CITY AND DISTRICT.

Judicious Advertising

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To "advertise judiciously," use the columns of THE EVENING STAR. Everybody in the District reads it; and, in proportion to the returns it yields advertisers, its rates are much the cheapest.

LAID BY THE CARDINAL.

The Corner Stone of the New St. Peter's Church.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—PARADE OF THE CATHOLIC SOCIETIES—AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE ON THE SITE OF THE NEW EDIFICE.

The corner stone of the new St. Peter's church, 2d and C streets southeast, was laid yesterday afternoon with all the imposing ceremony outlined in the full program published in Saturday's STAR. The event was attended with all the eclat that fine weather and immense attendance, a long and well-managed procession and an impressive ceremony, presided over by the highest dignitary of the Catholic church in America, could give.

THE PROCESSION.

The parade was formed about 2 o'clock in McPherson square and marched to the church. The various societies carried their banners and made a handsome appearance. The grand marshal was Ed. J. Hannan; chief aid, Capt. F. H. Harrington; N. H. Shea, marshal of first division; J. H. Busher, marshal second division; Adolph Miller, marshal third division; aids, D. I. Murphy, J. W. Walsh, A. J. Schwartz, H. W. Sohon, George Menke, Edmond Mallet, jr., W. H. Manogue, J. B. McGirr, Wm. F. Downey, Dennis Connell, J. J. Fuller, Joseph I. Weller, R. E. Smith, P. G. Sauer, Willis J. Smith, Jerry Sullivan, John Daly, Charles A. Elliott and Edward Gillam. The papal flag, in the custody of St. Aloysius' parish, was carried by the side of the national colors by the Catholic Knights of America.

The procession moved in the following order: Grand marshal, aides, band, Emmet Guard. First division, Knights of St. Peter, Knights of St. Columbkill, Knights of St. Bernard, band, Knights of St. Augustine, commandery No. 1; Knights of St. Augustine, commandery No. 2; Knights of St. Vincent. Second division, aides, band, Catholic Knights of America, the Holy name society, the Carroll institute, St. Matthew's total abstinence society, the Georgetown Catholic union, the Catholic benevolent legion. Third division, band, St. Joseph's society, St. Michael's society, St. Boniface society, St. John's benevolent society.

In the neighborhood of the church on Capitol Hill thousands of people were assembled before the procession arrived. Commodious stands were erected over the foundations of the new church and these were decorated with flags. When the procession arrived the banners of the societies were brought upon the main stands and placed together in an effective group.

CLERGYMEN PRESENT.

The clergy formed in procession at the parochial residence and marched to the stand. They included Rev. S. F. Ryan, Immaculate Conception church; Rev. J. A. Walter, St. Patrick's; Rev. P. L. Chapelle, D.D., St. Matthew's; Rev. E. A. McGurk, S.J., St. Aloysius; Rev. Father Connolly, S.J., St. Aloysius; Rev. Father Dinahan, O.P., St. Dominic's; Rev. Father Logan, O.P., St. Dominic's; Rev. V. F. Schmidt, St. Joseph's; Rev. J. F. Donohue, St. Joseph's; Revs. J. M. O'Brien, M. P. Sullivan, J. R. Matthews, St. Peter's, all of this city.

Rev. George W. Devine of St. John's, Rev. T. F. Broderick of St. Martin's, Rev. J. J. Dougherty of St. Edward's, Rev. J. A. Gallen of St. Peter's and Rev. E. A. Williams of St. Leo's of Baltimore, Rev. M. Reardon of Barnesville, Md., Rev. Father Dempsey of Michigan. Cardinal Gibbons was supported on each side by Rev. Father Walter and Rev. Father McGurk, and was attired in the rich robes of his office. The members of the Young Catholic's friend society attended the cardinal as a guard of honor.

ON THE PLATFORM.

When the stone had been lowered into position the procession was again formed and moved around the church, the cardinal blessing the foundations as he passed and besprinkling the stone with holy water, when the speaking stand was again reached.

Rev. Mr. Schmidt of St. Joseph's church and the Rev. E. A. Williams of St. Leo's church, Baltimore, chanted the litany, the responses being made by the other clergymen. At its conclusion the choir of a hundred voices rendered the hallelujah chorus, accompanied by the Marine band and directed by Mr. John P. Sousa.

Rev. George Devine of St. John's church, Baltimore, formerly pastor of St. Peter's preached an eloquent sermon.

THE CARDINAL'S ADDRESS.

