THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital City.

SUNDAY, JAN. 13.—There still remain undelivered of the second bond issue $15,000 in bonds. The bonds were paid for several months ago, and of course are earning interest. The interest on the two issues of bonds of $50,000,000 each is now appearing in the interest account of the Government, which foots up for the fiscal year to date to $21,403,883.12, as against about $20,600,000 for the corresponding period for the last fiscal year. The two issues increase the interest charges annually by $5,000,000.——The Secret Service officials have discovered a new counterfeit $10 United States legal-tender note. The note is of the act of March 3, 1863, series of 1880, check letter "B," W. S. Rosecrans, Register, E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer, with a portrait of Webster, having a small, pink, scalloped seal. The notes made their appearance in the West, and are printed on pulp paper. Their general appearance is bad.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.—Principal Chief Harris and Delegates Duncan, Thompson, Young and Gray, representing the Cherokee Indians, had a conference with the Secretary of the Interior to-day. They called attention to the approaching time for making the next installment of about $1,600 due the Cherokee Nation in payment for the recently-opened strip, which it was feared might be overlooked for some time by Congress. They also discussed the necessity of carrying into effect recommendations in the recent report of the accountant for the Nation specifying over $1,000,000 due the Nation under various treaties since the fifties on account of the misplaced funds.——The entire Louisiana delegation in Congress, Senators and Representatives, appeared before the House Appropriation Committee to-day to urge that some provision be made for the relief of the immediate losses suffered by the sugar producers and planters of that State, caused by the repeal of the bounty provided for in the McKinley tariff act. Arguments in favor of relief were made by Representatives Boatner and Price and Senators Caffery and Blanchard.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.—In conformity with the act of Aug. 18, 1894, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress a plan for the organization of the immigration service. The plan submitted is now in operation, and it has been found, says the Secretary, that the number of persons employed are absolutely necessary. An increase is recommended in the salary of the Superintendent from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. The duties, it is said, have been greatly augmented, and the responsibilities are such to justify the increase.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.—"Two Stars," chief of the Walpeton and Sisseton tribes, had a powwow with the Great Father at the White House this afternoon. He was accompanied by Senator Kyle, Maj. Kelly and an interpreter. He represented to the President that times were hard on the reservation and that the Indians would suffer great hardships this Winter unless the Government came to their aid. In order to enable them to seed their Winter grain, etc., he asked that they be allowed $250,000 out of the principal of the fund realized from the sale of their lands.——Mrs. Josephine O. Hansbrough, wife of the senior Senator from North Dakota, died in her apartments at the Cochran. The immediate cause of her death was pneumonia, and she had been ill only about a week.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.—Broker Elverton R. Chapman, of New York City, who, with two other brokers and two newspaper men, were indicted for refusal to answer inquiries of the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, was to-day placed nominally in the custody of the United States Marshal. His surety, Lewis J. Davis, of this city, accompanied him to the Criminal Court late in the afternoon and surrendered him in order to petition the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.—That the German Government has no intention of stopping its warfare on American products is evident from a report received by the State Department from Hamburg. It appears from this report that the Hamburg authorities have forbidden the importation of cattle and swine from English ports. As a considerable quantity of American cattle and swine reach Germany by way of England, this blow is another one aimed at the United States. The decree of exclusion is a local one by the Hamburg authorities, but so were the previous ones on this subject, and the State Department admits that the Imperial Government is behind the movement.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.—Speaker Crisp left for Ashville, N. C., for a season of rest, and in the hope that the climate will benefit him. The Speaker has been under a physician's care for several weeks for a nervous disease which seems to affect the heart. A consultation was had by Drs. Sowers and Bussey, at the Speaker's apartments Wednesday night, at which time he was carefully examined. The conclusion reached was that he should leave the city for several weeks at least. Speaker Crisp replied that it would be embarrassing at this juncture to be absent from his duties for so long a period, but promised to go for a week at least.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

"Surrender," the Virginia postoffice, where, under the famous apple tree, Lee handed his sword to Grant, is "Appomattox" once more. The Postoffice Department has found a way of bringing about the change by calling the new Countyseat, formerly known as "Nebraska," "West Appomattox," and restoring the original Appomattox its historical name. An elaborate official explanation accompanying the change shows that the selection of the name "Surrender" was on the advice of Henry St. George Tucker, the Representative in Congress from that district.

