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DESPOTISM.

No One's Liberty Should Depend on Any One Man's Say So.

Judge Lawrence Criticises the Present Atrocious Children's Law.

He Favors Amendment Allowing Discretion in Disposing of the Cases.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

7. All proceedings under this section (*Sec.* 291, *Chap.* 676, *Laws of* 1881, *and Chap.* 46, *Laws of* 1884), when a commitment shall have been made, shall be subject to review by any court of record, upon certiorari on the facts and the law, and in such a proceeding the commitment order or judgment may be affirmed or reversed or modified in such manner and to such extent as may seem best, or a rehearing of the charge ordered.

Judge Lawrence recently, in the case of Antonio Meastreago, an Italian boy, who was committed to a children's institution after being arrested, with his father, for trying to earn a living with a hand-organ (the boy passing his cap for pennies), strongly gave it as his official opinion that the law relating to the committal of children should be amended.

The boy was brought before Judge Lawrence on a writ of habeas corpus, and the Judge very reluctantly dismissed the proceedings. Under the law he could do nothing else with the case. There was no redress for either father or child.

Judge Lawrence declared that the law in many cases worked injustice and was detrimental to the interests of the children and parents. Still, as the law stands, it is ironbound, and that while it remained so it was useless to bring such cases into the Supreme Court.

Judge Lawrence, in discussing the nature of the law with an EVENING WORLD reporter, said:

"The views I expressed in connection with the Maestreago case are not new ones by any means. I have long thought that the law in such cases is too harsh.

"I am not prompted by a spirit of animadversion towards any society in making these remarks. I simply think that a child should have the same protection in law that an adult has.

"You take for instance, a man accused of the larceny of $50. He has every opportunity of clearing his name. You take, on the other hand, a child. Have it once committed by a Police Justice, and if there is no technical error that settles it. There is no recourse.

"Now, as a man and a Judge I do not think that is right. No one's liberty or destiny should depend on the say of any one man, be he Police Justice or Supreme Court Judge."

"Do you recall any cases where it seemed as if injustice were done in keeping the children from their parents?" asked the reporter.

"I do. I do not recall the circumstances, but these cases have come before Supreme Court judges and while no doubt worthy of redress nothing could be done by us to help them. I refer to the case of the People vs. St. Dominic's Society, 34th of Hun's Report, page 463; the matter of Moses, 13th of Abbott's new cases, page 196, and the case of Van Haick against the New York Protectory, 38th of Hun's Reports, page 127. These are a few of many cases in which I think injustice was done because we could do nothing towards restoring the children to their parents."

"Do your colleagues on the Bench hold the same view on this matter that you do?" asked the reporter.

"I am not prepared to speak for them, but I think they do. I know that Judge Andrews expressed about the same opinion six or eight months ago.

"At the worst," continued the Judge, "even if the child does beg a penny in the street, I am not in favor of banishing her from her home and those who love her to the company of other lonely ones like herself in some institution. I think the law might be amended so as to allow some discretion disposing of the cases, anyway."

A NOTE FROM ZALINSKI.

He Says that He Invited the German Baron to the Gun Test.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

In your issue of Saturday, Feb. 2, reference is made to the presence of Baron von Sternburg, of the Imperial German Army, at the experiments with the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun. It is stated that the Baron was not invited. This is not so.

The Baron is a personal friend who has watched my experiments with interest for a number of years. As military attaché of the German Legation it is his duty to report to his Government matters of military interest transpiring in the United States. It is doubtless the case that the German Government are well aware of our present defenseless condition. It does not require a very elaborate system of espionage to ascertain that. Much information regarding this is given in published official reports, both of committees of Congress and boards of officers.

I invited the Baron to be present at the experiments both as a personal matter and for the reason that it is as well to let foreign governments know that we are not as wholly helpless as might be inferred from our present lack of suitable high-power powder guns, and the long time which it will necessarily take to construct them. It is well for them to know that, notwithstanding this lamentable condition, we have at least one weapon which can be readily and quickly made, and having it we will be able to injure them seriously should they attack us. It will not be for them a "holiday walk-over."

E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. A.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Feb. 4.

OUR AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

Will Master Workman Magee Answer This?

To the Editor of The Evening World:

The strike of the employees of horse-car lines, in my estimation, would stand a better chance of being successful if the sympathizers (and there are many) would come to the front with substantial aid. Is there a place where contributions would be received and distributed to the worthy and needy strikers? If so, what is the address? By publishing this, with the answer in THE EVENING WORLD, you will oblige the writer, and, perhaps, help those who will be slaves should organized labor fail to be recognized in this strike. SYMPATHY.

