A shallow purse is deep---

--At--

PERRY'S.

THIS store is the gateway to satisfaction. Leave doubt behind all who enter here. "Well enough" never quiets our ambition. It is restless for greater achievements. Impatient to render wider service to a confiding clientage. We are looking ahead continually for tomorrow--paving today the way to more complete successes--going just slow enough to be sure--yet striking a pace that out-distances rivalry.

Corsets.

We are not afraid to lose—when the losing is to the furtherance of a better—busier business. Storekeeping and housekeeping are alike. A season accumulates a lot of odds and ends that can find no reason for remaining. Space is too valuable to house a parcel of remnants—no matter how true the qualities. When the gain is yours we are glad. Here—then—

6 pairs of C. P. "A LA SIRENE" CORSETS that have served us as samples and got a little soiled in the service. They are $2.50 on the list. NOW $1.50 a pair.

8 pairs of C. P. "VENUS" and P. D.'s in a dittto condition. Regular price, $3.25. NOW $1.98 a pair.

Adaptability is the secret of CORSET SATISFACTION. Takes a physician to prescribe effectively for the system's requirements. You want a CORSET expert behind your own judgment. Our experience is our patrons'—and our stock is collected with all our knowingness.

R. & G.—C. B.—W. B.—Thomson's Glove-fitters—Royal Worcester—Sonnette—in Gray, Black and White—with long and short waists—give a great choice for $1 a pair.

"Her Majesty's" Corsets suit stout figures—and they are stayed to stand the strain—$2.75 a pair. Better grades—more.

For $1.50 a pair—I. C.—P. D.—C. P. and Z. Z.—imported brands. Coutil, satine and Italian cloth. Everybody's size.

Muslin Underwear.

The great trouble with most of the Muslin Underwear in special sales is its hasty making. The concession in price is expected to cloak careless stitches and inaccurate cutting and shaping. Such isn't worth buying. Here is some that is—

NIGHT DRESSES

—in cambric and muslin—with circular, pointed and square yokes—plain or pleated backs—openwork and French embroidery—trimmed with Valenciennes and torchon laces and insertings. Every garment is full length and full width—

$1.39 Gowns for 98 cents.
$1.25 Gowns for 89 cents.
98c. Gowns for 75 cents.
89c. Gowns for 69 cents.
79c. Gowns for 59 cents.
65c. Gowns for 50 cents.

They are bargains because they are worth what they pretend to be.

DRAWERS

—in cambric and muslin—cut full—made on yoke bands—plainly finished or trimmed with lace, embroidery, inserting, tucks and hemstitching—

89c. Drawers for 59 cents.
62c. Drawers for 49 cents.
49c. Drawers for 39 cents.
39c. Drawers for 29 cents.
35c. Drawers for 25 cents.

CORSET COVERS

—in cambric and muslin—with pointed, round and square necks, high and low cut—trimmed with openwork or closed embroidery and Valenciennes lace—plain and run with ribbons—

69c. Corset Covers for 50c.
50c. Corset Covers for 39c.
39c. Corset Covers for 25c.
27c. Corset Covers for 19c.
15c. Corset Covers for 12½c.

WHITE SKIRTS—

Cut extra full and trimmed profusely with new patterned laces and embroideries—

$1.69 Skirts for $1.15.
$1.39 Skirts for 98 cents.
95c. Skirts for 75 cents.
75c. Ekirts for 50 cents.
49c. Skirts for 39 cents.

Infants' Wears.

The best there is belongs to the baby. Nothing gets more careful attention from us than these little bits of finery. But as fashion changes our stock must change. The spring will bring new notions—and the present line must evacuate. Here's some of our "wise losing"—

French Flannel Sacques—in Pink and Blue—with scalloped edges and ribbon bows—REDUCED from 45c. to 25c.

Pink and Blue Striped Flannel Wrappers, with scalloped edges and ribbon—NOW 50c.

French Silk Caps—a lot of 19—in them styles with lace trimming—pon pons and wide silk strings—REDUCED from $1.50 to 79c.

8 Lamb's Wool and Novelty Cloth Gretchen Coats—in Red, Blue, Tan and White—yoke and sleeves trimmed with fancy black braid.

$7 Coats NOW $3.50.
$5 Coats NOW $2.50.

2 BENGALINE SILK COATS—in Red and White, with yoke and deep collar trimmed with braid and beaver fur. They are as warm as wadding can make them. REDUCED from $20 to $10.

