three-quarters of this round, the yachts' times were:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	12	29	30
Vigilant	12	30	20
Britannia	12	31	30

It will be seen that Vigilant had cut down the lead of Satanita from 5m. 25s. to 50s., having shown remarkable speed on the leg between the Spit and the West Middle buoys.

Off Cowes, on the first round, the times of the yachts were:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	12	30	00
Vigilant	12	36	02
Britannia	12	36	31

The times of the three yachts as they crossed the line at the end of the first round were:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	12	57	29
Vigilant	1	04	12
Britannia	1	04	22

At the Nab Lights, on the second round, the yachts' times were:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	1	45	00
Britannia	1	49	35
Vigilant	1	49	55

Satanita at this stage of the contest led Britannia by 4m. 35s., and was 4m. 55s. ahead of Vigilant, which had fallen back into third place.

At the Spit Fort mark boat, on the second round, the yachts were timed as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	2	32	30
Britannia	2	39	08
Vigilant	2	41	18

Satanita, at the Spit, therefore, had a lead of 6m. 38s. on Britannia, and was leading Vigilant by 8m. 48s.

At Ryde Pier, passing westward towards the West Middle mark-boat, the yachts were timed in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	2	54	03
Britannia	2	57	43
Vigilant	2	58	52

Both Vigilant and Britannia had pulled up on the leader in the short run from the Spit to opposite Ryde and Satanita only led Britannia by 2m. 40s. and Vigilant by 4m. 39s. Britannia, at this point, led Vigilant by 1m.

At the West Middle mark-boat, on the second round, the times of the three racers were:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	3	14	40
Britannia	3	20	30
Vigilant	3	22	40

At this point Satanita seemed a sure winner. She had a lead of 5m. 50s. on the Britannia, and was 8m. ahead of Vigilant.

The times of the three yachts at the finish were:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	3	36	39
Britannia	3	42	23
Vigilant	3	43	50

Satanita consequently beat Britannia by 5m. 44s., and defeated Vigilant by 7m. 11s., without time allowance, and by 7m. 53s. with time allowance of 42s. On the other hand, Britannia beat Vigilant by 1m. 27s. without counting time allowance, and by 3m. 36s. counting her time allowance of 2m. 9s.

KING OF SIAM DEAD.

British Warship Sent to Prevent Trouble in His Country.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 16.—Despatches per steamer Tacoma announce the death of the King of Siam.

H. M. S. Rattler has been despatched to Siamese waters to anticipate possible trouble over the succession.

CHOLERA GERMS IN A RIVER.

The Progress of the Plague in East Prussia.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A despatch to the Standard from Berlin says that four fresh cases of cholera were reported in East Prussia yesterday. One of the patients, a bargeman, died. Another patient is a Uhlan trooper. Several cases of cholera and two deaths are reported from the district of Koloman.

The water of the River Netze is said to be infected. There have been no fresh cases of cholera at Cologne. An examination of the water of the Rhine showed no sign of infection.

Boers Will Attack Kaffirs To-Day.

(By Associated Press.)

PRETORIA, South African Republic, Aug. 16.—The Kaffir rebels at Zoutpansberg and the neighboring district have murdered large numbers of women and children. The Boer forces of the Transvaal Government will attack the rebels to-day.

More Berlin Anarchists Arrested.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily News correspondent at Berlin says that fifteen more Anarchists have been arrested in that city.

WHERE IS WENDROFF?

An Orchard Street Jeweller Vanishes After a Domestic Row.

Mrs. I. Wendroff, a pretty little brunette, applied to the police at Headquarters to-day for assistance in finding her husband, I. Wendroff, a watchmaker and jeweler, at 24 Orchard street, who left his home yesterday morning and hasn't been seen since.

Mrs. Wendroff said she was married nine months ago, and had always lived happily with her husband until very recently. On their marriage she invested what money she had in his business, which has been fairly successful. Yesterday morning, after a tiff over a trifling matter, Wendroff packed up his clothes, and, taking $20 from the cash drawer in the store, went out.

Mrs. Wendroff has no idea where her husband is, and is very much worried over his strange conduct.

PARKWAY ENTRIES.

