TIPPLING IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Will Major McKinley Forbid the Use of Strong Beverages?

WINES AT PAST STATE DINNERS

Nearly All the Presidents Have Been Moderate Drinkers -- One or Two Had a Weakness for Stimulants. Statesmen Who Have Obtained Inspiration from the Flowing Bowl.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The triumphant announcement by the Women's Christian Temperance union that Major McKinley will permit nothing stronger than water to be drunk at the white house is possibly a little premature. The president-elect has never been a total abstainer, While temperate at all times, he takes a drink occasionally. At the same time in most respects he might pass for a Furitan of the old school. Card games have no seduction for him, and he does not even play billiards. It is likely that during the next four years the billiard table in the basement of the white house will be retired from service. The triumphant announcement by the

Mr. Cleveland is very fond of an occasional game of billiards, and handles a one with some dexterity. He is said to play a stiff game of poker, though never beyond a limit of \$2. All his life he has been a moderate drinker. He would rather have a glass of good whisky than the best port of Madelia, and a jug of "hot stuff" is always a companion of his hunting and fishing excursions. President Harrison, while not a tectotalier, indulged very sparingly in stimulants—a fact which did not prevent him from shooting a pig one day in Maryland by mistake for a deer. Some people said that the wines served at the white house under his regime were not up to the mark.

Lieneral Arthur was a connoisseur in wines. He spent a lot of money on drinkables while in the white house. His favorite amusement was giving dinner parties, for which the guests were selected without regard to politics and simply for their qualities as joily companions. The natural symitations in the way to be the property of the product of the parties and simply for their qualities as joily companions. The natural symitations are the large gold better Mr. Cleveland is very fond of an oc-

joily companiens. The natural sym-pathy between the large cold bottle and the small hot bird was thoroughly understood by this presidential epi-cure. Not a few old timers, still in-gering on here in Washington, smack their fips when memory is recalled to those little banquets in the private din-ing room of the executive mansion dur-by the select of King Arthur.

ing room of the executive mansion during the reign of King Arthur.

Poor Garfield was fond enough of high living, as well as of most other good things of this world; but he suffered much from dyspensia, and no stimulants of any sort were served on his private table at the executive mansion. He furnished wines at state dinners and so escaped the criticism which was bestowed so freely upon Mr. Hayes on account of his refusal to provide them, in this matter Mr. Hayes deferred to the wishes of his wife. Though himself an abstrainer, he would hardly have made such a ruing if she had not insisted on it. His enemies accused him of stinginess, though the charge was obviously unjust, leasmuch as he spent great sums on refreshments for his public receptions, the cateror's as he spent great sums on refreshments for his public receptions, the caterer's bill for one such occasion being \$6,000. No president since Hayes has offered so much as a bit of cake or a glass of lemonade to guests at receptions.

WIT OF MR. EVARTS.

One remembers the wittleisms of Mr. Eyarts, secretary of state under Hayes, who remarked that "water flowed like champagne" at the White House Europets, He did not besitate to express his disapproval of the prohibition system at the executive man-sion, saying that the president had no right to impose his eccentric notions upon people who were being entertained as guests of the nation. When the time arrived for the first diplomatic linner of the administration Mr. Evarts had a discussion on the subject with Mrs. Hayes. He represented to her that the foreign ministers had been brought up to drink wine instead of water; it was a necessity to them. The lady replied firmly: "It is my dinner, and I shall serve

But, madam," replied the secretary "it is not your dinner. It is my dinner, massauch as it is paid for out of the

funds of the state department."
It is a fact that this particular "spread" is not paid for, like the other state dinners, out of the president's own poeket. Mrs. Hayes' answer is not recorded, but it is certain that she had her way and that the luckless diplomers out no wine.

had her way and that the luckless dip-lomats got no wine.

General Grant's weakness for the "cup that cheers" has passed into his-tory but he never drank to excess after entering the White house. Andrew Johnson's spree on the occasion of his inauguration was about the most in-opportune jollification a man ever in-dulged in. On the morning of the event lulged in. On the morning of the event he reached the capitol some time in ad-vance of the time for the ceremony, entering unexpectedly, the room of the secretary of the senate, Colonel John W. Forney. He looked pale and sick, and was accompanied by his physician. The latter asked Forney if he had any whisky. There was a black bottle alwhisky. There was a black bottle at-ways kept in the secretary's room, and Mr. Forney went and got it. He placed it on the mantlepiece and set a tum-bler beside it. Then Mr. Johnson walked over to the mantel and poured out half a tumblerful of the spirits, which he swallowed at a gulla.

which he swallowed at a gulp.