The new effects in Children's Dresses are already on the counters. The tastiest mother could not create more dainty little gowns.

Cambric and Nainsook—plain or trimmed with embroidery—full sleeves, double ruffle and tucks—50c. to $2.

Wrappers.

Somebody else loses to your profit. A miscalculation of a maker threw a lot of 25 dozen Percale Wrappers on the market at a considerable concession in price.

Light and dark grounds, with 5-inch Bertha around yoke—full sleeves and Watteau back. Worth 89c.—offered at 69 cents.

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ART OF MOSAIC.

An Ancient Method and the Modern Development.

From Chambers' Journal.

This beautiful method of cementing various kinds of stones, glass, etc., seems to have originated in Persia, whence it found its way into Greece in the time of Alexander, and into Rome about 170 B. C. The critics are divided as to the origin and reason of the name. Some derive it from mosaicum, a corruption of musaicum, or, as it was called among the Romans, musivum. Scaliger derives it from the Greek Morisa, and imagines the name was given to this sort of work by reason of its ingenuity and exquisite delicacy. Nebriensis is of the opinion it was so called because "ex illis picturis ornabantur musea." Mosaic work of glass is used principally for the ornamentation and decoration of sacred edifices. Some of the finest specimens of this work are to be seen in the pompous Church of the Invalids at Paris, and the fine chapel at Versailles. Mosaic work in marble is used for pavements of churches, basilicas and palaces; and in the incrustation and veneering of the walls of the same structures. As for that of precious stones, it seems to be used only for ornaments for altar pieces and tables for rich cabinets.

The mosaic manufacture at the present day in Rome is one of the most extensive and profitable of the fine arts, and the trade is carried on entirely at the cost of the government. Workmen are constantly employed in copying paintings for altar pieces, though the works of the first masters are fast moldering away on the walls of forgotten churches. The French, at Milan, appear to have set the example by copying in mosaic the "Lord's Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci; but their plan was to do much for Milan and nothing for Rome, and consequently a great many invaluable frescoes of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Domenichino and Guido were left to perish. It takes about seven or eight years to finish a mosaic copy of a painting of the ordinary historical size, two men being constantly occupied in the work. It generally costs from 8,000 to 10,000 crowns; but the time and expense are, of course, regulated by the intricacy of the subject and quantity of the work. Raphael's "Transfiguration" cost about 12,000 crowns, and it took nine years to complete, ten men constantly working at it.

The execution of some of the latter's work is, however, considered very inferior. The slab upon which the mosaic is made is generally of travertin (or tiburtin) stones, connected together by iron clamps. Upon the surface of this a mastic, or cementing paste, is gradually spread, as the progress of the work requires it, which forms the adhesive ground, or bed, upon which the mosaic is laid. The mastic is composed of fine lime from burnt marble, and finely powdered travertin stone, mixed to the consistence of a paste with linseed oil. Into this paste are fixed the "smalts" of which the mosaic picture is formed. They are a mixed species of opaque, vitrified glass, partaking of the nature of stone and glass, and composed of a variety of minerals and materials, colored, for the most part, with different metallic oxides.

Of these, no fewer than 1,700 different shades are in use. They are manufactured in Rome, in the form of long slender rods like wires, of various degrees of thickness, and are cut into pieces of the requisite sizes, from the smallest pin point to an inch. When the picture is completely finished, and the cement thoroughly dried, it is highly polished. Mosaic, though an ancient art, is not merely a revived, but an improved one. The Romans only used colored marbles at first, or natural stones, in its composition, which admitted of little variety; but the invention of "smalts" has given it a wider range, and made the imitation of painting far closer. The mosaic work at Florence is totally different from this, being merely inlaying in "pietre dure," or natural precious stones, of every variety, which forms beautiful and very costly imitations of shells, flowers, figures, etc., but bears no similitude to painting.

For Vestibuled Street Cars.

From the Rochester Herald.

Assemblyman Wilcox of Cayuga county has introduced into the legislature a bill requiring street railway companies to have the front platforms of all cars propelled by electricity or cable inclosed or screened during the months of November, December, January, February and March, except cars attached to the rear of other cars. The purpose is to shield the motormen from wind and storm while in the performance of their duty. The bill provides that any corporation or person operating a car in violation of the law shall be fined $25 a day for each car so operated.

President Beckley of the Rochester Street Railway Company was asked in regard to the measure and said: "We have 100 of our cars built with vestibules, as well as the Charlotte cars. In case the bill becomes a law I suppose we will have to inclose all of them. It will be possible to build temporary vestibules for the winter, but it would be a clumsy piece of work and unsightly."