Cardinal Gibbons followed. "As I have been announced," he said, "to say a few words I shall try and comply with the announcement, but I will not detain you for more than a few moments. Seventy years ago St. Peter's old church was dedicated to the service of God. It was an humble edifice, but one that contained a devoted congregation. But with the progress of the church the old structure has been torn down and is being replaced with a new and magnificent temple. The new surpasses the old in grandeur and magnificence, but the two afford a beautiful illustration of the progress of the Catholic religion in America. On the 10th of November next we will meet to celebrate in the city of Baltimore the centenary of the establishment of the hierarchery in America and of Bishop Carroll in 1790. We cannot contemplate this event without feelings of the most profound gratitude to God and a sense of our own responsibility in continuing the work that has been so successfully carried on in the past. In 1790 America had but 4,000,000 inhabitants, and of that number but 40,000 were Catholics. A small but heroic band of missionary priests, most of them belonging to the Society of Jesus, ministered to these scattered flocks. They had no churches except the small chapels in which services were held, no hospitals or asylums and but one institution of learning, Georgetown college, then just established.

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA TODAY.

But thanks to God and to our political and civil institutions, the United States has now a population of 65,000,000 of people, and thanks to the fructifying influence of the Holy Spirit, 9,000,000 of them are Catholics. We have 10,500 churches, 650 colleges and academies, and several hundred hospitals and asylums for the moral and spiritual elevation of the youth of both sexes and for the alleviation of every form of suffering. We rejoice because the church is not in a state of decay or dissolution, but shows forth in the fullness of activity and spiritual growth. We rejoice, however, not merely because of the numerical strength of the church or of the episcopacy, which now includes thirteen archbishops and seventy-one bishops, but also because the church and the episcopacy are bound together by one common faith.

THE CLERGY AND LAITY.

"We also rejoice because of the cordial relations existing between the clergy and the laity. The clergy are disposed to sacrifice themselves and to consecrate all their talents and efforts for the people given into their care, and in return they have the love and the veneration of a devoted people; but our joy would be narrow if it were only for these causes. I rejoice for the growth of the Catholic church because it contributes to the stability of American institutions. We live in a land of liberty, but our liberty should be surrounded by safeguards, lest it degenerate into license, and these safeguards the church endeavors to maintain. It condemns anarchy on the one hand and tyranny on the other, but it is in hearty sympathy with everything that tends to advance the prosperity of our country." The cardinal concluded his address by expressing the hope that they might all meet to dedicate the church when completed, and the services closed.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Deeds in fee have been filed as follows: Alfred Richards and wife to Joseph M. Kelly and Ella G. Kelly, lot 18, sq. 691; $4,000. Theresa Lewis to Downa Otez Compton, lot 3, blk. 25; $375. Frank W. Carter to William C. Jasper, lot 25, sq. 513; $10. S. W. Smith to W. E. Yerkes, pts. Peters' mill seat, six acres; $3,000. Rozina M. Parnell to Juan W. Lewis, sub 23, blk. 26, Brookland; $—. W. W. Dudley to U. H. Painter et al., pts. 63 and 64, sq. 633; $250. A. A. Birney et al. to W. W. Dudley, same property; $500. C. E. Banes to Chas. Davies, pt. 4, blk. 2, Le Droit Park; $375. Geo. W. Weber to Emma F. Springstein, sub 156, sq. 155; $—. Irene Rowland to Jas. C. Churchell, sub 62, sq. 156; $—. Margaret M. O'Neill to Jas. White, lots 15 and 16, sq. 1029; $4,000.

WHAT GEORGETOWN ASKS FOR.

Public Improvements Recommended by the Citizens' Association There.

It was stated in Saturday's STAR that the District Commissioners that morning gave a hearing to a committee of the West Washington citizens' association to present the views of the association as to needed improvements in that section. In the paper read by Chairman John T. Mitchell the association asks the attention of the Commissioners of the District to the following streets, "which they believe are in need of and most demanding their consideration in their recommendation to Congress for improvement in the year 1890-91:" Paving sidewalks and sewers in 36th street from Prospect avenue to 3d street. Prospect avenue from 35th to 36th should be paved. We would also recommend the continuance of Olive street from 30th street to 32d street, the ground necessary therefor to be acquired either by purchase or condemnation.

A RESULT OF THE BUILDING OF THE ELECTRIC ROAD.

Continuance of the improvement of 35th street to its intersection with 32d street. The committee say: "We would call your attention to the additional reason, which, in the near future, will demand this improvement. Our section of the District has but one approach from Montgomery county, Maryland, and that is by the way of the Tenleytown road and 32d street, or rather 32d street is the most direct street to the business portion of the section, but now that the street is to be used by the railroad with a double track and leaving but 9 feet of space between the outer rail and the curb, scarcely room for the passage of the usual country wagon, the people of the upper section coming into town will be compelled to seek some other street than 32d street, and it is our judgment that 35th street is the next best street for their purpose, and should be paved throughout. Should the paving of this street not be possible for the coming year we request that a sewer be laid on east side of the street from the present sewer to T street, and the street improved by grading, sidewalks, &c.

