MANDSOME WOMER WHO VISIT THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

Interesting Sketches of the Persons Whose Husiness it is to Influence the Legislation of Congress.

Washington correspondent of the New York Journal says: The members of the fair sex have at different times wielded a potent influence in the Washington lobby. There are many thrilling and romantic stories about the parts

played by lady lobbyists in the past.
In this field the ladies have a great advantage over their male competitors. Even in the most palmy days of the lobby no woman was ever heard to say, after the manner of Dr. Bradford: "Yes, I am a lobbyist, and am proud of it. It is only a profession." It is, therefore, extremeny difficult now, when the decrees of society have made lobbying still more objectionable, to ascertain the names of ladies who interest themselves in pro-

moting legislation.

Many of the fairy tales told about charming female lobbyists at the capitol

During the sessions of Congress the capitol building is constantly crowded with people of both sexes. At either end of the capitol a special provision is made for the benefit of the ladies. These accommodations consist of large reception-rooms where ladies can retire, send in their cards to members or Senators directing with a whip the movements of and hold long conversations with them uninterrupted. When a Senator is anxious to hold a special private conversation with a visitor he can invite her into the marble room. The members are denied this privilege. They are knew that the crown was depreciated at compelled to draw their chairs up close that time, and the exact amount of the together and talk in whispers.

Mrs. Jane Spencer is a handsome widow and can be seen almost any day around the capitol in the act of be-witching Congressmen into voting as she wishes them to. Mrs. Spencer is highly educated, and as a conversationalist has few equals anywhere. She lives in very modest style in the northwestern part of the city and classes among her friends some of the most distinguished people in Washington. No one would apply the term lobbyist to Mrs. Spencer. She is said to be rich and only interests herself in legislation that will help poor and deserving people. Many a poor widow to-day owes her pension to the efforts of Mrs. Spencer. Very few Congressmen can resist her Very few Congressmen can resist her. The mute appeal of her large brown eyes would turn a heart of stone.

Miss Elizabeth Hawley is under thirty and says that she hates all men, but she makes exceptions to members and Senators. She is regularly engaged by a large pension firm here to look after their claims before Congress. Miss Hawley can out talk any Congressman. She haunts the cloak rooms of both houses, and never lets go her hold upon a victim until he has promised to vote for her bill. Miss Hawley is sometimes described as the "holy terror." She was Belva Lockwood's chief assistant in the presidential Canvass.

The "queen of the lobby" is from New Orleans, and possesses the clear complexion and striking beauty so common among the Southern ladies. Mrs. Clarendon is a good lawyer and does not hesitate to enter into the most exhaustive legal argument to carry her point. She lives on Capitol hill, and may be worth \$50,000.

retired army officer. She finds, she says, attire and give him a foreign name, in watching the movements of Congress under which he succeeded in earning amusement and a diversion from the applause night after night without the She becomes everyday affairs of life .. interested in measures and follows them up simply for "amusement." Mrs. Davis' eyes are very captivating, and she does not hesitate to use them when a vote is at stake.

General Sherrill, of New York, stands at the head of the lobby to-day. He succeeded Sam Ward. General Sherrill's motto is the old one, that every man has his price.

He began life as the private secretary of Governor E. D. Morgan. It was there he got his start. He is not very affable and does not believe in wasting time in coming to the point.

Much of General Sherrill's success in

here. Both mother and daughter entertain a great deal, and are seen at all the receptions of note. Mrs. Sherrill is very custom yet prevalent. The ancients sac-young-looking. Mother and daughter rificed their lives to delties for any bene-

white hair and side-whiskers and walks with a slight stoop. He might easily be taken for retired Wall street broker.

ful. Rickey has a mania for betting. He will bet that it will rain to-morrow,

or he will bet that it won't, and give you odds either way. He has the reputation for never taking a bluff. A short time ago a Western Congress-

man meeting Rickey in a bar-room alone thought he would test his "sand." Callhag several of his friends around him the blow after blow is dealt, the blood gush-Congressman said in a loud voice: "I'm ing afresh each time. The first pain a better from Bettersville. Who has got the courage to match nickels with blood soon weakens it, and it becomes me for \$500?"

"I will," said Rickey. The Congressman turned pale. was more than he bargained for. idea of anybody taking up such a wild, desperate bluff as that made his blood run cold

He could not back out, however, and so he produced a nickel.

