# SEASON IS OPENED

## NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS BEGIN THE SUMMER'S WORK.

**Immense Crowds Attest the Popular Enthusiasm for the National Game--The Oriole Pennant Gets Dust on the Under Side of it the Very First Brush With the Solemn Quakers--Giants Smitten by the Parsons--Louisville Defeats Pittsburg--Pyrotechnical Game at Cincinnati--Browns are Worsted--Scores.**

Baltimore, April 18.—Fourteen thousand people saw Philadelphia win the opening game from Baltimore today by a magnificent batting streak in the last inning. Both sides played fast ball, but the Quakers batted more effectively, earning all their runs. Baltimore scored one run in the third inning on McGraw's single. Keeler's force hit and a single by Kelly, after Sullivan's error. Five runs were added in the fourth. Brodit singled and Reitz hit into the crowd for two bases, as did Jennings and Robinson. Boyles' error allowed Esper to reach first base, and Keeler's double, Kelly's single and Brouther's out to right, gave the champions a lead of six runs. After this they failed to find Taylor for more runs. Esper was invincible up to the eighth inning when singles by Clements, Taylor and Hamilton and a sacrifice by Cross, scored their first two runs. In the ninth inning Hallman and Sullivan made singles, Clements a double, Taylor a single, Hamilton a two bagger and Delehanty a single. This fusilade netted five runs and the game. Score:

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5— | 7 | 16 | 2 |
| Baltimore | 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0— | 6 | 9 | 1 |

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; Baltimore, 2. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Hamilton, Clements, Reitz, Jennings, 2; Keeler, Robinson. Sacrifice hits—Cross, Taylor, Jennings. Stolen bases—Kelly, Reitz, Robinson, Thompson, Taylor. Struck out—By Taylor, 3. Bases on balls—Off Taylor 2, off Esper 2. Double plays—Reitz to Jennings to Brouthers. Time 1:45. Umpires—Murray and Campbell.

Batteries: Philadelphia—Clements and Taylor; Baltimore—Robinson and Esper.

### Case of David and Goliath.

New York, April 18—The opening championship game of baseball at the Polo grounds was played. There were 20,000 people present. Mayor Strong threw a new ball from the upper tier of the grand stand to Umpire Lynch and when the word came to play ball the season of 1895 was formally opened. Rousie and Kennedy were the opposing pitchers, and although both did well, Kennedy outshone his famous rival. Staffords error in the 7th inning gave the visitors three runs and incidentally the game. Again with three men on first and third bases, Farrell threw to him to catch the runner going to second. Stafford held onto the ball, never making a move to return the ball to the plate. This forgetfulness gave the visitors another run. Score:

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 *— | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| New York | 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 *— | 4 | 7 | 2 |

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 6; off Rousie, 4. Struk out—By Kennedy, 1; by Rousie, 5. Two base hits—Griffin, Fouts, Davis, Doyle. Stolen bases—Treadway, Shindle, Corcoran, 2; Farrell. Double plays—Griffin, Daly and Shindle. Time, 2:11. Umpire—Lynch.

Bateries: Brooklyn—Grim and Kennedy; New York—Farrell and Rousie.

### Colonels Make a Good Start.

Louisville, Ky., April 18.—With the weather all that could be desired and a crowd numbering 8,000 people, the opening of the baseball season here today was a successful one. It looked strange to see Fritz Pfeffer on the initial bag, but he plays it all right and will be kept there for the present at least. Inks pitched a good game and kept the Pirates' seven hits well scattered. Shugart's home run drive in the fifth inning with two men out set the crowd wild. The sixth inning was a disastrous one for Pittsburg and Killen gave way to Hart, who did much better. With three men on bases and no one out Sweeney, who had struck out the first time he was at the bat, rapped out a corking single to right and two men crossed the plate. Pfeffer repeated this later on, bringing two more in and when the inning had ended the Colonels had made six scores. Score:

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 1 0 0 0 2 6 2 0 0— | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| Pittsburg | 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— | 2 | 5 | 3 |

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Three-base hits—Shugart. Home run—Shugart. Stolen bases—Preston, Pfeffer, O'Brien, Sweeney, Beckley. Double plays—Stenzell and Cross. First base on balls—Off Inks, 2; off Killen, 10; off Hart, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Welch, Hatfield, Cross, Smith, Beckley. Struck out—By Inks, 10; by Killen, 3; by Hart, 1. Passed balls—Welch. Time 2:27. Umpire—McDonald.

Batteries: Louisville—Welch and Lake; Pittsburg—Kinslow, Killen and Hart.