The Duke and the Scrap of Paper.

From the Realm.

Not long ago I was walking in the garden at Hawarden with Mr. Gladstone. "What would you do with that?" he said suddenly, pointing to a bit of newspaper lying on the lawn. "I think I'd pick it up and take it away," I answered, astonished. "Ah! Well, this is what I do with it," said Mr. Gladstone. Thereupon he placed the point of his walking stick on the middle of the scrap of paper, twisted the stick round and round, and with much dexterity left the bit of paper in the soil and out of sight. "The Duke of Buccleuch taught me to do that," he said, as we resumed our walk. "It is good for the ground."

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Makes the
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LADIES ARE GREATLY BENEFITED BY THE use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned South American tonic.

A WEALTHY RAKE.

A Sample of the Titled Englishmen Who Are Spendthrifts.

From the New York Sun.

Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle and heir presumptive to the dukedom, married, the other day, Miss May Yohe, the young actress, and this week he has been spending a part of his honeymoon in the frowsy, unromantic precincts of the bankruptcy court. The proceedings showed that he badly needs some one to look after him, and he ought to be thankful he has now got a clever young woman as a wife, who will be able to keep him out of the hands of the Jews if anybody can, which appears to be doubtful. This interesting young aristocrat came of age in 1887, and during the past seven years, although he enjoyed an income of $85,000, he has managed to accumulate debts to the amount of nearly $3,250,000. This is considered a very fine performance, of which any British nobleman might be proud, and which gets within measurable distance of the record established by that famous rake and gambler, the Marquis of Hastings, more than a generation ago. At first sight it would appear easy even for a young unmarried man, born in the purple, to live with a fair amount of comfort upon $85,000 a year. In fact, Lord Hope declares that he kept well within his income as far as regards actual personal living expenses, but he says he was handicapped at the start with the payment of $215,000 succession duty, and during the seven years he incurred $222,930 liabilities on behalf of others and paid nearly $80,000 interest to money lenders. These figures are considered quite creditable to the young lord, and he would have passed out of the bankruptcy court as a model young man, without a stain upon either his moral or his business character, had the official registrar been content to inquire no further; but he, having no particular reverence for the duke's brother, had the bad taste to drag into the light of day betting and gambling debts to the extent of $350,000 for the seven years, and debts incurred in theatrical speculations to the tune of $120,000, two items which pretty well indicate the real causes of his lordship's troubles. He might have pleaded that his theatrical losses, if heavy, had at least brought him a handsome, clever wife, but he did not do so, and his affairs stand adjourned for further investigation.

ABSURD DECORATIONS.

The Attempt to Utilize All Sorts of Trash.

From the New York Herald.

There have been numerous articles written on the troubles and trials of people who try to make home happy by making their own furniture out of barrels and soap boxes, and who have found that old silk hats do not make satisfactory scrap baskets, and that all sorts of old trash, gilded or bronzed and hung on the walls, did not produce the same results as anticipated.

It would seem almost incredible, if it had not already been proved, the amount of money which is wasted in trying to accomplish these beautiful and wonderful effects out of nothing at all, but the saddest case of misplaced confidence often heard of has lately come to light. Some months since, the exact date is unknown, a very dreadful fad was started—that of sticking old postage stamps on china and covering them with varnish. Quite prettily shaped vases and plates were changed in this way—truth does not say decorated.

A lady who is in her way quite a noted stamp collector was at her dressmaker's one morning and noticed on the mantelpiece a vase completely covered with Siamese stamps. She asked her dressmaker where she had been able to obtain so many, and she answered that she had a lot more which she would be most happy to give to her customers. The following day she sent the stamps, and the lady had them valued. They were worth $2 each, which sum, of course, she forwarded at once to the dressmaker, who, however, found small consolation in the amount, for, upon counting up the number of stamps which were firmly embedded in or on the vase, the value thereof was over $100. As it was quite impossible to take them off again, so firmly were they fastened by the new process, the best that can be done is to regard that vase as a thing of great value.

Legislating Against High Hats.

Mr. Wray of Kings, as chairman of the committee on general laws, reported favorably to the New York assembly last week the bill legislating against big hats at the theaters. The committee has held two arguments upon the bill, and now it is pretty certain that the bill is constitutional in all points. It has been radically amended. The person who obstructs the view of another, under the bill as amended, must be ejected from the house, but cannot be fined $20 for misdemanor. In brief, the bill now makes the owner or lessee of the theater liable for the comfort of patrons.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA

An Election of a Brigadier General Seems Probable.