Mr. J. B. McCullaugh, now editor of
the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, chanced
to be in the room of the secretary of the senate at the time, and so was an eye-witness. In telling the story to a newspaper man some time ago he said:
"Mr. Johnson soon became cheerful
and grew very talkative. After a time
he took another dripk, though the doctor tried to dissuade him, filling the
tumbler-almost fuil of raw whisky. A
moment later it was pain to us their moment later it was plain to us that he was intoxicated. Meanwhile the hour for inauguration had arrived. It was but a few steps from Mr. Forney's office to the senate chamber, where Mr. Johnson took the oath. Evidently be did not think that the ceremony should conclude without his saying something. He turned to the cabinet and addressed each member of that body by name in turn making a session. body by pame in turn, making a series of brief speeches, and ending in every case with words something like this: "And I am here to tell you, Mr. Seward, secretary of state, that I am a plebian, a man of the people, and I am proud of it." His talk was so incoherent as to make it evident to all observers that the new president was drunk." Johnson seldem drank to excess, and stories have exaggerated his weakness

IN EARLIER DAYS.

In earlier days refreshments were offered customarily at the white house receptions, but that nort of hospitality came to an end with Van Buren's term. The crowds were too hungry and the scramble for food too indepent. The scramble for food too indecent. The carpets an furniture suffered severely. During Andrew Jackson's administration the carpet in the east room was totally fuined by punch that was spilled on the floor. The beverage was served in buckets, and those receptacles were sometimes upset. It was Jackson's idea to throw open the doors of the executive manufon to the people of the executive mansion to the people

in general, without special invitation; but the plan did not work, President Madison was a light drink-er. When he had hard drinkers at his table he would dilute his wine with water in order to keep up with them. water in order to keep up with them.

In his administration there was much formallty and ceremony at white house entertainments. Mrs. William White House and crept up to the door Scaton, in her diary, speaking of a kind to stop, and say a kind word to any small being who ever appealed to him. Once when he was president, a formallty and ceremony at white House and crept up to the door seaton, in her diary, speaking of a kind word to any small being who ever appealed to him. Once when he was president, a formallty and ceremony at white House and crept up to the door statement of the room where sat the great man. Languest at the executive mansion in Busy as he was he heard the soft steps.

those days, says: "The dinner was cer-tainly fine, but it did not surpass some I have eaten in Carolina. There were many French dishes and exquisite wines. Comment on the quality of the wines was the chief topic after the removal of the cloth. Candles were introduced before the ladies left the table, and the gentlemen continued half an hour longer to enjoy a social

There was no lack of wines at the tables of the first three presidents. Jefterson disliked formality and enter-tained in a generous southern style, while Adams gave stately and magnifi-

cent dinners.

There can be no question that at the present day alcohol is held in less esteem than at any previous time in his-tory. It cannot be said to have loss tory. It cannot be said to have lost popularity, but it has got into disrepute. No longer is it the fashion for gentiqmen to drink to excess, and the statesman who tipples loses caste thereby. Complaint was actually made during the first session of the present congress. congress because a southern member walked into the house one morning in a condition of palpable inebriation. Other members started a movement to discipline him. Shade of Daniel Web-

Was it not he immortal Webster who habitually fortified himself during speeches with gin and water? And are not those alcohol-inspired fragments of patriotism regarded today as the finest rossible stuff for American school hove possible stuff for American school boys to commit to memory? Gin, of course, has the advantage of looking exactly like water to the naked eye, and the great Daniel kept it by him in a pitcher, with a tumbler for periodical doses. It is related that one day a fellow senator took a big swallow from the glass quite unsuspectingly, just as he rose to make some remarks, and the con-sequence was a choking fit which threw the whole chamber, particularly Mr. Webster, into convulsions of laugh-

