THE EVENING STAR

has a Larger Circulation in the Homes of Washington than all the Other Papers of the City Added Together, because it Stands Up Always for the Interests of ALL THE PEOPLE of WASHINGTON; does not Strive to Divide the Community into Classes, and Array one class Against the others; Contains the Latest and Fullest Local and General News; and Surpasses all the Other Papers in the City in the Variety and Excellence of its Literary Features.

It Literally Goes Everywhere, and is Read by Everybody. It is, therefore, as an Advertising Medium without a Peer, Whether Cost or Measure of Publicity be Considered.

IT COMES SUDDENLY.

A Note of Warning to Careful-Minded People.

Scarcely a day passes that one does not hear of men and women who were in perfect health being suddenly stricken down by that terrible disease, pneumonia.

At no time of the year is this dangerous complaint so extremely prevalent as during the present season. There are constant changes; one day is as mild as summer, the next is bitterly cold. The very air is filled with disease and the slightest exposure often results in pneumonia. It is a disease that comes suddenly, and it is all the more dangerous because it comes unannounced. A tickling in the throat, a tightness in the chest, a difficulty in breathing and a feeling of weakness, all may mean the beginning of pneumonia. It is above all things a disease that requires prompt treatment, for if a reaction is brought about the danger may soon be over, if not, the end may be near. Any physician who is called in a case of pneumonia prescribes a stimulant instantly; but it is always some reliable stimulant, such as pure whiskey—all else is useless.

It is precisely for this reason that so many physicians prescribe that standard and reliable whiskey known as Duffy's pure malt. It has saved the lives of thousands who were on the high road to pneumonia in its worst form and it has both prevented and cured the most dangerous forms of pulmonary complaints. As a great strengthening, vitalizing remedy it has never been equaled. Be sure that you get Duffy's pure malt, no matter how much you may be urged to try something cheaper.

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We will mail on application free information to grow hair on bald heads, remove scurf and dandruff, relieve itching scalp, stop hair falling, produce a fine growth of whiskers and mustaches, eyelashes and eyebrows, and restore gray and faded hair to its original color. C. D. LORRIMER & CO., Baltimore, Md. mh9-1m*

THE SOURCE OF MALARIA.

An Investigation That Shows It is Oftener in the Water Than the Air.

From the Medical Journal.

The investigation on the source of malaria has had the writer's attention for over two years, and in that time a large amount of clinical testimony has been collected from all known malarial districts in North America; the final report, however, will hardly be ready for publication for some months, but from the work already completed certain facts have been obtained which will be embodied in this short notice.

The introduction of artesian wells, first by the railroad companies who desired a larger supply of water than had hitherto been available, and the accidental use of that water by the people in the immediate vicinity, soon produced a marked diminution of malarial trouble in those localities. The artesian supplies were, on the whole, so satisfactory to the railroads that their introduction became very rapid, and in a few years most of the South Atlantic lines depended upon this source of water supply. The evidence that in the exclusive use of the deep-seated waters there was entire immunity from malarial trouble was apparently so incontestable that I determined upon a critical examination of all waters known to produce malaria and those that in malarial districts were proof against it; this examination is not only chemical, but biological and pathological.

In the present state of our knowledge we do not expect to be able to draw a sharp line between waters that produce malaria and those proof against it by purely chemical analysis, nor, on the other hand, can we hope to identify by biological examination the protozoa producing that trouble; but we may by the former succeed in isolating certain toxic products peculiar to those waters only, and by the latter a certain line of testimony that, in conjunction with the chemical investigation, will yield very valuable results. The work thus far has proved satisfactory beyond expectation, and from the work already done, and the character and amount of evidence before me, I am justified in stating that the long current of belief that the source of malaria is in the air is in error.

The germ, which is of soil origin, is strictly a protozoa, and reaches its highest development in low, moist ground, with a favorable temperature. Surrounded by the proper soil conditions, this protozoa passes from one stage of life into another with considerable rapidity, so that in the present state of our experimental knowledge it is impossible to identify it, nor is it probable that by culture we shall be able to produce the accepted Laveran germ outside of the human system.

