DOINGS OF A WEEK AT CHAUTAUQUA

A Resume of the Events of Interest by the Tribune Correspondent.

VARIOUS SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION

Prof. Dinsmore's Visit to the Other World .- A Reception Given Members of the Press Club -- Sunday Services---Greek Tableaux---Greater in Attendance--Personal

Special Correspondence of The Tribune, Montfort Cottage, Chautauqua.

July 31, 1896.

An attempt to attend everything announced by the Chautaugua daily buil tin might end as disastrously as an attempt to eat everything announced by the menu card of the Ponce de Leon or any other of our best hotels. An attempt to give even a synopsis of an entire week's proceedings in a brief letter would result very unsatisfactorily, hence I shall give only a few of the things that have seemed to me of especial interest.

"A Visit to Other Worlds" was the title of a lecture possessing many unique features, given on the evening of July 24 by Professor T. H. Dinsmore. It was an account of an imaginary trip taken to the moon and planets by himself and eleven other astronomers, four of whom were women and one his wife. They were induced to undertake the trip by a legacy of \$20,000, which was left some four years ago for the person who should discover inhabitants on some other planet.

All preparations were made within six bow and arrow, the arrow being one of a fast flying express train coming down the Rocky mountains, bound for Chicago. They provided for all emergencies, carrying compressed air taolets for use after they passed the limit carried them in their pockets, but the women belonging to this modern age, returned to their ship, filled it with air pedagogy. and rejoiced at again being able to hear their own voices. After visiting several planets, they started on their r. Eve was tempted, as was ours in the garden their eternal bliss. Just imagine a coucould devise no way of alighting upon

PRESS CLUB RECEPTION.

One of the treats enjoyed by the Press club last week was a reception ten-dered us by Miss Rhina Mosher, one of our number in the Woman's Christian Temperance union rooms, over which she presides. Delicious cake and lemonade were served. At the close of the evening the members felt themselves much better than before. One of guests was Dr. Eliza D. Mosher, professor of hygiene and dean of the Woman's College, University of Michigan. Dr. Mosher has but recently returned from abroad. Right here I will say a word about Kellog hall, the building in which the Woman's Christian Tempbuilding is one of the newest and prettiest on the grounds. It is situated on the corner of Pratt and Vincent avenues. It was erected by the late James H. Kellog, of Rochester, in memory of his mother, who was a great worke in the "white ribbon army," and named the "Anna Kellog Memorial Hall." the first floor are the kindergarten and Woman's Christian Temperance union ten and china painting rooms, on the third floor dormitories for the use of the Woman's Christian Temperance union and kindergarten workers.

A few days after the reception I called on Miss Mosher and enjoyed a pleasant chat. She is a charming young lady. and presides over her room with much grace and dignity. On her table are numerous tracks and other temperance literature for free distribution. Noon prayer meetings are held here daily. last Friday's meeting Mrs. Simpson of Scranton, gave an interesting talk on "Municipal Reform," giving a brief sketch of the work done by the women of Scranton in this direction. On the walls hang pictures of Mi s Frances Willard, Mrs. Kellog, Mr. Kellog, Mrs. Hayes and others, besides a fine picture of 'the "Woman's Temple," Chi-

KINDERGARTEN ROOMS.

During the last week I have made several visits to the kindergarten This kindergarten is now a part of the School of Pedagogy, which belongs to the collegiate department of Chautauqua. It is under the superintendency of Miss Frances E. Newto one of the directors of the Chicago kin-Hofer, who superintends the kinder garten music, and Miss Amalie Hofer, editor of the Kindergarten Magazine. I was very courteously received by the cretary, Miss Mary Louise Butler, of Chicago, who did all in her power to maker me familiar with the general

There are now about one hundred pupils, fifty in each room divided into

being worked out by the teacher down stairs, Miss Elizabeth Howard, from he home standard point, and upstairs by Miss Laura Skinner, through naure work. It was very interesting to see the happy little ones at their games and marches, the idea of helping one another being continually kept in view. This week they are being taught their dependence on the shoemaker. While here. During one lesson which I witness d they were shown a picture of a shoemaker, taught a pretty song about him, and actually taken out to see a shoemaker at his work. One day when I entered a demure little maiden of some our summers made a swe t picture caring for her dolly, and its neat little bed, learning for herself where to place

her pillowsbams. In the afternoon the normal kinderrarten classes are held. Miss Mari Hofer giving the teachers instruction in kindergarten music, Dr. Henry to theory, according to Froebel, and Mi s Newton in methods. There are some fifty teachers in each class. There is also a mother's class where mothers are taught kindergarten methods and

THE GERMAN CLURSE.