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The election of John M. Thurston by the Nebraska Legislature to succeed Gen. Manderson in the Senate was something of a surprise to his friends, who had not expected so easy a victory as was the case. He is, however, very popular with his party, and has gained a National reputation among Republicans through his attendance at conventions and his campaign speeches. He first came into prominence as Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1888. He is 48 years of age, and a native of Montpelier, Vt. He removed West when quite young, and at the age of 18 had advanced no further than the driver of a grocery wagon in Chicago. But he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He began to practice in Omaha, and soon began to take active part in local politics. He held several municipal offices, and served in the Nebraska Legislature. In 1889 he was elected to the Presidency of the Republican League of the United States.

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Senator-elect Burrows, of Michigan, appeared on the floor of the House Saturday last, and was heartily congratulated by Republicans and Democrats upon the result of the Senatorial contest. Speaker Crisp announced that Mr. Burrows had asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Rules and Ways and Means, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was appointed to take his place on the first-named committee, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, on the Committee on Ways and Means.

Franklin W. Joplin was appointed Postmaster last week at Elizabethtown, Ky., vice Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm. The circumstances surrounding the case make it one of unusual interest. Gen. Ben Hardin Helm, the husband of Mrs. Helm, was the commander of Orphans's Brigade, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. Mrs. Helm, the Postmistress who was removed recently, was a younger sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who was a Todd. Col. Robert Lincoln was her nephew, and when he was appointed Secretary of War by President Garfield he secured his aunt's appointment as Postmistress at Elizabethtown. That position she held through three administrations. Although an effort was made to have Mrs. Helm removed during Mr. Cleveland's first term, it was not urgently pressed and was unsuccessful.

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Capt. Ray, United States Army, in charge of the Shoshone Indian Agency in Wyoming, who has spent 30 years on the frontier, was in the city last week. He says that the red man can be made a self-supporting citizen. "During the year just ended," said he, "I had the Indians at work on a big irrigating canal, of which seven miles have been completed. They made as good laborers as I ever saw, and worked cheerfully for $1 a day." Such a statement from an intelligent and exceptionally well-informed source is valuable. It shows that what the Indian most needs is work, not coddling. Capt. Ray's conclusion is thoroughly in harmony with the facts developed by a recent trial of the "outing system" at the Carlisle Training School, and his suggestion should not be lost sight of in the Government's future dealings with the red man.

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The old soldiers' roll in the House is at present complete, the latest accession being Capt. James H. Shouse, of Indiana, who took Gen. Fitch's place among the Doorkeepers. It is the implication of the law that the places of Assistant Doorkeepers shall be filled only by crippled or disabled veterans. Capt. Shouse's appointment was requested by Representative Bretz. The new Doorkeeper served four years in the war, and lost his left arm in the battle of Nashville. He was Sheriff of Knox County and Mayor of Vincennes. This once more completes the old soldiers' roll. All names on this roll are those of employes, principally Doorkeepers, retained during good behavior, which means that they cannot be removed except for cause.

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The number of members of Congress who have their speeches written by others than themselves is more than is generally supposed. On many occasions members who have never aspired to speech-making, and who have been elected to Congress, have their speeches written by some one experienced, and, under "leave to print," insert it in the *Record*. One member could not muster up the courage requisite to stand up and make a speech in the House, so he wrote it (a really good one), and had it printed in the *Record*, under the rule granting leave to print remarks. At various points he inserted the words, "Laughter and applause," "Great applause in the galleries," and such other expressions, which appeared to have been taken by the reporter. This speech he sent in large numbers to his admiring constituents, who at once concluded that he was a great man and resolved to reelect him. However, some friend of his, who was somewhat of a wag, caught on to the manner of his speech-making and gave him away to someone, and his constituents straightway nominated and elected another man.

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Once two members from the same State who could not make or write speeches, had each delegated the writing of a speech to one of the men at the Capitol who do such work, and he not knowing they were from the same State, wrote the same speech for each. The two were duly printed in the *Record*, of different dates, and copies were mailed by each member to his State for the voters to read. It took the writing of a good many letters on the part of each would-be orator to convince the "constituoents" that the mistake lay with the Public Printer, and not himself.

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There is some talk among the members elected to the 54th Congress of discussing proposed investigations of the Executive Departments. Chief among these is the Pension Office. In Indiana the Administration party attribute their defeat to the soldier vote, disaffected by the manner of conducting the Pension Office since the party's succession to power. It is also claimed that the Agricultural Department is full of glaring cases of nepotism and favoritism. The Civil Service law, it is said, has been wilfully disregarded in the Treasury, and investigation is proposed to ascertain how the Dockery law reorganizing that Department has been administered.

