THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital City.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.—John M. Thurston, the well-known orator, brilliant lawyer and distinguished Republican politician of Nebraska, arrived to-day. He is a member of the National Republican Committee from his State, and will attend the meeting to be held here this week. He was at one time President of the National League of Republican Clubs, and has been prominent at all the National Conventions of his party in recent years.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.—E. Ellery Anderson, one of the Government directors and one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, was before the House Committee on Pacific Railroad to-day and outlined a plan by which, he believed, the Government would be guaranteed the debt now due by the railroad. This was that an issue of $250,000,000 in bonds be authorized; the sale of a sufficient amount for the benefit of the holders of the first mortgage bonds now in existence; $50,000,000 to be taken by the Government in satisfaction of its debt, and the remaining $150,000,000 to be used for the settlement of the remaining indebtedness of the road.——The McKane case was reached on the Supreme Court calendar, but in the absence of Mr. Griffen, counsel for the convicted Gravesend boss, it was not argued. E. M. Shepard, representing the prosecution, appeared to oppose the appeal. Mr. Shepard presented an affidavit from lawyer Griffen, explaining that as he had not known until Monday that the case would be reached to-day, he had not prepared a brief. Chief Justice Fuller said that Mr. Griffen would be given until Friday to file his brief, and that the case would be disposed of without oral argument.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.—Mr. Stockdale has introduced a bill in the House providing that one Senator, one Representative and one lawyer of the District be appointed a committee to make a careful revision of the laws of the District and formulate a code of laws for the District.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.—The total strength of the Regular Army to-day, according to the War Department's statistics, is as follows: Cavalry, 6,474; artillery, 3,885; infantry, engineer, and other branches of the service, 12,982. The strength of the drilled militia in the various States added to this number makes a total of about 150,000, and the estimate of the officials, based on the census figures, is that the whole number of men qualified for military duty in the United State is about 8,000,000.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.—Counsel for John Y. McKane filed their briefs in the appeal from the final decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made on March 16, denying McKane's application for a writ of habeas corpus. Counsel insist that there are various prisons in New York where prisoners may be detained awaiting trial or pending an appeal, where a stay of proceedings has been granted, but that Sing Sing is a State's prison, where convicts cannot be held legally except in the execution of sentence.——The National Rapid Transit Company, whose scheme was advocated before the House Judiciary Committee by Mr. Hemphill, ex-Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the House of Representatives, ask a charter authorizing the construction of an elevated electric railroad between New York and Washington. The road is to carry passengers, mails and light freight-cars on each train, and is to cover the distance in about two hours, and the passenger rate is not to exceed two cents per mile.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.—Judge Bradley to-day overruled the motion of counsel for Representative Breckinridge for a new trial of the celebrated Breckinridge-Pollard breach-of-promise suit. Bond was fixed at $100 for an appeal, which Breckinridge's counsel gave notice would be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The decision of the Court was expected by both parties to the suit. In the ordinary course of appeals the case cannot reach the higher court until next Autumn, when it meets after the Summer recess.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.—Attorney Ben Butterworth withdrew the plea of not guilty, and instead filed a demurrer to the indictment in the case of Col. Ainsworth, charged with responsibility for the killing of more than a score of Government employes in the Ford's Theater building disaster.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

Ex-Congressman Joy, without any sighs or tears, and so quietly that few of his friends knew of his going, left the city last week for St. Louis.

"I go, but I return," said Mr. Joy, while an arch smile played over his classic features. "Cataline will not be in it with me. I'll come back here with such a majority as will make even the heads of Democratic Congressmen swim. There will be no particular reason for having any majority at all next time. The House will be Republican, and if I only get one vote I'll make a contest. As turn about is nothing but fair play, I would be sure to be seated."