Difficulty in Reaching a Choice—Other Notes of Interest From Down the River.

On Thursday next, the 7th instant, the field officers of the Virginia infantry will meet in Richmond to elect a brigadier general to succeed Gen. Charles J. Anderson, who was appointed adjutant general by Gov. O'Ferrall. They have met in Richmond twice before, but on each occasion were unable to elect, as the vote on every ballot stood a tie between Col. Nash of the fourth regiment and Col. William Nalle of the third regiment, the officers of the second and fourth voting for Col. Nash, and those of the first and third for Col. Nalle. Col. Nalle is the ranking officer and is now in command of the troops as acting brigadier. It is now more than probable, in view of certain inside facts, that Col. Nalle will be chosen at the coming election, as it is positively stated that at least one of the officers of the second regiment had decided to cast his vote for Col. Nalle and thus break the deadlock. Those military men in this section will be glad of Col. Nalle's final success, as he is an officer of whom they are justly proud, and they say that while they are not anxious to give him up as their regimental commander, they are glad that their colonel will be the one selected to command the entire brigade. It is more than probable that Lieut. Col. Grenville Gaines will be elected to command the third regiment.

A Quiet Sunday.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow on Saturday and most of it having frozen on the sidewalks, making the walking dangerous and unpleasant, the congregations in the various churches were not as large as usual yesterday, though interesting sermons were preached by the resident rectors. The holy communion service was held in the various Episcopal churches, as is customary on the first Sunday in the month. Mr. Stanton of the Theological Seminary preached an interesting sermon at the Railroad Mission to a very large congregation yesterday afternoon.

The streets were particularly quiet during the day and no arrests were made by the police either on Saturday night or yesterday. The day was one of the coldest of the winter and last night a large number of lodgers were accommodated at the station house.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Mr. Frank Wenzel, whose death was mentioned in The Star, took place from his late home yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends.

The remains of Mrs. Rosanna J. Smith, who died on Saturday, were laid to rest from her late residence, No. 203 North Columbus street, this morning at 11 o'clock, and a large number of friends attended the services. The interment was private.

Chapel on Fire.

While the afternoon services were being held in the Episcopal Chapel at West End yesterday the roof was discovered to be on fire, and for a few moments consternation reigned supreme. The congregation immediately commenced extinguishing the flames, and a messenger was hurriedly dispatched on horseback for the hook and ladder truck of this city, but, as the fire was way out in Fairfax county, it could not respond. The flames were extinguished without a great amount of damage having been done. It is supposed that the fire started from a defective flue. Mr. Boogher of the Theological Seminary was conducting the services at the time, and his coolness averted a panic.

Virginia Jockey Club.

Judge Norton has granted a charter to the Virginia Jockey Club, with H. D. McIntyre, J. N. Kirk, M. J. Stack, J. M. Hill, E. E. Downham, J. W. Clark, B. B. Smith, Henry Green, G. W. Saulsbury and Thomas Dunn as incorporators. The objects of the club are to improve the breed of horses and to conduct contests for speed between horses. The capital stock is $100,000, and Mr. J. M. Hill is named as agent in this city. The officers are E. E. Downham, president; J. N. Kirk, treasurer, and H. D. McIntyre, secretary.

Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hooe have returned from Florida, where they have been spending a month or so. Mr. Hooe is much improved in health.

The corporation court convened today after having adjourned on Thursday last.

Mr. Frank Adams had a severe hemorrhage on Saturday night. He was attended by Dr. Jones.

Mr. Albert Cogan while walking down King street on Saturday night fell and cut his head badly. The wound was dressed in Creighton's drug store.

The steamer Howard Cassard is undergoing extensive repairs and alterations at the ship yard.

John Quarles, the Culpeper murderer, whom the police of this city were requested to look out for, was caught in Culpeper yesterday and lodged in jail.

Dr. Joseph L. Sanford of Herndon was in the city on Saturday on a visit to friends.

Mrs. Frank Elliott will give a "cap party" at her residence on South Fairfax street tonight in honor of her sister, Miss Blanche Allen.

All the reserved seats have been sold for the Relief Hook and Ladder benefit on Thursday night, and the affair promises to be a grand success.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN.

Matters of Interest in the Churches—Collecting for the Poor.