THROUGH THE GEORGETOWN COLLEGE GROUNDS.

"We ask your immediate attention to the opening of N street through the grounds now inclosed and occupied by the Georgetown college. We are not aware nor have we been able to learn by what authority the college stops the way of this street, as this street is laid out on the earliest maps of the town and the obstruction should be removed.

A NEW BRIDGE OVER ROCK CREEK.

"In this connection we would ask attention to the consideration of a bridge over Rock creek at N street, giving us a more desirable approach to this section, increasing its attractiveness and making valuable a large amount of property now of but little value for improvement or taxation.

SUGGESTIONS.

"The widening and straightening of Valley street from P street to Road street would be of much benefit to the adjoining property, but as this opens up the question of 'damage and benefit' we leave it for your consideration. Fourth street from 32d to 35th could be made available for good building purposes if it were paved and sewered.

BAD SIDEWALKS.

"The question of sidewalks is one with which we have not sufficient information to speak with effect, but of this fact we are aware, that there is a very large area of pavement that should receive the immediate attention of the Commissioners. They should be repaved either at the cost of the adjoining property or at public expense, and if the owner of the fronting property will not repair or renew them under the permit plan they should be compelled to do so by the authorities having control, for surely there must be some power somewhere to compel the owners of property to keep the pavements in good condition.

POLICE SIGNAL BOXES NEEDED.

"We urge upon your consideration the placing of a number of police signal boxes at suitable points on the streets and the use of a police wagon in this section. The limited number of police assigned to this precinct, the large space of which they have the oversight, makes the labor very severe and if assistance is needed either by the police or citizen there is no means by which it can be obtained except by special messenger to the station. This our citizens should not be compelled to do and in case of arrest of drunk and disorderly people they are sometimes dragged through the streets, howling and screaming, attracting the attention of the young and innocent and alarming the aged and infirm. We ask attention to the condition of the police station in this precinct—that it needs repairs and some improvement for the comfort of the officers and men cannot be questioned.

A PUBLIC PARK WANTED.

"Georgetown, now substantially a part of the city of Washington, is the only section of the city which devoid of public squares or parks, and its residents are therefore deprived of the benefits which is accrue, in a general way, from the presence and enjoyment of the use of places so attractive and conducive to health—advantages which are bountifully supplied to every other section. The property bounded by 34th (Frederick) and 33d (Market) streets and Q (4th) and R (5th) streets is centrally situated, and in view of its present condition and surroundings can now be acquired at a very reasonable price, and the conversion of the same into a public park would, we think, beyond all doubt, redound to the public good. About two-thirds of the square consists of an old burial ground (in which further interments were some years ago prohibited by order of the Commissioners) and is well supplied with a fine growth of large trees which are worthy of preservation and can be utilized to advantage; the remaining portion of the square is improved by small tenements which have been very much neglected and are of inconsiderable value. Property in the vicinity has been greatly depreciated in value by its proximity to this square. The square has, in fact, operated as a blight upon a very large section, and, unless action is had by Congress of the kind suggested, the evil will be indefinitely continued; if such action is taken enhanced values would in a short time reimburse the District for its share in the expense incurred."

The Weather and the Crops.

The weather-crop bulletin of the signal office says: The week ending September 14 was warmer than usual over the corn and cotton regions and generally on the Atlantic coast. There was less than the usual amount of rain during the week generally throughout the principal agricultural districts, including the cotton and corn regions. An excess of rainfall occurred on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts southward to North Carolina. The weather during the week was especially favorable throughout the corn belt. Cutting of corn is in progress and a large percentage of an excellent corn crop is now safe from frost. Recent rains placed the ground in a favorable condition for plowing in the states of the Mississippi valley, but fall farm work is delayed in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, owing to the absence of rain. The prospects of the cotton crop have been improved by the favorable weather during the week. In New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia crops were improved by favorable weather, but the high winds were unfavorable for seeding. In these states the corn crop is reported as large, an excellent tobacco crop in Pennsylvania has been secured, and the hop crop in New York is safe and in good order.

TO BUILD MORE OCEAN RACERS.

Two Ships to be Constructed to Beat the City of Paris.

A Liverpool dispatch to the New York *Sun* says: It has been definitely determined by the Cunard company to build two new ocean racers next year. The success of the City of Paris of the Inman line in breaking the record previously held by the Cunarder Etruria has, in the minds of the managers of the Cunard line, made such a step necessary.