One of the most interesting departments in the collegiate course is the German, conducted by Henry Cohn, A. M., of the Northwestern University. Evanston, Ill. Professor Cohn is one of the most indefatigable and thorough instructors it has ever been my pleasure te know. He has an able assistant in Mrs. E. B. Hotchkiss, who also teaches a childrens class in German. Thirty hours' instruction a week are given by Professor Cohn himself in the different

classes. In connection with the German the German Club meets three evenings each avoids, while the one historical woman week, two meetings informal for Ger- of whom he has written, poor Mary of for a German program. Monday even- at his hands. Undoubtedly his sore afing the club chartered the steame. "Puckeye" and enjoyed a most delightweeks. Their aerial car, or ship, was of glass and was shot into space with a bow and arrow, the arrow being one mile and a half long, from the rear end in some future letter,-arriving at the pier just after the Chimes, but in time to witness the last of the electrical display. The evening was perfect. All voted the excursion a decided success and gave three rousing "Hurrahs" for of the earth's atmosphere. The men Professor Cohn, followed by three for

the captain of the boat as we landed. In conversation with Professor Cohn were obliged to wear them suspended yesterday he said: "It is my intention from their necks. Their electrical en- next year to have a German day at gineer warmed their car even when Chautaugua and bring the Germans of they were passing through space where this country more in touch with the the temperature had fallen to 200 de- Chautaugua spirit and promote the grees below the freezing point. The ve- spirt of sociology, not socialism, belocity with which they traveled was tween Germans and Americans, which quite appailing. After a series of the cosmopolitan ideas of the Amerilanding on the moon, which they found cans. I would that I could reproduce uninhabited, and took possession of in one of the professor's anecdotes, but the name of the United States of Amer- to do so would be utterly impossible, ica. They erected a monument of large | the tone, gesture and crayon being abstones, which they were enabled to lift sent. However, the following is worth with ease on account of the lesser at- something even without those elements: traction of gravitation. When you visit "An Englishwoman seeing a grave in the moon you will see the Stars and Chicago with a ladder leaning against Stripes not floating, as there is no air the headstone inquired if it were a fire in which to float, but wired to place on escape." When the professor finished the top of this monument. They we all knew that leiter is the German breathed the air in their tablets, but word for ladder. It seems to me that were obliged to communicate in writ-ing while on the moon owing to the absence of air as a sound conductor. They as in any department of the school of

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Sunday morning the Episcopalians homeward voyage, were caught in the held service in their pretty little chapel tail of a comet, narrowly escaped being hurled into the sun and were at hall. At 11 a, m. Dr. F. W. Gonsaulus st landed on Venus, which they found of Chicago gave one of his able sermons inhabited by a superior race of beings. in his usually eloquent manner to some who, having never sinned, knew noth- five thousand people in the Amphi-

Perhaps the great feature of the day of Eden, she said: "I must first ask was the collegiate service in the even-my husband, Adam." Of course, he ing. The different departments met in advised her to resist temptation, hence their respective buildings and marched to the Amphitheatre, led by Roger's ple 6,000 years old, with the bloom of band. Truly it was a grand sight, symearly youth still on their cheeks. The bolical of much, the greater part of professor's imagination must have the twelve hundred students in line. failed him at the last, as he seemingly As they passed through the park the members of the faculty stood with unthe earth with the people he brought covered heads, allowing the procession from Venus, except by the shattering to pass through. As they neared the of his ship of glass, and confessed it all Amphitheatre the lines separated, the a dream. There were a few whispers of band, on one side, Dr. Palmer's choir of 'Jules Verne" during the evening. The more than four hundred on the other lecture was delivered in a pleasing man- and joined in "Yield not to temptation." ner, and while humorous, taught many and other sacred pieces, while the faculty passed through the lines to their places on the rostrum. An impressive address was given by Dr. Harper, president of the college, which was supplimented by a song service in which the Buffalo quartette assisted. As usual the day ended in rain which continued during the night and greater part of Monday.

THE GREEK TABLEAUX.