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Martin Van Buren Spencer is the Pension Agent for the State of Indiana. Not long ago he took occasion to discharge a lady clerk, the daughter of an Indiana veteran, and appoint his own sister in her place. The appointment created a good deal of adverse criticism, and finally Secretary Smith sent word to Mr. Spencer that he must revoke it, the rule of the Department being that no Pension Agent could appoint a relative to office. Upon receipt of this information Mr. Spencer came to Washington, and in company with Senators Voorhees and Turpie and the member from his district, Mr. McNangy, called upon Secretary Smith. The latter would not yield an inch in his determination, and read Mr. Spencer quite a lecture on the evils of nepotism. In the course of the conversation it appeared that the order of the Department was due to the fact that the Pension Agent in New York, and as well as the Pension Agent in this city, had provided places for relatives, and the Secretary thought that the practice, instead of being allowed to grow, might as well be nipped in the bud.

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A statue of George Washington was unvailed on the East Plaza of the Capitol one morning last week. The ceremonies were very simple, and the only spectators were a handful of workmen and a few pedestrians who happened to be passing the Capitol Park at the time. When the drapery was removed the statue was found to be the familiar old marble image of the Father of his Country in the act of playing baseball with Christopher Columbus, the marble giant who stands on the steps in front of the building. The statues are usually covered with the American flag while awaiting dedication ceremonials, but the Washington statue has been concealed by a wooden house built around it. It is removed every Spring and replaced in the Autumn, and the unvailing was the annual Spring removal of the cover, which was ordered to be put on by Congress some years ago for the purpose of protecting the decaying marble from the ravages of the changeable Washington climate. During the Winter months nine out of every 10 visitors to the Capitol ask the guide the same old question "What is that big wooden house for?" and the reply is always the same, "Oh, that's George Washington's Winter suit of clothes."

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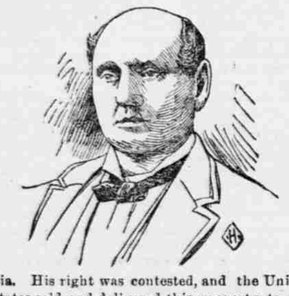
William McGarraban, the long-contending claimant before Congress in the Panoche Grande claims case, died at Providence Hospital last week, and his remains were turned over to Undertaker Lee for interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. He was 65 years of age. When he was 29 years of age he became the possessor of the claim to the Panoche Grande ranch in Califor-



nia. His right was contested, and the United States sold and delivered this property to the New Idria Mining Co. This, it was alleged gave Mr. McGarrahan a claim on the United States. This claim he pursued with varying success. More than once he had nearly gained it, when the adjournment of Congress or the like took the prize from his hands. He was still striving when, a short time ago, he was struck down with nervous prostration at the Capitol and carried to the hospital, where his days were ended.

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The sick list of men in and about Congress is reaching remarkable dimensions. Representative Simpson is not yet convalescing. Mr. Schermerhorn's condition still excites the apprehension of his associates. Representative Brattan, of Maryland, is at his home with an organic trouble, which gives no hope of his return to Congress. Representative Graham, of Brooklyn, has never taken his seat, owing to continued illness since his term began. Representative Brown, of Indiana, is still ailing from his recent serious attack. Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, has about recovered, but cannot resume Congressional duties for many weeks.

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There is a surprising number of men in Congress who have announced their intention of not standing for a re-election. Is there something in the air that tells these gentlemen that it is better to retire in the hey-day of one's success than to face defeat as inevitable as death and taxes? that unless they want to be overwhelmed in the next landslide, they do well to move out of its path while yet there is time? The latest member of Congress to decline a renomination is Representative Cobb, of St. Louis. He has notified his constituents that he will not re-enter the race. In his letter of declination he makes no statement as to his reasons, but to a reporter he said that he had taken this step from considerations for the interests of his family. Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, has also determined to make no fight for renomination. Representative Barnes, of Wisconsin, declares that he purposes returning to his practice of law, which business has suffered from lack of attention. Perhaps it is merely a coincidence that these gentlemen are all of the same political faith.