As a rule the potable water from the malarial districts is derived from driven wells not over twenty-two feet deep, in soil with clay or some other impervious substrata, which water is generally cool and palatable, often sparkling clear, but more frequently a little turbid. This water is filled with an incalculable number of these germs in all stages of development, and if used as a potable water they naturally find their way into the system through the alimentary channel. This protozoa passes through so many forms or stages of life that in some stages it is light enough to float and be transported by the moist air of low grounds, but in this state it is comparatively harmless except under most extraordinary conditions; it is not until the surface water is used that the mischief begins, when, by reason of higher development, it has become much more virulent than that floating in the air. A very short period of incubation is sufficient to develop a severe case of malarial fever in the newcomer who uses the surface water.

From personal observation I know that the exclusive use of pure, deep-seated water affords entire immunity against malaria in sections of country where no white man dared live using the surface water. Nor must it be understood that the exclusive use of pure water simply fortifies and strengthens the system against the attack of the germ. The water is the primary cause of infection, which acts as the direct carrier of the germ into the system through the intestinal tract.

The impression that malaria is caused by purely atmospheric influences has become so fixed in our minds that, unless we come in actual contact in the evidence produced in the use of pure water as against that heretofore used, the physician will, in all probability, be very slow to allow himself to be convinced that the word malarial (mal, bad; aria, air) is a misnomer, and that malagua (mal, bad; aqua, water) is the word that should be used to convey the pernicious effects known under the name of malarial fever.

Mr. Edwin H. Uhl, the newly appointed ambassador of the United States, has arrived at Berlin.

CLERKS' PENSIONS

There Are Those Who Object to the Plan Proposed.

OTHERS GIVE IT THEIR APPROVAL

Question Raised as to Its Constitutionality.

THRIFT AND UNTHRIFT

The proposition to pass some sort of a bill providing a pension system for department clerks has been a subject of constant discussion for months among those most interested and likely to be most affected by the idea. No bill has yet been introduced in Congress that meets with entire approval among the clerks. Even the Tawney bill, which emanated from the clerks themselves, is criticised by many. There is, of course, a large number of thrifty, saving clerks, who do not need pensions to take care of them when old age comes on, for they have already provided for that themselves. To such men or women the idea of being compelled to give up a percentage of their salaries for a pension fund is objectionable. They insist they would be forced unjustly to carry other people's burdens, to contribute by their thrift and self-denial to those who are prodigal and self-indulgent. Yet it is also apparent that there are a large number of clerks who approve the pension idea.

The Tawney bill and the similar one introduced in the Senate by Mr. Davis provide for the retirement and pensioning of government employes in the classified service, under certain conditions, after July 1, 1900, the pension fund to be created by withholding 2 per cent of the monthly salary of every such government employe in the service. There are in all five bills before Congress on the general subject of clerks' pensions. Besides Mr. Towney, Senator Shoup and Senator Proctor each introduced bills; in the House of Representatives, Wilson of Ohio and Powers of Vermont have also brought forward bills.

Chairman Brosius of the House committee on reform in the civil service said today that his committee is now working to produce a bill providing a relief fund for superannuated clerks in the departments, the matter being directly in charge of the subcommittee of which Mr. Tawney of Minnesota is chairman.

"I find that there is a pretty fair division of sentiment among the clerks for and against the bill," said Mr. Brosius today. "I think the line of the division is one of age, as I find that the elderly clerks, as a rule, are favorable to the bill and that the most vigorous opposition comes from the younger clerks. There is no doubt, however, that there is a great deal of sentiment favorable to the bill, but I think that the question as to the advisability of legislation proposed is a serious one and will be given full consideration by the committee."

Clerks Favor It.

"The number of clerks who are now in favor of the pension bill," said Mr. L. S. Mortimer, one of the veteran employes of the Post Office Department, "would today be greatly increased if the fact were generally known that the House committee having charge of the various bills—the committee on reform in the civil service—had before it an amendment, and likely to be adopted, providing that any clerk who dies, is dismissed, or resigns, could draw the fund accumulated to his credit with 4 per cent interest per annum. I circulated a petition in the department, with the consent of the Postmaster General, and 116 of the clerks signed it. The sentiment in favor of the proposition is, of course, yet unformed."