An entertainment given last week Thursday evening drew a crowded house, and deserves more than a passing notice. The entertainment consisted of Greek statue tableaux and poses. arranged by Mrs. Bishop and Professor Clark. It was difficult to realize that statues were real live flesh and blood. and not marble. Some of the paint-ings copied were "Reading from Dante," "Reading from Homer" and Stevens' "Siesta." At the annual pronunciation match

Monday evening Miss Julia Stephens, of Syracuse, won first prize, and Miss the poor, insane sister, on whom he lay-Emma A. Twining, of Buffalo, and a shed all the interest and tenderness member of the Press club, the second. The greater lights of this week are: to a wife and children. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, from Chicago; Williams White and Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller, from Washington, D. C., ning. Mrs. Miller gives her lecture. "Dress for Health and Beauty," at the Amphitheater Thursday p. m. Today, Wednesday, is the C. L. S. C. rallying day, and various re-unions are being

The denominational prayer meetings will be held at 7 p. m., thirteen different ones are announced by the morning schedule. The Disciples hold their first meeting in their new headquarters. Tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, the non-partisan W. C. T. U. will hold their first prayer meeting here in their room in the Arcade, As I ran into their room for a moment yesterday I found Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks busy making the "Temperance Tribune," of which she is editor. The paper is edited in Pittsburg and published in Massachusetts. Her husband. editor of the "American Manufacturer and Iron World," was in Chautauqua from Saturday until Monday.

A hearty welcome was accorded Chancellor Vincent when he stepped upon the

platform yesterday for the first time All are glad to see Hon, Lewis Miller president of Chautauqua, again in our

Sunday there were one hundred and ninety-two guests at Hotel Atheraeum. Miss Mary Davis, a Scranton teacher, is stopping at Cook Cottage. Miss

thought of of physical culture in the Young Wo-nee, and is men's Christian association of Scran-

ton, is taking a thorough course here

in the gymnasium.
I enjoyed a pleasant call upon Mrs. Simpson at the Hotel Athenaeum last evening. Mrs. Simpson and her daugnter intend returning to their Scran-ton home Monday. They express themselves as delighted with Chautauqua

Mr. Kemmerer, a former Tribune correspondent and graduate of Keystone, now of Werleyan University, Connecticut, Miss Alken, teacher of elocution in Keystone, and Misses Thompson and Race Factoryville, students, all enjoyed a happy time at Montford cottage over the Sabbath. The fine concerts and musical recitals should be noted but space will not allow.

MEN WHO NEVER MARRIED.

Celebrities Who have Deliberately Chosen to Live in Single Blessedness--Some of the Reasons Advanc-

Perhaps the only modern instance of man's desisting from marriage because of an openly indicated dislike of woman is Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet. Naturally of a very retiring nature and reserved coldness, he has pointedly avoided woman wherever he could, and, says a writer in the Boston Globe, although excessively warm and faithful in his friendship with men, for few women has he shown the smallest admiration or understanding. Any one of the weaker sex whose mind is cultivated beyond the limits set by old-fashloned prejudice is, in his eyes, the most unattractive of her kind, and even the wives of the best friends he rather man conversation and songs and one | Scotland, has suffered bitter criticism fliction of chronic nervousness has done much to confirm him in this sour bach-Tmakes. Here he dwells in somewhat solitary grandeur, and, though so fearful and scornful of women, he was in his youth pronounced by competent feminine critics to be attractive enough with his splendid accomplishments of muscle, as well as of mind.

The heir aparent to the throne of Italy, the Prince of Naples, discouraged at his parents' selections in prospective brides. He has said he will marry when he loves but as he avoids courts and feminine society as much as possible, the unpleasant word misugamist has frequently come to the ears of his ambitious parents, and the most flattering suggestion of an alliance with of a fatheriess family fell on the young one of the noblest and most powerful houses in Europe has been recently set aside by his wish.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

No man felt the maternal influence in a stronger degree than did the scientific bachelor, Sir Isaac Newton. He was an only child, and a peculiarly faithful one, and though Mrs. Newton lived quietly in her country home, and Sir Isaac a large part of the time in London, he obeyed, venerated and watched over her to the last hour of her life. Yet with the peculiar maternal selfishness, disguised under the guise of devotion, she frowned on every one of her son's attachments. At every suggestion of marriage she wept and wrung her hands until ne obediently resigned all thoughts of domestic bliss, and after her death found himself too old and too deeply absorbed in his scientific studies to change his mode of