The following are the entries at Parkway for to-day:

First Race.—Selling; one mile.
Centralia colt ..... Ten Up 102
Little Brave ..... 101 Wentworth 107
Golden Valley ..... 111 Ironsides 106

Second Race.—Selling; one and one-sixteenth miles.
Blacklock ..... 104 Wist 114
Jilt ..... 99 Aloha 122
Chauncey 106

Third Race.—Handicap for galloways; six furlongs.
Bellis Bily ..... 125 Athlena 115
Elkwood ..... 130 Pocahontas 140
Wenona 142

Fourth Race.—Selling; five furlongs.
Lallah ..... 86 Silver Queen 97
Oxford ..... 100 Alva 92
Carnalite ..... 100 Bright Eyes 107
Little John ..... 90 Maggie Richards 97

Fifth Race.—Selling; five furlongs.
Bob Sutherland ..... 118 Yumuri 90
Frankie B. ..... 108 Selvini 106
Bluebird ..... 115 Mullet 92
Olivia 95

Sixth Race.—For two-year-olds; selling; four and a half furlongs.
Troubledum ..... 113 Chink 100
Tom ..... 106 Cremona 100
Jockey Billy ..... 106 Trifacial 106
Judge Morris ..... 118 Fretti 108

You read The Evening World! Do you read the Sunday World?

THE CHIEF AIM OF SCIENCE.

Explained by Prof. Briton to the Association.

Eight Hundred Wise Men Listened to His Paper.

Eight hundred wise men, who compute the weight of planets, discover rare bugs and calculate the orbits of unseen comets years in advance, gathered in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Hall this morning to attend the opening meeting of the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

There were two women in the assemblage. They wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses, bonnets and dark, plain dresses. They sat apart from the men, near the front of the hall, and it was believed at first that they were women suffragists. It was afterwards learned, however, that they were historians.

There were present astronomers, mathmaticians, geologists, entomologists, scientific farmers, economical etymologists and athropologists. In opening the Convention Prof. Truman H. Backus, of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, introduced Prof. D. G. Briton, who presided.

Prof. Backus then read an address which had a copious sprinkling of long scientific terms unheard of by ordinary laymen. Prof. Briton read a letter of regret from Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, sent from the White Mountains, where he is spending his vacation, and then the Professor made a long speech, and explained the object of the Convention as follows:

"All this prying into the objective, external aspect of things, this minute painstaking study of phenomena, this reiterated revision and rejection of results, are with the single aim of discovering those absolute laws of motion which are ubiquitous and external, which bear unimpeachable witness to the unity and the simplicity of the plan of the universe, and which reveal with sun-clear distinctness that unchangeable order which presides over all natural processes.

"This is the mission of science."

Prof. Briton was followed by other eminent scientists, who read papers on deep subjects.

On Saturday the scientists will take their first outing on a dredging excursion. They will leave Brooklyn on the United States steamer Fish Hawk as guests of Fish Commissioner McDonnell. The excursionists will sail down the bay to a point several miles beyond Sandy Hook. Two similar excursions have been planned for next week.

Among the scientists are two famous Jesuits. One is the Rev. Thomas J. Freman, S. J., Professor of Science at the Woodstock, Md., University, the greatest school in the Jesuits' Order. The other is the Rev. George A. Fargie, S. J., an astronomer.

Father Fargie was a classmate at college with Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn. He invented the photo-chrograph, which automatically measures the transit of stars, doing away with the "errors of personal equation."

The instrument is now used in all the observatories in the world.

REDUCTION IN TAX RATE

It Will Be $1.79, or Three Mills Less Than Last Year.

The State Assessment Will Also Be Reduced Considerably.

The tax rate for this year will be $1.79 on $100, which is three mills lower than last year.

The State tax on corporations will also be reduced. Last year it was 1.67 3-4. It will probably be 1.63 or 1.64. The last Legislature cut down the appropriations by several million dollars. This will result in the reduction of the State tax on corporations, which is included in the local levy, and also the city's share of the State tax, which was increased $1,250,000 last year.

The taxpayers will get the benefit gained by the decrease in State taxes to be paid by the city, and the increase in assessed valuations on city property to the extent named.

The amount to be raised by taxation this year for the maintenance of the city government is $35,084,237, to which will be added about $500,000 for deficiencies by the Board of Aldermen.