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Public Printer Palmer will, he announces, resume the profession of journalism when Mr. Benedict shall have been confirmed, which is a foregone conclusion. There will be established a daily paper in Syracuse, N. Y., and the principal backer of the enterprise is Representative James J. Belden. That gentleman declined to become one of the stockholders until a satisfactory man could be found to act as General Manager. The names of different persons were suggested, but in each case something was lacking. Then he remembered Mr. Palmer, and the quiet, business-like air which pervaded the great department over which he has presided. He decided that Palmer was the man he wanted, and he formally offered him the place.

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Compromise is in the air. The adherents of the tariff bill, as it now stands, are weakening in the face of the array of opponents which faces them. It begins to look pointedly as if not only the income tax feature is doomed to death or mutilation, but other features must be done away with to secure solid Democratic support. Mr. Harris in the Senate Saturday said, in the course of a reply to Mr. Hale:

"I have tolerably well-defined opinions about what the tariff policy of the country ought to be. I do not choose at this time to go into the details of this bill, but I have been ready from the beginning, and am still ready, to compromise conflicting opinions with brother Democrats, and would be even willing to compromise conflicting opinions with my friend from Maine if he evinced a determination to come to a reform of the most vicious and outrageous tariff act that ever afflicted the country. I do not know what amendments will be offered from this side or the other side. For my single self, as a member of the Finance Committee, and as a member of the Senate, I shall not hesitate one moment to entertain propositions, however objectionable, if the result be a great reduction of the duties imposed under the McKinley act."

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Senator Wolcott has been hanged in effigy at Victoria, a mining-camp in the Cripple Creek District, with the inscription on his back: "Down with Plutocracy." The reason for the act was the Senator's recent speech on the Coxey movement.

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There is very small chance of Mr. C. H. J. Taylor's being confirmed as Recorder of Deeds. Mr. Taylor, however, is optimistic. He says he will certainly be given another place in the District. He declines to specify the position he is to occupy. It is almost certain that it must come through the Commissioners, and must necessarily be one of minor importance and carrying a reduced salary. Col. Perry Carson, a Republican, was formerly Assistant Superintendent of Street Cleaning, and it is possible that Mr. Taylor is booked for this position.

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And this reminds the Gossip of a story. One of the new rules made by the officials in charge of the Public Buildings and Grounds, in anticipation of the coming of Coxey's army, prohibits loafers and idlers from occupying the benches in the rotunda of the Capitol. Last Saturday a big policeman, who is a recent addition to the force, got his eye upon a very black and very fat colored citizen who he thought had occupied one of the benches long enough, and putting his hand on his shoulder, said: "Come, now, you move on; you've been here long enough." The black man protested that he was not a tramp, but the new policeman, proud of his brass buttons, couldn't be fooled, and replied: "That's all right. I know my business. You have sat here for more than half an hour. That's the limit, see?" and escorted the sitter out of the building. The unoffending man of color was Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas.

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Representative T. J. Campbell, of New York, wants Congress to meet on the first Monday in March, instead of on the first Monday in December. Mr. Campbell says there is no sense in having Congress meet 13 months after an election when the issue on which the election was held has probably given way to some other more vital issue. He also thinks it extravagance to pay a member's salary from the 4th of March when he does not begin his services until the following December. So the Congressman has introduced a bill to this effect, which bill will doubtless be ruled out as unconstitutional or lost in the wilderness of the committee room.

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Delegate Joseph says the status of the bill admitting New Mexico to Statehood is not helped by the new quorum-counting rule. This Statehood measure has been delayed for many weeks in order to secure a quorum to pass it. But now that the new quorum-counting rule is secured the discovery is made that it does not fit the New Mexico case. The new rule insures a quorum only on an aye and nay vote. But the New Mexico bill is pending under a special order, made last December, giving it the right of way during the second morning hour. This requires a vote by tellers, and the new quorum-counting rule does not apply to a vote by tellers. This parliamentary situation makes it impossible to pass the New Mexico bill for the present, and it also discloses a weakness in the new rule. It is understood that the rule will be strengthened to cover the New Mexico case when the appropriation bills are out of the way.