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Judge Pearson, of Ohio, is a hard-working member. He is Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Every bill or resolution that passes the House goes through his hands, and is read and carefully examined by him, and he sees to it that there is no mistake in the final draft of the bill, and then it goes to the Senate or to the President just as it passed the House. He sees that all the amendments which the House makes to a bill are inserted in the official copy, and that necessary commas and punctuation marks, upon which an important paragraph often hangs, are not lost in the shuffle. In the closing days of a session, when the great appropriation bills are being wound up, Judge Pearson's position is not an enviable one. In fact it never is very enviable.

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Senator Faulkner is one of the hard workers in the Senate. He is active in all the consultations, and is often called to the chair of the presiding officer, for which he has developed a considerable talent. Genial and good natured, he is never inclined to put aside callers, and is one of the most readily accessible men in the Senate. He talks well on occasion, and his clear, incisive logic always scores a point for his side whenever he rises to take part in a debate. He does a good deal of work as a member of the District Committee, and is placed by Chairman Harris on all the sub-committees having important bills in charge.

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Mr. Call is noted for his large vocabulary. It is said that he can talk for 12 hours without intermission, extemporizing all the time and not make a rhetorical or grammatical blunder during the entire period. Yet he is not a popular talker in the Senate. He is also noted for his retaliation, and works persistently for his own measures, canvassing for them on both sides of the House. A vote against his own projects he always takes as a personal hit, and he remembers to return it. "Vote for my bill, and I'll help you," he often says, and he is good at keeping promises. He is a staunch champion of the settlers in Florida, whose interests he thinks are being threatened by the swamp and overflow-land acts in that State. Another favorite subject of his is the Louisiana Lottery fight. He asserts that it is trying to defeat his re-election, masqueraded under the name of the Honduras Lottery Company. Mr. Call gained some notoriety for removing his shoes during a tedious discussion of tariff last June, and was severely criticised. There is said to be an anti-Call crusade in his State, which severely threatens his political welfare.

GETTYSBURG PARK.

The Sundry Civil Bill, which was last week reported to the House, contains an item of $50,000 for continuing the surveying, marking, and improving of the field of Gettysburg, as well as the following: "And the Secretary of War is authorized to receive from the Gettysburg Memorial Association, a corporation chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a deed of conveyance to the United States of the lands belonging to said Association, embracing about 700 acres, more or less, and being a considerable part of the battlefield of Gettysburg, together with all rights of way over avenues through said lands acquired by said association, and all improvements made by it upon the same. Upon the due execution and delivery to the Secretary of War of such deeds of conveyance, the Secretary of War is authorized to pay to the said Battlefield Memorial Association the sum of $2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the indebtedness of said Association, the amount of such debts to be verified by the officers of the Memorial Association and approved by the Secretary of War."

PENSION DECISION.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has decided that where a soldier dies before final action by the Pension Bureau, his claim having been subsequently rejected, the attorney of record has no legal right to appeal from such rejection, without first obtaining from the widow of the soldier a power of attorney to continue its prosecution.

The claim for increase in which the appellant was attorney, having been abandoned by the applicant, who thereafter filed a claim in his own behalf which was allowed, the appellant was not entitled to a fee.

When, in a claim for increase, an order for a medical examination is not obeyed, the attorney shall be notified of the fact, and, unless within 90 days from the date of the notice a satisfactory explanation of such failure is filed, the attorney shall be held to be in neglect, and his attorneyship forfeited. When an attorney completes the evidence to establish a claimant's right to pension, his fee is earned; and if such attorney dies before allowance of the claim or issue of certificate, the fee vests in his personal representative.

A NEW AMENDMENT.

Representative Linton, who has been prominently connected with the movement against sectarian schools, last week presented a joint resolution in Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, as follows: "Neither Congress nor any State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use the property or credit of the United States, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding by appropriation, payment for services, expenses or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

The proposed amendment is accompanied by a memorial from the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, urging action on the amendment.

NEW APPOINTEES.