### Cincinnati Game has Features.

Cincinnati, April 18.—The baseball season opened in Cincinnati before the biggest crowd ever assembled inside the ball park here. More than 12,000 people swarmed over the lot. The weather was a trifle chilly. The Reds batted hard from the start. Sullivan's two bases on balls each cost a run and a brace of errors by McKean and McGarr gave one more to the Reds. The rest were earned by hard batting. Up to the sixth inning Cleveland made but one single off Dwyer. In the sixth, five hits scored them three runs, and in the seventh two more made Dwyer's place too hot to hold. e gave way to Parrott, who was hammered from the start. Feeble batting with two men on bases and nobody out, and a magnificent double play by Parrott, Ewin and McPhee, wound up the game, giving Cincinnati the victory by a bare margin of one run.

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinati | 1 0 1 3 0 1 4 0 *— | 10 | 14 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 1— | 9 | 13 | 3 |

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland 7. Base hits—Dwyer, Holliday, O. Tebeau, Sullivan, Zimmer. Stolen bases—McPhee, Ewing, Miller, 2; Hoy, McKean, McAleer. Double plays—Hoy, Merritt, Latham, Smith, McPhee, Parrott, Ewing, McPhee. First base on balls—By Dwyer, 2; by Sullivan, 3. Passed balls—Zimmer. Wild pitches—Dwyer. Time, 2:05. Umpire—Emslie.

Batetries: Cincinnati—Merritt, Parrott and Dwyer; Cleveland—Zimmer and Sullivan.

### Victory for the Packers.

St. Louis, April 18.—Under a bright sky and in the presence of thousands of enthusiastic fans, the first game of the National league baseball season was played here today between the Chicagos and the St. Louis Browns. The former team won easily through the poor pitching of Breitenstein, who sent ten men to bases on balls and off whose delivery three other made home runs. Numerous errors were made by the visitors but they evened up by batting the Browns' "southpaw" all over the field. Brilliant plays were numerous, notable among them being several long running catches by Centerfielder Hogan, two home runs and the fine fielding of Wilmot and the double play made by Miller at right field, and Pietz at the home plate. Attendance 10,000. Score:

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 2— | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| Chicago | 1 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 3— | 10 | 11 | 5 |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 6. Two base hits—Connor, Quinn. Three base hits—Lange, Miller. Home runs—Wilmot, Stewart, Ryan. Stolen bases—Hoga, Lyons, Peitz, Wilmot. Double plays—Miller, Peitz, Quinn, Ely and Connor; Stewart, Anson; Stewart, Dahlen and Anson. First base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 10; off Griffith, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—Breitenstein, 3; Griffith, 1. Passed balls—Kittridge. Wild pitches—Griffith. Time 2:20. Umpire—Betts.

Batteries: St. Louis—Breitenstein and Peitz; Chicago—Griffith and Kittridge.

### How They Stand.

| Club. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Perc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1000 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1000 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1000 |
| Brooklyn | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1000 |
| Louisville | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1000 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pittsburg | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

### San Francisco Races.

San Francisco, April 18.—The Pacific derby, one mile and a half, for 3-year-olds, was run today and Flashlight, a 1 to 5 favorite, was beaton. The race was regarded as a gift for him, but he got away badly, lost ground at the start and could not make up the distance to catch Flirtillia. The stakes were worth $2,000. Only the first race was won by a favorite and altogether it was a disastrous day for the public. Summaries:

First race—Six furlongs, maidens: Soon Enough, 1 to3, won; Hallifax, 15 to 1, second; Fleetwood, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Bravura, Evas, gelding and Prince Idle ,also ran.

Second—Short six furlongs: May Day, 7 to 1, won; Rear Guard, 7 to 10, second; McFarlane, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:13½. Conde, Ricardo, Huntsman, Modesto, Catalogue and Lodi, also ran.

Third—One mile, selling: Captain Rose, 2 to 1, won; Jack Richelleu, 13 to 20, second; Roma, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:41. Marietta also ran.

Fourth—Pacific derby, 1½ miles: Flirtilla, 4½ to 1, won; Flishlight, 1 to 5,second; Examiner, 50 to 1, third. Time, 2:38. No others ran.

Fifth—Seven furlongs:Tar and Tartar, 3 to 1, won; Red Glen, 3 to 1, second;Mr. Jingle, 9 to 10, third. Time, 1:28½. Downcaster, Sir Walter and Malo, also ran.

Sixth—Short six furlongs, selling: Ledette filly, 8 to 1, won; Experiment, gelding, 5 to 1, second; Mollie R, 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:14¼. Sligo, Seraphin, Bravo and My Sweetheart, also ran.