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Several snug fortunes lie in the Treasury building here waiting for their owners. The money is due on bonds long ago called in. Some of them have never been cashed by their holders. On the "old debt," which embraces all loans made to this Government up to 1837, $121,000 is still owing. Since that date more than $1,000,000 has accumulated, being uncalled for by the persons entitled to it, whether through negligence or for other reasons.

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United States bonds, prosaic enough in themselves, have been the key-note to many a romance. About 20 years ago $40,000 worth of the consols of 1865 and 1867 were stolen in Havana. The thief altered them by erasing the name from the face, and sold them to ignorant persons. They were for $1,000 each. Ever since then they have been coming into the Treasury through banks and otherwise. Of course, they were useless to the holders, being registered, and only payable to the original owner. Not long ago a lawyer in Portland, Me., wrote to Washington about one of these bonds. Being informed that it was no good, he would not give it up, and it was only secured by employing the secret service. It had been purchased long ago by a sea Captain, who left it to his widow when he died. Nearly all of these stolen consols have been recovered.

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Few palaces are finer than the dwellings of some public men in Washington. The residences of a score of great politicians here are among the most magnificent in the world. Perhaps the handsomest of them all belongs to Senator Hale, of Maine, who married Zack Chandler's daughter. It was built by his mother-in-law. Most of the beautiful houses in Washington, it is said, were paid for with wives' money. The mansion is in the colonial style, fronting 100 feet on Sixteenth street, with a courtyard in the rear. So large and imposing is it that strangers often mistake it for a public building. The cost of it was $125,000.

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One of the most conspicuous dwellings in Washington is that of the late Senator Stockbridge. This is a large house of brown stone, handsomely carved, with a tower and roof of red tiles, most elaborately decorated within. Hard woods are lavishly used, and the walls of some of the rooms are adorned with friezes composed of paintings on canvas. This residence was built by Philetus Sawyer during his period of service as Senator for Michigan. He cared nothing for "style" himself, but followed the taste of his daughter, Mrs. White, who cut a considerable social figure here. At the end of his term Sawyer leased the house to Stockbridge, giving an option of purchase at $125,000.

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A good story is told of Stockbridge. He made money in lumber, and when his pile had assumed enormous proportions he put $300,000 of it, at his wife's request, into a palace at Kalamazoo, for which he had little substantial regard himself, being a plain man. One day a friend came in to look it over, and stood open-mouthed at its gorgeousness. Suddenly Stockbridge said very earnestly:

"Jim, old man, there's only one thing I lack—a parrot."

"A parrot?" replied the visitor, astonished; "what do you want with a parrot?"

"I'll tell you, Jim," said Stockbridge. "I want him to perch over the door and say every time I come in, 'Here comes the d——d fool who built this shanty.'"

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In the Third Ohio Congressional District, where there is to be a special election soon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Houk, the struggle is becoming very earnest. Two years ago the district was about 4,000 Democratic. Now the Democrats are making extraordinary efforts to carry the district even by the smallest majority. Lately ex-Gov. Campbell was in Washington to present the case to the President, to whom he said the district could not be carried except by a liberal contribution of money; this was since Senator Hill's speech. The response, it is said, was a liberal contribution and a promise to stimulate contributions from Democrats. Mr. Campbell went home encouraged, but not confident. He has since said he thought possibly the district might be carried, but by a majority so small that the result would be a vote of condemnation against the Administration. The Republicans are active and hopeful; but the election of a Republican in the district would mean a Republican majority in Ohio not much under 100,000. Therefore the capture of the district by the Republicans at this writing seems improbable.