A FEW QUIET LITTLE SMILES.

THEY'RE NOT THE KIND YOU GET BETWEEN THE ACTS, BUT THEY WILL SERVE.

Very Likely.
[*From Judge.*]

Charitable Old Lady (to little beggar girl)—There's some bread for you. It's a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.

A Revival Echo.
[*From the Burlington Free Press.*]

Evangelist—My dear madam, have you ever experienced religion?

Old Lady—Law sakes, I've had twinges of it.

Reportorial Memories.
[*From the New York Weekly.*]

Mother—I am glad to hear you went to church to-day. What was the sermon about?

Adult Son (a reporter)—I don't know, mother; I haven't written out my notes yet.

A Salt Lake Episode.
[*From the Burlington Free Press.*]

Citizen (showing the town to a famous baseball player)—Hello! there goes Elder Plural's nine.

Baseball player (excitedly)—Where? Let's have a look at the boys.

Citizen—You mistake me. I mean his nine wives.

A Modern Raphael.
[*From the Lincoln Journal.*]

Tramp—Could you give an unfortunate man something to do, to earn a dollar or two?

Farmer—What can you do?

I'm an artist by profession. I was employed by several newspapers in that capacity.

Do you think that you could paint my barn?

Settling the Dust.
[*From the New York Weekly.*]

Mr. Winks—My gracious! Look there where the sun comes in, and see the cloud of dust floating in the room.

Mrs. Winks—Goodness me! Marie, come, lower this curtain.

A Coincidence.
[*From the Chicago News.*]

"My family," said Redtape, pompously, "is a distinguished one. It came to this country in the Mayflower."

"Why," observed Selvedge, "that was the name of the emigrant vessel that my cook came over in also."

A Plausible Theory.
[*From the New York Weekly.*]

Mrs. De Sweet—I cannot understand why so many cultured men are willing to leave all the happiness of home, all the blessings of civilization and spend a lifetime in explorations in such countries as Africa.

Col. Warmheart (gallantly)—All men, madam, are not blessed with such wives as Mr. De Sweet.

The Champion Sprinter.
[*From Drake's Magazine.*]

Mrs. Makehay (reading in a college paper about son John's marvellous record as a sprinter)—Sakes alive! And what's a sprinter got tew do with eddication, I'd like t'know.

Farmer Makehay (reassuringly)Oh, that's nothin' but college slang, Samanthy. It means he's a chip o' the old block.

Pride of Station.
[*From the New York Weekly.*]

Prima Donna (proudly)—If that is the Prince of Wales at the door, tell him that the queen of the operatic stage has no desire to associate with mere princes.

Maid—It is not the Prince, madam; it is a soap manufacturer.

"Oh! Admit him."

A Wise Observation.
[*From the Norristown Herald.*]

Mrs. Kate M. Sprague, in a recent lecture, says that "one of the most important acts of life is to breathe." There are few who will question the truth of this statement. When a man stops breathing, he is of very little importance in this world. Breathing is as essential to a man's health as eating.

Wanamaker's Lost Opportunity.
[*From the Norristown Herald.*]

Mrs. Gen. Harrison left her husband at home and went to New York on a shopping tour. She was accompanied as far as Philadelphia by John Wanamaker, who sells everything under the sun a woman could want. Perhaps Mr. Wanamaker doesn't advertise in the daily papers taken by Gen. Harrison.

A Parental Admonition.
[*From the Lincoln Journal.*]

Stern Parent—Johnnie, I'm informed that you use a great deal of slang. Is it true?

"Yes, sir."

"And I have cautioned you against the vulgar habit scores of times. I once more warn you that if you persist in using slang I'll take that strap from the wall and you'll find yourself in the soup."

From a Deep Sleep.
[*From Judge.*]

The Rector (concluding a very impressive sermon)—Brethren, instead of desiring to depress you with the import of what I have said, I want to raise you!

Collington (in rear seat, with a misty remembrance of the night before)—I'll see you an' go you ten better.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ARBITRATION

Why Not Compel the Horse Railroads to Adopt It?

The Public Should Not Suffer Because Employees Have Grievances.

Let Them Be Submitted to Arbitration and Keep the Roads Running.

A Bill Drawn by a Well-Known Lawyer for the Law-Makers' Consideration.

Here is the draft of a law drawn at THE EVENING WORLD'S request by an eminent and well-known lawyer in this city.

It makes mandatory the submission to arbitration of all differences arising between the street railroads of this city and their employees.

It is based on the principle that these railroads are not private, but public, enterprises, and therefore should be subject to public control.

