regretted they had deemed it necvoted his life to the study of psychic essary to treat him in such a manner. men. In his eyes a great gentus and a Of course, he must submit, but it was great criminal are both abnormal in the impossible for him to hide his disapsense of diverging much from the ave :age man. Genius is taken in the rame In fact, the blow hastened his death category with incanity and crime. All aerthetical ideas are entirely removed eral weeks before the election. Prior and in an investigation of insarily and to his death he said to Mr. Harvey that genius which Dr. MacDona'd has made General Scott would not carry six he has taken away all those ethical states. That the people knew he would ideas that we have been accustomed to be a mere puppet in the hands of the arsociate with there terms. The study New York whig regency controlled by was prepared for a work of the Bureau Weed and Seward, and he added, 'The of Education by Dr. MacDonald on the people of the United States will never abnormal mar. intrust their destinies and the admin-

Some remarkably interesting facts in istration of the government to the regard to the great geniuses of the hands of William H. Seward and his world are brought to light in this work. associates. Mr. Seward is an able man, In some cases the insanity was so very but subtle and unscrupulous, and will near the genius that there was only a make everything bend to the one idea slight line of demarkation. The maniof making himself president of the festations of san'ty in some respects cannot be distinguished from those of The words were prophetic. Scott only insanity. The fluctuating line between carried four states, and eight years ranity and insanity, as frequently seen later, when Seward thought he had the in public and private life, may oscillate, nomination within his grasp, it was it seems, between the extremes of gensnatched from him at the moment of ius and mental disease. Such men are cure to show peculiarities in thought. feeling and action.

The great mass of people dub them strange or foolish, because the great majority of men feel or act otherwise. They may become so eccentric as to be said to have a strain of madness in them. They have a defective cond tion of morality a tendency to sudden caprices, to act indepently of society, and a personal gratification that seems to others a sign of great vanity. Many of them, however, are endowed with too sensitive a nervous system, and while this may be a part of a person's genius. it is not of the highest order, for it lacks the power of the critical sense and the vast intelligence of the genius which permits him to correct his void imaginations. The insane temperament shows originality, but lacks the critical spirit. The ordinary normal mind has some critical spirit, but lacks originality; the genius possesses both originality and critical power.

NOTABLE EXAMPLES. Dr. MacDonald speaks of a number of

in the convention of 1876 and 1890. He examples of insane temperaments ranging from inspired idiots to inspired could console himself in those instances with the fact that his rivals were also geniuses. He says that DeQuincy. Cowdefeated, and that "dark horses" carper, Turner, Shelley, Tasso, Lamb and Goldsmith may be reckoned as having In his recent memoirs John Sherman had in some degree the insane tempermakes no concealment of his chargin at his defeats in 1880 and 1888, particularly ament. The discrimination between the very highest flights of genius from insanity is a difficult and at times an impossible undertaking, for they may exist in one and the same person. Tasso, Burns, Swift, Mozart, Haydn, Walter If free wool will secure cheaper clothstrong signs of insanity toward the ing to the people by the same process of close of their lives, if not during their reasoning, cloth duty free and untaxed ready made clothing, will diminish the price still further, and give to the coa-sumer the very consummation of low facts it is discovered that among disnumber of insane, and that the children every consideration but the mere cheap- of geniuses are inferior even to those ness of the fabric be discarded then no reason can be found why with free wool, there should not come free cloth and free of average men, owing to convulsions and cerebral diseases in infancy. As Dr. MacDonald puts it, "Genius is alclothing. Things, however, are some-times the dearest, when nominally they are the cheapest. The selling price of ways isolated; it is a summum of nature's energy, after which her procreative forces are exhausted."

Some of the geniuses the world has known have had some interesting ideas on this same question. Aristotle said that under the influence of congestion means and without employment, and there is none of the latter to be had, ev-erything is dear to him. The price is of of the head persons became poets, prophets and sybils; Democritus made insanity an essential condition of poetry. Cato said before committing suicide: "Since when have I shown signs of insanity?" Cicero calls it the furor poeticus; Horace calls it the amabilis insania: Lamartine called genius a mental discate; Schopenhauer confessed that when he composed his great work he carried himself strangely and was considered by the people about him to be insane. Dr. McDonald says that it has been a most difficult matter to obtain facts of an abnormal or pathological nature, or other unfavorable data, for the reason that authors in recording the lives of geniuses have not only concealed such data, but have not considered them of sufficient importance to record. These interesting facts, however, he has gleaned from every possible source.