The precise dimension of the new ships have not yet been determined, but they will be monstrous twin-screw ships, built to beat the record—possibly with an eye to making a four-day record. The superiority of twin-screw ships in rigidity, handiness, speed and economy has been sufficiently demonstrated by the three twin-screw ships now in the Liverpool trade, and the Cunard people do not mean to experiment further with single screws.

ANNIVERSARY BATTLE OF ANTIETAM SEPTEMBER 17.—On this occasion the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets to Keedysville and return at rate of $2.20. All comrades intending to participate are requested to report without delay to C. H. Ingram, Asst. Adjt. Genl., 1412 Pennsylvania avenue, G.A.R. hall.

Gov. Wilson will convene the West Virginia legislature about January 1 to settle the gubernatorial question and to attend to other matters of importance.

Roder C. Brandt, son of a well-known jeweler of Charleston, S.C., committed suicide at Chester, S.C., yesterday afternoon.

WESTERN WATER WAYS.

The President in His Message Will Recommend Their Improvement.

A committee appointed by the western water ways convention to present an address to the President asking him to recommend to Congress general water-way improvements presented the address at Deer Park yesterday. The committee was headed by Representative Grosvenor. In answer to questions the President said that he would favorably remember the western water ways in his message, but to what extent he had not determined, nor would he know until he had seen the reports of the Mississippi river commission and of the engineers. There was one point upon which he had a decided opinion, and that was that there must be no national expenditure for levee building. "It looks to me," said the President, "as if the people wanted the government to build levees for the protection of their lands and enhancement of values. Now, I don't blame them for this, for if I lived on the lower Mississippi I, doubtless, would be also of the same way of thinking, but if this be done the people elsewhere would have the same right to similar favors."

"SUNSET" COX'S HUMOR.

Quaint Retorts—Literary and Political Addresses Enlivened by Flashes of Fun.

From the New York Herald.

Congressman Samuel Sullivan Cox is dead, but "Sunset" Cox, the jovial humorist, the eloquent orator, the genial, many sided man of the world, will live long in the memory of the American people. A man of ideas, he gave utterance to many notable thoughts during his thirty years of public service, stamping them with his own individuality and, if possible, investing them with some of that humor which was one of his most marked characteristics. Of his humor some examples are given here. They are taken from his political and literary addresses, and cover the years between 1862 and his death. The same mark of originality is seen in all, and possibly the only difference between the jeux d' esprit of his earlier and later years is that the former are more caustic and less playful than the latter.

A PERPLEXED PARENT.

Speaking of a political party he said once that it was "a good deal like the husband whose wife was about to present a wee stranger to the household. The husband was in the next room waiting for the event in great excitement and very anxious to know its sex. The nurse appeared and he rushed forward and exclaimed, 'Am I a father or am I a mother?'"

Equally humorous are the following sallies:

"Ireland is the Mark Tapley of nations, alway jolly under the most adverse circumstances."

"The Americans are a mosaic people, and they have all humors. Therefore they can no more tell why they have their various humors than Mozart could tell why his nose was Mozartish."

"I have known people who had a great deal of fun when they smiled—particularly at election time."

"An Irish woman who had married a second husband said to me once: "Oh, how happy poor Charles would be if he could only see by what an agreeable gentleman he has been replaced!"

"I had no idea until recently that the pro tempore speakership was such an exalted position in American statesmanship. Had I known it I might have put on more style, stilts and scollops while I held it!"

Speaking of a meeting at which parliamentary rules had not been observed he said: "If some of our parliamentarians in Congress had been present they would have been stark mad, not with the rabies of the canine, but with the potential absolutism of an unrestrained gavel."

His cosmopolitanism is shown in this sentiment: "I do not care where a man was born so long as he is good and just. The Saviour was born in Bethlehem and yet we worship Him, although he was a foreigner in that respect."

JOKES ABOUT TURKEY.

"A Turkish soldier near the manger at Bethlehem once allowed me to examine his Martini rifle. I said, 'You have no occasion to use it in this holy place?' He replied significantly that he held the Latin and Greek priests apart by his arm of precision, otherwise there would be no peace where the angelic choirs once sang, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men!'"

"The light of the gospel and Pennsylvania petroleum, the 'light of Asia,' we send free to the dreaming orient."

His successor to Turkey, he told the President, should be in sympathy with the missionaries and the educational societies, and then he added jocularly: "I don't know that I am so very religious myself, but whenever I needed any more than the ordinary amount I drew on Mrs. Cox, who is a very good Presbyterian and always ready to assist me when she can."