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Senator Brice is one of the several Union veterans in the Congressional upper House. Brice was a Captain of infantry in a fighting corps, too, long before he was a voter. Ohio has always been fortunate in its United States Senators. They are men of dignity and standing among their own people. Brice got into the army, the last turn he took at soldiering, just in time to see the greatest game of war played this continent ever beheld, between two of its mightiest masters, Sherman and Johnston. Then the Twenty-third Corps, in which Brice was, had as its commander a soldier inferior to none, the present senior Major-General of the United States Army. So Brice's military education was conducted under the most famous masters of his period, and in the best possible way—the school of hard, unsentimental, real war.

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Washington is to have an equestrian statue of Gen. Hancock. The dimensions of the statue are the same as those of Gen. Thomas, life and a half size. The figure of the General is nine feet, the horse is 108 inches length of the barrel. The pedestal is 18 feet high, with rich carving on each side, admirably proportioned, and differing from any other in the city. The statue represents the General as he appeared at Gettysburg, and is a reproduction of the splendid physique of that distinguished soldier. The model was prepared before the death of Mrs. Hancock, who most warmly approved of it and urged its acceptance by the Commission. The Commission, composed of the Secretary of War, Senators Proctor, Voorhees and Cockrell, after months of careful consideration, decided to accept the model presented by our townsman, Mr. Henry J. Ellicott. Mr. Ellicott is the artist who designed the statue of Gen. McClellan, in Philadelphia; that of Gen. Spinner, recently finished, and other pieces of unusual excellence.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

But No Indorsement of the Recommendation for a New Battleship.

Mr. Cummings, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has submitted to the House the Naval appropriations bill for the coming fiscal year. As reported, it carries an appropriation of $25,280,966, being $3,670,313 less than the estimates, and an increase of $3,176,905 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The report on the bill shows that an increase of $175,000 is made in the appropriation for the pay of the Navy, due by the increase in enlistments authorized by the law of 1893. A decrease of $14,000 is made in the appropriation for the Bureau of Navigation. The appropriation for the Bureau of Ordnance is increased by $295,824. That for the Bureau of Equipment is increased $165,000, and for the Bureau of Yards and Docks reduced $294,911. Other minor increases and reductions appear.

The appropriations for the increase of the Navy cover only armor and armament, and construction and machinery. For armor and armament the estimates called for $6,500,000. This the committee reduced to $4,000,000. The large amount asked for in the estimates is due to the fact that nothing was allowed for this purpose in the bill for the current fiscal year.

The total loss of the Kearsarge leaves the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, the only vessel in the Navy, aside from the frigate Constitution, around which historic memories cluster. The committee, in accordance with the wishes of the Navy Department, have recommended liberal appropriations for her preservation and improvement, believing that public sentiment demands it.

Secretary Herbert recommended, and the committee inserted in the bill, a provision providing for the naturalization of alien sailors and marines on United States vessels who have served five consecutive years and have been honorably discharged. Similar provisions for the naturalization of our merchant seamen and of enlisted men in the Army have already become laws, and the committee think that there should be no discrimination against the Navy. In reporting the provision they express the opinion that some steps should be taken toward encouraging the enlistment of American sailors.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, the committee recommends that he be authorized to use "for the construction of one additional cruiser of the Vesuvius type" the $450,000 appropriated by the act of 1889, for the construction, armament and equipment of three torpedo boats. By the same act $200,000 was appropriated for building a sub-marine boat and conducting experiments with it. The committee recommend that the Secretary be authorized to use this amount for the construction, armament and equipment of a torpedo boat. They also recommend that the Secretary be given authority to transform the Vesuvius into a torpedo cruiser.

JUDGE LONG'S CASE.

The case in equity between Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, and Commissioner of Pensions Lochren and the appeal to the Court of Appeals on the decision on the writ of mandamus which was granted by Judge Bradley were last Friday dismissed without prejudice. The controversy will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and neither of the cases now in issue were in proper form for such an appeal.

A new statement of facts will be prepared soon to be submitted for argument. The case in equity was decided practically against Judge Long, although an injunction on the particular notice which was sent him from the Pension Bureau requesting the filing of proof to show why his pension should not be reduced was granted. The writ of mandamus was allowed by Judge Bradley, but it was to be appealed on the question of costs, because when the decision was made the action prayed for had been accomplished by the Commissioner.