Some of the roads are indebted in large sums to the city. Their charters are in some cases tainted with bribery boodle. They enjoy valuable public franchises for which they make practically no return. They use the people's property, and they should be held in strict accountability to the people.

SERVANTS, NOT MASTERS.

The autocratic spirit does not become such corporations. They are servants, not masters, and if they do not appreciate this fact they should be taught it.

Now, because they happen to have a difference with their employees, no matter what the merits or demerits of the case, it is absurd that the public should be made to suffer.

The employees have always been ready to arbitrate their grievances. Why should not the companies be compelled to accept these offers of arbitration.

Then there would be no tie-up, no inconvenience to the public, no paralyzing of trade along these arteries of metropolitan intercourse.

A SUGGESTION TO LAWMAKERS.

The accompanying bill is drawn as a suggestion to the law-makers. It makes mandatory the submission of all differences between the employees and the roads to an arbitration committee of three men, one to be appointed by the companies, one by the employees, and the other to be the Mayor. It provides penalties for both sides if they fail to abide for the time of six months by the decision of the arbitrators. The Company would forfeit its charter. The employees, by deserting the Company in a concerted manner after such decision, would be guilty of misdemeanor. It is, of course, necessary to establish a penalty for both sides, and there is no doubt that the employee would readily recognize the justice of such a provision.

The bill, as drawn, may not be the best form attainable. There are a number of difficult points to consider in such a matter. But it at least contains the right principle, and it is accordingly submitted as a suggestion to the lawmakers.

A MANDATORY ARBITRATION BILL.

SECTION 1. Whenever, hereafter, any corporation operating in any city of this State of more than 300,000 inhabitants a street surface railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons or property in cars for compensation, and employing therefor in such city not less that 300 employees, shall have or claim to have any dispute with any such employees concerning the rate of wages or the hours of labor of such employees or any other matters pertaining to such employment, and shall certify in writing to the Mayor of such city, that they claim to have such dispute, specifying particularly the nature and extent thereof, and designating a disinterested resident of such city, disconnected with such railroad corporation, to act as one of three arbitrators of such dispute, and shall acknowledge the certificate so made by it in the manner in which deeds are required to be acknowledged for record, and shall deliver the same to the Mayor of such city or to the person in charge of the Mayor's office thereof, with the consent to act as such arbitrator duly executed acknowledged by the person so designated to act as such and shall notify such employees of its having so done by posting notices thereof with copies of such certificate in three conspicuous places in the buildings of such corporation frequented by such employees, thereupon such employees so notified, or a majority of them, within forty-eight hours after the posting of such notices and copies of certificates, may designate in writing over their individual signatures, or by authorized committees of their organizations, a disinterested resident of such city who has never been a member of any labor organization, to act as a second of three arbitrators of such dispute, and the name and address of a person to receive notices on their behalf, and acknowledge the designation so made by them in the manner in which deeds are required to be acknowledged for record, and deliver the same to the Mayor of such city, or to the person in charge of the Mayor's office thereof, with the consent to act as such second arbitrator duly executed and acknowledged by the person so designated to act as such, and shall notify such employees of the designation so made by them in the manner in which a deed is required to be acknowledged for record, and deliver the same to the Mayor of such city, or to the person in charge of the Mayor's office thereof, with the consent, duly acknowledged, of the person so designated to act as such arbitrator; and in case such corporation shall fail to so do within such time, then the Mayor of such city shall nominate and appoint a disinterested resident of such city, who has never been a member of any labor organization, and is disconnected with such corporation, to act as a second arbitrator of such dispute, and thereupon the Mayor and the two persons so designated to act as arbitrators of such dispute, shall be and become a Board of Arbitration thereof from and after the time of the designation of such second arbitrator.

POWERS OF ARBITRATORS.

SEC. 2. Such Board of Arbitration shall have full power to hear and determine the matters certified as aforesaid to be in dispute between such corporation and such employees to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers before them by subpœna and to punish the refusal to obey such subpœna as a contempt.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the designation or appointment of the said second arbitrator of such dispute as hereinbefore directed, the Mayor of such city shall notify in writing each of the arbitrators thereof, the President, Secretary and Treasurer of such corporation, and the person designated as hereinbefore directed to receive notices on behalf of such employees of a time and place not less than two days thereafter, for the taking of any evidence which may be produced before said Board of Arbitration either by said corporation or by such employees relevant to the matters certified as aforesaid to be in dispute between such corporation and such employees, and at least two days prior to said time shall cause copies of such notice to be posted in three conspicuous places in the buildings of such corporation frequented by such employees; and at the time and place so designated in such notice and from day to day thereafter, as long as they or a majority of them shall deem it necessary, such Board of Arbitration shall meet and receive and consider any and all evidence which may be offered before them by such corporation or such employees relevant to the matters certified, as aforesaid to be in dispute between such corporation and such employees, and upon such evidence they, or a majority of them, shall render a final order determining the rate of wages and hours of labor for said employees for the six months then next ensuing and such other matters concerning such employment as they or a majority of them shall deem just, which order they shall thereupon file in the office of the clerk of the county in which said city is situated.

