

fore Governor Foraker could proceed, and he awakened new and prolonged cheers when he said that Ohio, like New York, was for once united. "Her forty-six delegates," he said, "are here to speak as one man, and it is their bidding and in their behalf and in their name that I take this platform and second the nomination that has just been made. I want a Republican this time. I want one of the kind that were talking about on this platform last night. (Applause.) I want one who is not only a Republican from the tip of his head to the soles of his feet, but who has been all his life. Continuing, Mr. Foraker said:

John Sherman belongs to a family of leaders. He is a brother of that grand old hero so dear to the hearts of every man who wore the blue, who once split the Jeff Davis wing of the Democratic party wide open, when he marched in triumph from Atlanta to the sea. (Applause.) Put your banner into the hands of John Sherman and let him do a similar job for you. He will not only carry it to victory, but he will carry the country to the benefit of the victor; not in any bigoted sense—not certainly by a resort to such pusillanimous methods as those known under the name and guise of offensive partisanship—not, either, by a cowardly assassination of individual character, the method that seems so dear to our righteous Mugwump friends, but he will do it in a manly, courageous way, demonstrating our power by Republican agencies according to Republican principles. He will uphold the pledge with which we commenced our platform, namely, that the Constitution and the laws of this country shall be enforced every where throughout our borders.

In South Carolina asked a delegate. Yes, even in South Carolina. We are just aching up in Ohio to get a man into the Presidential chair who will have character enough to vindicate the rights of the Republican party even in South Carolina. Yes, John Sherman is a Republican choice that South Carolina and make it a decent place even for Republicans to live in. (Laughter.) The day that the old bandanna was nominated the Republicans of Ohio, hoping that they foresaw the nomination by you of John Sherman, put out an emblem equally enthusiastically beloved by the loyal people of this country of every State, and they said that it should be our banner in the approaching campaign as the offset to the old bandanna.

It was now that there began the cheering which carried the Convention into a scene of unbounded enthusiasm. Mrs. Foraker, who had been beaming from the gallery upon her handsome husband, spread her sunshade with its decking of flags, and her lady friend spread its counterpart. Excepting those of New York the delegates were nearly all upon their feet or upon the chair seats, and all who had umbrellas spread them. Others waved red, white and blue handkerchiefs in their hands; others had tied their kerchiefs to their canes and were brandishing them high in the air. Bit by bit one mass of people after another in the galleries rose to their feet, and they, too, brandished, waved, and flung whatever they carried in their hands, and all the time the hurraing, the shrill yelling, the whistling and scuffling, the wild and unrestrained extravagances of noise welled out of the throats of the seven thousand people denoting themselves. When the cheering had been going on for eight minutes, Chairman Estee fell to rapping the multitude to order. He only maddened them. They set about to rebuke him by making twice as much noise. It was as if men who had sat down tired rose up and recommenced their fiendish shrieks. Women who had taken no part in the uproar yelled their loudest. The people on the second gallery caught the drapery on the front of the gallery in their hands and flung it out into the air. A man took place the strangest and perhaps the most impressive and beautiful demonstration that ever distinguished a Convention uproar.

A SONG AMID THE TUMULT.
Through the Babel and the tumult a faint but growing semblance of the regular time became perceptible. It was unshaped and vague as though one heard the sound of a life and drum corps through heavy cannonading. The tumult of discordant sounds was many times louder than this singular cadence that sounded the march, but the measured strain grew more and more distinct until it became evident that hundreds of throats were joining in a song. A minute passed and the rhythm and swing of the song became more pronounced, yet it was still impossible to tell the nature of the song. In another thirty seconds at least a thousand voices had joined in this novel and beautiful chorus, and now one could begin to distinguish a glad old refrain and the words that accompanied it: "Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that set us free." Finally, by slow degrees, the singing dominated the applause, and more than half the people in the enormous house had changed their plaudits into a massive, powerful, masculine chorus, and were singing the national ballad that celebrates Sherman's triumphal march through Georgia.

It was beautiful beyond description. Only those who have heard 2500 men singing, and then can imagine their song bursting through the noisy chaos of a cheering mob, equally strong in numbers, can appreciate the magnificent effect it produced.

After the singing had died away the cheering was continued, and thirteen minutes elapsed before the Chairman could restore order.