For the first time in Washington individual communion cups were yesterday used at the Dumbarton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Dumbarton was the second church in this conference to adopt them, Grace, Baltimore, being the first. The innovation seemed to please all. The one large cup from which the entire communion class partook will now be laid aside. After the communion service the Rev. Bishop Hurst addressed the congregation on "The Companionship of Jesus," and several made professions of conversion.

The last day of the Baptist revival closed with an immensely attended service in the evening. The sermon was on "Heaven." The morning sermon, by the revivalist Mr. Elson, was on "Baptism." Tonight the departing worker will be given a reception. At the request of the congregation he will return here in May. He will come to Washington as a representative of the Southern Baptist convention. Last evening there were sixteen baptized. The revival brought forth one hundred professions and increased the church membership by fifty-six.

Endeavor day was observed here by the society of the West Street Presbyterian Church taking charge of the evening services. Addresses were made by Mr. Robert Leetch, Mr. Charles Hepburn and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Alexander. Mr. John Lewis conducted the responses. Mr. Leetch's address was on "Endeavorers of the Past," and Mr. Hepburn spoke on "The Relation of the Christian Endeavorer to the Church."

Collections for the Relief Fund.

Of the assistants appointed by Mr. Geo. W. King, the chairman of the northeast Georgetown district, to help him build up the house-to-house charity fund, Miss Edna Jackson and Miss Mattie Cropley have been the most successful. Their collections in cash have amounted to nearly $100. Quantities of clothing and miscellaneous useful articles were also obtained for the poor. One resident of Q street, who desires to keep her name off the contribution list, gave $50 to the cause. Saturday Mr. King turned in $202 to the central office. An additional amount will be sent down in a day or two.

The Brooklyn police commission has denied President Norton's application for permission to arm the motormen. There were some minor disturbances in Brooklyn yesterday growing out of the strike.

Measures have been taken in Germany for the relief of the families who have been made destitute by the Elbe disaster.

Light earthquakes were felt yesterday at Placentia, Port Maurizu, Pavia and Genoa, in Italy.

MANY KINDS OF MONEY

Those That Are a Legal Tender and Those That Are Not.

Some Facts About the National Currency Which Are of Interest at the Present Time.

Although people talk glibly and wisely about the national currency, the vast majority of them have but a superficial knowledge of the functions of the various issues. In response to several communications received at this office for information on the subject a few facts are briefly given that may afford a clearer understanding of the present discussion of the national finances.

Legal Tenders.

The official definition of the term "legal tenders," taken from Bouvier's Law Dictionary, is "money of a character which by law a debtor may require his creditor to receive in payment, in the absence of any agreement in the contract or obligation itself." In government transactions the gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in all payments, at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance are a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight.

Standard silver dollars are a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar are a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars in full payment of all dues, public and private.

Minor coins, whether of copper, bronze or copper-nickel, are a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.

United States notes, otherwise known as "legal tender notes" and "greenbacks," are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Treasury notes, issued in payment of purchases of silver bullion under the Sherman act of 1890, are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues.

Columbian half dollars are a legal tender to the same extent as subsidiary silver coin—that is, $10 in any one payment. Columbian quarters are also a legal tender to the same extent as subsidiary silver coin.

Not Legal Tenders.

Gold certificates are not a legal tender. They are, however, receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues. Silver certificates have precisely the same standing as gold certificates.

National bank notes are not a legal tender. They are, however, receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency.

Trade dollars are not a legal tender. By the act of February 12, 1873, they were a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment, but under date of July 22, 1876, it was enacted that they should not thereafter be a legal tender.

By the act of March 3, 1863, fractional currency was receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and also in payment of any dues to the United States, less than five dollars, except duties on imports; but they are no longer a legal tender to any extent whatever.

The Treasury Department has also decided that foreign gold and silver coins are not a legal tender in payment of debts. The question has been raised and disputed as to whether what was called the "continental currency," issued during the war of the revolution by the old government, was or was not a legal tender. The facts appear to be that while the Continental Congress did not by any ordinance attempt to give it that character, they asked the states to do so, and all seem to have complied, except Rhode Island. The Continental Congress only enacted that the man who refused to take the money should be an enemy of his country. This currency, as now classified at the Treasury Department, is not a legal tender.

By law, treasury notes are redeemable in coin. The kind of coin employed is optional with the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Carlisle has directed their redemption in gold whenever that coin is demanded. In case the holder has no preference, he will receive silver in exchange, but such cases are extremely rare. United States notes are also redeemable in gold.