His experience cost him \$1,000.

tor" Bradford, the subject of the next sketch, are said to be responsible for some of that postal legislation, designed.

An Explanation of Many Accidents to Railway Bridges.

For fourteen years State Geologist Colnated officially as star route that passed the House several years ago. Doctor Bradford is a native of Cin-

"Yes, I am a lobbyist," he says ankly, "and I am not ashamed of frankly,

Dr. Bradford believes that lobbying as a fine art can only be carried on by gen-tlemen. Bradford is a smooth talker and an excellent judge of wine and horses. He keeps the best of both. He keeps the best of both. He is seldom seen about the capitol. His labors are carried on outside. The three men'mentioned above are the principal figures in the Washington lobby. There are a number of lesser lights, but as yet they have only acquired a limited degree of

Training Horses for the Circus. To the ordinary spectator the training of an animal to perform various feats is regarded as the most difficult part of the breaker's duty, whereas, in fact the training of a trick horse requires a much really have a very small foundation to build upon. The ladies, however, have not altogether given up the delightful practice of lobbying, the Journal correspondent has discovered by looking the Journal of the latter than the practice, and two and a half years years' practice, and two and a half years are correctly to perform in public in six months; so to perform in shorter time that the making of a ring or by no means new inventions, as one of the Arundel manuscripts shows a horse standing on a tight-rope; while in the time of Queen Elizabeth lived "Morvea," a bay horse belonging to one Banks, who in an old picture is represented as the horse as the latter stands on his hind Among other tricks, Morvea would tell the number of pence in any silver coin, while "he not only knew the number of francs in a crown, but depreciation. The system of teaching a horse depends a good deal upon the temperament of the teacher. Many teach them by kindness; but in some instances there is every ground for be-lieving that the horse is subjected to severe punishment before he is considered sufficiently perfect to-come into the ring. When the lesson is once learned it is never forgotten. Many years ago William Cooke, for a long time the lessee of Astley's, bought and broke a very small pony, the smallest alive, it was said. After performing for about six years, he was sold, the pony being then about ten or eleven. Seven years later, when Mr. Cooke was at Bristol, a man came to him saying that he had a pony for sale that would be just the thing for a circus, as he was so small. "How old is he?" asked Mr. Cooke, "Six," was the answer. "Bring him up here," said the equestrian; and the pony was ac-cordingly brought. Mr. Cooke at once recognized his old servant, told the man that the pony was at least seventeen years old, and that he himself had broken him a dozen years ago, and that he would prove it. He then gave the pony his "cues," and the little animal went through his tricks as readily as though he had never been off the sawdust. In England of late years, the great difficulty has been to get competent lady riders. As the number of their feats is necessarily limited, they must be per-formed with the greatest possible finish, and when this perfection has been reached the artists betake themselves to America, France or Spain, where they can com-mand much higher salaries than an English manager would offer. Recently at a London circus the proprietors were put to such shifts for a lady rider that they Mrs. Margaret Davis is the widow of a were forced to dress up a boy in female

> secret being found out .- London Field. Scenes at a Fair in Yucatan.

> On the 8th of December the festival of Our Lady of Izamal is celebrated with great pomp. A large fair is also held in the city during those days in her honor. Even merchants from neighboring States flock there, if not to kneel at the shrine of the Virgin, to worship at the altar of Mercury. Devotees on these occasions crowd the private apartment of the doll, which is also carried in solemn procession, decked in gorgeous array, and fol-lowed by a long train of worshipers.

After church service is over, all leave in a hurry and rush to the buil-fight. Washington is due to his charming wife Many of the Indians, who know abso-and daughter. Mrs. and Miss Sherrill lutely nothing about tauromachy, enter have long been prominent social figures the ring to fight the bull, exposing themselves to be injured for life, or die a painful death. In this we see an ancient young-looking. Mother and dauguare fit received. In the favor of his patron saint, and as a proof the Union Pacific interest. This pays him a handsome income aside from any him a handsome income a

bull-fighting in Spain. The ring is a double palisade sustaining sheds covered On any railroad-day in the House or Senate the general is always on hand, on the principle he says that all men are honest, but they need watching.

Joe Rickey (sometimes called Colonel Joe) of St. Louis, is a younger man than General Sherrill, but he is almost as useful. Rickey has a mania for betting.