### Memphis Races.

Memphis, Tenn. April 18.—The attendance at Montgomery park was 2,000. Weather cloudy and warm; track fair. The features of the day were Chorn's riding, he wining three out of four mounts, and the win of Shieldbearer in the first race, as much as fifty and sixty to one being offered against him. Summaries:

First race—Six furlongs , selling: Sheildbearer, 50 to 1, won; Boone, 8 to 1, second; Jane, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:17¼.

R. 13 to 5, won;zYo.da shrdlu shrdlueta

Second—Six furlongs: Pretender, 1 to 2, won; W. L. Munson, 7 to 2, second Silversmith, 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼.

Third—Declared off.

Fourth—Half mile, selling: Martha R, 13 to 5, won; Lalah Rool, 3 to 1, second; Cherub, 12 to 1, third. Time, :51¼.

Fifth—Mile and a sixteenth, selling: Wekota, 9 to 10, won; Joe Murphy, even, second; Wahatchie, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¾.

Sixth—Seven furlongs, selling: Burrels Billet, 6 to 1, won; Mote, 7 to 5, second; Frank Gayle, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:30½.

### East St. Louis Races.

St. Louis, April 18.—Results at East St. Louis:

First race—Four and a half furlongs, purse: Hacienda won; Dantol, second; Mother of Pearls, third. Time :59.

Second—Five furlongs: Censor won; Eli, second; Cooper, third. Time 1:06.

Third—Six and a half furlongs: Montell won; Little Nell, second; Russell Grey, third. Time 1:27¾.

Fourth—Six furlongs: Buck Knight won; Bridget, second; Say When, third. Time 1:20¾.

Fifth—Six furlongs: Oheisa won; Top Gallant, second; Bayard, third. Time 1:21½.

### Roby Races.

Roby, Ind. April 18.—Results at Roby: First race—Five furlongs:Character won; Hampton, second; Kalamazoo, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second—Five furlongs:Galo won; Madge Doree, second; Tit for Tat, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Third—Six furlongs: Sam Lewis won; Effie T ,second; Mandolin, third. Time, 1:17¾.

Fourth—Seven furlongs: Sundown won; Constant, second; Gunwad, third. Time, 1:31.

Fifth—Mile and a furlong: Florence P won; Our Maggie, second; Zaldivar, third. Time, 1:59½.

### A Double Catch.

A farmer named Sam Jones set a trap for a fox in a clearing in Seabury Settlement, N. Y., and when he went to see if he had caught anything he found that the trap was gone, notwithstanding it had been secured by a chain and a heavy staple driven into a log. The chain had been broken off, and fox tracks led away, leaving a tolerably plain trail in the dead leaves. The trail Jones followed until he reached a small opening some dozens of rods away, where, on the moss, lay his fox, dead and holding fast by the throat with its jaws a dead eagle. The eagle in sailing over the woods had spied the fox in the trap and had swooped down upon it, but the fox, although crippled by the trap, had made a gallant fight and had killed his assailant while yielding up his own life.—Exchange.

### Horses' False Tails.

It is said that horses appear on the streets now docked, now with long tails. The manufacture of false tails for horses has reached so high a degree of perfection that the counterfeit may be buckled on to the stump of a docked horse, and he will travel along beside a mate with a natural long tail, defying detection.—New York Sun.

CHEW AND SMOKE

PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING

MAIL POUCH

ANTI-NERVOUS -DYSPEPTIC

# APT TO BE FOOLED

## NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT NOT AFRAID OF ENGLAND.

**Opinion Prevails Among the More Worldly Wise That His Excellency is Entirely Deceived if He Thinks That Great Britain Won't Bring Him Up Standing if He Don't Watch Out--Dr. Guzman Asserts His Country's Confidence in the Nicaragua Canal Company--Japan-China Matters Still Uncertain.**

Washington April 18—The impression is growing here that President Zelaya of Nicaragua has taken too optimistic a view of the state of the relations between Great Britain and his own country in assuming that the former has decided to desist from carrying out her ultimatum to Nicaragua and that she will agree to allow the claims for indemnity to go to arbitration.

It is regarded as a significant fact here the Earl Kimberly, the British foreign minister, has just returned suddenly to London and it is believed that the true explanation of the delay in action is to be found in the fact that none of the subordinates in the British foreign office felt like assuming the responsibility for action in the absence of Earl Kimberly.

Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister here, has not heard from his government as to Great Britain's purpose but he is hourly expecting an answer to his cable iquiry. From the delay in answering he believes the Nicaraguan government is as yet uninformed as to the latest phases of the situation and it probably is in communication with its representative at London. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, received no advices on the subject today.

While there is an absence of official information, the diplomatic officials regard it as settled that Great Britain will proceed to enforce her claims against Nicaragua by moderate but firm means. The impreison also prevails that with parliament in sesison the government would not risk an appeal to that body by moderating or yielding to the proposals of a minor power.

ON THE CANAL QUESTION.

Dr. Guzman was asked today concerning a report that Nicaragua desired that the present Nicaraguan canal company should render the concession under which work has been done thus far and that the United States and Nicaragua should jointly undertake the future work as a governmental enterprise. The minister explained that the report was due to a misapprehension. The Nicaraguan government had no wish, he said, that the company should render its concession. It had every confidence that the company would push the enterprise with all possible dispatch. Under these circumstances, Dr. Guzman said, the plan of joint governmental action was not a live one and it was needless to speculate on a contingency which Nicaragua did not regard as a remote possibility. The government wanted to give every facility and encouragement to the company and did not want the impression to get abroad that it considered a forfeiture likely or even possible.

Dr. Guzman says the misapprehension arose through crediting to him a statement which he had communicated to the department as an enclosure. The statement had been made during an interview between the United States minister at Nicaragua and the government authorities. It was forwarded to Dr. Guzman and by him sent to the state department without any purpose to endorse the view. It has since been found that the report of the interview at Managua was very defective. Minister Baker was talking in English and understood no Spanish. The Nicaraguan minister was talking in Spanish and understood no English. There was naturally some misunderstanding, from which the recent reports have arisen.

HAS TO BE RATIFIED.

It is stated by diplomatic officials that extension of the Japanese-Chinese armistice to May 8 is in order that the peace terms may be ratified by the respective governments. This brings out for the first time that the action of the peace envoys was not conclusive, and that there is still a possibility of a failure to ratify the agreement. The final terms are far short of what the radical element demanded, and the agitation in Japan is taken to indicate that there will be some difficulty in getting the terms ratified.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, declines to interfere on behalf of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the New York wife murderer, whose petition for a writ of error to stay his execution during the week beginning next Monday was denied by the supreme court on Wednesday. He is of the opinion that the case is not one which justifies the interference of the embassy.

CUSTOMS AND INCOME TAX.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin today issued a circular to collectors of customs directing that hereafter when any steamship from abroad shall reach her dock after the hour of sunset the baggage and effects of her passengers (other than emigrants) may be delivered forthwith, waving the existing requirements so far as they may affect the treatment of passengers' baggage. Inspectors are cautioned to conduct themselves with patience and courtesy while examining baggage and are instructed that their examinations are not so much with the view to duties incidentally collected as to the prevention of internal violations of the customs laws.

It is authoritatively stated at the treasury department that reports of collectors so far received show that the amount of the income tax receipts no doubt will reach the estimate made before the decision of the supreme court was rendered. This is interpreted to mean about $15,000,000. No information as to the number and amount of returns already reported is given out. Much to the surprise and annoyance of the officials information reached the department from several cities that income tax returns were still being offered, and asking for instructions. Several returns were offered to the collector for this city and he was instructed to receive them subject to whatever action might be decided upon later.

Dover, Del., April 18.—The 111th ballot for United States senator was taken today. Massey failed to receive a vote. The ballot resulted as follows: Higgins, 10; Pennewill, 4; Ridgely, 3; Bayard, 1.

### Irish Types.

Three types at least are observable in the south of Ireland—first, the dark Italian looking Celt, also found in Devon; secondly, the tall, yellow haired Danish type, and, thirdly, the aboriginal Aryan of the Volga, with red or auburn hair and blue or green eyes, who may also be found in Cornwall.

The dark aquiline type of Wales differs considerably from that of the Irish, and the Irish language is nearer akin to Cornish than to Welsh. The traditional Irishman of caricatures is not often seen in the south, though this type is not unknown even among the upper classes.

The soft features and bright eyes of the modest peasant women present many varieties of beauty, and the mingled race of Cork and Kerry—fairer, as a rule, than that of the far west—is as vigorous as any in Scotland or in Yorkshire.—Blackwood's Magazine.

In 1786 Dr. Rickel, at Wurzburg, lighted his house with a gas made from the dry distillation of bones. He discontinued his experiments because he was suspected of sorcery and feared trouble.