He defined a Turkish salaam thus: "The Turk takes up earth to show his humility, places his hand to his heart to indicate cordiality, grasps his tongue in displaying his willingness to talk and then touches his head in confirmation of the sincerity of his welcome and to prove that his head is in accord with what his heart feels."

"In Turkey as in America I notice that the people begin the day at sunset, and so I never go back on Sunset if I can help it!"

"I went to Turkey with one wife, and I found her quite as much as I could manage. The sultan has 484 wives. He doesn't know them all. They have their names painted on their boudoir doors."

"The sultan once asked me if there were any immigrants from Egypt to America. I told him there were two. I had shipped them in boxes. He was willing to let them go as they could work no longer."

"I suppose I am the only man in America today who has shaken hands with one of the Pharaohs. It was a dusty hand, but I shook it."

On his departure for Turkey he described his congressional experience thus: "No longer for me the speaker's gavel with its rap, rap, rap; no longer the five minutes' debate upon a sixpenny appropriation; no longer the "previous question," that dynamite which destroys so much of parliamentary power. Othello's occupation gone—gone to the Hellespont."

ADVERSE TO EXTREMES.

"It is well to be a Christian, but there is no use in joining the Salvation Army. It is well to be right, but not excessively right."

To the exclusion of foreign actors from this country he was decidedly opposed.

"I say with Hamlet," he remarked once, "as to all who come, whether as stars or strollers, 'Let the players be well bestowed!'"

On another occasion he said: "If stars are to come in and their aids be disallowed, where and how can you erect a standard for stellar glory? Stars, we know, differ in glory, and some are quite ineffectual in their fires; some may be stars so attenuated as to be nebulous, and others hardly rise to lunar, asteroid or meteoric proportion. Who shall be judge?"

These are but a few of the very many bright sayings uttered by this light-hearted humorist, but they suffice to show his intellectual caliber in this respect.

The Worcester Musical Festival.

The thirty-second annual festival of the Worcester county musical association will be held in Mechanics' hall, Worcester, beginning Monday, September 23, and closing Friday, September 27. Eight rehearsels and seven concerts make up the program, and the works to be given include Mendelssohn's St. Paul, Haydn's Creation, Sullivan's Golden Legend, and several shorter works for chorus as well as various numbers for orchestra and soloists. The chorus of five hundred voices is made up of singers from Worcester and the neigboring cities. The orchestra is selected from the ranks of the Boston symphony orchestra. The soloists engaged for this year are: Mme. Van Arnheim, Mrs. Lawson and Mlle. DeVere, soprani; Clara Poole and Lilian Carll Smith, alti; Whitney Mockridge, F. Harvey and Geo. J. Parker, tenori; Wm. Ludwig and Dr. Hopkinson, baritone, and D. M. Babcock, bass. In addition Miss Aus der Ohe will play Bethoven's "Emperor" concerto, and Victor Herbert, cellist, and Frank Taft, organist, will be heard in solo numbers. Carl Zerrahn, the veteran conductor, will have for an assistant this year Mr. Victor Herbert. Mechanics hall, in which the festival is held, seats about 2,200 people and the seats are all sold long before the performances begin. The hall contains a large organ on which nearly $4,000 has been expended in preparation for this festival. The Golden Legend will be given with the chime of bells cast for the original performance of this work at the Leeds, England, festival of 1886. Worcester is easily at the head of the annual musical festivals. It has a permanent fund well invested, and the festival receipts always exceed the expenditures. The whole city devotes itself to music for the week and music lovers from all parts of the east are drawn to the performances.

Minnie—"What did you mean by telling Mr. Goodfeller that I could smoke a cigarette like a real man? You know that I never smoked a cigarette in my life."

Mamie—"Well, did you ever see a real man smoke a cigarette, either."—*Terre Haute Express.*

IN THE RAPIDS WITH HIS DOG.

Walter G. Campbell's Successful Trip at Niagara.

Walter G. Campbell of Youngstown, N.Y., made the trip yesterday with a dog through the rapids of the Niagara gorge below the falls. His "suit" was sixteen pieces of cork, each five by fourteen inches and one inch thick. It was folded over his chest and about his back, and between it and his body were heavy cotton pads, straps about the legs and shoulders holding it in position. About his hips were a pair of red trunks and an undershirt covered his body. His arms and legs were free from clothing. At 3:20 p.m., with a steady, unflinching stroke, Campbell pulled slowly from the Mist dock toward the center of the river. He drifted down with the current far toward the Canadian side. At 3:26 p.m., standing ing upright in the boat, he took one of the oars and paddled in the direction he desired to go, at the same time steadying it. He passed way through the first part of the rapids while in a kneeling position and holding fast to the sides of the boat. The huge wave in front of Buttery's elevator raised Campbell high on its crest and capsized the boat. His cork suit buoyed him up nicely. At 3:32 p.m. he entered the whirlpool and was carried by the fierce current far out into the maelstrom. By strong swimming he soon reached the shore and willing hand were extended to the successful navigator, his father, James F. Campbell, being among the first to congratulate him.