HAD HALLUCINATIONS.

familiar genius or demon. Pausanias, of his surroundings. Southey wrote the Lacedaemonian, after killing a young slave, was tormented until his His maternal uncle was an idiot and death by a spirit, which pursued him in died of apoplexy. The mother of Southall places and which resembled his v c- ey had paralysis. Cowper was attacked tim. Lucretius was attacked with in- with a melancholia at 20, which ocp. termittent mania. Bayle says this tinued a year; at another time it remania left him lucid intervals, during which he emposed six books, "De rarum natura." He was 44 years of age when he put an end to his life. Charles V. had epileptic attacks during his youth; he stammered. He rate ated to a monastery, where he had the singular phantasy of celebrating his own fun all r tes His grand ather (Ferd nand of Arag n) died at the age of 62 in a state of profound melancholia. Peter the Great. during his infancy, was subject to neryour attacks, which degenerated ir to epilepsy. One of his sons had he lucinations; another convulsions. Caesar was tplient'c, of feeble constitution, with pailld skin, and subject to headaches. Linre, a precoci us genius, had a crantum hydrocephalic in form, suffered from a stroke of raralysis. At the end of one attack he had forgetten his name. He died in a state of sentie dementia. Rarhael experienced temptations to suicide. He himse'f says, in describing his att mited suith: "I tled the fisherman's cords which

t found in the boat eight times around her body and mine tightly as in a winding sheet. ! raised her in my arms, which I had kept free in order to prec pttate her with me into the waves. . \* At the tron ent I was to leap, to be swallowed forever with her, I felt her head turn upon my shoulder like a dead weight and the body sink down upon

my knees." Pascal, from birth till death, suffered he could not see water without manifesting great outbursts of passion; and, to see his father and mother near one

fore the age of two was paralyzed in his right leg. He had a stroke of apo-plexy. He had this vision on hearing of the death of Byron: Coming into the dining room he saw before him the image of his dead friend; on advancing toward it he recognized that the vision was due to drapery extended over the screen. Voltaire, like Cicero, De mosthenes, Newton and Walter Scott, was born under the saddest and most alarming conditions of health. His eebleness was such that he could not be taken to church to be christened. During his first years he manifested an extraordinary mind. In his old age he was like a bent shadow. He had an attack of apoplexy at the age of 83. His autopsy showed a slight thickness of the bony walls of the cranium. Michael Angelo, while painting "The Last Judgment." fell from his scaffold and received a painful injury in the He shut himself up and would not see any one. The elder brother of Richelieu, the Cardinal, was a singular man; he committed suicide because of a rebuke from his parents. The sister of Richelieu was insane. Richelieu himself had attacks of insanity; he would figure himself as a horse, but afterward would have no recollection of it.

DREAMS AND VISIONS. Descartes, after a long retirement, was fellowed by an invis.ble person who urged him to pursue his investigations after the truth. Coethe was sure of having perceived the image of himself coming to meet him. Goethe's mother died of an apoplectic attack. Cromwell when at school had an halluciration in his room; suddenly the curtains opened and a woman of gigantic stature appeared to him announcing his future greatness. In the days of his power he liked to recount this vision. Cromwell had violent attacks of melancholic humor; he spoke of his hypochondria. His entire moral life was moulded by a sickly and neuropathical constitution which he had at birth. Rousseau was a type of the melancholic temperament. assuming sometimes the symptoms of a veritable pathetic insanity.

Joan of Arc was a genu's by her in-

trepid will; she had faith in her visions; her faith rested upon the immovable foundation of numerous hallucinations having the force of moral and intellectual impulsion, making her superior to those around her. Dr. MacDonald thinks that science can pronounce to her inspirations, but its judgment does not diminish in the least the merit of her heroism. Mohammed was epileptic. He persistently claimed to be a messenger from God, receiving his first revela tion at the age of 42. Henry Heine died of a chronic disease of the spinal column. Lotze was often melancholic. Moliere suffered from convulsions; delay or derangement would throw him into convulsion. Mozatt's musical talent was revealed at 3 years of age; between 4 and 6 he composed pieces with expertness. Mozart died at 36 of cerebrai hydropsy. He had a presentiment of his approaching end. He was subject to fainting fits before and during the composition of his famous "Requiem." Chopin ordered by will that he be buried in a gala costume, white cravat, small shoes and short trousers. He abandoned his wife, whom he loved, because she offered another person a seat before she offered it to him. Mme. de Stael died in a state of delirium, which had lasted several days; according to some authors, several months. The autopsy showed a large quantity of cerebral matter and a very thin cranium. Moreau of Tours says she had a nervous habit of rolling continually between her fingers small strips of paper, Scott, Blake and Poe all exhibited an ample provision of which was kept on her mantlepiece. She used opturn immoderately. She had a singular idea lives. On the basis of biographical during her whole life; she was afreid of being cold in the tomb; she desired tinguished men one finds the largest that she be enveloped in fur before burial