He will bet that it will rain to morrow. with palm leaves, that are divided into called rejon. When the people age tired of seeing the bull played with, they call for the rejoneros. Those with the spears described then come forward. Their business is to strike the bull in the nape and kill it, but is seldom done at once. The beast is chased by two or three men, makes the animal furious, but the loss of almost harmless. Then the horsemen are called on to lasso it and drag it away. That While another bull is being fetched rockets are fired, the people applaud, the band plays, a clown meanwhile doing his best to amuse the spectators. If a bull is disinclined to fight, they gird his body with ropes in every possible way, fastening fire crackers about his head and "Lost!" said the Congressman. Then tail. Aggravated and fortured, the poor he tried it again just to get even, and beast jumps about, and the crackers ex-lost once more. This sobered him up. plode, to the great delight of all present lost once more. This sobered him up.
His experience cost him \$1,000.

Rickey drives fast horses, lives well for a few minutes; but if it again refuses and has a strong hold on Southern and to fight it is taken away as a coward not Western Congressmen. He and "Doc- worth killing .- Harper.

For fourteen years State Geologist Collett of Indianaplis, Ind., has been exper-imenting upon a belief that the best of iron, when subjected to continuous strain, would undergo changes in its structure, which would, after a time, render its use dangerous, and that in these structural changes was the explanation of many otherwise unexplained accidents, particularly to railway bridges. He has lately undertaken a systematic investigation, which has resulted in a confirmation of his theory. For experiment he took from the Wabash dam at Delphia a number of bolts and spikes, which were, when the dam was con-structed, the best quality of malable bar iron, as is shown by the battering of the heads when they were put into the structures. He found that 10 per cent, of the whole number were as weak as cast-iron, while 90 per cent. of those which were near the bottom of the dam were worthless. Of those which were rotten the tips, when broken, showed polished ends to the connecting fibers, indicating that the continued vibrations of many years had polished and rounded the points of fibrous structure. A similar effect is found in the "partings" or "horseback" in coal mines, which become polished and striated by the continuous quiver and motion of the crust of the earth. Dr. Collet says that all car axles, after a reasonable run, befrom the hub, and one-third from the outside extremity, rendering them worthless. On one Indiana railway bridge he found that the bottom parts of the vertical strain pieces were crystalized from two to four feet in length, and, as a precaution against what would inevitably have caused a great catastrophe, they were replaced. The matter is one of great interest to railways, and the specimens which Dr. Collet has collected in his experiments are to be sent to Stephens' Technological Institute, where an investigation of the subject has been in progress for several years by a scientist connected with the institute.

American Hat Manufacture.

In 1663 it is recorded that Virginia offered a premium of ten pounds of tobacco for every good hat made of wool or fur within her bounds. We made so many hats in America 150 years ago that the Felt Makers' company, of London, petitioned parliament to prohibit all exportations of hats from the American colonies, on the ground that New Eng. land alone was turning 10,000 hats a year. Parliament "graciously acceeded"

the request. Danbury, Conn., was making hats 104 years ago. As late as 1845 all the hats were made out of real skins. The poor old beaver disappeared from the globe in order to furnish men's brains with a false dome. false dome. Next the nutria had to sacrifice himself, and the gentle muskrat was called into requisition and the rabbit was drafted. The Danbury hat folks imported rabbits to breed them artificially, but the free-minded rabbit died or jumped over the fence.

It seems to be conceded that the Chinese were the first to make silk hats. A Frenchman in Paris stole the idea, and the manufacture of silk hats began in this country in 1835.

In nearly all the English books the American hat is referred to as a marvel of lightness and style, yet it has become the habit of that class of young men who cannot eat dinner up an alley without a dress coat to buy all their hats of English make, as if they might import with the hat some corresponding brain. Kossuth had great influence in United States to introduce here the widebrimmed soft wool hat.

Royal Elephant Fights. A royal elephant fight in Burmah is

thus described: There were fifteen elephants on a side. A pair of them are never started alone at a fight. The fights are always arranged for the amusement of the nobles, and are great events. The battle is terrific. The elephants are given toddy, made out of the fermented juice of the palm, which they drink out of buckets. Jersey lightning is like water compared to the stuff. It makes the elephants reel and scramble about like drunken men. They snort and trumpet and create a terrible racket. In the fight at Theyatmo the mahouts or drivers straddle their necks and urge them on. The beasts had been maddened by prodding and beating, and rushed at each other like mad. There were some that wheeled around and ran away, but those that kept on made the earth shake when they came together. They ran right into each other. They locked tusks, and gored and lashed one another with their trunks. Tusks were run into elephant shoulders six or eight inches. The fights in India are the same, of course. In Burmah fights take place between elephants and tigers. King Thebau has men fight tigers. The Burmese in power are cruel.

down for his pony to walk over.