The Board will meet on next Tuesday, when the Finance Committee will make the report on the tax levy "The Evening World" is enabled to give in advance to-day.

WHAT WAS HIS FATE?

Skeleton of a Boy in the Weeds in Harlem.

The Police of the Thirtieth Precinct sent to the Morgue this morning the skeleton of a boy.

On a tag was the following brief information:

"Found by Joseph Whelan, of 2447 Eighth avenue, at 9 P. M., Aug. 14, among the weeds at One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Columbus avenue."

There is little probability of the skeleton being identified.

"Female Weakness

for ten years never left me. I experienced its worst forms, accompanied by severe spinal trouble, causing incessant backache, weakness of the stomach, and nervousness. "I gave up all hope of ever being well again. "Just then I began to take:— "*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.* I followed the directions and treatment until I am now a perfectly well woman."—Mrs. S. W. White, 816 Holly St., West Philadelphia, Pa.

Every woman troubled with uterus or womb troubles can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Twenty years of unparalleled success confirms its power.

It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development.

THE BEARS ARE IN A BAD FIX.

Short Interest Finds It Hard to Recover Stocks.

American Stocks Stronger Both Here and Abroad.

There was little or no excitement at the Stock Exchange this morning, but the dealings furnished additional evidence, if any were needed, of the restoration of confidence. The bears were unable to make any impression on prices.

The short interest is heavy, and they have not succeeded in getting their stocks back. The chances are that some big losses will be made if there is an absence of unfavorable news for a week or two, as sentiment is running more strongly towards the bull side.

There was good buying this morning for local as well as out-of-town and London accounts. Americans were strong abroad, with prices above the parity of our closing figures of yesterday.

Burlington & Quincy rose 1 1-4, to 74 1-8; Chicago Gas 1 1-4, to 76 1-8; American Tobacco 5-8, to 93 5-8; Northwest 1-2, to 106; St. Paul 1, to 63 3-8; Rock Island 1, to 66 3-4; Denver & Rio Grande pref., 1 1-2, to 34 1-2; Illinois Central 1-2, to 93; Long Island Traction 1 1-4, to 17; Louis. & Nash. 1, to 54 1-4; Michigan Central 1, to 96; Missouri Pacific 5-8, to 28 1-2; New York Cent. 3-4, to 101 1-4; Pullman 1-2, to 157; Union Pacific 5-8, to 12 1-8; Western Union 5-8, to 89 3-8; Delaware & Hudson 3-8, to 133 7-8, and General Electric 1 1-8, to 40 1-4.

Rumors were again rife that the Whiskey Trust had been unable to secure the money it needs to take goods out of bond. Another reason for the weakness was a report that President Cleveland would sign the Tariff bill to-day or to-morrow, and that the Trust would not have time to profit by the advance in the tax on distilled spirits from 90 cents to $1.10 per gallon.

The latest story about the alleged Whiskey Trust loan of $5,000,000 is that the money was advanced by a syndicate of foreign bankers, but Mr. Wormser and others, supposed to have knowledge of the Company's affairs, refused to confirm or deny the report.

Bar silver in London jumped 5-16d. per ounce to 29 1-4. Commercial bar here advanced to 63 1-2 and Mexican dollars to 50 7-8.

Money lends at 1 per cent. on call and at 3 and 4 per cent. for four months and longer periods. There is an improved demand for currency from interior towns, as well as from the West and South, owing to the revival of business and preparations for the withdrawal of goods from bond.

Foreign Exchange continues weak on a light volume of business. Rates are the lowest yet—4.85 1-2 a 4.86 for bankers' long sterling, and 4.86 1-2 a 4.86 3-4 for demand. Posted quotations were reduced to 4.87 for long and 4.88 for short.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship $200,000 foreign gold coin by the steamer La Champagne, sailing for Europe Saturday on a special order.