#### HALF CRAZY WRITERS. The English men of leters who have

become insane, or have halfucinations and peculiarities sympotomatic of insanity, are Swift, Johnson, Cowper Southey, Shelley, Bryon, Goldsmith, Lamb and Pone. Swift was also cruel in conduct, but he was hardly responsible, as his insanity was congential His parential uncle lost speech and memoy and died insane. Swift was somewhat erratic and wild as a university student. Shelley when young was strange and fond of musing alone and was called "Mad Shelley." suffered from somnambulism and dreams, and was excitable and impetuous. These symptoms inceased with age; at twenty he constantly took laudanum for his nervous condition; he had hallucinations; he saw a child rise from the sea and clap its hands, a vision which was difficult to reason away. Charles Lamb was confined in an insane asylum. Johnson was hypochondiacal and apprehended insanity, fancying himself seized with it; he had convulsions, cramps, and a paralytic seizure depriving him of speech; he had hallucinations of hearing. Carlyle considered Southey the most excitable man of his acquaintance. Southy's mind falled and he became an imbecile and died; a year before his death he Secrates had hallucinations from his was in a dreamy state, little conscious verses before he was 8 years of age turned with greater force.

Keats was an extremely emotional child, passing from laugh er to tears; he was extremely positionate, using laudanum to cale, himself; sometimes he fell into \*spondency. He prophesled trul; that he would never have any rest until he reached the grave. Colerin his own presence. His mother (Jane lage was a precedous child, self-abloge was a precedious child, self-absorbed, weakly, and merbid in imagination; this merbidity was the cause of his running away from home when a child and from college when a student. child and from college when a student; he enlisted as a soldier and again went to Malta for no reason, permitting his family to depend upon charity. Alexander the Creat had a neurosis of the muscles of the neck, attacking him from birth and causing his head to incline constantly upon his shoulders. He died at the age of 32, having all the symptoms of acute delirium tremens. His brother Arrebide was an idiot. De Balzac (Hencre) died of hypertrophy of the heart, a disease that can

predispose one to cerebral congestion. The eccentricity of his ideas are well known. Lamartine says he had pecu-Har notions about everything; was in contradiction with the common sense of "this lower world." His father was as reculiar. Lord Chatham did not do things as others. He was mysterious and violent, indolent and active, imperious and charming. Pope was rickety. Lord Byron was scrofulous and rachitic and club-footed. Sometimes he imagined that he was visited by a from nervous troubles. At one year of ghost. This he attributed to the overage he fell into a languor, during which excitability of his brain. He was born in convulsions. Lord Dudley had the conviction that Byron was insane. The still more peculiar, he could not bear Duke of Wellington died of an apoplectic attack. Napoleon I. had a bent

another movement of the mouth from eft to right. When in anger, acc to his own expression, he looked like a hurricane. WHITHER DO WE DRIFT!

## The Bicycle May Upset All Our Old Social Customs.

At a recent widely-advertised and ashionable affair, for "sweet charity's sake," for which society was pleased to stand sponsor, and attended, sold lowers, poured tea and made itself useful for once, there appeared over the door the sign: "Blcycles checked."

Dear me! This sets one to thinking, says a writer in the New York Evening Telegram. Where are we drifting? What will be the function of the future? Will we be forced, in time, to witness Gussie Knickerbocker leading a cotillor at Sherry's on opening an assembly ball with Miss Murray-Hill in bicycle costuines?

Instead of leaning gracefully at the door of her trap, "saying goodnight again soft and low," while she nestles back in her sortie de bal, will he assists her to her wheel?

Instead of her chaperon ending his pretty adieux by the magic word 'home' to the footman, will his speech es be cut short by a sharp clang of the bell, leaving him standing with uncovered head as he watches her fairy-like form disappear between the rows of

Will there be morning, afternoon and vening cycling costumes?

Will it be bad form to be seen on the drive in the afternoon with tan shoes. or in the morning with a tall bicycle hat?

Dear me! These are questions to puzzle over, and only the twentieth century girl can answer them.

## JUST TO ALL.

If the policy of Protection is not to be just in its application, and national in its scope, based upon broad principle, then the sooner it is relinquished the better. It cannot be sustained, and ought not to e, for one class or interest or section ne, for one class or interest or section, and denied to others equally within the contemplation of its purpose. The raw materials class have rights which cannot be ignored. Those who think otherwise, forget that the advanced product is only the manipulation of the less advanced, the manipulation of the less advanced, and the less advanced of the atili less finished product, with human labor as the chief factor in all; and Protection upon the one cannot be successfully and permanently maintained without Protection of the other.—Hon. William Mc-Kinley.

Ravages of Time. Clara-Sadie has been ill for a month. Maude-Does she show it? Clara-I should say so. You ought to see the color of her hair.-Los Angeles (Cal.) World.

## Fair Play.

three-cent fare, if one has to stand, Is good, no matter whose pockets if hurts;

But we now declare for a ten-cent fare For the woman who sits and spreads he skirts! —Chicago Record.



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another. Walter Scott, during his in-fancy, had precarious health, and be-right shoulder, and at the same time