The following nominations were made last week:

Thomas P. Smith, of New York, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Frank C. Armstrong, resigned; James McLaughlin, of North Dakota, to be an Indian Inspector; John W. Cramsie, of North Dakota, to be agent for the Indians of the Standing Rock Agency in North Dakota; Alphonzo C. Edwards, of Washington, to be a Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, to reside at Kadiak; William R. Tibbals, of Illinois, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Fifth District. Lieut.-Col. James Miles Moore, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General; Maj. Almon F. Rockwell, Quartermaster-General, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General; Capt. Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be Major and Quartermaster.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The most important legislation decided upon by the sub-committee which is engaged in drawing the Naval appropriation bill is an increase of the Navy by the addition of 2,000 enlisted men. This increase was recommended by Secretary Herbert in his annual report, wherein he explained the difficulty of properly manning the ships with the present force of seamen of the rank and file. No doubt is expressed that the full committee will sanction this item, and that it will meet the approval of the House.

Six Army officers have declined brevet ranks conferred upon them during the year 1894 for gallantry in Indian engagements. The list of brevets conferred is materially lengthened by conference of these honorary titles. The War Department had considerable difficulty in selecting officers who were entitled to the distinction, and a large amount of correspondence was entailed between the Department and officers. It is unusual to have an officer decline a brevet commission, which carries nothing with it but honor of being mentioned for gallantry and courage. It was with surprise, therefore, that six officers' commissions were found returned to the War Department. The objection in five instances was that the additional brevet rank conferred was not based on the actual rank held by the officers at the time of the nomination. The brevets given were based on the rank held at the time of the event, so that Captains found themselves with the brevets of First Lieutenant and Captain, instead of being brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Navy Department is making every effort to get the new cruiser Olympia ready for sea. The vessel is now in the possession of the builders at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and although she had a successful speed and acceptance trial many months ago, owing to delays in the delivery of her armor and some of her guns, the Department has not yet been able to put her in commission. The Olympia will probably be commanded by Capt. Jacob Reed, now commanding the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy-yard. It is expected that a draft of men will arrive at San Francisco about Feb. 20, and the vessel will go into commission immediately thereafter.

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out.—Though I tried many remedies for it, nothing I used satisfied me until I commenced to use

AYER'S Hair Vigor

After using one bottle of this preparation, my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out."—MRS. HERZMANN, 359 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

REVOLT IN HAWAII.

Two Exciting Conflicts with Rebels, in Which a Number are Killed—A Warship Sent.

The steamer Alameda from Honolulu arrived on the 28th at San Francisco with the news of a revolt against the Hawaiian Republic on the shore six miles from Honolulu. There had been a plan to surprise the city, which was frustrated. The rebels consisted of half a thousand Kanakas and half-white royalists, led by Bob Wilcox and Sam Nowlein. They were supplied with arms and ammunition from vessels. The fight took place between the police and the rebels, in which a prominent and popular young man, Charles L. Carter, was killed. A strong force was sent out from the city, and the insurrection was soon crushed out. Many prisoners were taken, including the slayer of young Carter. A number were killed by shot and shell.

Later on the arrival of the force of sharpshooters and a rifle gun early in the afternoon troops drew in upon Wilcox and sharp action began, lasting three hours, when shells drove the enemy into hiding in recesses of the ridges and bush. Wilcox and his men fought savagely, firing 300 shots, but inflicting no injuries. Two of his men were killed. Two deserted and surrendered. He escaped with about 30 of his men, and his capture is eagerly sought. Two days later the Government had 160 prisoners, all having some connection with the rebellion, some of them being its leaders. President Dole promptly issued a proclamation, declaring Honolulu under martial law.

The death of Charles Lamb Carter created a profound sensation. He was a young man of fine presence, unusual ability, and engaging manner and high character. He was one of the five commissioners who negotiated the treaty of annexation with President Harrison in 1893. He was a leading member of the Convention which framed the new Constitution last year, and was expected to be a leader in the coming session of the Legislature, although barely 30 years of age. He was the eldest son of the late Hawaiian Minister at Washington, Henry A. P. Carter, and a nephew of Chief Justice Judd. He leaves a widow and two children. He was buried the same day from his mother's house.