Those were easy-going days in the senate, before the civil war. It was not until April, 1866,that Henry Wilson, afterwards vice president, offered his famous resolution which prohibited the sale of liquor in the capitol and its grounds. Since that time more or less hypocrisy has governed in such matters, and whisky served in the sonate chamber has masqueraded commonly as "cold tea." Bottles of good stuff are kept in the committee rooms. Don Cameron, for instance, always has something choice in a cupboard, and any drinks that may be wanted are sent quietly to the cloak room from the restaurant below. Perhaps it is owning to the existence of such conveniences that within recent years a presiding officer of the upper house was so given to tippling that on repeated occasions the senate chose to save him from ex-posure by going precipitately into se-

APOLLINARIS LEMONADE. During the hot weather there is always an unlimited supply of apollinaris ways an unlimited supply of apollinaris is is is is a considered in the cloak room of the senate. It is paid for by the government, out of the so-called "contingent fond" of the upper house. Thus one finds in the list of expenses of that body such items as "twenty cases of apollinaris, quarts," "six hundred pounds of granulated sugar" and "eighteen boxes of lemons," This supply, mind you, for a single month. Everybody likes problinaris lemonade but erybody likes apollinaris lemonade, but most senators prefer it with a "stick" in it. Occasional charges for "syrup, running up into the hundreds of dollars for a single session, seem rather suggestive. One is almost at a loss to know what to make of them.

The famous debate in the last con-

gress on the silver question carried the senate through two consecutive all-night sessions. It was a test not of argument, but of endurance. As soon as the roll had been called the grave and reverend legislators would refire to the clock wormand partaks of teless to the clock mom and partake of juleps and other mixed drinks, which a dozen waiters were constantly engaged in bringing from the restaurant below. The weather was extraordinarily hot, and the continual imbibition of cooling

fluids was a patriotic necessity. There are very few total abstainers whether there is any truth in the old in the senate. Hill is one. He is a re- world belief that iron, silver and other frigerator, and has not a particle of the baser metals can, under proper treatconvivial spirit. Perkins, of Califor-nia, never drinks anything; but he always has a bottle on tap for his friends whom are some Americans, have in his rooms at the Riggs house. He formed "The Argentaurum Syndisays that he does not imbibe simply cate," and the circular issued by them because he has never acquired the hab-it. His colleague, Senator White, takes a dash of brandy in his tea. Black-burn prefers his whisky straight, as be-transmutation. Several leading sciena Kentuckian of the old school, whole, the upper house is a ober body, compared with what it was before the war. In the house of representatives it is

the same way. The fashion of drinking while making a speech has gone out, and members rely no longer upon alcohol for inspiring their flights of eloquence. If a member wants a drink he goes down stairs and takes it in the restaurant. On the historic occasion when Cobb, of Alabama, asked the speaker "where he was at," having lost the thread of his discourse, he was refreshing himself from a gold-lined mug which held rather more than half a pint of whisky. But gin has been a more popular legislative tipple, when consumed on such occasions, owing to its likeness to a more innocent bever-

ABRAHAN LINCOLN. Some Stories About His Great Love

for Children. Of all the presidents of the United States none bave loved children and thoroughly enjoyed their fun more than did Abraham Lincoln. If was well that he was in sympathy with the tricks of boys and girls, for he had two boys, Willie and Tad, who were famous for their pranks and many stories are

told of the things they did. Once during a large reception at the White House, when Tad's father was president, the boy erected a lemonade stand in the half leading to the east room, by means of two chairs and an ironing board stretched across them, and before he was discovered had taken in several \$5 bills with his "Lein-onade here, five cents a glass." Of course all the guests who passed the little fellow bought a glass, for they

appreciated the joke.

Willie and Tad were very fond of animals, and among their collection of pets, (a veritable menagerie) were some much beloved goats. No one was allowed to interfere with these goats when Tad was around. He was so devoted to them that once when he was in New York with his mother, his father sent the following telegram: "Tell Tad the goats and father are very well, especially the goats." You can imagine how Tad and Mrs. Lincoln

laughed over this, Often when Mr. Lincoln was busy with some great problem pertaining to the nation's welfare, word would come that some one wished to speak with the president of the United States on important business. It would be Tad or Willie who confided to their fath-er, with great joy, the fact that the cat had kittens or that there were some new puries. The president always smiled over these things and although he probably sometimes corrected his small boys, yet he never seemed to lose his patience with them.

One Sunday morning when Mr. Lin-coln lived in Springfield, he was seen coming away from church with Tad

THE POPULAR VOTE

A Compilation Giving the Complete and Official Poll in Nearly Every State in the Union.