PENALTIES PROVIDED.

SEC. 4. The failure or neglect of such corporation to obey or conform to the directions of any final order of such Board of Arbitration shall be ground for the dissolution of such corporation, and any employee of such corporation who shall fail or neglect to obey the same, or who, by concerted action or agreement or prearrangement with ten or more other employees of such corporation shall, within six months after the rendition of such order leave the employ of said corporation without its consent, or refuse to properly discharge the duties of his said employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

"22, SECOND FLOOR."

Miss Annie Pixley's new play, "22, Second Floor," by George H. Jessop, might be extremely acceptable, if condensed into one act and used as a "curtain raiser." On the principle that it is possible to have too much of even a good thing, it must be said that the complications, arising from mistaken identity, out of which Mr. Jessop has built his play, need relief of some sort. They begin by being amusing; they end by becoming extremely tiresome.

In fact, Mr. Jessop ought to advertise his play, which is in three acts, by the bye, by a pharaphrase of the late Mr. Danton's celebrated remark about audacity. Mr. Jessop might call Act I. "Complications;" Act II., "Encore de complications;" Act III., "Toujours de complications." He is evidently rather sickeningly fond of complications that have done duty long before the day when Mr. Jessop was born.

There is very little that is new in the play. Even the numerical title sounds suspiciously like titles I have heard before. But I will refrain from mentioning them, because by so doing I might precipitate a discussion which I should loathe. "22, Second Floor," is not a good title, either, I say in all due humiliation. It might mean anything. The out-of-town theatre-goer, before he shows his face at the box-office, likes to know exactly what he is going to see and to read some suggestion of it on the title. And "22, Second Floor" is evidently destined for out of town.

The play deals with twin sisters—one a thoroughly domesticated matron with rigid opinions and a baby; the other a jovial comedienne, with ideas less decisively set and a pug dog. The sisters are exactly alike in appearance, and they both "put up" unconsciously at the same hotel. The husband of the matron apparently sees his prudish little wife smoking cigarettes and entertaining a party of friends at supper, while the "hustling" advance agent startles the domesticated lady by allusions to the stage which are of course incomprehensible. These situations occur incessantly throughout the three acts. Some of them are very cleverly contrived and duly funny. Others are too glaringly far-fetched to pass muster even in a farce. Mr. Jessop calls the play a comedy.

Miss Annie Pixley, of course plays the part of the two sisters, and plays them with a charm that is peculiarly her own. She makes very little difference between the two, and perhaps a delicate characterization might be rather out of place in Mr. Jessup's work. It hardly calls for artistic effort. Miss Pixley dances delightfully, and looks extremely fascinating in the bright satin dress of the "London Frivolity" actress. Of her singing it is not possible to speak favorably. She is unnecessarily daring and, at times, unhesitatingly incorrect.

Miss Mollie Ravel, as a nurse, contributes a fairly effective impersonation, and Miss Elsie Jerome, as "one of the 400," looks comely enough. Mr. Frederic Sackett appears as a not unduly exaggerated "advance agent." (I have met many who are far more unpleasant); John T. Burke as the long-suffering husband, is rather stick-y, and M. C. Daly is amusing as "a broker on a bender."

There is a baby in the play, and that of course appeals to many. By the bye, why is it that a baby is always so alarmingly good on the stage and so deucedly bad at home? ALAN DALE.

Halls for the Free Lectures.

County Clerk Reilly went to Albany to-day to look after the passage of the amendment to THE EVENING WORLD'S Free Lecture bill, which allows the Board of Education to rent suitable halls in the lower wards of the city, where the school-rooms are unsuited for the purposes of a lecture.

Wonders of the French Cooks' Art.

The French cooks are giving an exhibition this afternoon of the ornamental pieces of pastry and confectionery which will grace the supper tables at their Twenty-third annual ball at the Metropolitan Opera-House to-night. The pieces are even more elaborate than usual, and the ball promises to surpass all its predecessors in brilliancy. Among the marvellous works of the accomplished artists having the matter in charge are Turkish mosques, Chinese pavilions, the village of Corneville, Paul and Virginia, the pavilion of Minerva, and other tableaux and designs of surpassing beauty and delicacy.