There is no standard in the matter of government bonds. Each loan stands on its own bottom. During the war legal tender notes were accepted in payment for bonds, but since then all government loans have been negotiated in gold or its equivalent, gold certificates. The recent issues of bonds were for the purpose of replenishing the dwindling gold reserve in order to enable the government to maintain the parity of the two metallic standards of value. Consequently no other currency was receivable in payment of the bonds. Bonds are redeemable in coin, either gold or silver, at the option of the government.

Her Hair is Twenty Feet Long.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Aunty Nancy Garrison came to Chicago yesterday from Holly Springs, Miss. Aunt Nancy brought her hair with her, a statement which at first blush does not sound as though it involved any undue exertion on her part. But when Aunt Nancy binds her hair about her brow she takes up the burden of a day's work in cartage. It is kinky hair—Aunty is a colored woman—and when let free it falls the five and one-half feet of its owner's height and stretches away a like distance on the floor. There are eleven feet of hair as it drops from the big coil. Take hold of the end of the mass and pull it so that the kinks straighten out and twenty feet of heavy strands are developed.

Mrs. Nancy Garrison was born in Tennessee somewhere about sixty years ago. In 1878, after she had moved into Mississippi, she had the yellow fever. At that time her hair was a foot long. It began to grow when she had recovered. This is the way she tells the story:

"I dreamed dat a woman with a brown skin come to see me. She look at me hard like and I seen great plaits of hair on the shoulders. I get well after a while. Who dat woman was I could not bring her to reclect. One day I walk into a room. My son say: 'You rest, I get dinner.' Then I have a vision. A voice say: 'You are the woman.' Then dat reconciled me I was the woman. My hair grow and grow. It was white at first, but then it grew darker and darker until now it is all dark except the part that I had before the fever. A voice told me: 'You shall have the plaits darker than ever you seen.' They go that way now more every day.

"I wear snappers—bangs some people call 'em." With this Aunt Nancy pulled free a dozen locks and brought them down over her forehead. They reached half way to the waist. Mrs. Garrison has not left her home before since her hair began to grow.

Long Trip to Dinner.

From the New York Sun.

A young American woman had received marked attention during a season's stay in London from Englishmen, and before her departure for New York she had to decline a formal proposal of marriage.

She returned to New York a year ago, and shortly after the New Year was married. Recently she gave a dinner, and thought it would be a graceful compliment to send an invitation to her former admirer in London. She was amazed when he presented himself on the evening of the dinner, but this was nothing to her surprise when she subsequently learned that he had departed the following day for England, having taken the journey of nearly 6,000 miles apparently to show that he could not be outdone in the compliment business.

A sled load of coasters collided with an electric car at Reading, Pa., yesterday. Robert Wilman and Ernest Fisher, boys, had their skulls fractured and will probably die. Francis Fisher was painfully injured.

JAPANESE ARMY FOOD

What the Soldiers of the Mikado's Army Live On.

Rations of the Private in the United States and the Quality of the Food.

To feed an army properly in the field is always a problem of much difficulty and the greatest possible importance. Soldiers do not fight unless they are satisfactorily fed. During the late civil war the boys in blue were provided with such a very liberal ration that Thackeray, in one of his books, speaks of it as wild extravagance.

It is interesting to compare the rations of the United States army at present with those allowed to the Japanese soldiers who are marching victoriously through China. In respect to quantity no difference is observable, though it would be difficult to draw a line on this point owing to the fact that the Japanese are furnished with food in kind altogether dissimilar. The staple of their diet is rice, which, for the sake of convenience, is made up into balls. It is first cooked and then compressed by means of appliances shaped somewhat like lemon-squeezers, and operated on a like principle. Thus a considerable amount of the vegetable is condensed into comparatively small compass.

This rice is eaten by the soldiers in various ways. Most commonly it is put into a pot with hot water and thus subjected to a process of recooking, in the course of which it expands to perhaps four times its compressed bulk. The balls, which are about as big as one's two fists, are sometimes cut into slices, and the latter are roasted. When there is no fire at hand, or time is short, the rice balls may be cut up and consumed without further preparation, being already cooked and in wholesome condition.

Meat and Fish.