Neither Judge Long, of Michigan, nor his attorney appeared at the Pension Office Monday in accordance with the notice sent him by the Commissioner of Pensions to show cause, within 30 days, why his pension of $72 per month for total disability should not be reduced to $50 per month.

Commissioner Lochren waited from the expiration of the three days' grace at noon until 4 o'clock for the Michigan Judge to put in an appearance in person or by attorney. He then prepared a notification that the time having expired, the pension had been reduced to $50 per month.

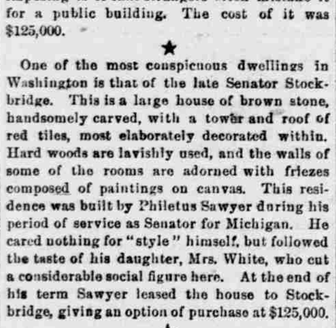
CODIFYING THE PENSION LAWS.

In the Senate Mr. Palmer has reported a voluminous bill, which has for its purpose the codification of the pension laws, and is indorsed by Commissioner Lochren, ex-Commissioner of Pensions Dudley, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds. The bill consists of 22 chapters and 190 sections, arranged under appropriate and suggestive titles, thereby putting in homogeneous form and logical order all the legislation now in force relative to the pension system.

DEATH OF SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE.

Francis Browne Stockbridge, Senator from Michigan, died in Chicago Monday night.

Francis B. Stockbridge was born in Bath, Me., April 9, 1826. He received a good common-school education, and removed to Boston, Mass., in 1843. Later he built up a flourishing lumber business, residing since 1863 at Kalamazoo. He served as Colonel of Michigan militia, and in the State Legislature. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate, succeeding Senator Conger, and taking his seat March 4, 1887. He was re-elected in 1893.



FOR THE CURE OF
Catarrh, Scrofula, Boils, Eczema, Carbuncles, Sores,
And all Other Skin Diseases.
EQUALLY EFFECTIVE IN
Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility,
and all complaints originating in
Impure Blood.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Has cured others, will cure you.

"THE BETTER HALF."

Elizabeth was vain. Of that there is no doubt. She was a great Queen, wise and liberal, but she was hot-tempered, used swear-words, and was conceited. Historians put it that among her many strong masculine qualities of intellect and character she had the feminine weakness of inordinate vanity. Right here it is well to remember how easily old Canute was made to believe that he could make the ocean back up at his command; to think of Louis XIV., whose court developed into a world-renowned school for flattery; and Elizabeth's successors, James I. and Charles II., who are recorded as having turned most willing ears to soft speeches and hyperbolic praises. But to return to Elizabeth and her feminine weakness. Shakspere thought best to sing her praises, and sacrificed whatever regard he may have had for truth by picturing her as being "In maiden meditation fancy free"—the woman who was courted by Leicester, who flirted with the Spaniard and Catholic; Phillip of Spain; and gave heed to the suit of the Duke of Anjou. But she liked to be spoken of as being "fancy-free."

Spencer speaks of her "angel face," although it was heavy, masculine, and unattractive.

Drayton wrote of her:

Of silver was her forehead high;
Her brows two bows of ebony.
Her tresses trussed were to behold
Frizzled and fine in fringed gold.
Two lips wrought out of ruby rock,
Like leaves to shut and to unlock;
As portal door to Princes' chamber,
A golden tongue in mouth of amber.

And several more verses. "A golden tongue in mouth of amber" seems a good place to stop. Whether he received any reward for his sweet praises is not stated.

Raleigh languishing in the tower, and wishing to get out, wrote to a friend (relying on the friend to show the letter) that the greatest misery of all was in being unable to behold the Queen. "I who was wont to behold her riding like Alexander, hunting like Diana, walking like Venus, the gentle wind blowing her fair hair about her cheeks, like a nymph (Elizabeth then was every bit of 57 years old) sometimes singing like an angel, sometimes playing like Orpheus."