One king used to make the people lie

A Bushy Head of Hair. Abundant hair, says the London Laneet, is not a sign of bodily or mental strength, the story of Samson having given rise to the notion that hairy men are strong physically, while the fact is that the Chinese, who are the most enduring of all races, are nearly bald; and as to the supposition that long and thick hair is a sign or token of intellectuality, all antiquity, all madhouses, and all common observations are against it. The easily wheedled Esau was hairy; the mighty Caesar was bald. Longhaired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are the philosophers and soldiers and statesmen of the world.

The total production of anthracite coal during the year 1884 was 30,860, 755 tone, against 81,771,182 tons in

New Zealand Songstress.

Mudame Marie Carandini, Musical Artist, Wellington, N. Z., writes to the Christchurch, New Zealand, *Telegraph*: 'I have used St. Jacob's Oil, and find much relief in case of rheumatism, and for all neuralgic pains."

Smokers are warned by a celebrated optician from reading and smoking at the same time. The blue of the smoke imposes unequal work upon the two

The deepest gold mine in the world, says the Alta California, is the Eureka in California, which is down 2,300 feet, or 500 feet below the level of the sea. The deepest allver mine is the Mexican, on the Comstock, which is down 3,300

Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which makes woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

"I KUST shake off this bad habit." said a

"I MUST shake off this bad habit," said a tramp, looking at his tattered coat.

Premature decline of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free. Book for three letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Bufialo, N. Y.

THE confectioner always gives a candied

A Strong Endowment is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery' that fortifies it against the encreachments of disease. It is the great blood purifier and alterative, and as a remedy for consumption, bronchitis and all diseases of a wasting nature, its influence is rapid, efficacious and permanent. Sold everywhere.

THE shoe dealer always does a big business. He sells right and left.

Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited public space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet, "Guide to Health," by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

FRUGALITY is founded on the principle that all riches have limits.

"Rough on Tootbache,"
Instant relief for neuralgia, tootbache, faceache. Ask for "Rough on Tootbache." 152:35c.

The Might of the Pen.

Oh, the orator's voice is a mighty power,
As it echoes along the green,
But the fearless pen has more sway o'er men
To sound the praises of Carboline.

If you are losing your grip on life, try"Wells' Health Renewer."Goes direct to weak spots.

Menaman's Perronized neer roxic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York, Sold by druggists.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vi-vacity. Try "Wells" Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch." cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, chilblains. THE drunkard is the liquor-dealer's rye

COBS D THE GREAT



CREAM BALM na Liquid or Snuff

druggists. (0 cents by mail registered. ELY BROS., Drug-ists, Owago, N. Y.



THE want of money is the root of much avil.

nickest fr

and grea

-Old

tism, kid: made alm

to my peop

Ask s

Bitters ar On eart.

Malarial hop bitters

"My moth

raigia all out

ters and you n

-Ice water

Hop Bitters to Thereto."

—"The best p monthly, and fro the greatest bene

-Mothers with

selves by taking b

-Indigestion, v

A timely *

Bitters will keep a In robust health a

-To produce real like repose all night, to on retiring.

Hops on the white labe sonous stuff with "Hop name.

VEGETA

* . * IS A P

All those and Wea

of Second Lieutenant. Key and weey.—The wife of Second Lieutena G, Third New Jersey Regiment, March 1st, 1854: "Two years ago band were taken down with micronsulting our family physic... relief, we tried DR. D. VORITE REMEDY, and it of this diegase."

CONSTIP

omplaint. I finally used D.
DY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.,
saved my life. Yours, etc.,
Mr. Gifford is the Master Mech
division of the Boston & Lewell
SENSIBLE
Mr. Washington H. Monroe

AMPUTATIO

Purify the Blood

BRAZILIAN COMPOU

bitters are used.

-Thousands die of kidney disease t

Catarrh Cured

Statement of a Migh School Teacher at Jericho, Vt.