Charles Baudelaire, the poet, was governed in nearly the same degree by ils mother's preferences. Thou was wayward, eccentric and willful to a most painful extent, she remained his best ideal, his one pure belief throughout his brief, miserable ca reer, and when no other voice could pre-

In the category of very jolly bachelors Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, the great landscapist, belongs. In his youth when, against his father's wishes, he chose to paint in place of shopkeeping he had only an allowance of \$300 to liv on, and upon that, he frankly acknowledged, he could not keep a wife. Later when his father doubled his income, h still adhered to his belief that domestic happiness comes only for a good price and, as he was 60 years old when his to make the experiment of wedded life Then there was Mile Rose, who had worked in the hair store, Corot had scorned and with whom, from his first youth, he had maintained a friendship. But the friendship never seemed : ripen into a warmer feeling, though the pretty, modest French girl refused all offers from all other admiring swains Every day she came and sat awhile in the spacious studio, with a rather wist ful expression in her eyes, and the to her always the M. Camille of her youth. But Mile. Rose died a spinster and Corot lived a jolly bachelor to the

ficed his matrimonial prospects for the sake of his sister Mary. The dreams of a happy life with his first and only love, Anna, he set aside in order that he might nurse, amuse and work for ished all the interest and tenderness which a man would therwise have given

Edward Fitzgerald, the translator e Dr. Levi Gilbert, from Cleveland; Pro-Omar Khayyam, was the gentlest of fessor Shaler Matthews, Professor John | monogamists, as was Phillips Brooks, and as is the charming gentleman and naturalist, John Burroughs. With muwho arrived on the ground Monday eve- sic, language and letters, Fitzgerald used to make himself entirely happy in his quiet country retreats. He loved once and early in his life was dirappointed, and ever afterwards avoided the wiles of cupid.

MODERN BACHELORS.

No one was ever found quite bold enough to make an investigation into the case of Bishop Brooks' celibacy. It was with him evidently a matter choice, for no romances are recorded of his school or college days, even by members of his family, though many wom n were his devoted friends, and his love for children was unbounded.

When some one asked a friend of Samuel J. Tilden why the wealthy statesman had never married, the prompt reply was he could never make up his mind. Though an ardent admirer of women and a stanch believer in the capacities of the feminine mind he wavered, halted, considered and hesitated over every temptation to enter the holy bonds, and then retired each ime, uncertain as to the wiedom of the

Walt Whitman clung to his bachelorhood as he did to his strange opinions, his curious dress and eccentric habits. as a matter of principle, and not at all from any indifference to women. His mother was his admiration and idel. He worked hard to support her in comfort, her tears sent him first into the army hospital to nurse a wounded brother, and her death was a prostrating blow from which he never recov-

Ther is a pretty and not wholly improbable story in John Greenleaf Whit-tier's life of a schoolboy tenderness for

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promised to wait while he made his fortune, but waiting is a weary work,

Henry James, the novelist, maintains blessedness for the artist or the genius for the carping details of domestic life exhaust finely turned nerves and warm, delicate mental fiber—a theory he pracices by living in the most exquisite bachelor chamber in London, entertaining and being entertained, and, in spite of the witty, beautiful women about him, maintaining his single state

THE CAUSE OF LOW PRICES. from the Times-Herald.

It is an interesting circumstance that at a time when the silverites are attempting to convince the farmers of this country that the low prices of grain have been caused by the gold standard the people of England are celebrating the jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the corn laws. That repeal took the tariff of grain and gave the people of England cheaper food, though for a time it was prejudicial to the farming class. But the statesmen of England saw that it was better that the people should be feel to the farming class. But the statesmen of England saw that it was better that the people should be feel to the feel sould be turned into gold—

states in like manner suffered from the competition of the farmers of Ohio, In-liana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, lows, and Minesots, who could raise still cheaper wheat. They in turn are suffer-ing from the competition of the rich north-west, where one man with the aid of machinery can do the work of ten under the old system. And not only do they have the competition of our own lands, but also the competition of Argentina, India, Australia, Russia and Siberia, where wheat lands to an enormous extent have interesting to trace the progress of alen opened to cultivation.