It is very hard to tell just about how much Elizabeth or any other woman would believe about her own beauty, but that she was right well pleased with herself is shown by her remark to Melville, the Scottish Ambassador:

"Which may be the taller, your Queen (Mary Queen of Scots) or I?"

"Mary is the taller," he answered.

"Then she is too high, for I myself am neither too high nor too low," modestly answered Elizabeth.

* * *

A Summer silk gown is shown that is of black silk with a small blue flower scattered over it. The collar is of black velvet, edged with a full ruffle of pale-blue chiffon. The full sleeves are finished at the wrists with velvet cuffs turning back and wide chiffon ruffles falling over the hands. The collar is round in the back, and has much the appearance of a short yoke and bertha. The vest in front is of heavy lace over pale-blue silk finished at the throat with an unruffled edge of the lace. The waist is made to be gathered in surplice folds, one side crossing over the other. In the back is a [illegible] bow of the silk lined with blue silk.

* * *

A Parisian journal is devoted to the interests of mothers-in-law—to defend them against unkind criticism and to uphold their social interests. The following articles are promised for future numbers: "Young and Coquettish Mothers-in-law," "The Beautiful Mothers-in-law," "My Second Mother" (by a young man fond of his wife's mother), "How to Make Mothers-in-law Useful Around the House."

* * *

The White House pansies—Mrs. Cleveland's favorites—are all in blossom. There are borders of the yellow and white and purple flower-faces near the sheltering walls, and they beam and nod and smile on every passerby who looks at them.

* * *

The jewel for May is the emerald, according to the commonly-accepted arrangement, and it brings to the wearer charity, hope and abundance. The Greeks gave June this bright jewel, and in the Biblical arrangement it comes fourth. It is Saint John's stone in Christian art, where symbols are used. There is a stone to represent each Apostle, according to the verses in the 21st chapter of St. John's Revelations.

And the foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones. The first foundation was jasper; the second, sapphire; the third, a chalcedony; the fourth, an emerald; The fifth, sardonyx; the sixth, sardius; the seventh, crysolite, the eighth, beryl; the ninth, a topaz; the 10th, a chrysphrasus; the 11th, a jacinth; the 12th, an amethyst.

So, according to this, jasper is taken to represent the strong faith of Peter, the rock of the Church; the blue sapphire best expresses St. Andrew's bright faith; the emerald, John's gentleness; the amethyst is Matthew's stone, and the carnelian—the Biblical sardius—Bartholomew's.

* * *

Vests—or, more properly, waistcoats—are being worn with the tailor-made Spring costumes. Red or black vests, or silk and wool ones, with a tiny brocaded figure to match the frock are oftenest seen.

* * *

There are some fashions that cannot easily be followed, and the waistcoat is one that must go through the tailor-shop to come forth properly. In all extremely-mannish styles the same necessity prevails. Waistcoats, Prince Albert coats, stiffened shirts and high collars and ugly hats must all be tailor-finished to be stylish. And after all the trouble they are not pretty. The boyish styles, shirt-waists, soft ties, wide-brimmed sailor hats and jackets with more than two pockets are easily made becoming to women and are, therefore, oftener seen.

* * *

There are women who carry canes, slenderer counterparts of man's walking-sticks, but the women do not carry them prettily.

* * *

Men say that women have no use for vails—that wearing them is simply an affectation or a desire to partially hide their complexions or dimples. This, too, notwithstanding the arguments that vails are a slight protection against the wind and dust and that they keep the hair in place and in curl on windy days. However, the woman in general has as much use for vails as the man in general has for his walking-stick. Probably not a tenth part of the men who carry canes use them to assist walking.

* * *

Red parasols protect the face more than those of any other color.

ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

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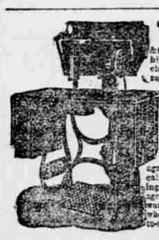

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