Then Delegates Langston, of Virginia, and Darcy, of North Carolina, both colored, seconded Sherman's nomination.

TWO MORE NOMINATIONS WERE ADDED IN THE NAMES OF Mayor Edward H. Fitch, of Philadelphia, who was nominated by Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, and Governor Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, who was named by Senator Spooner.

At the conclusion of Senator Spooner's speech the roll call was completed and there was no further response. It was then 7:30 p. m., and on motion of Warner Miller the Convention adjourned until 11 a. m. Friday.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Although Chairman Estee was in the convention hall shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning there was no rap for order until 11:07. This was owing to the great mass of people who were seeking an entrance and creating a great noise as they filed in. The biggest crowd of the convention was present to-day, without a doubt. It took almost half an hour to obtain order, and it was 11:10 when Chairman Estee, who had completely lost his voice, called Senator Hiseock, of New York, to the chair, and soon after the convention was formally opened by the offering

of prayer by Rev. J. H. Wooster, of Chicago.

The call for States to ballot for Candidates for President was then begun amid great excitement. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast.....	820
Necessary to a choice.....	410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....	229
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.....	107
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.....	90
Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.....	84
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....	79
William B. Allison, of Iowa.....	72
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....	35
John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.....	28
William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey.....	25
Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.....	25
Edwin H. Fitch, of Pennsylvania.....	24
Joseph B. Hawley, of Connecticut.....	13
Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.....	8
William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....	2

THE SECOND BALLOT.

There was no delay between the announcement of the result of the first ballot and the beginning of the roll-call on the second. A summary of the second ballot is as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	820
Necessary to a choice.....	410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....	249
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.....	113
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.....	105
Walter P. Gresham, of Indiana.....	105
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....	90
William B. Allison, of Iowa.....	78
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....	72
Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.....	23
William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey.....	13
John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.....	17
William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....	4
Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.....	2

THE THIRD BALLOT.

There were symptoms of a desire to caucus after the second ballot was concluded, and delegates ran eagerly about the Convention hall trying to secure votes for their individual candidates. The third ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	820
Necessary to a choice.....	410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....	240
Walter Q. Gresham.....	128
Russell A. Alger.....	125
Benjamin Harrison.....	90
Chauncey M. Depew.....	88
William B. Allison.....	82
James G. Blaine.....	32
Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	21
William McKinley, Jr.....	14
Robert T. Lincoln, Jr.....	9
Samuel F. Miller.....	3

Immediately after the third ballot a recess was taken until 7 o'clock p. m.

A SHORT EVENING SESSION.

Chairman Estee with a very hoarse voice called the Convention to order at 7:15. There was not a vacant seat in the hall. When the Chairman had spoken for order Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, ascended the platform. He was received with a vehement outburst of cheers, the Convention rising to its feet to give him a superb greeting. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—I came here as a delegate-at-large from the State of New York, neither expecting nor desiring to appear in this Convention or to be in any other capacity. After my arrival the representatives of New York, by a unanimous vote, presented my name to this Convention. It was done for State reasons, in the belief that because it was the only one since the organization of the Republican party that all divisions should be healed and all interests united in the Empire State, it would secure in that Commonwealth the triumph of the ticket. (Applause.) Under these conditions, personal considerations and opinions could have no possible weight. Since then a discussion has arisen which has convinced me that my vocation and associations will raise question in the minds of certain Republican States which might enable the enemy to obscure the great issue of the future industrial prosperity of this country (applause), which, unless obscured in some way, will surely win us success this fall. (Applause.) The delegates had voted to continue in this support by long ballots were to be taken, but under the circumstances, after the most earnest and prayerful consideration, I came to the conclusion that no personal considerations, as State reasons could have any moment in the way of the general success of the party all over this country, or could be permitted to threaten the integrity of the party in any Commonwealth hitherto Republican. In our own State, by wise legislation, we have submitted to them by the railroad companies, the railway problem has been so completely settled that it has disappeared from our politics. (Applause.) But I believe that there are communities where the States and Territories who have honored me with their suffrages. The causes which have led to this action on the part of the State of New York, now that their judgment has been arrived at, will leave no heartburnings among the people in that State. The delegation will go home to a constituency which was unanimous, to find it unanimous in the support of whoever may be the nominee of this convention. (Applause.)