## MOTION.

**The Visible Manifestation and the Invisible Intermolecular Vibration.**

Let us suppose a stretched cord or wire fixed at both ends, and let a sharp blow be given it. The hand or other instrument which imparted the blow was set in motion in order to do so, and its motion was one of translation, but the cord which had received the blow and to which some of the motion has consequently been transferred cannot change its place, for it is fixed. We know well enough what will happen. It will commence vibrating, more or less strongly and rapidly, according to the strength of the blow it has received. We have, therefore, here seen motion of translation changed into motion of vibration, but a similar and quite as familiar transformation takes place which is invisible.

Let us take a coin or any small piece of metal and rub it well with a cloth or handkerchief. In a short time it will become warm, and if the friction be still continued, even unpleasantly hot. The visible motion of the hand has been transformed into the invisible intermolecular vibration which we call heat. That "heat is a form of motion" has now become a scientific truism, but it was not so at the commencement of the present century, when it was still supposed by many to be some intangible kind of substance named "caloric," proofs to the contrary being almost simultaneously given by Davy and Rumford at the end of the last century, that of the former consisting in melting two pieces of ice, carefully insulated from external heat, by rubbing them together; that of the latter in causing water to boil by the sole means of keeping it in continual motion.

"It is hardly necessary to add," says Rumford, "that anything which any insulated body or system of bodies can continue to furnish without limitation cannot possibly be a material substance, and it appears to me exceedingly difficult, if not quite impossible, to form any distinct idea of anything capable of being excited and communicated in the manner heat was excited and communicated in these experiments, except it be motion."—Good Words.

## HOW SHE SAVED HER FATHER.

**A Dramatic Episode During the Reign of Terror.**

On the authority of Mlle. de Lescure, who heard it from the heroine's own lips, a writer in The Guardian tells the true story of Mlle. de Sombreuil's saving her father's life from the guillotine. M. de Sombreuil and his daughter were condemned to death at the time of the September massacres and were waiting in the cart, surrounded by the mob, for their turn to mount the scaffold.

Mlle. de Sombreuil turned to the crowd and asked what harm a weak old man like her father could do to the nation. Some of the men answered that if she would drink a glass of blood to the nation they would let him go and passed up a glass. She drank it down immediately. The crowd took her and her father from the cart; they escaped and made their way to England. She thought at the time she drank blood, but afterward she concluded that it was red wine, for she saw no one stoop to fill the glass. To her death she was never able, however, to see red wine in a glass without a shudder.

### Overcrowded Gotham.

According to the tenement house commission report, New York city below the Harlem—that is, Manhattan Island—is shown to have a greater density of population than any other city in the world—namely, 143.2 per acre. Paris comes next, with 125.2, and Berlin third, with 113.6. But in the Tenth ward the population crowds to the extent of 626.26 per acre, and in one sanitary district in the Eleventh ward the density reaches even 986.4 persons to every one of the 32 acres. It is clear that in such crowds fresh air and sunlight must become unattainable luxuries. Every consideration of health, comfort and of ordinary decency has to be sacrificed to the demand of the rent collector. As a matter of fact, the committee found a block in which 93 per cent of the whole ground area was covered with brick and mortar!

By way of comparison, it is pointed out that the apparently densest small section of Europe—the Josefstadt of Prague—has only 485.4 to the acre. But the Tenth ward alone has nearly five times the acreage of the crowded district in Prague. More than one-half—to quote the committee, eight-fifteenths—of the city's population live in what are called tenements. Including the better kind of flats, which are legally tenements, the number is swollen to three-fourths, but of these the report takes no account.—J. A. Riis in Forum.

### Thought of His Mother.

Young Hopeful—Papa, it worries me awful to think how much trouble I give mamma.

Papa—She hasn't complained.

"No, she's very patient. But she often sends me to the stores for things, and the stores are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waitin when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, she's 'most always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for bakin and finds at the last minute she hasn't any yeast; or she gets a puddin all mixed and finds she hasn't any nutmeg or something; and then she's in an awful stew, 'cause the oven is all ready and maybe company comin, and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awful sorry for poor mamma."

"Humph, well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinkin you might get me a bicycle."—New York Mercury.

### England's Foreign Made Matches.

"An Indignant Englishman" writes: "Why do all or nearly all our big cafes and restaurants in the city and west end use foreign made matches? One takes a match to light a cigarette or cigar and sees on the box, 'These matches are manufactured in Sweden,' or sometimes it is Belgium. Can't we manufacture them? There must be and there are plenty of English manufacturers who can produce matches as cheaply and as well as foreigners. Perhaps they can explain this question. One gets sick of seeing that everything used in this country is made abroad, even to matches. If we can make them in England, why can't they be used everywhere here and not imported in such quantities from abroad? Let us help our own country people when we can, and I think we ought to be able to in this case."—London Telegraph.