While on the march, the Japanese soldiers subsist almost wholly on rice, dried fish and canned meat. Recently a Chicago packer filled an order for an immense quantity of canned beef to supply the invading army in China. The soldiers of Japan all eat meat regularly, though the diet of the people at large is vegetarian. At every garrison town in Japan beeves are slaughtered at stated intervals for the soldiers. On that account, foreigners traveling in the dominions of the mikado find it convenient to be at or near a town where troops are stationed, for otherwise they may have difficulty in obtaining meat for their tables.

The dried fish furnished to the soldiers are of several species. In Japan there is no lack of fish, the rivers and seas abounding in finny game. More prized than any other perhaps is the tai, which resembles the whitefish of our great lakes. The common squid or cuttlefish, which supplies the sepia of commerce, as well as bones for canary birds to sharpen their bills upon, is regarded as a delicacy of the first order. The Japanese can their own salmon, which have flesh redder than those of the Columbia river, and these fishes are brought alive to Tokio in tanks for sale.

Canned salmon is a very satisfying food and serves well for rations, but it is furnished to the soldiers only when they are at home. The same remark probably applies to pickles. The Japanese are extremely fond of pickles, which serve as relishes to accompany the staple diet of rice. They pickle all sorts of vegetables, among them a kind of turnip that has the shape of a radish and grows to a length of more than three feet. When pickled in the proper way it smells so horribly that no foreigner would touch it. Nevertheless, the Japanese are extremely dainty as to their eating. They will not touch mutton at all. Until the Portuguese landed in Japan sheep were unknown in that country, and various unpleasant legends connected with those animals have much to do with the popular prejudice against this kind of meat. Japanese women who become the mistresses of foreigners are contemptuously called "muttons."

American Soldiers' Rations.

The ration for a soldier in the United States army considerably exceeds what is necessary for the support of a man. It consists for each day of twelve ounces of pork, or bacon, or canned beef, and eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour. Instead of the meat allowances mentioned, the soldier may have twenty ounces of fresh beef, or twenty-two ounces of salt beef. In place of the bread or flour, he may have twenty ounces of corn meal or sixteen ounces of hard bread. But this is not all. For every 100 men Uncle Sam allows daily fifteen pounds of beans or peas, eight pounds of roasted coffee, fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, four pounds of salt, four ounces of pepper and a pound and a half of candles. If preferred, ten pounds of green coffee may be had instead of eight pounds of roasted coffee, or two pounds of tea afford another alternative. The ration for troops in the field is the same, with the addition of four pounds of yeast powder to each 100 rations of flour.

The best that can be made of this is a very simple diet. But Uncle Sam's soldiers have a good many luxuries for the table without expense to themselves. These they procure chiefly in two ways. As a rule they do not draw from the commissary department nearly all of the rations allowed. What is left over is bought back by the government. This means that the men get the money value of the stuff instead, and with this cash they buy whatever they want in the way of delicacies for the mess. Whereas one man, or two or three together, might easily use up the whole of the rations allowed, the expenditure per man is greatly diminished when a whole company has a mess together, and the saving is proportionate. The cash rebate above referred to is termed "company savings."

Dried and Evaporated Food.

The other way in which the soldiers get money to spend on delicacies is through the post "canteen." This is a sort of club, managed by the officers of the post for the benefit of the men. It is a restaurant and also a shop at which many things are sold, though the chief sale is that of beer. The War Department would prefer that the soldiers should not drink beer, but they are bound to drink something, and beer is much less harmful than whisky. The profits of the "canteen" are used for the soldiers in various ways, part of the money being appropriated for the purchase of table supplies.

Pea soup is manufactured nowadays in a condensed form for soldiers' rations. The pease are roasted and ground fine, seasoning being added, together with a small quantity of beef extract to serve the purpose of stock. Finally the mixture is dried and reduced by pressure to the condition of a yellow solid. This material may be bought by the quantity for fifteen cents a pound, and 100 pounds of it will make 400 quarts of soup. All that is necessary is to mix it with water and boil it in order to make it ready for use. Pease are considerably more nutritious than beefsteak.

Coffee is put up in the shape of small lozenges, one of which serves for a cup. The lozenge has merely to be put into the cup, water being poured upon it, and the coffee is ready at once. A four-ounce package of lozenges is a sufficient ration for a man for one month. The lozenges are made by condensing ordinary coffee made in the usual way, and then evaporating it. Condensed eggs are already on the market in half a dozen forms, prepared by evaporation.

Senator Pettigrew Censured.

A Pierre, S. D., dispatch says that strong indignation was aroused in the legislature Saturday by the receipt from Senator Pettigrew, in Washington, of a dispatch to the speaker, as follows: "I think the republican party should carry out its platform in regard to the railroads."