In the following table the official vote from forty-two states is given and the unofficial vote from the remaining three states, California, Utah and West Virginia. The total poll reached nearly 14,000,000, and when all returns from the scattering vote are in it may touch or pass that limit. In estimating the strength of free silver the Bryan-Swall vote. And in estimating the sound moneystrength the Palmer Buckner vote should be added to the Bryan-Swall vote. And in estimating the sound moneystrength the Palmer Buckner vote should be added to the McKinley vote. This would leave the sound money plurality over 700,000:

	Bryan	Bryan	Palmer	Prohi-	Scat-	Take and
McKinley	. Sewall.	Watson.	Buckner.	bition.	tering.	Total
Alabama 54,737	107,137	24,089	6,464	2,147		194,57
rkansas 37,217	142,523	******	******	1,732		149,54
'alifornia 146,217	142,926	******	******			289,14
olorado 26,279	158,880	2,398		2,110	*****	189,67
onnecticut 110,288	56,734		4,334	1,804	1,223	174.38
elaware	16,547	******	936	_1000000000		37.9
	30,383	2,137	2,026	789		46.63
				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		157,23
corgia 69,190	94,332	*****	2,708	101	*****	29,63
laho 6,324	23,190	******	******	181	*****	1,088.6
llinois 607,130	464,523	*****	6,390	10,588	******	637.13
ndiana 323,754	305,576	*****	2,145	5,324	329	
owa 289,293	223,741	******	4,516	3,645	352	521.3
ansas 159,345		44,954	1,209	2,231	1,240	335.63
entucky 218,171	217,890	******	5,114	4,781		445,9
ouisiana 22,037	77,175	******	1,834	*****		101,0
laine 80,245	32,217	2,381	1,864	1,571	******	118,4
laryland 135,978	101,761	15,181	11,749	2,998	2,134	436,5
lassachusetts 178,976	90,530	******	6,930	6,777	*****	544.2
lichigan 293,327	237,251	******	3,202	4.343	867	341,5
innesota 193,501	139,626	7,320	1,021	290	*****	69,5
ississippi 4.849	55,933		2,355	2,461	610	674.0
issouri 301,940	363,652	******			2000	54.1
issouri 304,940	43,650	*****	2,883	2,040	186	224.1
lontana 10,490		573		2,040		10.2
ebraska 103,064	115,999		0.100	401111	228	80.5
evada 1,937	7,775	379	3,420	825		
ew Hampshire 54,442	21,271	*****	6,373	5,614	3,985	371.0
ew Jersey 221,367	133,575	200000	12,829	6,550	*****	1,358,4
ew York 795,271	543,835	*****	******	*****		329.7
orth Carolina 155,222	174,488	*****	*****	340	(COMPANY)	46,9
hio	474.880	2,615	1,857	7.784	1,167	1,014.2
regon 48,711	46,739	7	979	919		97,3
ennsylvania 728,300	427,127	6,103	10,921	19,374	1,683	1,193,5
thode Island 37,437	11,479	******	******	*****		51.8
outh Carolina 9,313	58,801		824			68,9
outh Lakota 40,580	41,125			664		82.3
ennessee 148,773	163,651	4,525	1,951	3,098		321.9
			1,001			516.8
	282,989	71,818	7 5000	728	*****	63,4
ermont 50,991	10,146	461	1,329		115	294,9
irginia 135,388	154,985	*****	2,127	2,341		
tah 13,461	67,053	*****	******	*****	*****	80,5
Vashington 39.153	51,646	*****	1,668	1,116	******	93,5
Vest Virginia 106,205	91,104	******	******	*****	*****	197,3
Visconsin 268,125,	165,528	*****	4,854	7.855	1,314	447,6
Vyoming 10,072	10,369	486	******	159	******	21,0
Totals	6,309,618	185,409	118,915	119,337	16,221	13,818,9

Colorado Florida

l	California 9 New Jersey 10	1
ł	Connecticut 6 New York 36	1
l	Delaware 3 North Dakota 3	13
ı	Illinois 24 Ohio 23	ì
ŀ	Indiana 15 Oregon 4	3
I	Iowa	D
١	Kentucky 12 Rhode Island 4	P
ł	Maine 6 Vermont 4	
ł	Maryland 8 West Virginia 6	Ü
ì	Massachusetts 15 Wisconsin 12	1
l	Michigan 14	
ı	Minnesota 9	ľ.
۱	New Hampshire . 4 Total	E

and looking up asked the boy his name. The boy answered: "My name is Folks.' 'Well,' said Mr. Lincoln. 'that's wrong, Don't you see that you are only one, and folks means more than one. Tell your father that I say your name should be Folk. Goodbye, the "tells with a barrier bandshake." sir," giving him a hearty handshake.

