

WARD MALLISTER'S BOOK.

ENTERTAINING OBSERVATIONS OF A PROFESSOR OF POLITE SOCIETY.

His Defense of Society Against a Charge of Wantonness, Together With Some Entertaining Accounts of Social Events and Useful Hints for the Conduct of Life Among the "Best People."

Mr. Ward Mallister's book has been printed and will be placed upon the market. It is a sketch of the author's experiences in society, a sort of social biography, with observations upon social usages in this and other countries, and a few of Mr. Mallister's views upon what constitutes good form in social entertainment.

Mr. Mallister, a career New York society as a very young man, while living in Tenth street with his aunt, whose large fortune he then expected to inherit. His expectations, however, were never realized, as his aunt divided her money between the Presbyterian Church and the Georgia Historical Society.

Mr. Mallister tried bookkeeping for a business, an unsteady law, but eventually abandoned both pursuits and farmed for awhile in New York, after a rich man's fashion, and then went abroad. Here he laid the foundations of the social knowledge that has since made him famous. He was sporting life in London, where he was obliged to "killfully throw his wife under the table" to save a fatal fate that overtook her next day.

Mr. Mallister's book is a social history, a sort of social biography, with observations upon social usages in this and other countries, and a few of Mr. Mallister's views upon what constitutes good form in social entertainment.

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HOW PLATE GLASS IS BROKEN.

THE RANGER OF IMAGINATION AS THE IMAGINATION.

Nobody Ever Responsible in Most Cases, but the Records Show Instances of Singular Accidents.—The small boy as a breaker of plate glass from loss by accidental breaking.

The business of indemnifying owners of plate glass from loss by accidental breaking is not only about fifteen years old in this country, but has become almost as common as fire insurance. In this city nine-tenths of the plate-glass stores are insured. One company doing business in New York employs some 1,500 agents throughout the United States and

ing much good plate glass. Slippery pavements, treacherously flying passers-by through door windows, a horse frightened by a steam engine, dashed through a plate-glass window, and, in his efforts to free himself, backed the window into the show windows on the opposite corner. A high-stepping horse sent a pebble caught in his shoe, flying through a highly polished plate glass, while another glass was so transparent that a dog sprang through it. A small boy, with a whip, has been known to demolish an expensive plate-glass window and escape. Building from the ground floor, for breaking an expensive corner bar window, the building settles, or a screw or nail passes through the frame and cracks the plate. At other times an insect, a particle or seafoam falls. Any quantity of air blown upon a window will crack it. A detached sign, a bulletin board, druggists' show boxes, a broken elevator chain, the falling of a truck, have caused the breaking of plate glass.

An English farmer was sued by a firm of furniture dealers for damages under peculiar circumstances. Some sheep belonging to the defendant were being driven along the street when one of the animals jumped through the

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TO HIT SHIPS MILES AWAY.

Krupp's Howitzer Experiments at Meppen Show that it Can be Done Easily.

The most recent of the valuable Reports on Experimental Gunnery that have been issued by the firm of Krupp of Essen is the 79th, which deals with the trials of a heavy howitzer, the caliber of which was 24 centimeters, which represented different parts of the armor-plating of a modern protected gun, and also to naval construction.

The experiments were conducted as continuations of a series which was begun so long ago as 1874, when Krupp fired a 24-centimeter howitzer at a target 10,000 yards distant, and the shell struck the target by five out of ten rounds at a range of 7,527 yards, or considerably over four miles; and it was shown that the muzzle velocity of the shells might be made to fall within an area of 390 ft. by 16 ft.—an area, that is, about as large as the area of a small room.

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THE BIRTHPLACE OF AN EMPEROR.

Napoleon's Home in Corsica—Vicissitudes Through Which the Old House Has Passed—Its Present Condition.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The family of the Bonapartes is widely scattered; some of its members live in England, some in Italy; one and only one still dwells in the Corsican home at Ajaccio, where the First Consul was born. Prince Napoleon, in the wife of a French nobleman, formerly Senator, learned in chemistry, and a distinguished bibliophile, who has remained in England since the fall of the second empire. She has long been separated from her husband; she is now very old, and lives entirely apart from a city and the world, busy only with charitable deeds, and surrounded by the respect and sympathy of the poor and humbler members of the community.

The journey to Corsica is an easy and rapid one nowadays, and if the *maquis* are not all that imagination has pictured them, yet the wild beauty of some of the scenery, the green mountain of La Foce with its snow-crowned peaks, the strong individuality of the inhabitants which is stamped upon every face, the leveling nineteenth century, would still repay the traveler for a visit, even if he had not in view the higher interest of gazing upon that one building in the oldest quarters of old Ajaccio, in the street of St. Charles, where the legendary hero of modern history first drew breath, where he was born, and where he died. It is reached by crossing a square, in the center of which stands a statue of Napoleon I., represented as a Roman Consul. At that sight it offers nothing that distinguishes it from its neighbors; however, a narrow marble slab over the front door bears the inscription "August 15th, 1769," the date on which the future Emperor was born.

The house was burnt down toward the close of the last century by the followers of King Paoli, who had sworn to punish King Bonaparte for his loyalty to the interests of France; but it was rebuilt as nearly as possible on the original plan by Cardinal Fesch, with a few modifications, such as a large hall and some more trifling additions. As it stands at present it consists of an "antre" and two stories. In the upper story are the apartments of Princess Marianne; the other two are unoccupied, and always open to visitors, who can explore them at will. They show the room where Napoleon I. was born, which still contains the furniture of the infant, the cradle, the bed, the wardrobe, and a locality from which his fortune (the rapidly following additions) tended to part him from the world. In the lower story are the apartments of Princess Marianne; the other two are unoccupied, and always open to visitors, who can explore them at will. They show the room where Napoleon I. was born, which still contains the furniture of the infant, the cradle, the bed, the wardrobe, and a locality from which his fortune (the rapidly following additions) tended to part him from the world.

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