The stock market continued firm. There were no particular wide fluctuations, but a steady hardening of prices. The bears paid their compliments to Sugar and Whiskey, but the fitful movements of these specialties had little effect on the general list. There were many rumors about the probable action of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy directors at their meeting to-morrow with reference to the dividend, but nothing definite could be learned, either here or in Boston, as to whether the usual 1 1-4 or a reduced dividend will be declared.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amer. Tob.	93½	93½	93½
Amer. Tob. pf.	105	105	105
Amer. Sugar Ref.	107½	108⅜	107½
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf.	97	97	97
Amer. Cotton Oil	20	20	20
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	6⅛	6⅛	6
Balt. & Ohio	73½	73⅞	73½
Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½
Ches. & Ohio	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Chicago Gas	75⅛	76⅛	75⅛
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	73⅛	74⅛	73⅛
Chic. & Northwest	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	62⅞	63⅛	62⅞
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac.	66⅛	66⅞	66⅛
Col. & Hock. Coal	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Del. & Hudson	132½	134⅛	132⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅛
Dis. & Cattle Feed	21	21½	19⅞
General Electric	39⅞	40⅞	39⅛
Illinois Central	93	93	93
Iowa Central	9⅞	10	9⅞
Lake Shore	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
L. E. & West.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
L. E. & West. pf.	67	67⅞	67
Long Island Traction	16	17	16
Louis. & Nashville	54	54⅛	53⅞
L., N. Alb. & Chicpf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Mich. Central	96	96	96
Missouri Pacific	27½	28⅛	27½
Miss., Kan. & Texas	15	15	15
Miss., Kan. & Texas pref.	23	23	23
Nat. Lead Co.	43⅞	43⅞	43½
New Jersey Central	110	110	110
New York Central	100½	101⅛	100½
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis	14⅛	14½	14⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15½	15½	15½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pref.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
Northern Pacific	4	4	4
Northern Pacific pref.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
North American	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Ontario & Western	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
Phila. & Reading	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	4½	4½	4½
Pitts. & West. pref.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co.	157	157	157
Rich. & West Point Ter.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	36⅞	36⅞	36½
St. L. Southwestern pref.	9	9	9
Southern Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Union Pacific	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	5	5⅛	5
United States Cordage	22	22	21⅞
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Wabash pref.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
West. Union Tele.	89	89⅞	89
Wheel. & L. E.	11½	11½	11½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pref.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛

A full report of Wall street affairs will be found in "The Evening World's" Six O'Clock Extra.

DO ANTS TALK?

Some Scientists Think that These Insects Have a Language.

It has long been believed that ants have means of communicating with each other, says the London Public Opinion, and Lubbock and Landois gathered from their researches on the subject that the insects do so by means of sounds too high in pitch to affect the human ear. Janet, a French naturalist (Annales Entomologiques of France, XLIId), has recently shown that certain ants make stridulating noises analogous to those of crickets, produced by the rubbing together of some of the many rugose or rough surfaces to be found on their bodies.

These noises, so slight to be heard when made by only one insect, may be detected by imprisoning a lot of ants between two pieces of glass in a space surrounded by a ring of putty. On holding this to the ear one may hear, by listening attentively, a gentle murmur, likened by M. Janet to that made by a liquid boiling slightly in a closed vessel, varied now and then by distinct stridulating sounds. These sounds are heard only when the ants are disturbed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SHE PAID DEVERY'S MAN.

(Continued from First Page.)

always had a chain on the door, and only let in old customers.

"I opened my doors to everybody in October and kept open till the Spring of 1893. Capt. Devery came into that precinct on Feb. 28, 1893. I kept open all through 1893, except in August, when Ward Man Glennon gave me orders to keep closed. Glennon said the Captain wanted me to close. He could have no more business done. So I did business on the quiet through the basement.

Afraid of Parkhurst.

"Dr. Parkhurst's men were about all the time, and I did business on the quiet all Summer after that."

Mrs. Sanford said she had never seen Capt. Devery, but Glennon visited her shortly after Devery took command.

"He asked to see the madame. I saw him. He said he wanted to see me privately, so I took him up to my room. He said: 'I am the new Captain's man. I suppose you know what I am after.'

"I said, 'Yes; how much is it?'

"He said, '$500.'

"I said, 'Ain't that a good deal?'

"He said, 'You know Devery isn't like the other Captain. He doesn't pull the house first. He don't do business that way.'

"I told him I didn't have $500, but could give him part of it. I gave him $100."

At this point Mr. Wellman held up the little brown covered account book, now so famous, and asked about it.