It was in the first encounter that he lost his life. The rebels were collected to force their way to the city, when there arrived from their homes three prominent young men, J. B. Castle, Collector-General Charles Carter, and his law partner, Alfred Carter. They came to assist the police. Carter observed that the firing proceeded from a canoe-shed on the beach. He sang out to the police to come on, and with them made a rush on the shed. John Lane, half-white, fired on him with a pistol at close quarters. Carter received three shots, one of which entered his ribs. He fell, calling out that it was not serious, but immediately exclaimed that he was hard hit. At this moment Bertelman fired with a carbine from the veranda, and shot Lieut. Holi, of the police, who is dangerously wounded. The enemy were driven from the shed by a resolute attack, but ran inland to the bush. From there they kept up a hot fire upon the houses to which the wounded men had been carried, together with Lane, and two other prisoners.

Public sentiment has been deeply stirred by the news of the revolution. Admiral Beardslee received prompt orders to sail in the Philadelphia to Honolulu. It is thought at the Navy Department that she will make her journey in six or seven days if pushed for speed.

Greeting Hastings.

Much enthusiasm was displayed by the crowds who gathered in Harrisburg, Pa., on Jan. 15, to witness Gov. Hastings's inauguration. There were thousands in the parade, which was followed by a dinner to the cabinet and a reception at the end of the day.

Death of Miss Stevenson.

Miss Mary Stevenson, the oldest daughter of the Vice-President, died at Ashville, N. C., on Thursday, Jan. 17.

To All Union Ex-Prisoners of War.

COMRADES: The official announcement of my resignation as Secrejary and Treasurer of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, and the appointment of my successor having been made, I desire through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to thank my comrades generally for the many courtesies and acts of kindness extended to me, and to ask their continuance to Comrade Stephen M. Long, of East Orange, New Jersey, who has been appointed to succeed me. He needs no introduction to you or commendation from me, he having served as President of the National Association. I know you will give him your hearty and generous support.

It is proper for me to say that my business engagements were such that at times I was compelled to be absent from home weeks at a time, which rendered it impossible for me to give to the duties of the position that prompt attention they deserve, and which I greatly desired. In this view of it I tendered my resignation. I beg to assure you that my retirement from the position will not lessen my interest in the success of the Association or of the cause for which we have labored and hoped.

Assuring you of my kidnest and most fraternal regard, I remain, as ever,

Your comrade, JOSEPH KILLGORE,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

RECENT LITERATURE.

HERALDRY IN AMERICA. By Eugene Zelber. Published by Bailey, Banks, Biddle & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a fine piece of historical and literary work, sumptuously gotten out from the artistic establishment which stands in the front rank of the high-class printers and publishers of the country.

While there is a great deal of nonsense in heraldry, there is a great deal of good sense. Flags, banners, coats-of-arms, seals, etc., have been in use since the earliest development of society. Genesis assigns the designations for the different tribes of Israel. This work begins with a history of heraldry in general, and then gives pictorial representations of heraldry in America,—flags, seals, coats-of-arms, etc., of the United States, of the different States, and of individuals who have been granted, inherited, or assumed armorial designations. Also, of those of the great societies and associations. There is a very exhaustive explanation of the laws of heraldry, and of the meaning of the various terms used. There are chapters on Monumental and Architectural Heraldry, Memorial Windows, Heraldry and Republicanism, Necessity of Heraldry, Symbolism, Use of the Crest in America, Rules to Govern American Heraldry, etc. It is a very valuable and timely work in this day, when so many Americans are turning with interest to their lines of descent.

Magazines and Notes.

No business man in the country will long care to be without a copy of a small pamphlet just published, with the title of the "United States Income Tax Law, Simplified for Business Men," by Mr. Ferdinand A. Wyman, member of the Suffolk Bar. It is the most handy, useful, and valuable handbook of the season. With a copy of it on his desk, every business man can, at a glance, ascertain just what he has got to do in making a return to Government of the sources and amount of his income, upon what he has, and upon what he has not, to pay the income tax. It is equally useful for corporations; indeed for every one who has an income, whether large or small. It is intended to save time, anxiety, and money; even a cursory glance will prove its value and usefulness.

The leading paper in the January *Annals of the American Academy* is contributed by Professor Simon N. Patten, and tells how Economics may be taught successfully in the elementary schools. When it is considered how many scholars do not get any further than the grammar school before they stop, it is possible to realize how important it is that economics in some way should be taught in the lower schools. This paper has met with so favorable a reception that the Academy announces its immediate publication in a separate edition.

The China Decorator is a monthly journal devoted exclusively to those who practice this beautiful art. The January number has a fine colored reproduction of a painting of the orchid. Published at 35 University Place, New York. Price 30 cents, or $3 a year.

93d N. Y.