TO TRANSMUTE METALS. Syndicate Formed to Try to Turn

Base Metals Into Gold. Eureka! Many a time through the past centuries have ambitious alchem-isis shouted this joyous world, confident that they had at last found the long lost philosopher's stone, and that to them had been intrusted the honor of trans-muting baser metals into gold, but in each case disappointment has followed hope, and until quite recently the great problem seemed no nearer solution than it was in the Dark Ages. At last, however, practical steps are to be tak-en in order to discover definitely whether the philosopher's stone is altogether a myth or merely hidden away in some obscure cranny. In other words, a few modern scientists, backed by optimistic capitalists, have determined to find out whether there is any truth in the old world belief that iron, silver and other ment, be transmitted into real gold.

These enterprising gentlemen, among

tific journals have drawn attention to the syndicate and its enterprises, and many of them have seriously discussed the chances of its success. As to the method of operation little has yet been revealed, but it is said that a secret process of transmuting metals into gold has been discovered and that this will be thoroughly tested. Should this fall, other methods can be tried for history tells us of many experiments that have been made in this direction. and our practical scientists may well think it worth their while to find out of these experiments of the old alchemists were not based on com-

MANY EXPERIMENTS MADE.

As far back as the fifth century Zo-simus wrote a book entitle "The Art of Making Gold," and long after him Sir Isaac Newton spent many a weary hour at his crucible in a vain search for the tantalizing philosopher's stone. Night after night, we are told the great scientist spent at his arduous work, doubtless much to the annoywork, dontiess much to the anoly-ance of his assistant, who was obliged to keep the crucible going, and thus lost many a good hour's sieep. In the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries many similar experiments were tried in various parts of Europe, and on some occasions with signal suc-cess. On no occasion, however, was the process whereby the baser metal was transmuted into gold clearly de-monstrated, and thus even the most successful experiments have generally been regarded as specimens of alchemical jugglery. Within the past few years many scientists, it is said, have zeniously studied the same weary old problem, and some of them have ac-tually succeeded in transmuting silver into gold. That it is impossible to transmute gold into any other metal except silver seems to be admitted by dern alchemists.

There is a popular but apparently an unfounded belief that silver has been frequently transmuted into gold within recent years. In 1893 Carey Lea made out of silver a metal the physical properties of which closely resembled those of gold. But of what use was that, since the chemical properties of the new metal differed in no respect from those of silver? "Mr. Edison," says a French journal, "has also studied the question of transmutation of metals, and we have heard that he has succeeded in making a metal which is entirely like gold so far as color, density, malleability and other physical properties are concerned. Mr. Tesle has attained the same result by sub jecting silver to X rays, using for the purpose a silver electrode." It is also said that Professor Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins, succeeded some years ago in transmuting silver into gold. has quite lately invented a new instrument which he proposes to use in bringing about a molecular trans-

formation of metals. DISCOVERY OF ARGENTAURUM. coming away from church with Tad slung over his left arm. Some one, knowing that the sermon could not have been over, asked what was the matter. "Oh." replied Mr. Lincoln, "I entered the colt, but he kicked around so I had to withdraw him."

Abraham Lincoln was also very kind to other children. He was never too tired to stop and say a kind word to any small being who eyer appealed to do, we are told, is to push this process of silver divided into very many parts.
What the new syndicate proposes to
do, we are told, is to push this process
of division a step further, experience
having shown that in this way an entirely new metal can be profited. To this new metal, which can be made out, of silver, and which is said to possess

the physicial properties of gold, the name argentaurum has been given. In outward appearance this argentaurum is exactly like gold. During the process of transmutation there is a loss of 25 per cent. in weight, but, even allowing for this loss, there should be considerable profit in the transaction—that is, if argentaurum is really as valuable as

Virginia Washington

On this point H. de Parville, a Freech writer, says: "Every one knows that the molecular constitution of a body is considerably modified by division; its color, its density, its physical properties are changed. Such has doubtless been the result in the present instance. In order, however, to achieve a genuine transmutation, a real physical and chemical change, the molecules, the atomic equilibrium of the metal, must be modified and the entire structure must be wholly transformed. Has this been done in these latest experiments? Apparently not, since argentaurum seems to be nothing but a metal which seems to be nothing but a metal which has been physically derived from silver. Do not let us go so fast. When any one shows us a piece of gold which has been transmuted from another metal, and which is unassailable and chemically flawless, then, and not till then, will we believe in the new distance. covery."

INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.

Extending Its Mechanical Productions and Textile Trades.

From the Chautauquan, In no line of industry has the revolu tion been more remarkable than in tex-tiles. The opening of Japan to the world corresponded in time to the high-est development in the West of mechanical principles and motive power. The thousands of bright young men from the once hermit country who visted our factories discerned at once their opportunity. A cotton-spinning machine seemed to them almost hu-man. Realizing their own tremendous man. Realizing their own tremendous resources in the form of cheap labor, they saw that if a union were effected between that and the new wonders of the West they could, because of their very nearness to the largest cotton plantations of the world, begin at once the state of th to drive out British imports. They were somewhat tired of paying for high-priced cotton goods made in Man chester. The costly British freight and packing would be saved, and the abominable adulteration

"sizing" would be avoided.
So about 1880 the experiment of substituting steam for human muscle was tried. In 1882 they had only 1,500 spinlles running, including those controlled by the government, and the total pro-duction of the cotton yarn for the year was but 70,000 pounds. Within one decade the product increased to over \$0,000,000 pounds. English goods were driven from the market of Japan!

Then the Japanese began to look aboard and dream of capturing the markets of Asia. In 1894 they had forty mills, operating twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four daily during 292 days of the year and turning out 122,-000,000 pounds of yarn. With their he-reditary taste and skill the cotton yarn has been made up into fabrics as delicate, beautiful and enduring as one could wish for the wonderfully low prices at which they are sold. They are in general free from the sizing for which English goods have a bad reputation. They have won their way in Korea, in China, in Siam and even in India and Australia. As for the silk fabrics, they are already being offered in America and Europe at prices that surprise and alarm manufacturers and merchants.

This wonderful development in the extlie industry has actually made the United States, once the largest buyer and the smallest seller in Japan, the chief trader with this new industrial power in the Orient. Whereas the United States used formerly to export only a little kerosene, flour and machinery, our people sold to Japan during the first six months of 1895 over 100,000,000 pounds of raw cotton. The sale of American iron is also steadily increasing.

GOLD BY THE YARD. How the Gilding Used in Ornamenta Decoration Is Prepared.

From Pearson's Weekly. The beating of the innumerable little square pieces of gold which are used to cover domes and signs and so on forms a distinct industry in the gold trade, which employs a large number of hands and requires no small amount of skill.

of skill.

The long, low building in which the work is carried on is filled throughout the day with the sound of hammers, On every side little boxes containing tiny rolls of gold are to be seen, which although only measuring an inch and a half in length are each worth about the half in length are each worth about 610 The gold is received in bars one-eighth of an inch in thickness, an inch in width and weighing 240 pennyweights. This is rolled out into a ribbon thirty yards in length. It is then given to the workmen in

out by land. They are placed (protected by fine skins) in a tool known as the "clutch," and; are thoroughly pounded out on a great granite block set in the ground in such a way that there is absolutely no vi-bratory movement. The process is re-peated several times, the gold as it spreads being continuously subdivided until it is of the exact dimensions required.

The skins in which the gold is beaten

are so delicate that they will tear as easily as paper, nevertheless they are of so fine a quality that they will with-

of so fine a quality that they will withstand the continual hammering for
several years. The gold, which is finally beaten down to 200,000th of an inch,
is rubbed with "brine" before being
placed in the skins, in order that it
shall not adhere to them.

Easy as this work of beating out the
gold may seem, it is in reality an art
of a very delicate description. The
workman must know to a nicety precisely how hard or gentle the blows of
his hammer must be, and also the exact spot on which they should fall. Accordingly, a very superior class of men
are employed in the business.

CARELESS PHRASES.

Amusing Arrangements of Words in Speaking and Writing.