"That is my account book. I kept account of what money I made in the house and what I paid out. I put down 'C' when I paid money to the ward man for the Captain. The book was stolen from me by a man who pretended he wanted to go into partnership with me in the house. I next saw the book when I was summoned before the Lexow Committee. When I saw it I fainted away."

Before the Lexow Committee Mrs. Sanford pointed out Dennett, the detective of the Parkhurst Society, as the man who stole her book.

"When I paid money to the Captain, I put down a 'C'—so much. When I paid it to the ward man, I put down either 'W. M.' or 'W. S.,' meaning ward man or Ward Man Smith," said Mrs. Sanford.

But she testified that she never paid any money to Devery in person, the C entries being during the captaincy of other captains.

There were other entries in the book, "Officers, $2," and the like. Apparently Mrs. Sanford was worked as a "good thing" not only by the Captain and the ward man, but by everybody else in the Eldridge street squad.

She had paid $100 to Glennon prior to the demand for $500. On April 1 there was an entry, "W. M., $100," along with a score of other items and expenditures.

"Next door to me was Charles Priem's parlor-house. He had a dozen girls, and his place and mine were wide open twenty-four hours 'round."

Eight Houses on a Block.

"There were eight such houses in our block."

Defendant Glennon, having silently negatived the question whether he desired to cross-examine Mrs. Sanford, the woman was sworn again for the trial of ex-Ward Man Burns, which was resumed for that purpose.

Mr. House objected pro forma.

Failed to Identify Burns.

The woman again testified that she was a widow, &c., and then testified against Burns as follows:

"About a week after I bought the house, 24 Bayard street, Feb. 11, 1892, Ward Man Burns came to see me. He was a stout man, with a heavy brown mustache."

"Go and pick out Officer Burns," said Mr. Wellman.

Burns, by instruction of Mr. House, had kept his seat in the back part of the room, along with many other policemen. Mrs. Sanford walked slowly up one aisle and down the other, scanning every face, but selected no one.

"Go through again, slowly, madam," commanded Mr. Wellman. Then he added: "Everybody stand up."

Every man in the room arose, and the woman passed through the room again, but did not identify Burns, although the poor fellow's florid face was more than ever flushed, his attitude strained and his expression apprehensive.

A third time Mrs. Sanford tried to find her man. She stopped abreast of Burns, and Burns looked as if he was about to collapse. But the woman put her hand on Burns's neighbor and said:

"This man looks more like him than any other man I see."

"Come up, officer," shouted Friend in high glee.

The man came up laughingly, and said: "I'm no officer, and I don't want to be."

The man said he was Francis Conlin, of 290 East Fourth street. Wellman said he closely resembled Burns, but the only resemblance, according to Mr. Friend, was that both wore men's clothes, and both wore a mustache. Conlin had been dark, but his head was a little bald and his hair and mustache streaked with gray, while Burns had a florid face, fiery-red hair and mustache.

The witness had said that she thought Burns was a little taller and a little more florid than "the man," and apparently the Commissioners considered the identification sufficient.

McLaughlin Implicated.

Mrs. Sanford said that when Burns called on her he said he came from Capt. McLaughlin, and that she must pay $300 for the Captain. When she objected, Burns told her she ought to consider herself lucky, as other captains would exact $500. She testified also that she paid $25 the next month to Burns, in accordance with an arrangement made at the first meeting. The woman said she kept no books at this time nor at the start of her business.

Mrs. Sanford said that one of the inducements held out to her and which influenced her to buy the house 24 Bayard street was that there was no Captain to bleed her in that precinct. Capt. Cassidy having just died, and she was sadly disappointed when Burns came on with the demand for $300 for Capt. McLaughlin.

She may explain later what her feelings were when Capt. Cross's alleged agents mulcted her for $500 a few weeks later, and Capt. Devery's man got $500 a little later, as she has alleged.

Mr. House prefaced his cross-examination of Mrs. Sanford with a motion to strike out all her testimony against Burns on the ground that she had failed to identify Burns. This was denied.

To Mr. House Mrs. Sanford related the story of her career. In 1887 she gave up keeping a boarding-house and became housekeeper at 230 Wooster street on salary from Mrs. Meyer, the madame. She was a neighbor of the notorious Rose McCarthy. Next she moved to 110 West Thirty-second street as housekeeper for Mrs. Nelson.