The long-looked-for history is now in the printer's hands, and will soon be ready for delivery. Every man's record is faithfully given, and the doings of the regiment, from start to finish, are recorded. It also contains many incidents of army and prison life. Send on your subscription. David H. King, Secretary and Compiler, Fort Edwards, N. Y.

The extracts from the diary kept by the wife of Sir Richard Owen tell the story, in a way, of what the wife of any scientific man may expect:

"Richard spent the evening in examining some of the worms found in the muscles of a man (trichina spiralis). * * * R. assured me that in comparison to what surgeons had often to meddle with, it was sweet.

"Jan. 5 (1836).—Richard went to Bruton street to cut up an ostrich. He is now engaged in writing on the 'paper nautilus,' and there is a lovely little specimen in spirits on the table.

"June 21.—Engaged all day in drawing a wombat's brain for R. * * *

"26th.—Finished the wombat's brain.

"Nov. 17.—Last night a kangaroo (dead) came to R. from the Zoo.

"Dec. 28.—Wrapped up the tortoise in flannel before I went to bed, and put it in the cellar.

"April 11 (1837).—Dr. A. Farre and Mr. Darwin here this afternoon. After tea, muscular fiber and microscope in the drawing-room.

"Feb. 1.—The defunct rhinoceros (late of Wombwell's menagerie) arrived while R. was out. I told the men to take it right to the end of the long passage, where it now lies. As yet I feel indifferent, but when the pie is opened——

"Feb. 6.—R. still at the rhinoceros.

"Nov. 21 (1849).—R. brought back with him to dinner Dr. Buckland, Prof. Agassiz, and Dr. Mantell, and afterward entertained them to their hearts' content with the microscope. They had some experiments in blood globules. Dr. Buckland's blood irregular, that of Agassiz regular. Dr. Mantell, who stated that he had a very slow circulation, on examining proved to have globules of a decidedly larger size than the others. Dr. Buckland was just saying, with that droll look of his, 'Why, Mantell, you see you have a good deal of the reptile about you,' when the news was brought in that the Queen was safely delivered of a little princess, so the discussion was stopped by all the gentlemen drinking to Her Majesty.

"April 10 (1843).—He dissected a chimpanzee. Willie watched his father dissecting till he himself smelled like a specimen preserved in rum.

"June 11 (1846).—The presence of a portion of the defunct elephant on the premises made me keep all the windows open, especially as the weather is very mild. I got R. to smoke cigars all over the house.

"Feb. 16.—Found the cook had a queer-looking bit of fish, which R. had brought in and cooked for dinner. There was only a part of it in the kitchen and I did not recognize it. The cook's chief objection seemed to be the name (Anarrhichas lupus) which her master had called it, and she was doubtful if a fish with such a name could be a fit thing to send up to a table. It turned out to be what they call a "wolf-fish," and R. declared it was not at all bad."

Of course, all scientific men are not zoologists like Owen, and that would make some difference. But a scientific man almost always brings his theories, his experiments and discoveries more continually into his daily and personal life than men of other professions. In the case of the zoologist it was all sorts of animals brought into the house; a geologist brings his stones; an entomologist his bugs; a botanist his flowers, and so on. In a way it is delightful, for the wife can interest herself in and aid her husband's work, but to a woman only devoted to housekeeping, life would soon become intolerable. Mrs. Owen did not seem to find the chimpanzee nor the rhinoceros especially unpleasant, and she made sketches for her husband and went about airing the house, rejoicing that the weather was mild and making "Richard" smoke his cigars in every room in a most calm and philosophical manner.

* * *

Some tailors now are offering to give woman seven pockets—just half the number that man has. Two of these are in her skirt, two are outside pockets for her jacket, and there are three inside pockets; one big one like a man's, a little crescent-shaped one for her watch, and a long, narrow one for her lorgnet. The pocket for the handkerchief is small, made of the dress material and most carefully pressed and sewed in place, and is located at the right hand back seam of the skirt.

A very pretty evening or afternoon frock can be made by copying the one shown in the cut. Made up in black silk, or in gray with black chiffon ruffles or lace and jetted bands for the girdle-like arrangement across the fulled vest, it is suitable for a quiet frock for any elderly woman. Made up in gray crepon, with gray or pale-blue chiffon and silver or steel passmentrie, it is a dainty dinner-gown for a young woman. The full vest of chiffon can be made higher to be worn with a standing collar. It is held down at the waist by five narrow up-and-down bands of jet or passmentrie forming a sort of corselet.