## THE OLD TIME FIRE.

Talk about yer boiler-fed
That's hot up by steam,
Give me the old oak fire
Where the old folks used to dream.

The rickety dogirons,
One sided as could be,
The ashes banked with taters
That was roastin there for me.

The dog on one side, drowsin,
Or barkin nigh the door,
The kitten cuttin capers
With the knittin on the floor.

An me a little towhead
By mammy's side at night,
With both my cheeks a-burnin
From the red flames leapin bright.

Those steam het boilerin's make me
Jest weary for the blaze
That was heap more comfortable
In my childhood's nights an days.

An I'd give the finest heater
In the boilerin's hot by steam
For the old time chimbly corner
Where the old folks used to dream.
—Atlanta Constitution.

# HE WANTS TO KNOW

## BRYAN WRITES A LETTER CHUCK FULL OF PUNCTU TION.

**It is an Open Letter Addressed to President Cleveland and Most Every Sentence Runs Under a Lot of Apostrophes and Inverted Commas to Get to an Interrogation Point--President's Gold Letter Analyzed and Shown to Have Awakened an Amazing Thirst for Knowledge--Definitions in Demand.**

Omaha, Neb., April 18.—Ex-Congressman Bryan, through the Omaha paper of which he is the editor, today made public an open letter to the president, in reply to Mr. Cleveland's recent financial epistle. After praising Coin's Financial School, the letter says:

"What do you mean by the phrase 'sound money?' In your letter you frequently make use of that and kindred phrases. In fact, in the course of your letter you speak three times of 'sound money,' twice of a 'safe currency,' and once of 'safe and prudent financial ideas,' and once of 'wholesome financial doctrine.' You also speak once of a 'debased currency,' once of a 'degenerated currency,' and once of 'cheap money.' In one place you describe your opponents as 'the forces of silver monometallism,' but you nowhere explain what you mean by 'sound money,' or what you consider 'cheap money.' Now, everybody favors 'sound money' and a 'safe currency' and a plain and simple statement of what you mean by these euphonious and universally admired phrases might dispel the war clouds and make a 'line of battle' unnecessary. If by 'sound money' you mean a gold standard, why did you avoid the use of the word 'gold' in your letter? If by a 'safe currency' you mean bimetallism, why did you avoid the use of the word 'bimetallism' in your letter?

"Your oppnents favor the free and unlimited coinage of gold bullion into dollars, each containing 25.8 grains of standard gold; are you in favor of this? Your opponents are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver bullion into dollars, each containing 412.5 grains of standard silver; are you in favor of this? If not, are you in favor of the coinage of silver bullion into dollars of any size? If not in favor of free coinage of silver, what change, if any, would you make for coinage?

"Is the failure of gold standard advocates to define their purposes and defend their financial system due to lack of knowledge of the subject, or to an unwillingness to let the people know what they intend? If the 'proprieties' of your 'official place oblige' you 'to forego the enjoyment' which you would derive from the writing of another letter explaining your last letter and defending your position on the financial question, please designate some one who has authority to speak for you so that the people may be 'afforded an intelligent opportunity' as you suggest, to study and decide this now paramount public question."

One of the most interesting mechanical processes as now practiced is that resorted to for the drawing of wire. The rod is received by the wire drawer in the form of a coil, the rod being of varying section and the coil of a weight depending upon the purpose for which it is intended. One end of the rod is pointed and somewhat reduced by machinery, and the coil receives a bath in mild acid to remove all oxidation, then is washed in lime water to give a drawing surface, and finally dried in a suitable oven. When ready for drawing the pointed rod is inserted in one of the holes of a drawing plate, the latter being generally of steel, though cast iron is in some cases used; the drawing holes are conical and the rod is inserted from the larger end, while on the other side of the plate the pointed end is seized by power pinchers and pulled until enough has been drawn through to allow of its being passed around and fastened to a drum or reel which is driven by power. Of course the rod is reduced in area and much elongated, and this without any perceptible loss of metal.

While passing through the plate it is kept lubricated with what is called wire drawers' soap or grease, and after being drawn through this first hole it is put through a series of smaller holes until it has been brought down to the requisite size. But the compression and disturbance of the structure of the rod consequent upon these reductions have hardened it so much that at certain stages it is necessary to stop the process and soften the metal by annealing. It is then again washed in acid, etc., and the drawing resumed.—New York Sun.