She was next housekeeper at 126 West Thirty-second street, which was closed in 1888 by the police, and Rhoda went to 82 West Third street as housekeeper for Hattie Ross, a colored woman.

"She was married to a white man, wasn't she?" asked Mr. House.

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Mrs. Sanford. "She was not married, but she lived with a saloon-keeper."

In January, 1891, the widow became housekeeper for the house at 33 Bayard street, known for years as "French Lanises," but of which Charles Hamilton, or Davis, was the proprietor. Mrs. Sanford said somewhat boastfully that she was an A No. 1 housekeeper for disorderly houses, and that with nine years experience she would prefer it to any other work. When Mr. House asked her to repeat this latter, she laughly refused.

"Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Vosst, or Smith, was the proprietress of 24 Bayard street when I went there, May, 1891, a shouse-keeper," Mrs. Sandford testified. "I stayed there till November, then I went to the country, to Baltimore, to Williamsbridge and other places. I came back and bought the house, 24 Bayard street, from Mrs. Smith, or Faust, or Vosst, for $4,000, Feb. 11, 1892."

The Board then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Pennsylvania Limited to Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Limited is the only train now in service between the East and the West that offers all the conveniences and luxuries of a strictly limited express. It furnishes all the comforts of a home and the conveniences of a club. *

A LEGEND OF OLD ENGLAND.

WHY THE ROSE IS THAT COUNTRY'S NATIONAL FLOWER.

First Earl of Lancaster Imported It from France.

That the rose is the National flower of England, and was accepted as such at the conclusion of the wars of the roses, when the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York were united by the marriage of the representatives of the two warring houses, most of the readers of history know, says the Youth's Companion. How this flower came to be the badge of either house, not many people even guess.

The few students who suppose they know its history, say that the white rose came to the house of York through the family of Clifford, whose device it had long been, and beyond whom it cannot be traced. The red rose, it is supposed, dates back to Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III., and was her personal device, assumed for love of the beautiful Provence roses of her native duchy, and transmitted to her descendants of Lancaster.

But in the recently published life of Dean Stanley, a devoted student of historic traditions, a new and picturesque origin is assigned to the National flower. He gathered the story while visiting in a chateau in the little town of Provins, France, and believed it to be correct. According to it, the red rose of England was never a Provence rose, but instead was a rose of Provins.

The chateau of Provins belonged centuries ago to the Counts of Champagne, and in the time of the fourth crusade one of the counts, called Thibaut the Troubadour, became a crusader, and visited the Holy Land.

On his return he brought to his wife a rosebush with a splendid crimson flower—the rose of Sharon—and this was planted in the castle garden, where it grew and flourished.

Soon it spread to neighboring gardens, and the town became famous for roses. Wreaths for the great church festivals were made from these roses from the Holy Land; they were used to grace all gala occasions, and the good French housewives even turned them to more practical account. They made such an appetizing delicacy from rose leaves, put up with sugar or syrup, that its fame spread far beyond the immediate neighborhood, and it commanded a ready sale throughout the entire region under the name of Conserves de Roses de Provins.

A generation later the prosperity of the town received a sad shock and the preserving industry no doubt suffered with the other industries of its citizens.

Provins had a Mayor of such oppressive views on the labor question that he ventured to ring the great curfew bell, which ended the working day an hour later than had been customary.

This the work people would not endure. They mobbed the unpopular magistrate and killed him in his own house. They did not stop to consider the possible consequence of such an act. The line of the counts of Champagne had become extinct, but Blanche, the widow of the last one, had married Edmund Crouchback, first Earl of Lancaster, who brought an undertook to punish the unruly inhabitants.

He made such havoc that the town never recovered from it, and had even to submit to having a new bell made and named Guillonette, in honor of the murdered Mayor, Guillaume. This bell, after six centuries, still rings the curfew in Provins every night. When Edmund went back to England, leaving misery, poverty and terrified quiet behind him, he carried home, says Dean Stanley, two relics.

"One was the yard measure, which, for many years, was in France peculiar in Provins; the other was the crimson rose, which, through him, became the rose of Lancaster."