Take Argentina for instance. In 1889 the entire product of wheat was only 11,350,-000 bushels. Last year it was over 80,000, 000, of which 50,000,000 was exported. Now t is the exportable surplus of grain that ixes the price, and that is settled in Liv btain the Liverpool price for his wheat less the cost of transportation thither. In that market he comes in competition with all the world, and hemust be satisfied with the price there or he must guit rais ing wheat. Chesp lands, machinery, and improvement in transportation facilities improvement in transportation facilities have leasened the cost of wheat growing the world over, and it consequently must be sold for low prices. The American farmers must do as their English brethfarmers must do as their English breth-ren commenced to do fifty years ago-di-versify their industries.

Let them not think that the money standard is the cause of the low prices. It is not, nor will any change in it do them

ONE ON THE BISHOP.

of London and his family. His reputation as a philanthropist had gone before him, and it became necessary to establish a regular picket guard around him to proteenth century, after the failure of several experiments had become known, would frequently get through the line and apply for donations ranging from 190 to apply for donations ranging from 190 to purpose it was to discover the production of the Philoso, her's Stone. The most celebrated of these was the "Roscalled upon Bernum and chatted with him called upon Bernum and chatted with him some time. Barnum impressed him, as he did everybody, as being a big-hearted, amiable and brainy man. The bishop, on leaving, took his hand and said: "Mr. Barnum, you are not such a bad man after all. I hope to meet you in heaven, sir." "Well, you will, if you are there, replied Barnum. The answer was to ch even for the bishop, and those wh neard it shouted with laughter.

HOW IT AORKS.

Customs receipts were \$56,643,325 les luring the first twenty-two months of the Wilson tariff, and internal revenue refirst twenty-two months of the McKinley

Kindly Assisting Him. "Have you 'The Manxman?" Inquired the dignified customer with the gold-head-"The what?" said the new boy at the

"I guess you mean marksman, you? We've got a 'Life of Buffalo Bill' I can sell you for 10 cents. How's that?' -Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD FABLES OF ALCHEMISTS

ing to All Men.

For Long and Weary Years It Was

The theory that gold could be proor that the people should be fed than that began to excite public interest. Most one class of producers should receive ex-orbitant prices for their grain. It was the repeal of the corn laws that lowered the first to practice it a certain Hermes first to practice it a certain Hermes

repeal of the corn laws that lowered the price of English wheat, for the English farmer could not compete with the product of the new and cheap wheat lands of the United States. He was, therefore, obliged to abandon to a great extent the cultivation of wheat and use his lands for grasing, cattle and sheep raising, and in other ways that would pay better.

From 1866 to 1850 the English farmers felt and suffered from the competition of the farmers of New England and of the middle states. From 1860 until 1855 the farmers of the New England and middle states in like manner suffered from the conquered people, producing celebrated scholars in mathematics, natural scischolars in mathematics, natural sciences, and, above all, in medicine,

Quite a number of Arabians turned their attention to chemistry, and here it received the new name Al-chemy: they added to the formerly employed word "chemie" their article "al." the Arabian school at Seville the celebrated Arabian philosopher and alchemy from the Arabs in Spain to the remaining countries of Europe, especially France, Germany and England, The high schools of the Arabians in Cordova, Seville and Toledo were frequented by men from all lands desirous of acquiring knowledge, and chiefly after the pattern of these institutions were the universities of France, Italy, and later those of Germany, shaped. As early as the thirteent century alchemy was spread over the entire northwest of Europe and was practiced by Albertus Magnus in Germany, Roger Bacon in England, and

An old circus man has been telling the Syracuse Courier some stories of P. T. Barnum. When the great showman exhibited in London he sent thekets of similar to all the clergy and to the bishop of it to procure infinite riches, was too

tatesman, Leibnitz.

Even long after the science of chemistry had branched out into the medica! direction the search for the Philosopher's Stone was continued, and extended into the Phlogistic epoch, yes, even into the age of modern chemistry as it is well known that Goethe practiced alchemy with great zeal i youth. Even a book printed as late as 1832, relating to the history of alchemy. is concluded with the following words:

at its height. With the triumphs of a Copernicus, a Keppler and a Galileo in the sphere of astronomy, and a Newton

sank into oblivion and was forgotten,

Pretty Fables They Were and Entranc-

THE MAGICAL PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

of the Theory That Gold Could Be Produced Artificially -- Belief in the Transmutation of One Metal Into Another Found Its Origin in the Mixing of Copper and Zinc.

From the Popular Science News.