## DEATH BY STARVATION.

**How It Feels to Go Day After Day, Without Anything to Eat.**

For the first two days through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing his sufferings are perhaps more acute than in the remaining stages. He feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach night and day. The mind runs upon beef, bread and other substances, but still, in a great measure, the body retains its strength.

On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with a loss of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the earlier stages.

Should he chance to obtain a morsel or two of food he swallows it with a wolfish avidity. But five minutes afterward his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a living lobster, which is clawing and feeding upon the very foundation of his existence.

On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated, his color is ashy pale and his eyes wild, glassy and cannibalistic. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go with it in quest of food, the legs, from weakness, refuse.

The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering langour and sickness. The head becomes giddy; the ghosts of well remembered dinners pass in hideous processions through the mind.

The seventh day comes, bringing increased lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms hang listlessly; the legs drag heavily. The desire for food is still left, to a degree, but it must be brought, not sought. The miserable remnant of life which hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne. Yet his inborn tenacious existence induces a desire still to preserve it if it can be saved without a tax on bodily exertion.

The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his weary limbs cannot sustain him a mile; the next he is endowed with unnatural strength, and, if there be a certainty of relief before him, dashes bravely and strongly forward, wondering whence proceeds his new and sudden impulse.—New York Dispatch.

## NOVEL IDEA IN ARTILLERY.

**The Elephant Did Not Take Kindly to New Fangled Schemes.**

The king of Dahomey received some Krupp cannon not long ago and conceived the idea of having them mounted on elephants' backs for use in the field. With much difficulty this project was carried out, and at the next military review the king ordered that one of the guns be fired immediately in front of the royal position, first taking the precaution to place a couple of thousand prisoners where it was calculated the ball would strike, so as to judge of the effectiveness of the shot.

When all was ready, one of the biggest elephants was backed around and sighted. Just as the lanyard was jerked, however, the animal turned half round to reach for a peanut or something, and the shell took off the prime minister's head and knocked a hole as big as a sewer through the royal palace.

His majesty wouldn't have cared so much if the matter had ended there—as the minister wasn's very prime, and the palace needed ventilation—but it didn't.

On the contrary, the elephant, which had been stood on its head by the recoil, picked itself up in a fury and started in on the down grade ahead of its ticket.

It upset the grand stand the very first rush, slung the grand chamberlain and the past grand carver of missionaries into the next street. It then jumped into the brass band with all four feet, and if it hadn't got the big drum over its head so that it couldn't see it would probably have cleaned out the entire congregation.

The king was not found until the next morning, and then, as he slid down out of a banana tree, he was heard to remark that there was only one thing needed to render his new artillery system an entire success—that was to get the enemy to adopt it.—Amusing Journal.

### The Modern Orchestra Leader.

The modern orchestra has been converted into a great, composite musical instrument, on which the conductor actually plays, and the specific skill he has developed of playing on this ideal instrument is an exact counterpart of what we call virtuosity in the individual performer. A generation of "virtuosi of the orchestra" has sprung up, exercising the same fascination over the great crowd of music lovers that other virtuosi have time out of mind.

The orchestral conductor is fast becoming the cynosure in the musical firmament, with the pole star of safety or shipwreck beaming at his baton's tip. Lightly warbling soprani, tenors storming the Jericho of the people's heart with "miraculous sound," and sonorous basses of Bashan will have to look to their laurels. Some fine day they may find them encircling the conductor's Olympian brow.

In a word, the modern conductor is essentially a performer, and whether he be a popular favorite by reason of his virtuosity or of the scope modern musical performance gives to the artistic initiative of all performers, his virtuosity per se is unquestionably the element by which he most gains his ascendancy over the public.—Scribner's Magazine.

### Memory.

"I went into a big book store once," said a man, "to buy a book of which the sale must be very limited. In fact, I had some doubt as to whether I should find it. 'Have you got so-and-so?' I asked a clerk. He walked off down the store half or three-quarters of a mile and turned through an opening between two counters. The wall the length of the store was lined with shelves of books clear to the ceiling. He shifted a stepladder that stood against the shelves near where he turned in along a foot or two, walked up to the top of it, reached out to one side and took down a book. It was the book I wanted. They had it, and seldom called for as it was he knew exactly where it was among those many thousands of books. Of course it was his business to know, and I suppose there must be some perfectly simple way of affixing the knowledge in the mind, but to me it seemed quite a feat."—New York Sun.

### In 1901.

Mr. Shandy (petulantly, from his pillow)—Ethel, I know I heard a noise. I'm sure there's a woman in the house. I won't sleep a wink unless you go down and see!