The telegram is interpreted to mean that the legislature must pass the stringent law introduced for governing railroads. There was before a strong feeling among the majority against this law, and this telegram has intensified it. Senator Pettigrew's vote with the democrats on the Hawaiian question, by which the administration was sustained by one majority, has aroused a hornet nest in the legislature. The leaders have sent to him strong letters condemning his course.

Henri Rochefort, the socialist editor, who has been exiled from France since 1889, returned to Paris yesterday and was given an enthusiastic welcome by his admirers.

Marshal Canrobert was buried yesterday in Paris with state honors.

Scott's Emulsion

will cure a stubborn cough when all the ordinary cough remedies have failed. Try it for yourself. We are putting up a fifty-cent size chiefly for that purpose. A cough is usually the telltale of a weakened physical condition. Correct that condition by the use of a proper remedy and the cough will soon disappear.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites acts in two ways. It nourishes, strengthens and builds up the system, at the same time allays the irritation and heals the inflammation. It gives immediate relief at night from the choking sensation so often accompanying a cold.

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ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

What is Said of the Associated Press Correspondence.

LONDON, February 4.—The letter of the correspondent of the Associated Press, who is now in Armenia, giving the first direct and authentic facts regarding the reported Turkish atrocities in Armenia, was published here this morning after having appeared exclusively in all the newspapers of the Associated Press yesterday. It is attracting much attention in England, as it is admitted to be the first impartial account of the troubles concerning which so much has been said and written by the Armenians and by the Turks.

The Daily Telegraph, for instance, says: "The story is enough to make civilization and humanity despair. Both sides appear to be guilty of acts against every canon of honesty, morality and civilization."

The Daily News in its comments on the same subject remarks: "Even if the accusations are fully proved the bulk of the Armenians have been extremely patient under hideous cruelty."

The St. James Gazette says: "England had better take notice that there are undoubtedly two sides to the question."

First Authentic News.

The Associated Press correspondent was sent to Armenia from London to investigate the reported atrocities of the Turks and to report impartially. His first letter has just reached London after having been posted by a trusted messenger at Tiflis, Russia. It contains the first authentic news received from Armenia direct, and says:

"Whatever secrets may lie under the snow on the Armenian mountains, it seems beyond dispute fro mwhat I have heard from many lips that the published stories of ferocious butchery and red horror in the Sassoun villages have at least a reasonable foundation of truth and that any change authorized by further investigation will deal more with numbers than with the degree of horror."

The correspondent then repeats the familiar story of the massacre of the villagers of Sassoun by the Kurdish bandits and the Kurds, who were formerly the protectors of the village. The correspondent says:

"The outrage of Armenian women and children by Turks in that part of the country is so common a thing, even in times of absolute quiet, that there can be no doubt that this massacre was attended with outrage and atrocity too horrible to think of. The Armenians in Athens and Constantinople assert that forty-two villages were destroyed and nearly 10,000 persons massacred; but more impartial and equally well-informed persons elsewhere put the number at twenty-five villages and from 1,000 to 3,000 persons killed. The exact number will never be known."

The correspondent also says: "It is a significant fact that outrages are not perpetrated by Turks upon other Turks, or by Kurds upon their fellow-tribemen. It is always upon the Armenian Christian that the Turk and Kurd let loose their ingenious depravity."

The Armenian revolutionists, he says, are not free from guilt. He says: "It is a fact that certain of these Armenian conspirators arranged to murder the Rev. Edward Riggs and two other American missionaries at Marsovan and fasten the blame upon the Turks in order that the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish government, thereby making possible Armenian independence. Moreover, the missionaries would have been murdered had not an Armenian friend warned them."

CHANCES IN CRAP.

The Odds Are Very Largely Against the Player.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Rolling the dice is, of course, a game of chance if they are honest dice," said Mr. Morrissey, "and we'll assume it is an honest play. In craps two dice are shot, and there are eleven possible results. You can throw 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and you can't throw anything else. Now, under the rules of the game, if upon your first throw you make 7 or 11 you win. If you throw neither of these sums, but turn up 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 or 10, you neither win nor lose, but have another and another shot until you either throw a 7, whereupon you lose, or repeat the first point you threw, whereupon you win. Now, look what a sucker game it is. There is one throw only by which you can make 2, two throws by which you can make 3, three throws sum up 4, four throws 5, five throws 6, six throws 7, five throws 8, four throws 9, three throws 10, two