Albertus Magnus (von Bollstadt), the most eminent scholasticist of his time, was then equally prominent as philosopher and alchemist. Although the pope assumed at first an opposing attitude toward alchemy, there were, nevertheless, numerous ecclesiastics who alluring for it to remain hidden in the

teenth century, after the failure of savlerucians." Another was the "Nurnberg Alchemical Society," which was founded in 1654 and is noteworthy on account of its having had for its secretary the eminent philosopher and

by means of which other metals may be changed into gold." Consequently "a Philosopher's Stone."

in that of mathematical physics, a doctrine like that of the Philosopher's of their election were; John Adams, fi; Stone could not stand, so it gradually Jackson, 6°; William Henry Harrison, f7;

Only after the time of Gebir accurate

descriptions of this mystical stone came to the surface. At the beginning it was pretended to consist generally of a fireproof powder of various colors, and only later it assumed the shape of a precious stone. Especially Raimund Lulli repeatedly speaks of it as "Car-bunculous," and according to Paracelsus it consists of a ruby-red, transparent crystal "which is as flexible as rosin and brittle as glass." Somewhere later it was principally employed in Sought for, but Never Found .- Birth | the form of a powder, and was frequently called "trixture," also "elixir" or "magisterium." It must also be remarked that many alchemists made a distinction between two stones differing in their exterior appearance, one for the production of gold and the other

for silver. The belief in the transmutation of one metal into another no doubt result-ed from the fact that it was noticed if molten copper is mixed with zinc it attains a beautiful yellow color, and in former years, when people were not particular about noticing small differences, the obtained brass may have

been mistaken for a kind of gold. Perhaps also the circumstances that or that they used for their fusion periments sand containing gold, without knowledge, gave rise to these ilusions. Without noticing these source of error it could not be explained how notoriously excellent and honest alchemists ofttimes believed that they had the Philosopher's Stone in their

A remarkable proof that the exist ence of the Philosopher's Stone and the transmutation of metals was actdict rendered in the year 1580 by the judicial faculty of Leipzig against the alchemist of the Elector August of Sax-ony, David Beuther. The latter had in the presence of witnesses the secret of how to apply the Philosopher's Stone in order to make gold, but had not kept his word. The verdict rendered about his processes under torture, shall for his infidelity be hit with the rod, his wo fingers be cut off for perjury, and shall be held in captivity so that he may not harm the country by commun cating his secrets to other sovereigns." This verdict was read to Beuther in prison, and in adition to it the Elector wrote to him with his own hand: Beuther, return to me what belongs to me by the grace of God and justice; otherwise I have to undertake something against you of which I would rather be relieved, and I beg of you let it not come to that." Thereupon Beuther wrote the following words on the walls of the cell: "Barred cats do not mouse." Yet he was finally persuaded to ask the Elector for mercy. whereupon he was again permitted to return to his laboratory (gold-house) in order to continue his experiments. After some time he was found lying sense less on the ground and died soon after, as is believed by suicide.

Cases were frequent that adepts were kept in captivity for fear that they might injure their own country by be traying the art of making gold to others: they were tortured and tormented in order to extort this valuable secret from them, and it was at that time rather hazardous to be considered an expert

chemist. Another verdict of the above-named udicial faculty was rendered in the dispute of the Count of Ertach against his wife. The latter had given protection in her castle of Tankenstein, in the Oderwoods, to a fugitive adept, and ne showed his gratitude by changing all the silverware of the countess into gold. Her husband, who lived apart from her, thereupon laid claim to one-half of the gold, but was repulsed by the jurists of Leipzig with the verdict: "As the silverware before the transmutation was the property of the countess, it remains her property after it has been turned into gold."

YOUNGEST EVER NAMED.

From the Washington Post. William Jennings Bryan, Democratic nominee for president, is 35 years old. He is the youngest man ever nominated to is corcluded with the following words: the presidential office by one of the great "There exists a chemical preparation parties, and if successful will be the

youngest man ever elected.
The favorite decade in life from which to choose a president has been the sixth. Thus when they were nominated vention days, their ages ran in this wise Washington, 56: Jefferson, 57: Madison, 57 Monroe, 58; John Quincy Adams, 57; Van Buren, 54; Lincoln, 51; Hayes, 54, and Ben-

smin Harrison, 55.

Taylor, 62; and Buchanan, 65. Those below fifty were: Polk, 49; Pierce, 49; Garnet, 46; Garfield, 49, and Cleveland, 47. Mr. Cleveland was 55 at his second election. The vice presidents who became presidents were at their elections of the following ages: Tyler, 50; Fillmore, 49; Johnson, 54, and Arthur, 50.