Mr. Depew was listened to with the most unbroken interest and attention. When he declared that his declination was inspired by a desire to avoid any embarrassment that would be caused by his connection with a railroad corporation, he was very heartily applauded.

When he finished the applause that greeted him in rising was repeated.

John S. Wise, from the Virginia delegation, reported the action of Virginia in selecting him as Chairman of the delegation.

Then, General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, standing at the edge of the press platform, moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and in the interest of harmony asked that the roll of States be called.

James R. Halliwell, of Kansas, was in the chair. There were several seconds. Iowa, New Jersey, North Carolina and other States joined in the seconds. The question on adjournment was put viva voce, and appeared to be lost, and by an overwhelming majority. On the roll call, however, this motion was carried by 535 yeas and 282 nays. The Convention therefore adjourned until 10 a. m. Saturday morning.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

After adjournment Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was called upon for a speech, and he came forward and addressed the delegates and spectators. He concluded as follows:

"Now, being a Republican, being for the Republican party, being for protection, wishing and hoping for success, I am in favor of the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham."

This raised a tumult, and although Ingersoll tried to continue he was prevented by the tremendous noise—catcalls, hisses, etc.—and finally took his seat. Then Fred Douglas, the colored orator, made an address, and Charles Pope, a veteran actor, recited "Sheridan's Ride," after which the great audience dispersed.



LEVI P. MORTON.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Senator Warner Miller, of New York, called the Convention to order, Chairman Estee being too hoarse to officiate. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Balloting was at once proceeded with, and two ballots were taken, the fourth and fifth of the series, began yesterday. The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast.....	820
Necessary to a choice.....	410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....	237
Walter Q. Gresham.....	98
Alger.....	115
Harrison.....	115
Allison.....	88
Blaine.....	45
Douglas.....	41
McKinley.....	11
Lincoln.....	1

McKINLEY LOYAL TO SHERMAN.

When Connecticut announced one vote for McKinley, that gentleman got up in his chair and said:

I am here as one of the chosen representatives of my State. I am here by a resolution of the Republican Convention, passed without one dissenting voice, commanding me to cast my vote for John Sherman and use every worthy endeavor for his nomination. I accepted the trust because my heart and judgment were in accord with the letter and spirit and purpose of that resolution. It has pleased certain delegates to do that which could even be ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio or my devotion to the chief of her choice and the chief of mine.

I request, I demand that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me.

Mr. McKinley's remarks were hailed with cheers. When the votes had been counted a fifth ballot was at once taken, with the following result:

FIFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast.....	827
Necessary to a choice.....	414
Gresham.....	324
Alger.....	143
Harrison.....	213
Allison.....	99
Blaine.....	48
McKinley.....	14
Lincoln.....	1

At the completion of the fifth ballot a recess was taken until 4 p. m.

A SHORT AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention had hardly been called to order at 4:10 p. m., when Delegate King, of Maryland, moved an adjournment to Monday. The motion was seconded, and amid great excitement a vote was taken by States. The result of the vote on adjournment was announced at 4:06 p. m. to 3:22 nays, and the Convention adjourned, after a session of twenty minutes, until 11 a. m. Monday.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Convention was opened at 11:05 by Chairman Estee. Dr. Edmunds, editor of the *New-York Evening Advertiser*, led in prayer.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, took the platform and said that without attempting to give any construction to the language employed he would read some despatches from Mr. Blaine as follows:

ENINBURGH, June 24.
To Boutelle and Manley:
Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. (Signed.) BLAINE.

ENINBURGH, June 25.
Boutelle and Manley, Maine Delegation, Chicago.
I think I have the right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public property. J. G. BLAINE.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of States for the sixth ballot, which resulted as given below:

SIXTH BALLOT.

Sherman.....	239
Gresham.....	91
Harrison.....	205
Blaine.....	40
Allison.....	73
McKinley.....	13
Scattering.....	2

When the second ballot of the day was ordered there was causing all over the floor, and everybody felt the Presidential lightning in the air. While the roll call was in progress the interest was at fever heat. The result was as follows:

THE SEVENTH BALLOT.