After effecting a landing he was hurried to the Whirlpool house, where whisky was given him. He said: "No, I did not weaken, to my knowledge, at all. I kept my senses right through the whole thing. It was rather bad at first, when I was drifting toward the rapids there, but I did not mind it. I got pretty well shaken up. I lost the boat just opposite Buttery's elevator, I think. After I was thrown out I made an effort to catch it, but it was about 20 feet beyond me and I couldn't do it. It went faster than I did." Campbell is not quite twenty-one years old.

The dog which Campbell took with him was a cross between a Newfoundland and a cocker spaniel, known as Jumbo, and the property of Wm. Leary. The dog also had a life preserver about his body and was rescued.

A BUCKBOARD PARADE.

Pretty Society Women Join a Procession at Lenox.

A Lenox dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: Forty traps in line and at least a hundred pretty women drawn up in battle. Such was the sight that met the eye of the Lenox visitor Saturday afternoon. Never before had there been such a successful trap and buckboard parade in this village.

As carriage after carriage, decorated with flowers and foliage, rolled toward the Tebbins fountain to take the places alloted to them by Col. Auchmey, who had the affair in charge, a murmur of admiration was heard from both sides of the main street, which was charming with onlookers. Messrs. Clinton, Gilmore, Woolsey, Turnure and Haven acted as the advance guard and to the commanding sound of a bugle cleared the way for the gay cavalcade.

MRS. WHITNEY IN THE VAN.

The first buckboard on the ground was driven by Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney, who had been unanimously chosen to head the procession. With her was Mrs. Edward J. Woolsey. The ladies were charmingly dressed in white, and as the trap was skilfully garlanded in yellow the effect was most picturesque. The Sloane stables turned out six vehicles all decked alike in white and green. Mrs. Sloane herself drove one and her visitors, Miss Post and Miss Hattie Roberts, together with her daughters, followed. Another extremely artistic decoration was that of the double buckboard belonging to Mrs. Dwight Collier. The purple daisies were used to the exclusion of other color, and as Mrs. Collier was dressed in a lovely gown of white and mauve the harmony was complete.

Miss Jeanne Turnure was conspicuous not only for her good horsemanship as she handled her tandem, but also for the taste diplayed by the bunches of scarlet geranium which were knotted at the head stalls and on the collars and saddles of the harness. Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, most becomingly attired in blue and white, was Miss Turnure's guest.

The one four-in-hand break, driven by Mrs. George Griswold Haven, was generously ornamented with yellow. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry occupied the box seat and inside the break were Mrs. Frank Worth White, Miss Maude Robbins and Mrs. Frances Barlow. One of the very prettiest of the two-wheel traps was the cart owned by the Misses Stokes. This was covered by a yellow floral umbrella, the same color prevailing in the rest of the decoration. Others taking part in the procession, and whose buckboards and dog cart bore evidence of devasted garden and widely searched field and woodland, where Mrs. John Carter, the Misses Delmonte, Miss Adelina Moller, Mrs. Fred Foterall, Mrs. Joseph Burden, Mrs. Wm. Bacon, Mrs Frances Hoffman, Miss Lily Goodman, Mrs. Mifflin, Miss Lizzie Lanier, Mrs. Franklin White, Mrs. George Folsom, Mrs. John Woodbury, the Messrs. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Eunice Ives and Miss Winifred Ives.

The route lay up Main street, around Curtis corner as far as the Frelinghuysen place, where a turn was made through from gate to gate back to the village and out on the Pittsfield road until the Woolsey entrance was reached. Here the carriages turned in, continuing through the park to the house, where Mrs. Woolsey was waiting to receive the party over a cup of tea.

A PREY TO SHARPERS.