* * *

There is some talk that sleeves will not be made any larger, as the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York have both decided against the immense sleeves, and are refusing to wear them.

* * *

Old coins for jewelry and personal adornment have a regular and unvarying sale. There is always more demand for them than there is supply, and the prices range from $2 to $150. The Egyptian, Syrian, and Greek gold coins of the period before Christ from 300 to 100 are the most valuable. Gold coins of the Roman Empire since the birth of Christ are worth $20 or more.

* * *

The ideal evening cape—this year—is of ermine, full and rippling at the bottom, close-fitting around the shoulders and flaring into an immense collar. It is lined with white satin or brocaded silk. However, ermine being expensive there are various substitutes for this material in the broadcloths with silk linings or heavy silk made warm with an interlining of canton flannel. These all-white capes are the very prettiest for evening wear. If made of white broadcloth the collar should be lined, or at least edged, with fur—white lamb's wool, eider down or ermine. The pattern is cut so that the cape is more than circular; it is gored to the last limit. The linings show gores innumerable tapering to the narrowest tops. It must be wide enough, too, to

—*Fashions.*

fall over the biggest sleeves and not pull across them, and for a short space from the neck to the shoulders it must fit perfectly smooth.

* * *

A little story, showing which way the wind blows, is told about some young men who were discharged from a hat factory in New Jersey, for the reason that the pay-roll had to be cut down; and these nine, being bachelors, were the victims instead of married men, that treatment seeming the most just to the proprietors. The papers discussed the matter vigorously, the young men paraded the streets carrying banners, whereon they described themselves as doubly unfortunate, having no wives and no work, and their case came to be quite well known. Soon numerous matrimonial bureaus sent them blanks and applications asking them what would be their preferences for wives—as to complexion and virtues, and offering to fill any orders satisfactorily. Even the women themselves from all over the country—from Maine to Texas, and from the East and from the West—sent these nine young men descriptions of themselves, offering, coyly, to supply the matrimonial deficiency. This, too, was to young men who were without work; and yet it is so often complained that the 19th century woman is growing averse to taking on wifely duties. It would not seem so, from this and other stories of young women who respond by the hundreds to any matrimonial advertisement and volunteer and insert the advertisements themselves sometimes.

ELSIE POMEROY MCELROY.

A Liver That's Torpid

makes life a burden. Your head and bones ache and nothing seems to please. The Swiss-German remedy called

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer

in constant use over one hundred years, is what you need. It relieves the body of all refuse matter, while it tones and invigorates the system. Is an almost infallible remedy for all diseases caused by impoverished or impure blood or from disordered stomach.

This is no drug-store medicine; sold only by regular Vitalizer agents.

Persons living where there are no agents for Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer can, by sending $3.00, obtain twelve 35-cents trial bottles direct from the proprietor. This offer can only be obtained once by the same person.

Write to DR. PETER FAHRNEY,
112 and 114 So. Hoyne Ave., CHICAGO.

A New Patriotic Society.

The Military and Naval Order of the United States, founded a few weeks ago, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is to be followed by the institution of Chapters in several other States. The incorporators are veteran officers, and the lineal descendants, in the male line, of commissioned officers who performed active service in one of the following wars: The Revolutionary War, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, or the Mexican war, thus embracing all the wars of this country with a foreign enemy. The objects of the Order are broad and patriotic, and in no way sectional, but the requirements for eligibility to membership are closely restricted, neither collateral descendants nor any persons who claim descent through any other than the direct male line being admitted.

An Event in France.

During the past week the President of France, M. Cassimer-Perier, resigned his office, and M. Felix Faire was elected to fill his place by the National Assembly. There was much consternation throughout the country at Perier's abdication, which came upon France at a critical moment. He gave no definite reason for the step, but lack of confidence and an inability to protect himself, and though he felt that every hand was against him, he was appealed to by a delegation of many leading officers to retain his seat. The new President was Minister of Marine in the present cabinet. Beside being a great ship owner and merchant, he has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Secretary of State, and held other high offices.

FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of **Moody's New and Moody's Improved Tailor System of Dress Cutting.** So varied in date. These, only, are the genuine **Moody Tailor Systems.** Beware of imitations. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style, to any measure, for ladies, men and children. Garments guaranteed to fit perfectly without trying on. Agents Wanted.

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