The Lyric Quartet Club.

The concert and ball of the Lyric Quartet Club, of Brooklyn, was held at Winter's Teutonia Hall last evening. A pleasing musical programme was followed by dancing, and all was enjoyed by a large company. The grand march was led by Conrad Hester and Miss Hughes, who were followed by a long train of happy couples.

An Idea.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

Would it not be a good plan to send the Tallapoosa, with a cargo of instantaneous motor-bombs, to Panama and cut through the Isthmus? Please don't mention my name in connection with this. D. W. S.

The Wonderful Carlsbad Springs.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, Powder form, for chronic constipation, hypochondria, disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis, diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, &c., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is an excellent *Aperient Laxative and Diuretic. It clears the complexion, purifies the Blood.* It is easily soluble; pleasant to take and permanent in action. The genuine product of the Carlsbad Springs is exported in round bottles. Each bottle comes in a light blue paper cartoon, and has the signature, "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," sole agents, 6 Barclay street, on every bottle. One bottle mailed for one dollar. Dr. Toboldt's lectures mailed free upon application.

VISIONS

Seen in Dreamland by "Evening World" Readers.

Remarkable Experiences in the Realm of Slumber.

A Great Variety of Very Curious and Interesting Happenings.

CONDITIONS OF TOURNAMENT.

A double gold eagle goes to the relator of the most remarkable dream. Julian Hawthorne, the popular novelist, is the judge. Accounts of dreams should be written on one side of the paper and should be brief and interesting. They should be addressed "Dream Tournament, 'Evening World,' New York."

No Time to Pick the Diamonds.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I had a dream last October. I was sitting on the roof and was walking around when suddenly I fell into our garden. There I found instead of grass a crop of diamonds. But suddenly I heard the shout of fire, and my next door neighbor's house was in flames when I awoke. MAX MAGNUS,
200 East Sixth street, City.

A Petrified Dream.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I dreamed the other night that I was west of the Rocky Mountains, and that I saw at a distance a bird sitting on a tree, and when I went near it, to my surprise, the tree was petrified and so was the bird. J. BROWNE.
202 East Thirteenth street, city.

A Rider Haggard Dream.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I take the liberty of sending my last night's dream: I was in a small boat, rowing down a river. Suddenly I came to the edge of the water, and there seemed to be a tunnel through solid rock, through which this river flowed. I made up my mind to traverse this strange excavation. I seemed to be utterly helpless to manage the boat. Suddenly I came out of this darkness and found myself in a most beautiful dell, all surrounded by rocky cliffs, and they all covered with the most beautiful flowers and vines. On one side stood a cottage. Out of this cottage came a beautiful woman and requested me to remain, as it was the same all the year. The scenery was the most beautiful I ever saw. This dream I shall long remember. J. S. V. P.
New York, Feb. 2.

How a Silver Spoon Was Found.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

When I was about twelve years of age my mother married a second time. One evening soon after the event, as we were all seated around the tea-table, my stepfather, taking a teaspoon in his hand, said to my mother: "This spoon and another like it were given me by one of my aunts, who is now dead. I thought a great deal of them for her sake, and felt very badly when I learned that my servant girl lost the other several months since. That night I dreamed that I found the spoon in a certain place in the yard, and the following morning I hastened to the spot indicated by my dream. There, slightly covered with leaves and grass, was the missing spoon. I was delighted, and lost no time in giving it to my stepfather, who could scarcely believe me when I related to him the way by which it was found. L. M. WICKES,
73 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street.

A Dream That Proved a Reality.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

A very simple dream, yet strange. My watch, which had run very well for two or three years, upon being wound, suddenly stopped with a snap. There was a whirr of noise inside, then silence. The works seemed to be flying in pieces. This was the dream. On the following day I began winding my watch as usual, and had not given two turns before the mainspring broke, recalling at once my dream of a few hours before.

I have recently read of a similar dream in some English journal, but this one occurred six years ago as recorded. B.