"Icheerfully give my experience in the use of Hood's Sarespariils: I had been troubled with cetarrh to some extent for a long time, and had used various medicines as remedies with no good results, when, in the summer of 1801, I was so affected by the disease that speech was somewhat difficult and my voice was entirely amustural. I then began to use Hood's Barsaparilla as a remedy, and with such good effect that it a few weeks appear has a manual parilla as a remedy, and with such good effect that it a few weeks appear has much improved. Bouncimes a return of the disease is induced by taking cold, when I reasont at once to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I knop by me constantly, and always find relief. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as an invaluable ramedy for enterth, and, judging by its effects upon myself, I cannot say too much in its praise.

J. S. CILLET, Jereho, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

NO AGENTS New Machines for \$20.

Guaranteed positively new and thoroughly first-class in every particular. Warranted for 5 yrs. Can be returned at our expense if not as represented. Freights paid to all points. Established 1878

A. C. JOHNSON, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S



congress" James G. Blaine.

1961-1881 - by James G. Blaine.

Hon. J. S. Wise, M. C., from Va., says: "Whoever takes it up no matter whether he be Mr. Blaine's
friend or enemy, will never put it down until he
has read the whole." Agents make from \$200
to \$1,000 per month. Over 6,000 agents already
amployed. Send for our very liberal terms. Address,
THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO., Norwich, Conn.



YOUARE U.S. STANDARD LY on dark \$60.5 TON WAGON SCALES.

Lorillard's Climax Plug

Navy Clippings, a

aine. It will save medicine and make happy and hearty. Try it for a year, me Dollar, CE Address. O LEDGER, Wi Franklin St., Chicago, III.

BRUCELINE by leading physicians. Price, \$1.
and testimonials. Price, \$1.
M. BRUCE, \$22 Sixth Ave., New York.

BIRTHDAY CARDS! ITEM PUB. CO., Newfield, New Jersey. FARMS cheap. Terms easy. R. R., schools and churches plenty. Write J. U. Hall, McLeansboro, Ill.

curate references to original sources of imformation. Its the greatest historical work of the times."-Times, Kansas Civ. 160 "It abounds in ARTISTIC and SCHOLARLY de-

tails. It contains the studies of a learned lifetime, and the faithful student will rise from its perusal with a mind enriched by a more vivid knowledge of that ancient world whose mysteries the race of scholars has been endeavoring to elucidate."-Mail, Toronto.

"This is a new and marvelously cheap edition of a standard work. It is one of a series of historical works Mr. Alden is publishing, in which he seems to have discovered or invented the art of combining standard literature, good type, tasty and strong binding, numerous illustrations, with the lowest prices. Mr. Alden certainly leads the cheap book movement at present We do not know of any book that can supply the place of Rawlinson."-Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUPON This Coupon will be received in Hen of 50 cents cash, feward this 28 OENTS, from facts of this paper (mention mann of paper). This offer is to secure your PROMPT coupons and indicate the paper) granting medication.

100-PAGE CATALOGUE sent free. The best literature of the world at the lowest prices ever known. Books sent for EXAMINATION BEFORE PAYMEN on reasonable evidence of good faith. Address

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pour! Street, New York



Ancient Eastern World: Chaldea; Aseyria; Babylon; Media; Persia; Parthia, and the New Persian Empire. By George Riwlingon, M. A. In three large 12mo, volumes, of ever 2,000 pages, large type, leaded. With all the notes and a greatly improved index, also with the profuse fine illustrations (over 700) and maps of the English edition. Price per set, in fine cloth, gilt tops, reduced from \$15 to \$5.60. Postage 45 cents. "The books, as books, are EXCELLENT. Paper, type, presswork, illustrations, and binding are all good, and the

price extraordinarily low."-Literary World, Boston. "These books are a MARVEL of CHEAPNESS and excellence. We know of no other work of similar value and

extent that is sold in this or any other market for anything like so low a price."-Examiner, N Y.

"A MASTERPIECE of history. The reader almost feels that the author has walked hand in hand with the heroes of almost prehistoric periods, so familiar is he with the facts of olden times. When he describes an Assyrian sunset, or a Chaldean home, the reader is led to forget the long centuries that separate these scenes from modern times. The deepest antiquity is imbued with the freshness of a bright and living present, full of realities, shrouded in the gloom of defeat, or made radiant with the glories of some Babylonian king. Remoteness of the times treated of has not obscured the author's work, but has invested it with the elements of romance. When he brings the bloom of health to the cheeks of these who perished 2,400 years before Christ, and analyzes character, describes cities, pictures battles, and sanctions all with the matchless acoursey of a vast erudition, his book leaves a telling impression

stantiates the main narrative in excellent annotations and ac-