Sherman.....	231
Gresham.....	91
Harrison.....	277
Blaine.....	120
Allison.....	75
McKinley.....	4
Scattering.....	2

York would not, now that his nomination was in sight, desert Harrison, there was no longer any doubt of the result, and the reading of the roll became a mere formality. Harrison was nominated after the Tennessee vote had been cast, giving him 431 votes. Only a single vote stood by Sherman in Pennsylvania, and after that State's vote the Harrison movement became a landslide. The eighth ballot was:

THE EIGHTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast.....	822
Necessary to a choice.....	412
Harrison.....	544
Sherman.....	120
Gresham.....	90
Alger.....	100
Blaine.....	5
McKinley.....	4

The result was received with a burst of applause, and the great audience arose to its feet and shouted until it had tired itself out. One of the officers of the Convention climbed on the Chairman's desk and waved a banner bearing the portrait of Harrison. The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and parasols. Hats were thrown up, and a scene of enthusiasm followed. Cries of "He's all right!" were heard in the din. Finally, with three cheers for Harrison, the Convention became quiet enough to hear the official announcement of the result.

Foraker, of Ohio, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Horr, of Michigan, seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Boutelle said: "In the front of the fight will be found the white plume of Maine's Henry of Navarre." (Great cheering of delegates on their feet.)

CANDIDATES FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Depew made a short address eulogizing the nominee. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and others made short speeches, and then the Convention refused to adjourn, and began the regular order—nominating Vice-Presidential Candidates.

Mr. Lenny nominated William O. Bradley, of Kentucky. Senator Sewell said New Jersey would present the name of William Walter Phelps. Then the Convention took a recess until 6 p. m.

After the recess Mr. Griggs nominated William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and Senator Warner Miller named Levi P. Morton. Mr. McEwee, of Tennessee, presented the will of William R. Moore, of that State.

MORTON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The nominations were all seconded, and a ballot was taken, with the following result: Morton, 519; Phelps, 119; Bradley, 103; scattering, 12. Mr. Moore withdrew, Mr. Morton having a majority of the Convention, his nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering.

A NEW PLANK FOR THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then read the following resolution, which he desired embodied in the platform:

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

As soon as this was read there was a rush from the various States to second the motion, and after some time the question was put and the resolution adopted by a rising vote, only the delegate from Maryland recording himself in the negative.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman and other members of the Convention, and then, on motion of Mr. Hiseock, the Convention at 8:52 adjourned without day.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Benjamin Harrison.
Benjamin Harrison is a grandson of William Henry Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in 1840, but died before his term was out. He was born at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and after graduating at Miami University, moved to Indianapolis in 1854, where he practiced law. When the war broke out he raised a company of volunteers, and served successively as second lieutenant, captain, colonel and finally brigadier-general.

When peace was declared he was mustered out of service, and thereupon returned to his home in Indianapolis, and resumed the position of reporter of the Supreme Court. Gradually he became a more active participant in political affairs, always heartily espousing the Republican cause.

He was not a candidate for any office, however, until 1876, when he ran for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in the following year he was elected as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate. His term expired in March, 1887.

Mr. Harrison is married and has a family of children.

Ben Harrison is fourth in succession and direct descent as a member of the Harrison family in the Congress of the United States. His father, John Scott Harrison, who was in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, was son of President Harrison, who was in the Fourteenth Congress before he became President, and was a son of Benjamin Harrison, a member of the Continental Congress. This Mr. Harrison being the grandson of a President, is also fourth in direct succession of the generations of Harrisons who have been in Congress from the Continental Congress down.

The Republican candidate is a man above the average height, of straight, strong figure. His hair and beard are blonde unstruck by gray.

General Harrison is not rich. He owns a handsome house in Indianapolis, where he lives. He married a daughter of Professor Scott, of Oxford, by whom he has a son and a daughter, the latter of whom is married. The son is already prominent in the politics of Montana Territory.

LEVI P. MORTON.

Levi Parsons Morton, of New York, is a native of Vermont, having been born in Shelburne, May 19, 1824. When very young he became clerk in a country store, and soon developed such aptitude for business that he rapidly rose in position.

The Steel Pen Industry.