Mr. Bryan is ten years younger than General Grant when he was nominated, twenty-five years younger than John Adams and Jackson, and thirty-one years younger than John Adams and Jackson, and thirty-one years younger than the cider Harrison, who was the oldest man ever yet nominated for president, though he holds the age over James Buchanan by two years only. The constitution requires the president to be thirty-five, so that Mr. Bryan just skips over the boundary line.

DISPROVED BY FIGURES.

One of the stock arguments of the free silverites is that the alleged demonstration of silver in 1873 reduced the value of farm products. The Chicago News almanao, for 1896, gives the statistics of the lowest and highest prices for wheat, in the Chicago market for the years 1873-78 inclusive. Prices were Elizables in 1873; 884,641,894 in 1874; 884,1894 in 1875; and \$1.014,61,7644 in 1875. The lowest and highest prices for corn are quoted at 7884460, in 1876; 49850, in 1876; 4987646, in 1875; and 384,6460, in 1876. The lowest and highest prices for cats were 584,64940, in 1875; and 384,6460, in 1876.

est prices for cats were 25%,a55%.c. in 1875; 25%,a571c. in 1874; 25%,a56%c. in 1875; and 27a. 25c. in 1876, The lowest and highest prices for lard were \$6.500.57 in 1875; \$2.500.15.55 in 1876; \$11.80a15.75 in 1875; and \$2.55a13.55 in 1876. The highest and lowest prices for mess pork were \$11.815 in 1973; \$12.75a34.75
in 1874; \$17.70a22.50 in 1875; and \$15.20a22.75
in 1876. Thee figures, if they prove anything in regard to the ourrency, prove that
the free silverites are exactly wrong in
their assumptions, the prices of these their essumptions, the prices of these leading farm products having been much higher during each of the three years after 1873, then during that year of the so-called

MONEY AND "HARD TIMES".

The eliver folks say the " gold stand ard has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times."Statistics give the its direct to this

times."Statistics give the ile direct to this statement.

Between 1870 and 1880 the value of farming property in the United States increased from \$9,200,000,000 reckoned on the basis of a depreciated paper currency, to \$12,200,000,000, reckoned on the basis of the gold standard.

In the same interval the capital invested in manufactures increased from \$1,700,000,000 to \$1,200,000, and the value of the annual product of these industries from \$2,400,000,000 to over \$9,000,000,000.

The number of employes in manufactures meanwhile increased from 2,000,000 to \$4,500,000. What is there in these figures to warrunt the lugularious mendacity of the Chicago pintform?

This nation is at present in the slough of "hard times," but it is chiefly because the same party which is trying to humbug the people with the cry of "free silver" succeeded four years ago in deluding them with the cry of free trade. The prosperity of this country will be "unlocked" with the restoration of Republicanism to complete power.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

"You seem sad, Horasp." It was the pionaint voice of Nordyke Withers that fractured the stillness of the little from seros the erect from police horaquation, where Hermio Sanas-Johnnon was trying to put a half-dozen terra into reacable maps for a ma

praces, "Yes," was the inventy reply of Heratin, Me was aways lacente, so musics what

it oca;
And may I sek..."
"No, yet needs't; I will tell you, It may he hat you remember the advice you gave me just winter, to brace up a

you gaye no last winter, to brace up a little and go out into secting?"
"Yee, I remember it very well, and I was gled to hear that you had been doing it," 'Ten, I have been doing it." Horatio saily resumed, "And I have made the acquaintance of sixty-seven lovely girls."
"Well, that's nice."
"Mighty nice—but wait. Do you remember my little hall room with the

member my little ball room with the folding bed, and do you recall the fact that I have to move my trunk out into the hallway in order to let the bed down? Nordyke nodded and smiled.
"Well," continued Horacio bitterly as he buried his head in his hands, "I have

give me a surprise party."

And Nordyke caught his breath and clung to it with both hands, so that it might not get loose and break the sacred

Two Sayings from Cork.

From the Spectator. A Cork Town councillor is credited with having thus speken: "There can be no doubt of the virulence of this epidemic,

for I know of people lying dead from it who never died before."

The same gentleman thus chivalrously detended a colleague: "I strongly protest against this attack on my absent friend, for surely it is not right to hang a man behind his back."