The following are some specimens of curious and amusing phrases arranged by careless writers and speakers: An old French lawyer, writing of an estate he had just bought, added: "There is a chapel upon it in which my wife and I wish to be buried, if God spares our lives."

God spares our lives."

On a tombstone in Indiana is the following inscription: "This monument was *crected to the memory of John Jinkins, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

A Michigan editor received some verses not long ago with the following.

Antichigan entire received some verses not long ago with the following note of explanation: "These lines were written fifty years ago by one who has, for a long time, slept in his grave merely for pastime."

A certain politician, lately condemn-

A certain politician, lately condemning the government for its policy concerning the income tax, is reported to have said: "They'll keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden eggs until they pump it dry."

An orator at one of the university unions bore off the palm when he declared that "the British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns nor retire into its

A reporter in describing the murder of a man named Jorkin said: "The murderer was evidently in quest of money, but luckliy Mr. Jorkin had de-posited all his funds in the bank the day before, so that he lost nothing but his life."

A merchant who died suddenly left in his bureau a letter to one of his correspondents which he had not seal-ed. His clerk seeing it necessary to send the letter, wrote at the bottom "Since writing the above I have died. An Oklahoma editor expresses his thanks for a basket of oranges thus: "We have received a basket of oranges from our friend Gus Bradley, for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly six inches in diameter." inches in diameter."

The Morning Post in 1812 made the following statement: "We congratulate ourselves most on having torn off Corbett's mask and revealed his cloven foot. It was high time that the hydra head of faction should be soundly wrapped over the knuckles."

An English lecturer on chemistry said: "One drop of this poison placed on the tongue of a cat is sufficient to kill the strongest man," and an English lieutenant said that the Royal Niger company wished to kill him to prevent his course to the stronger to the stronger than the stro prevent his going up the river until next year.

commons no longer."

OFFSET HER GRIEF.

The Dealer Was Prepared with an Antidote to the Widow's Sorrow. he was looking over the curios in New York bazaar when she happened

to observe some Indian ornaments with a deep-drawn sigh, she said: "Those things always put me in mind of my dear departed husband." "Yes'm—no doubt," smilingly replied the dealer. "I take it that the Indians assisted your dear departed husband to depart?

Yes, they did." "Materially assisted him by the bullet or the tomahawk? "Yes; he was shot down while cross-ing the plains. If I'd known that you

kept Indian relics here I should not have called." "The sight of them brings up sad recollections, ma'am?"

"Well, I have provided for that, and I think I can say without boasting that I am the only dealer in the city who has. An Indian shoots your hus-band and those arrows and quiver make you sad. Turn to your left, ma'am. There is the scalp of the redskin who made you a widow, and it has just been marked down from \$8 to \$2.25. You pays your money and you takes

STIMULANTS.

Alcohol does not give force. Taken into the body, it liberates more heat (force) than it gives.

Every healthy human body contains a store of latent energy. Any one of the stimulants taken into the body liberates some of that energy either as work done or as heat sensible to the body.

Stimulants are vegetable, animal, alcoholic. Vegetable stimulants are tea and coffee, and the animal stimulant is beef tea.

holic. Vegetable stimulants are tea and coffee, and the animal stimulant is beaf tea.

Beef, tea, ordinary tea and coffee and cocoa all have for their active principles substances which are very nearly alike in chemical formulae.

When we take a cup of tea we take it to get out of the body certain force from a reserve that otherwise we would not draw on. We are tending to bankrupt the system, and the stimulant adds nothing to our capital.

The use of a stimulant at any time should be followed by the promot ingustion of early-digested food sufficient to replace the amount of force that the stimulant released.

Our hospitals abound in tea drunkards and coffee drunkards, just as much, perhaps, as alcoholic drunkards.

A woman nervous over household cares, too busy to get a meal, takes a cup of tea and feels better momentarily. The tea braces her up, liberating some of the force that has been stored up. Shortly she breaks down again and takes another cup of tea. This proceeds a few hours for days. Ultimately she gets into the doctor's hands. Before she can recover she must give back to the body the force that has been robbed from it.

To get the strength out of the meat one must consume its protein matter as well as the other constituents.

Beef tea is in itself a stimulant, but not a food.

In administering beef tea give the pattent nourishing food at the same time or

a food.
In administering beef tea give the patient nourishing food at the same time or shortly after.
A perfectly well person needs no stimulant. lant.