"Every year the citizens of the United States, wear out about 130,000,000 steel pens," said a prominent manufacturer to a *New York Mail and Express* reporter. "Twenty years ago most of the steel pens used in this country were imported. Now comparatively few are imported, and there are several factories in this country in which they are made in large quantities. At present the importation of foreign pens is mainly confined to the high priced articles. It was first doubted that steel pens could be made in this country, but it was soon learned that the requisite skilled labor could be obtained for high wages, and the success of the pioneers led one manufacturer after another into the business, until now the field is pretty well occupied. Most of the work on these little instruments is done with the aid of very fine machinery worked by women and girls. The steel used is imported, because it is believed that the quality is more uniform than the American steel. This uniformity of quality is necessary, because of the very delicate tempering required in the manufacture of the pens. That mysterious quality is a quality that requires expert manipulation on the part of the workman who does the tempering. He must know the nature of the material with which he works, and with that knowledge he must exercise a celerity and skill that seize upon the proper instant to fasten the steel at a heat which insures the requisite quality.

"First the steel is rolled into large sheets. These are cut into strips about three inches wide. These strips are annealed, that is, they are heated to a red heat, and permitted to cool gradually, so that the brittleness is all removed, and the steel is soft enough to be easily worked. Then the strips are again rolled to the required thickness. It is the quick eye for color and the quick hand that fastens it that constitute the skill to determine the temper of the steel. When the steel is heated it changes rapidly to a blue. The elasticity of the metal varies with the color, and is arrested at any point by instant plunging in cold water. The processes of slitting, polishing, pointing and finishing the pens are operations requiring dexterity, but by long practice the workmen and workwomen become very expert. There have been few changes of late years, and the process of manufacture is much the same as it was twenty years ago, and the prices are rather uniform, ranging from twenty-five cents to \$4 per gross, according to the quality of finish. The boxes sold generally contain a gross. The best now in the market are of American make. Writers who buy foreign pens at fancy prices find them far inferior in durability to the American article. Persons who write continuously will wear out a good steel pen in two days."

Mr. Morton's purse has been opened widely, but unostentatiously, for many worthy objects, among them that of paying for one-quarter of the load of provisions sent to Ireland in 1880 on the ship *Constitution*.

Mr. Morton's home in New York City, at No. 85 Fifth avenue, is a large brown stone double house. A few years ago he bought 200 acres of land on the Hudson river, near Rhinebeck, for a summer residence, and he also has another fine place, called "Fair Lawn," at Newport.

American Patent.

The first inventor who secured a patent from the United States was one Samuel Hopkins, and the yellow parchment bears date July 31, 1790. The document gave to Samuel the exclusive right for a term of years, to make pot and pearl ashes in the manner set forth by him in his specification. In all that year but two other patents were granted, but in 1791 business increased wonderfully, for thirty-three patents were issued, six of them being to James Rumsey, and one to John Fitch for inventions relating to steam engines and steam vessels. How ingeniously he exercised itself since those days, and what marvelous things have been accomplished since! Previous to that time the only inventor of any note was Benjamin Franklin, whose studies of electricity culminated, in 1752, in the invention of the lightning rod, but the potash and pearl ash patents by Samuel Hopkins were the predecessors of some of the most wonderful of the world has yet applauded or taken advantage of. In the long roll of honor that commenced in the eighteenth century may be found the name of Eli Whitney, the inventor of that great civilizer, the cotton gin; of Robert Fulton, from whose active brain emanated the ideas which gave the world the first steamboat; of Jethro Wood, who invented the cast-iron plough, and of whom it was said by Secretary Seward that "no man has benefited the country pecuniarily more than Jethro Wood, and no man has been as adequately rewarded;" of Thomas Blanchard, who invented the lathe machine and the lathe for turning irregular forms, such as spokes, gunstocks, axe handles, etc.; of Ross Winans, who patented the pivoted, double-truck, long passenger cars now in use; of Cyrus H. McCormick, whose genius makes possibly the speedy harvesting of the grain crop of the world; of Charles Goodrich, who, while in his laboratory until a providential accident gave him the secret he so long had sought for; of Samuel F. B. Morse and Stephen Hall and the electric telegraph of Elias Howe, whose invention of the sewing machine should have been sufficient warrant for his canonization; of James B. Eads, the great bridge and jetty builder; of Eliza Gray, Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Edison, whose wonderful telephones and phonographs have revolutionized electricity and its powers.