A Dream that Came True.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I give you here an account of a dream which I had last evening, and it is somewhat strange. A box of pens had been placed in a drawer of my desk one day last week, and when, later on, I searched for it the search was fruitless. I assert positively that I did not move the box, and the secretary-manager asserts equally as positively that he did move it, and we two alone have access to the desk. Last evening I retired somewhat early, and in a dream saw the box of pens in a larger box with a number of other things. This morning I searched in every drawer of the desk, but to no purpose. Finally I opened the door of a large closet some twenty feet distant from the desk, and on opening a cigar box, there, to my surprise, lay the missing pens, surrounded by a number of other articles. In the dream the box lid was off; here it was on, but rather loosely, and might have been placed in that position by the jolting of the box prior to the opening. I am perfectly willing to take an affidavit that this is true in every particular. If this wins that "eagle of yellow" I shall be well pleased "o'er my dreaming."
THOMAS F. MCCLERNAND,
Secretary International Boatmen's Union.

Another Ball Dream.

To the Editor of The Evening World:

I was at a masquerade ball, and never before had I enjoyed myself as well. I came home rather late and, naturally, being tired, I hurried to bed, and the moment I struck the pillow I fell asleep. Again it seemed as if I was back in the hall and all around me was joy and merriment. Bright and fantastic forms flashed by me, one faster than another, but all happy and gay. I myself was whirling around to the music of the mazy waltz with a beautiful fairy clasped closely in my arms. Faster and faster sounded the music, faster and faster we waltzed until thought was a delirium, when gradually the faster we danced the fairy seemed floating and melting away from out my arms, until but an idea remained. With light steps to the music I waltzed and waltzed. The music gradually slowed, and the slower the music the more solid the form seemed growing. I clasped the form tighter and tighter until at last we stopped. I looked with smiling face at my partner, when oh! horrors! What terrible sight was this at which my heart stopped beating and brain reeled? The earth seemed sinking and I was unable to move. The fairy so beautiful that I danced with had slowly vanished, and a horrible terrifying devil had taken her place. I fainted. I then woke up and found it but a dream. K. L. M.

Testimonial to Miss Markstein.

The testimonial concert to Miss Henriette will occur Sunday evening next, Feb. 10. The affair has been arranged in recognition of Miss Markstein's efforts in behalf of the working girls' free concerts, and her indefatigable assistance at benefits for other worthy objects.

ALL uneasiness and wakefulness in children relieved by MOSELL'S TEETHING CORDIAL. 25 cents.

'LIJE HALFORD'S FAMILY.

President-Elect Harrison's Secretary Rusticating in a Quiet Florida Retreat.

[*Orlando Letter to the Florida Times-Union.*]

At present the "Hoosier's Nest" is entertaining some guests in whom the whole country will feel an especial interest for the next four years because of their being members of the White House family in Washington. They are the wife and daughter of Mr. E. W Halford, private secretary of President-elect Harrison. Mrs. Halford and her pretty daughter, Jeannette, are happily and quietly spending the Winter months here, enjoying a season of recreation before entering upon the scenes of public life at the National capital.

Your correspondent had a pleasant visit to Hoosier's Nest this forenoon, but instead of interviewing Mrs. Halford, the interviewer soon found himself being interviewed, and hereby acknowledges that the joke is on him. The fact is, that Mrs. Halford spent last Winter here, seeking relief from a bronchial trouble, and was so greatly benefited and delighted that Mr. Halford bought a beautiful point of land jutting out into Rock Lake, near the Fletchers', upon which they are going to build a Winter home. Mrs. Halford questions eagerly those who have experience in growing flowers and fruits, as she intends that nature and art shall conspire to make her retreat on Breezy Point "a thing of beauty." She is also interested in building-plans suitable for Florida.

Mrs. Halford has bright black eyes and dark brown hair, and appears younger than would be expected of one who is not in the enjoyment of full health. She is the mother of a grown daughter. She is very intelligent and bright, quick at repartee, and conversation does not drag in her company. Her manners are cordial and her dress simple. This morning she was dressed in a sage-green tea-gown of serge, with terra-cotta plush trimming. The same neat simplicity is observed in her daughter's dress.

From what Mrs. Halford says of her husband the love of fashion is not a family failing with them. She says Mr. Halford regards the conventionalities of Washington society as one of the trials that will attach to his position, he being not very partial to swallow-tail coats, and would prefer intellectual endowments as the distinguishing mark between himself and the waiters.

Mrs. Halford and daughter expect to attend Gen. Harrison's inauguration, but will return to their Orlando retreat within a week thereafter, as Mrs. Halford is improving so rapidly in flesh and strength. They are both very fond of outdoor exercise, and in pleasant weather spend much of their time in driving, boating and walking. Mrs. Halford herself gathered and packed a crate of citrus fruits recently to send to Indianapolis friends, the variety including limes, lemons, citrons, grape fruit, Mandarin, Tangerine and Florida oranges.