"The idea must be understood before it receives general indorsement. I presume a majority of clerks in government service are now in favor of the Tawney bill. Many clerks in the Post Office Department have told me they were sorry they had not signed the petition that went to the committee from here.

"The Tawney bill would go into effect so far as the accumulation of the 2 per cent goes July 1, 1896. By July 1, 1900, the fund would amount to $1,200,000. At that time there would be 300 clerks in all the executive departments eligible for compulsory retirement and seventy-five who could voluntarily retire. At the maximum pension of $100 a month this would use but $450,000 of this fund, leaving $750,000 accumulated for future use to meet withdrawals and a possible increase of the number of eligibles as the present civil service system takes on age and stability, and men and women enter on government service, not as a makeshift, but as a life employment, just as men enter the army or navy.

Embracing Outside Clerks.

"There is one feature of the proposition," said Mr. Mortimer, "which is peculiar. A great majority of the old clerks in the departments are those of the higher classes of the service. It is perfectly natural that after twenty or thirty years of service by successive promotions these clerks should be receiving from $1,600 to $1,800 a year. They would therefore go on the pension roll for the higher grades of pension. The oldest clerks in the departments are to be found in the State Department; then in the War, Navy and Post Office Departments, respectively. There is one clerk in the State Department who has been there fifty years.

"The proposition must have merit in it, for the committee has received a great many communications in favor of it, and among them a number from outside of the executive departments in Washington in the customs and postal service, asking that the Tawney bill be amended, so as to embrace outside branches of the service. This proposition seems to meet with approval among members of Congress and is likely to become a feature of the measure. It will only make the fund the larger and extend the benefits of the system, without in any way increasing the burden of it. Of course this would not include postmasters or public servants of any kind outside of the civil service.

A Smaller Percentage.

Maj. Couper of the Interior Department expressed himself very positively in favor of the pension idea. "Speaking for myself," he said, "I would be in favor of any bill providing a pension for employes who have been a long time in the service. I think the percentage to be withheld from salaries as proposed by the Tawney bill is too large. Half of 1 per cent would produce a very large fund when taken from thousands of clerks and upon a large amount of salaries in the aggregate. When you deal with percentages as applied to salaries you are pretty apt to touch a man on a sore spot. Two per cent means $20 a year on a $1,000 salary. That $20 nowadays is worth as much as $40 was five years ago. At the same time, if you take half of 1 per cent it only means $5 out of a $1,000 salary, and there is hardly a clerk in the service that would object to betting $5 once a year on this scheme. Now another thing, the maximum pension proposed by all the bills before Congress is entirely too large. Men are not going into this scheme as an investment.

"A large proportion of clerks don't expect to be in the service twenty or thirty years. A very small proportion select the public service as a life employment. They would simply charge up what they put into the fund as so much charity, which might possibly in the long run of events become an insurance for themselves.

Proposed Pensions Too Large.

"It would be a farce to levy a heavy percentage upon the great body of clerks, to give a man who had been drawing a $1,600 or an $1,800 salary for twenty years the munificent pension of $100 a month for the rest of his life. That is as large a pension as a brigadier general would draw. I think $600 ought to be the maximum, and the man who can't live on that doesn't deserve a pension. As things are nowadays a man and his wife can live very nicely on $600 a year. I am also opposed to giving up anything to the clerk who is dismissed or resigned. Let the percentage be small, and the man who resigns from the public service because he can do better will not care to have his money refunded, and the man who is dismissed because he is incompetent don't deserve to have it. He has already been paid more than he is worth. This is a sort of tontine idea, which may not be popular, but is grounded on good business sense, and would save a large amount of bookkeeping and numerous complications."

Questioning the Justice of It.