To Carry Money in a Pocket Book is to Invite Robbery.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

All those handsome, fashionably-stamped leather portemonnaies, firmly strapped and clasped beyond the peradventure of mishap, as well as the long, cunningly-knitted silken purses, carefully linked to defy light and honest fingers alike, are made exclusively for feminine use. No one ever hears of a man keeping his money in anything of the sort. If he owns a pocket book at all it is a shabby affair, worn slick as glass and stuffed with memoranda, promissory notes, a couple of bills, possibly a receipt, some business cards and ten to one a complimentary personal cut from the newspaper; all manner of odds and ends in the way of lottery tickets, a silky curl, registration papers, anything and everything, in fact, except ready cash. The prudent individual knows a great deal better than to put precious currency in his purse. Crumpled out of shape the bills are rammed down in his vest pocket, while along with keys and a knife the loose silver jingles in the pockets of his trousers. And thus disposed of he never loses a cent. Indeed, it requires a burglar to carry off the garments bodily before the seemingly reckless man is dispossessed of his treasure.

Now those who have taken the trouble to observe a woman's tactics when shopping are familiar with the stereotyped rules she follows, and the poorest rogue has shrewdness enough to avoid them when first entering an establishment. Get a shop girl to describe how loftily indifferent, languidly disdainful or coldly neglectful ninety-nine women out of a hundred look when they first step in from the street. They then have themselves well in hand, a firm purchase on parasol and purse, and a green clerk would wonder what on earth ever brought such dilettanti in to be bored. Before ten steps have been taken, however, those wary glances are ensnared. Bargains boldly set forth on the center counter fetche a glow of animation into listless faces, and every dignified muscle is relaxed as the light of trade shines like a lamp in every eye.

Here the fray begins. The thrifty shopper goes hard to work to see how much stuff she can get for the smallest amount of money. Bangs slowly dampen and uncurl; powder fades, as though it never had been; collars melt; mitts creep stealthily down the arm; veils moisten and part asunder, and yet never does the ardent buyer's attention relax for an instant. Inspired by devotion to the business in hand, she works faithfully and well; everything is forgotten save that ten cents difference on the embroidery, and, as is invariably the case, patience and perseverance conquer all difficulties. Flushed with triumph, reveling in the victory that will create even in the bosom of every woman friend, she proudly turns to count out the necessary nickels. Abomination of desolation! Where in heaven's name is her pocket book? With feverish anxiety every article up and down the counter is overturned, tossed ruthlessly about or pushed hastily aside in one vain effort to catch a glimpse of its beaded fringe or oxidized clasp. During this prolonged hunt every man, woman and child in the vicinity is suspiciously eyed. No one knows or has seen anything of the mislaid purse, but suddenly the light of conviction makes the whole thing clear. The robbed woman sinks helplessly on the nearest stool and tells of those two well-dressed blondes who sandwiched her between them at the embroidery counter. Too absorbed to notice aught beyond their sympathetic enthusiasm over the goods, she was jostled and jammed about with this result.

THE MOSQUITO MUST GO.

One Way the Pest May be Mitigated or Exterminated.

Dr. H. C. McCook in North American Review.

Can the mosquito pest be mitigated? That is quite another question, which has just been raised by a philanthropic gentleman of strong scientific tastes. Dr Lamborn, who has recently offered a prize for a preliminary study of the habits of dragon-flies, with a view to their propagation as destroyers of mosquitoes, has found the ready ear of the American nation. * * * It is the female mosquito that does all the damage. Her spouse is a harmless creature. Where the conditions are favorable for propagation and growth, the mosquito, like other creatures, will flourish. If those conditions can be made unfavorable the insect must decrease. This compels us to ask, "what are favorable conditions for the mosquito's development?"

The question is easier asked than accurately answered. In point of fact, the mosquito has a cosmopolitan distribution. It is supposed to have its paradise in tropical countries, but it flourishes in Labrador. It affects low-lying positions, but lovers of the Adirondack mountains will recall visions of "smudges," and cheese-cloth canopies on rustic banks, and battles with swarms of culcidæ amid the soughing of pines and the sweet fragrance of the balsam. It loves the interior, but, wherever found, one condition seems to be essential to its active development. It must have water.

The mother mosquito deposits her eggs in minute, boat-like masses upon the surface of the water. From these eggs come little larvæ, or worms, or maggots, to use popular words. These wee things inhabit the water, living most of the time at or near the bottom, where they are said to feed upon decaying matter and the micro-organisms that swarm in such conditions. The question has often been asked me, "What were mosquitoes made for, anyhow?" If those who have specially studied the habits of the insects are correct they certainly render important and useful service during their larval stage by cleansing swamp lands and stagnant pools from the miasms which plague mankind with various forms of fever.

The mosquito's brief period of larval life is divided between feeding upon the aforesaid micro-organisms, &c., and occasional excursions to the surface for a breath of air. Unfortunately, the larva soon becomes a pupa with a greatly enlarged thorax, which gives the body a club-shaped appearance. Two broad paddles or caudal swimming leaves are fixed at the apex of the body by which the mosquitoes can wiggle their way through the water. They are active in their habits, but they do not eat. Perhaps their larval diet of miasms proves too much for them. Soon they awake at the call of nature to another element and another sphere of activity.