Mrs. Shandy (exit, with revolver)—D—n it all, Willie, if you bother me like this again, I'll send you back to your father!—New York Herald.

### Henry Irving Hissed.

Can any one imagine a more incredible thing than Mr. Irving being hissed? Yet this once happened and went on for a whole week. The story is told in Mr. Irving's own words.

"In my early days," says our greatest actor, "I accepted a stock engagement at a provincial theater and did not know until I got there that I had been put into the place of an actor who was locally very popular. He had not left, I believe, on altogether good terms with the management, so the audience vented their spleen upon his successor. I was that unfortunate person, and for a whole week or more I was hissed every night, not for my bad acting, but out of love for my predecessor. I remember how every night I walked to my rooms, some two miles out of town, very wretched and walked in again the next night no less miserable. To this day I never pass the place by railway without a shudder."—London Answers.

### Inexpensive Fire Alarm.

It is possible to construct a very simple and effective fire alarm at a trifling cost. To do this, all that is necessary is a quantity of cord, several small pulleys and some article of metal that will make a great clatter when it falls. The pulleys are placed around the ceiling close to the wall, the ends of the cord are tied together in a knot that will easily slip through the pulleys and to the cord is fastened a metal plate or whatever object may be selected to make the greatest amount of racket. The moment a blaze reaches the ceiling the cord is burned in two and the plate falls, making quite enough noise to rouse the entire household. If thought best, the cords may cross the middle of the room in addition to being put around the border.—New York Ledger.

### The New Woman's Preserver.

She threw her round, white arms about his neck and kissed him full on the lips. "My preserver!" she murmured cooingly.

"I am glad you like them, dear," said the happy man. "Of course, I am not an expert yet as father was in preserving peaches, but a few more years of practice, and I will improve."

As she sat in the sitting room, smoking her after dinner cigar, she could hear him humming softly as he washed the evening dishes.—Cincinnati Tribune.

France was called by the Greeks Gallatia, by the Romans Gallia. The Franks, who conquered it, had their name from their favorite weapon, a very formidable javelin.

# LOOKS REAL FUNNY

## SNUG LITTLE NOTE AGAINST THE FAIR ESTATE TURNS UP.

**Received From a New York Party for Collection by a San Francisco Bank--Purports to Have Been Given by James G. Fair to Leland Stanford, and Indorsed by the Latter, for Three Hundred Thousand Dollars--Sent in an Ordinary Envelope Through the Mail--Is it Hoax, or Forgery?**

San Francisco, April 18.—The note for $300,000, alleged to have been given by the late James G. Fair to Leland Stanford, which has been received by the First National bank for collection, is not regarded seriously here.

The note was forwarded from New York through the ordinary mail, and was in a large envelope containing the following brief letter:

New York, April 9.

"To First National Bank, San Francisco, California:

"I hand you enclosed note for $300,000 for collection and return.

Yours truly

"WILLIAM S. HOWELL."

A small unsealed envelope was also received with this address: "William S. Howell, New York City. If not delivered in five days return to P. O. Box No. 915, New York."

The note purports to have been executed in San Francisco, May 28, 1890, and reads:

"Five years after date I promise to pay to the order of Leland Stanford at San Francisco, without defalcation, $300,000, for value received."

The note is signed James G. Fair, and is endorsed Leland Stanford.

NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING.

S. H. Murphy, president of the First National bank on receipt of the alleged note communicated with Lewis Breece Jr., and J. S. Angus, executors of the Fair estate, but they both disclaimed any knowledge of such a note, and Mr. Breece told a reporter today that there was no record of it on the books. He did not, however, say that it was a forgery. When he was asked about that he said that he did not know. Neither does anyone connected with the Stanford estate know anything about the note. President S. G. Murphy said he had written to W. S. Howell, at his given address in New York, asking for the history of the note. As it will not fall due until May 28, there is lots of time for a full investigation.

Banking people generally view the note in the light of a hoax. The signatures have a quasi genuine look and may have been caused by tracing or clever forging. A suspicious circumstance is that so valuable a note should have been trusted to the ordinary mail and the sender should not identify himself and explain the nature of the proceeding. Ex-Senator Fair had close relations with Senator Stanford when he sold the narrow gauge railroad to the Southern Pacific, but the sale occurred in 1887, three years before the alleged note was drawn. Besides that, a careful business man like Fair would have some record of such a note on his books.

## WRITING A NOVEL.

**Marion Crawford Describes His Method of Constructing a Story.**

"What," I asked Marion Crawford, "is the germ of a novel for you?"

"It is a character, and not a situ