Miss Jeannette enters enthusiastically into her mother's plans for beautifying their lakeside home, where she can find a recompense for having to leave her Indianapolis companions by inviting them to share with her the pleasures of Rock Lake society and sports. She has a friendly and joyous disposition, and absorbs her full share of all the fun that is going on. Among the sports the young ladies enjoy is bird shooting, and Miss Eliza Fletcher has so far won the championship by bringing down thirty reed birds at one shot. Miss Jeannette is eighteen years old, and a fair type of the robust Western girl. Her cheeks are rosy with the flush of health; her eyes are deep blue, her hair brown, and she is quite pretty, but her wonderful voice is one of her principal attractions. Her mother takes great pride in her daughter's singing, as she inherited the talent from her, she having once been the possessor of one of the sweetest voices in Indianapolis.

Last Sabbath morning a large congregation enjoyed a treat in hearing Miss Halford sing Ambrose's arrangement of "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Her voice has richness and depth, with a bird-like melody. She accompanied herself on the organ. One of the chief charms of her singing is the entire absence of "airishness" that mars the effect of so much good vocal music.

During your correspondent's visit the subject of a recent article in the New York WORLD came up, regarding "Elijah W. Halford's courtship." "Yes," said Mrs. Halford, "and it is every bit true, But," she added, laughing, "I was not the girl."

WORLDLINGS.

Mrs. William P. Frye, the wife of the Maine Senator, is said to be writing a society novel that will deal with official life in Washington.

Senator Coke and Senator Eustis are confirmed cigarette smokers. The Texas statesman uses the ordinary brands, that sell for 10 cents a package, while Mr. Eustis indulges in expensive cigarettes of Turkish tobacco.

The richest man in the British House of Commons is Mr. Isaac Holden, a member from Yorkshire. He was a poor bookkeeper, when he invented a machine that revolutionized the system of wool-carding. He now has an income of $1,000,000 a year.

Emperor William is said to give strict attention to the minutest details of the housekeeping arrangements in his palace. He recently, as a matter of economy, issued orders that the royal breakfasts in Unter der Linden should not cost more than 60 cents a head.

The Ice Man.

[*From the Washington Critic.*]

He lifts his grateful soul in praise
Because there is no ice;
And later in the season he
Will also lift the price.

AN ALARMING FIRE.

When the dwelling house catches fire how quickly we hasten to put out the flames. We do not wait until the fire involves the whole structure. Yet, when our bodies, which are our real dwelling houses, become endangered through the insidious approach of disease, how prone we are to neglect them. The fire of disease kindled in the system is at first insignificant; we grow nervous, restless and irritable; our sleep becomes disturbed or broken, and we wake unrefreshed; we become languid, weak, nervous and tired, gradually becoming more and more exhausted as the stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys fail to perfectly perform their functions. These are the symptoms of a dangerous fire in the system, which, if neglected, will result in total destruction through complete prostration, nervous exhaustion, consumption, paralysis or insanity.

Our duty is as plain as in case the house catches fire. Put out the fire, and cure the symptoms before they involve the whole system, and so save our health and life while there is yet time. How? By the use of that greatest of all health restoratives, Dr. Greene's Nervura. This remedy is without doubt the best of all brain, nerve and strength restorers, and is pronounced the greatest medical discovery of the century. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be purchased at the drug store for $1 per bottle. Try it, sufferer, and we promise you renewed health, strength and vigor. You can consult Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th st., New York, the noted specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases, free of charge, about your case at any time, personally or by letter.

A GREAT ESTABLISHMENT.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CLOTHING COMPANY'S NEW STORE.

Mammoth Plate-Glass Windows, which Will Be the Pride of the City---A Transformation of the Entire Store --- Phenomenal Success.

For many weeks now the passers-by on the Bowery have looked wonderingly at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Hester street, where used to be the bright windows of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company's store. People see instead of the windows a wall of white pine boards reaching almost to the top of the second story. Notices on these planks state that the clothing company's store is closed for repairs and alterations, and from within comes the sound of hammers and saws, the flinging down of planks and the tearing out of walls.

They are not alterations, but a transformation. The store is being made over into a new place, so that when finished it will be one of the largest, best appointed, and most beautiful clothing stores in the world. People won't know it when they get in to see it, though they will recognize it, of course, as the store of the London and Liverpool Clothing Company by the superior quality and quantity of the goods they see around them.