The heraldic rose of England is still of blended red and white, significant of the union of the two great houses, but as Lancaster was victorious in battle, so also is the red rose the victor in popular favor, and it is of that, not of the stiff, parti-colored rosette of the British coat-of-arms, that we think as the emblem and flower of the nation.

The old French traveler's holy rose, the rose of Sharon, the rose of Provins, has become the rose of England.

A FAD OF BOSTON GIRLS.

Collecting Silver Hearts Now in Vogue in Modern Athens.

The latest fad among the up-to-date girls, says the Boston Post, is a collection of hearts—silver ones. A pretty girl, who must have a new fad each month, started this, and there has been a perfect epidemic of hearts among the belles of the town.

The correct way to wear these is to have a long silver chain, such as one uses for their lorgnon, and to fasten at the end of this a heart-shaped key ring, then commence collecting.

All sizes and styles and fashions are permissible, and the more unique the design the better. It really is taking the place of the bangle craze which was the popular caprice of all the smart girls about three or four years ago.

On the chain of my progressive girl I found the daintest hearts, from one the size of a shoe button to a great flat one. These are given by my lady's admirers, and many and various are the inscriptions. One had the word "Pete," another simply a date, "'94," one "Mr. Charlie," and still another, "Banty." Some of these had jewels set in them, and one had a star with a turquoise in the centre.

These fads of collecting and wearing certain adornments are most prevalent, and one girl I know collects lorgnon, from the smallest to the largest size, in silver, tortoise shell and gold.

Another fashion is that of wearing a small enamelled box on these chains, using it as bonbonnieres for candies or dainty rose leaves, and still another is to attach the silver purse to them.

One belle has in her boudoir a collection of pictures of ballet girls, in the most alluring colors, and some were painted by celebrated artists. She has them in paper, done on canvas, in water color, and finally had a frieze of them as a decoration around her boduoir.

The daintest and most bewitching beauty has a lot of skeletons of various sizes. Tiny ones no bigger than the small finger adorn the mantel, and larger ones that are absolutely ghastly decorate the top of her dressing table.

A collection of garters is the whim of one matron and her case is filled with some beauties. The blue enamelled ones are extremely pretty, and those in heart-shaped, to contain the photograph of the donor, are set in rubies and pearls.

TABLE MANNERS IN TEXAS.

How a Father Reproved His Excited Son.

"You may say what you please about the wild and woolly West," quoth the drummer to an Eastern swell salesman, "but I know some of the people there have very good ideas of the usages of the best society."

"Well, they don't observe them very closely," argued the Easterner, according to the Detroit Free Press.

"I think they do," responded the drummer; "at least they do in the Southwest. An instance came under my notice some time ago in a wild part of Texas. I was at a tavern table where all the other guests were of the rough type, and as most of them had been drinking pretty freely it did not require much difference of opinion to precipitate a row. An old fellow and his son were sitting together and somebody called the son a liar.

By hotel regulations, nobody at table had a gun, the rule being that all weapons be left in the safe until after meals and, of course, the young man didn't shoot his insulter on the spot. He was on his feet, though, as soon as the objectionable epithet reached him, and he grabbed the knife from his plate and started for the offender. His father, however, caught him.

"'Bill,' he said as cool as a cucumber, 'what air you goin' to do?'

"'He called me a liar!' shouted Bill, waving the knife aloft.

"'Well,' exclaimed the old man in an angry tone, 'ain't you got no table manners at all? Put down that knife and take a fork.'

"Could an Easterner do better than that?" concluded the drummer, and the Eastern man conceded the point.

You read The Evening World! Do you read the Sunday World?

CANDIDATES GALORE.

List of Men Talked of for Governor or Mayor.

Both Leading Parties Can Pick from a Big Field.

Plenty of Statesmen Willing to Be Lieutenant-Governor.

Seventeen-year locusts and candidates for Mayor of New York City, and Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State are plentiful this year. Combined they would make a stronger followinf numerically, than John E. Milholland has. For the benefit of the voters of both the leading parties, "The Evening World" has prepared a list of the gentlemen who have been named for political honors by themselves or their friens and admirers. It is complete up ot date.