It may shock the esthetic sensibilities of the general public to speak of anything beautiful or fairy-like in the natural history of the mosquito, but really such terms are truly applicable when the mosquito pupa begins to transform. Let me briefly describe the process as entomologists have observed it. These little fish-like larvæ have spent their first stage of being swimming about in stagnant water, devouring the living atoms that swarm therein. They reach their second stage by casting off the larval skin and becoming pupæ. In this stage they remain rolled up like a ball and float at the surface of the water for the purpose of breathing through the two respiratory tubes on the top of their backs. If disturbed by any unwonted agitation of the water, they suddenly uncurl their bodies and whirl over and over from side to side. This turnverein existence, spent with no sustaining nutriment but atmospheric air, terminates in the course of a few days.

Now the little water tumblers are ready for another transformation. The skin splits on the back between the breathing tubes, and a little boat is thus formed, as gracefully curved at the bow and poop as the imperial barge of Cleopatra. Out of this fairy bark there suddenly issues a winged creature. The head, the body, the limbs burst from the opening in the hard skin. The slender legs are raised on the edges of the empty bark until, spreading its wings and pluming itself for flight into sunlight and air, the insect rises, while, by the reflex of its upward bound, its tiny bark is overset and sinks beneath the wave. If the poet or artist were to catch this vision at the moment the insect leaves its abandoned bark and stretches its wings for flight, he might well imagine that he had obtained a glimpse of the good old days when one might see "old Proteus" or young Venus "rising from the sea." Alas, that Prof. Gradgrind, the naturalist, should be compelled to tell him that he had only seen a mosquito transforming!

This is the natural history of the animal's environment. The practical question is: How can one so control these conditions as to limit the multiplication of the insects? Obviously the answer is: Limit their natural breeding grounds. When swamps are dried up, when stagnant pools are filled up, when brackish lakes and sluggish streams are drained and dredged and graded so as to give free current to their waters, when the swamp grasses, weeds, sedges and various plants in which mosquitoes find refuge after transformation are cut down and cleared away—when, in short, the scythe, lawn mower, grubbing axe and gardener's hand of diligence, thrift, cleanliness and care have turned our country into a cultivated garden, the days of the mosquito as a pest will be numbered. Culex pipiens and all the other species of culicidæ (the family of mosquitoes and gnats) will still have their representatives in the land, but they will be shorn of their power to deplete the veins of summer cottagers and guests and the purses of summer landlords.

UNDERSOLD THE OWNER.

How a Dry Goods Clerk Refused to be Downed.

From the Utica Observer.

"Your reference to the bantering style of doing business calls up many funny reminiscences," said an old merchant. "I must tell you of one occurrence that took place in a neighboring country store. The proprietor was noted for being particularly affable and obliging to his customers and he had a clear-keaded and smart young man for clerk. One day one of the best customers of the concern called to buy a dress pattern. The price was 75 cents and after a long talk the clerk closed the bargain at 70 cents While the clerk was selecting the trimmings, &c., in another part of the store the genial proprietor came along, rubbing his hands, inquired after the family of the customer, praised her taste in selecting that particular piece of goods, and as a special favor to a good customer let her have it for 68 cents per yard. The clerk returned and the lady told of the reduction the proprietor had made. The clerk was furious, but not in the least disconcerted. He saw that if the customers thought that he was selling higher than others in the store they would avoid him and his discharge would follow. So he says:

"'I just looked at the bill and can sell you that piece at 65 cents a yard.'

"When the deal was completed the proprietor was as angry as the clerk.

"'Do you know that I made the price 68 cents?' said the proprietor.

"'Yes,' said the clerk, 'but I want you to understand that no man can undersell me in this store.'

"He kept his job."

Had Been There Before.

From Judge.

A nephew to his old and wealthy uncle:

"I am desperate, and unless you send me $2,000 by this evening I shall take my life; by midnight I shall be no more."

Reply of the uncle:

"Yours of this date received. When, some time ago, you sent a missive of similar import, and I sent you my revolver, what did you do? You 'spouted' the weapon. I have no more revolvers.

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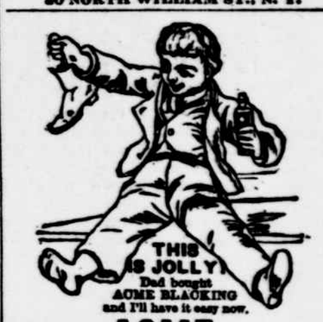

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