In the first place there will be the great windows of the store on both the Bowery and Hester street sides—windows of solid, heavy plate glass, which will be among the largest in the world. That on the Bowery side is to be fifty feet long and fifteen feet high, with a space of twenty-five feet inside the glass to the store proper. This great area will be filled, when the window is ready for exhibition and the store for opening, with something over 1,000 samples of clothing, comprising, so far as possible, a sample of every style of clothing in the great stock of the store. It will take half a dozen dressers, working night and day for a week, to arrange the window as it should be for public inspection. The window on the Hester street side will be thirty-five feet long, and, like the other, fifteen feet high, and stretching for a good distance back into the store. This window will be devoted to an exhibition of the samples of gentlemen's furnishing goods from the firm's mammoth stock, and it is needless to say that it will contain everything that the body or soul of man, for that matter, can desire. These mammoth windows, with their splendid contents, will be astonishing enough to even the most callous mortal in the daytime, but at night they will be simply dazzlingly magnificent, radiant as they will be with the glory of hundreds of incandescent lights, both inside and outside the windows. The mere brilliance of the light itself, aside from the beautiful effect given by its shining upon the golden and purple and blue and ruby sheen of the silken linings of the stuffs used, will form a spectacle such as New York has never seen. The plate glass for the windows is now being made in France under a special contract. There is also being made along with the windows round glass mirrors, which will adorn the pillars at the front entrance of the store. These mirrors in such a place are a great novelty, and putting them in front of the store is in more senses than one a brilliant experiment.

Some idea of the extent of the alterations in the store may be gained from the fact that 200 workmen began operations there immediately after Christmas, and that the store is expected to be ready for business again in two weeks. New floorings have been put in throughout, new stairways and elevator arrangements built, and walls torn out, so that an increase of two entire floors has been added to the store. The store will now have five floors instead of three, the old arrangement, and as the corner of Hester street and the Bowery the London and Liverpool Clothing Company will occupy over 30,000 square feet of flooring with the operations of their business. This is certainly business with a vengeance. The store when reopened, too, will be refitted and refurnished in the most elaborate manner. The finest carpets will cover the floor, easy chairs and luxuriant sofas will be on every hand, while the dressing-rooms are planned to be models of what cosy and elegant dressing-rooms should be. The store will be lighted with 750 electric and incandescent lights. Three hundred salesmen, one hundred more than before, will attend to the wants of customers, while uniformed cash boys will flit back and forth, proud to belong to such an establishment.

An Experience in Gotham Society.

[*From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.*]

A bright Southern girl, whose clear eyes and keen intellect never permit a single vagary of modern society to pass unobserved, comments thus shrewdly upon what she saw at her second fashionable ball on Fifth avenue in New York City. "For myself I came out remarkably well. A great many nice people I met at the Ashtons' came up to renew their acquaintance, and I frolicked merrily until 1 o'clock in the morning. But, oh, dear! What a vast difference money makes. I was never before brought so closely in contact with the rich plain girl, and never analyzed that subtile attraction so carefully. Here one may be as I am, and have all manner of civilities and even attentions extended, but it takes a slim, angular, red-cheeked, not over bright New York woman with a fortune shining like a halo round her homely head, to bring down the cunning male bird. There was a Miss Dollinger at that ball, a young person with a jimber jaw and shoulders that protruded like wings—and an enormously rich father—who had almost to shut her eyes and grab for a partner even to sit on the sofa, so thick were her offers. I would not have half minded that girl's success if some of the rejected partners, hoping for luck next time, hadn't said to me as she ambled off: 'Isn't she lovely?' 'Oh, very,' I say, thinking all the time how much she resembled a half-fledged fowl, and if she hadn't that fat, clever old papa beaming in the doorway these same men would wonder why any one's ears could stick out like hers. As to the men, they are not as a rule as well-mannered or more clever than those I knew at home."

Carried Aloft by an Eagle.

[*Cairo (Ill.) Special to Chicago News.*]

Capt. Cole, of the steamer Sentinel, while on his boat passing a point 100 miles up the Ohio River, Wednesday, shot and crippled a large black eagle which was flying rapidly towards the Kentucky shore. The bird was secured but slightly injured. Its wings measured exactly 8 feet 2 inches from tip to tip, and it was pronounced the largest ever known in that section. It was placed in the yard of the Golconda (Ill.) Court-House, which is fenced with a tall iron fence, which it was supposed it could not fly over. A few hours later a colored boy, eight years old, passing through the yard, was set upon by the feathered monster, which planted its talons in his shoulders and began flying away, dragging the human burden away with ease. Assistance saved the boy after he had been carried a short distance. He was badly scratched and was scared almost to death.

Coming Events.

Annual ball of the James A. Lynch Association, Adelphi Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 6.

Ball of the Hudson City Schützen-Corps