These are the Democrats who have been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty nomination: They are thirty-seven in number:

R. B. Roosevelt,	Charles W. Dayton,
Smith Ely,	Ashbel P. Fitch,
John T. Agnew,	John H. Inman,
S. D. Babcock,	E. V. Loew,
Timothy J. Campbell,	C. F. McLean,
Charles J. Canda,	George B. McClellan,
George C. Clausen,	Theodore W. Myers,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Joseph J. O'Donohue,
Peter B. Olney,	Herman Oelrichs,
Wheeler H. Peckham,	Hermann Ridder,
William Steinway,	Edward Simmons,
Isidor Straus,	Nathan Straus,
George G. Haven,	John De Witt Warner,
John Bigelow,	Elbridge T. Gerry,
James C. Carter,	Henry D. Purroy,
Henry Dugro,	Hugh Grant,
W. R. Grace,	Andrew H. Green,
Frederick Smyth,	Jordan L. Mott,
Oswald Ottendorfer.	

The above lists include Tammanyites, Harmonyites, Mugwumps and Reformers like Tim Campbell. Dr. Parkhurst is not without champions, but he cannot be classified under the head of any party. He thinks both parties in this city as at present constituted are bad. Charles Stewart Smith may be classified as the candidate of the Chamber of Commerce political bureau.

The directory of Republicans, eighteen in all, talked of for Mayor includes the names of:

William Brookfield,	Elihu Root,
Cornelius Van Cott,	John H. Starin,
S. V. R. Cruger,	Daniel Butterfield,
W. L. Strong,	Henry M. Cannon,
Edwin Einstein,	Seth Low,
George Bliss,	Joseph Choate,
C. H. F. Collis,	Henry Clews,
Anson G. McCook,	Horace Porter,
Horace Russell.	C. C. Shayne.

Several of these gentlemen are also included in the list of available Republican candidates for Governor. Liberties have been taken in this connection with the names of Joseph Choate, Elihu Root and John H. Starin. There are others who have been named as qualified to assume gubernatorial cares, among them the following:

Levi P. Morton,	Stewart L. Woodford,
J. Sloat Fassett,	Chauncey M. Depew,
James A. Roberts,	Warner Miller,
Senator Lexow,	Henry G. Burleigh,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Senator Saxton,
Gen. J. A. Wadsworth,	George C. Green,
Francis Hendricks,	of Binghamton,
James J. Belden,	Gen. B. F. Tracy,
John Palmer,	Mayor Schieren,
	of Brooklyn.

Any one of those named below would be willing, it is said, to be a running mate as Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket with any of the abovementioned gentlemen

Senator O'Connor, of Broome.
Commodore P. Vedder, of Cattaraugus.
Milo M. Acker, of Steuben.
A. C. Waite, of Chautauqua.
A. C. Brundage, of Steuben.
Isaac V. Baker, of Washington.
A. W. Aldrich, of Monroe.
Joseph Aspinall, of Kings.
Speaker Malby, of St. Lawrence.
Lispenard Stewart, of New York.
Hamilton Fish, of Putnam.
Titus Sheard, of Madison.
County Judge Moore, of Clinton.

The Democrats talked of for Governor are:

Roswell P. Flower, of New York.
William C. Whitney, of New York.
Daniel Lockwood, of Erie.
David B. Hill, of Albany.
Judge W. J. Gaynor, of Kings.
E. M. Shepard, of Kings.
James M. Covert, of Queens.
Judge George B. Bradley, of Steuben.
C. S. Fairchild, of Canandaigua.
Edward Murphy, of Rensselaer.

For Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic side the following have been suggested:

Cord Meyer, Jr., of Queens.
R. P. Bush, of Chemung.
W. F. Sheehan, of Erie.
Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.
Martin McMahon, of New York.

The Republicans will make their nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor before the Democrats select their ticket this year. It is said that a great deal depends upo whom the Republicans will name for second place whether Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan will run again.

If the Republicans ignore the A. P. A. and put up Senator O'Connor, a Catholic, for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Sheehan, it is said, will run again.

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LI HUNG'S STATUE.

It Is Now Being Modelled by a Munich Sculptor.

The likeness of the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Tschang, is being modelled by the sculptor Otto Lang, of Munich. The commission has been given Herr Krupp, the great gun-founder, who intends to present the statue when completed to the Asiatic diplomatist as a token of respect for the pains taken by him to introduce European ordnance into the Chinese army and navy.

The modelling has been no easy task,