Never take a stimulant before a task.

After the task is done and the need of
something bracing is felt a stimulant may
be advisable, as a cup of tea, coffee or Much poverty is due to abuse of stimu-lants; poverty also leads to their use.

THE WAY TO CURE catarrh is to purify the blood, and the surest, safest, best way to purify the blood is by tak-ing Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

It is then given to the workmen in strips measuring seven yards, each of which is cut up into 180 pieces. These operate.

THE LEADER

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If you love your children, bring them with you when you come to do your shopping and let them see

The Dolls' Ball

in our show window. A wonderful mechanical contrivance, representing a ball room scene in which a score of pretty dolls are waltzing to the strains of catchy music. We have also placed on exhibition an accurately revolving

erris Wheel

Beautifully decorated with all kinds of Bric-a-Brac. Our Christmas windows are more attractive than ever, and our interior display of

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LEBECK &

Notice



To Publishers THE TRIBUNE is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, - pamphlets, or other publications at moder

Address BUSINESS MANAGER.

POISONS IN EVERYDAY FOOD.

Infinitesimal in Quality. but Virulent if Concentrated. From the New York Tribune.

One of the curious and little-known facts brought to light by recent in-vestigations is that in almost every kind of food some amount of poison is to be found. Often the quantity is so small that chemical analysis does not reveals it, and it is only discovered by certain effects upon the human system under certain conditions. Small as these quantities of poison are, however. in comparison with the other consti-tuents of any one food, they do exist. and are poisons of a deadly sort. Con-centrated, the amount of poison that is taken into the system during an average lifetime would be sufficient to kill an army instantly. Yet the ex-tremely minute fragments absorbed during each meal not only do no harm, but seem almost healthgiving. At least, it is certain that many of the most dangerous and destructive substances known exist in tangible quantities in some of the most valued foods.

Foods that contain the worst poisons in these tiny quantities may be eaten constantly without any unfortunate results. There is no more popular and widely used food than the potato. In Ireland, in certain districts, little else is caten, and the peasants thrive wonderfully on them. Yet the potato belongs to the same botanical class as the deadly nightshade, and has in it the same poisonous element.

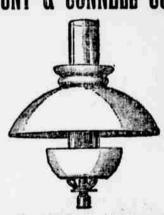
Many other vegetables have the same curious quality. In nearly every vegetable and fruit that grows above the ground, except the cabbage class, what are known as vegetable acids ex-Ireland, in certain districts, little else what are known as vegetable acids exist. There is a different one in each vegetable and variety of fruit, and all are deadly poisons. Nevertheless, it would be impossible to get a sufficient quantity into the stomach at a single meal to do even the slightest injury.

and the gastric juice absorbs and ren-ders barmless these poisons unfail-POISON IN TAPIOCA.

Taploca is another food substance that contains poison. This has long been known. The fact was again called to the attention of scientists by Henry M. Stanley, who carried in his kit on one of his journeys in the "Dark Con-tinent" a large quantity of taploca, and had the opportunity to detect the daug-er in its use when not properly preer in its use when not properly pre-pared. Under proper conditions tap-loca is not harmful, but poison is pres-ent in it in such a large quantity that many precautions should be taken. Even beer has its portion of poison, a substance known as piero-toxin. Lemon juice contains a virulent and denorrous element—ciric acid—and

dangerous element—citric acid—and in many of the lemon drops and botties of lemon juice commercially pre-pared this substance is made up in the laboratory and mixed with a disregard of the way nature does it. The nat-ural juice of the lemon is not in the least poisonous, even taken in large

THE



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affected quickly by even a few strawberries. Lobsters, shellfish and crabs possess an irritant poison which produces nausea, vomiting and general de-pression, in addition to skin eruptions. In ice cream is sometimes to be found tyrotoxicon, and clam chowder, made under the best conditions, often has ptomaines of a virulent and dangerous

least poisonous, even taken in large quantities, but lemon juice chemically made, as it frequently is for the trade, needs to be looked warily at.

Bitter almonds have poison in them to such a perceptible extent that actual cases of poisoning are on record. Strawberries and rhubarb contain oxalic acid. This, as almost everybody knows, is one of the most deadly and rapid poisons, when used in any appreciable quantity. Certain people are