The history of patents has shown clearly that it is but rarely that the brightest among men are inventors; the individuals who have made for themselves fame as originators or workers-out of some great idea have been plodders, men who kept on thinking and to thought added practical experiments. In many instances they were lamentably deficient in literary education, but they examined the things about them and studied how to simplify and improve them; they sought information on specific lines and thus educated themselves as benefactors, not only to themselves, but also to mankind for all ages to come. —*Washington Republican*.

The Milk Drinking Fad.

A whim of our girls is to drink milk. Doubtless they have borrowed this habit from their masculine friends, who have taken to the lactated beverage even in barrooms. Several beverages of potent influence among their kind, proud of being used up by alcoholic dissipation, swore on a month or so ago, and have since been ordering plain milk across the bars. Occasionally they say to the bartender: "Just a sprinkle of rum," or "a spatter drop of gin," meaning that they wish a few drops only of liquor put into a glass of pure milk. The girls have caught on to the notion, and when they stand in front of the elaborate soda water counters, where they formerly ordered distinctly alcoholic mixtures, they now demand the unadulterated yield of the cow. They affect to be dissipated by a long season of social gaiety, not unmixed with champagne, and they are bringing themselves round, if not making themselves plump, by drinking milk. —*New York Sun*.

Expensive Playing Cards.

The British Museum has several packs of genuine ivory cards brought from the East, and a number more of ivory made in France, for the use of persons of rank and wealth. But the real ivory cards are so costly as to be very scarce, and in real merit exceed the imitation ivory so little as to be scarcely more valuable, except in name. Imitation ivory cards are common, and the process of making them is easy and simple. The cardboard is prepared in the ordinary way, then a preparation of sizing, French white and drying oil is poured upon the cardboard and allowed to dry, after which the cardboard so closely resembles the best quality of African ivory as to render detection almost impossible except by cutting the material. Cards are panted in large sheets containing forty or more, and are afterward cut apart by circular rollers, grooved knives being mounted in their circumference. Gold-anastomized cards are to be found in several museums, and a very precious pack exists in the Imperial Museum at Paris of ivory inlaid with gold and silver. Nearly \$500 worth of the precious metals is employed in the preparation of this single pack. When it becomes desirable, however, to gild portions of the cards, the part to be gilded is set with gilder's size, then gold-dust or bronze is dusted upon the card, after the sizing is dry the card is treated with a soft brush and polished with a cloth, the superfluous metal being moved in the process. —*New York N*

The Unpleasant "Cape Doctor."

Of all the desolate, unkempt-looking places in the world the suburb of Cape Town we passed through, under the shadow of the mountain, is the most unkempt and desolate. It is not an acceptable side of the town, and no one lives here who can possibly avoid it. For here the celebrated southeaster, the "cape doctor" as the Anglo-Indians call it, blows the strongest. And the "cape doctors" strongest is no joke.

Where it comes from no one knows, for it is a purely local wind, and it always seems possible to get behind it by going a few miles to the windward. Some people aver that it is brewed on top of the mountain and comes down just upon Cape Town itself and nowhere else. There are all sorts of queer things going on on top of this mountain; witness, for instance, the celebrated white tablecloth that hangs over it whenever a southeaster is at work. But wherever it comes from it is an unmistakable reality, as you soon learn, for it whirls barrow-loads of gravel in your face, or spins you around like a teetotum at the street corners. —*Detroit Free Press*.

Modern Seven Leagued Shoes.

A shoemaker of Atlanta, Georgia, has just finished the largest pair of shoes ever made for actual use. It took a piece of leather containing 1040 square inches to make uppers and 1060 to make the soles. That is 2000 square inches cut into strips and eight of an inch wide and made into one long string the string would be 24,000 inches long. The shoes weigh eight and one-quarter pounds. The soles are fourteen inches long, five and a half wide and eight and three-quarter inches deep. That doesn't count the heel, which would add another inch to the depth. —*Detroit Free Press*.

Valuable Horses are often lost through ignorance on the part of the owner. Send 25 cents in stamps to *Horse Doctor*, 124 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and learn how to select disease and how to cure it. This may save the life of your animal.

The Englishman who can eat roast beef

always feels bully; splendid as it is.