Said Joseph Trainor, the well-known veteran clerk of the sixth auditor's office, speaking of the Tawney bill, "It is not a voluntary scheme. No one would object to any number of government employes, in or out of the classified service, 'combining' and putting 2 per cent of their salaries into a fund to pension themselves with after the manner and condition of this proposed law. But it is proposed by this law to make all employes of a certain class do so, whether they desire to or not.

"A voluntary scheme would not have answered the purposes of those who concocted the scheme—worthy of the ablest and most unscrupulous financiers—which, by the way, in one form or other, has been projected for the past three or four years, though they think the form they have got it in now is the best that has ever been proposed; for that would not have compelled those to go into it who they know must furnish the means to constitute the fund, though they know, as well, they most likely will never receive a cent's worth of benefit, from the very nature of things, from such a fund. Therefore, it must be a law.

"It seems to me that a constitutional as well as a moral wrong is involved in the scheme. Has Congress the constitutional power to take a part of a government employe's wages and apply it to a purpose against his consent? It is cited on this point that Congress has, by law, taken or withheld a portion of the pay of the soldiers of the regular army to establish the Soldiers' Home near this city. I do not know how that was done unless the enlisted soldiers consented to it, nor do I know whether the constitutionality of the law was ever tested. But be that as it may, there is, perhaps, some difference in the relations between the government and the army and the government and its civil employes, and I do not conceive that the government has the right to do the same with the latter, if it had to do so, by reason of some peculiar relations with the former.

Compulsory Contribution.

"It is certainly wrong to despoil one of his goods without giving him every compensation or reparation therefor. Now, I have said it is impossible that any large per cent of those compelled to contribute to this fund should ever become beneficiaries of it. This, from the very nature of things. Many may die before the time comes when they would become beneficiaries. Notwithstanding the vaunted civil service reform, many may be dismissed the service before them; there is no certainty of tenure in the civil service as yet. The health of many may break down, or for many other reasons they may be compelled to leave the service.

"Congress is trying to make a pension once allowed a vested right. Is such a pension more of a vested right than salaries earned by government employes? And if you take away or withhold any portion of such earned salaries, are you not despoiling said employes of their goods if it be done without their consent? I think it may be safely calculated that not 10 per cent of the persons who enter the government service would ever reach the age or remain sufficiently long in the service to become beneficiaries of the scheme—perhaps not 5 per cent."

How It Would Work.

"It is proposed," said John R. Weathers, an old clerk in the pension office, "by the bills now before Congress to retire disabled and superannuated government employes, and to provide for the continuance of a greater part of their salaries by a forced assessment of all those who continue in active service. A civil pension list to be met directly from the public treasury is not proposed, for it is known that such a measure would perish under popular disapproval. But it would be far more just to meet such an outlay, unpopular and unnecessary as it may be, directly from the public coffers than to wrest it all from the pockets of the unwilling employes themselves.

"It is provided in these charitable (?) schemes that every employe must surrender, willingly or unwillingly, a portion of the pay that the government has contracted to give him, that his improvident fellow-employe may retire at the close of a long term of well-paid service and live in comfort the rest of his weary life. Shades of Washington and Jefferson! What is the matter with the government employe? Is he losing his manhood and responsibility? Can he no longer provide for the vicissitudes of temporal life? Is it necessary that he shall have a guardian to look forward and provide for him against the rainy day? What is there in the natural or incidental environments of the employe that he should become an object of charitable solicitude on the part of his employer? Why should he not be held to the same accountability for his stewardship that his brothers are who toil in the field and workshop? Why this paternal spirit, this desire to 'feather the nest' of him who has been for, lo! these many years, the child of fortune? Is it the poor pay and suffering and hazard attaching to such service that calls for this special recognition after years of endurance?

A Case in Point.

"But, if such a scheme were proper or necessary, the means of meeting it are both inadequate and unjust.

"To illustrate this I will take an actual case. A clerk, forty-nine years of age, is now serving in his sixth year in government service. He has a family dependent upon his $1,000 salary. He is temperate and economical, and is paying a little more than $40 a year on a twenty-payment life endowment policy. The struggle is rather sharp, and he has little left for luxuries. He is daily surrounded by those who are better paid. Now, according to House bill 4774, this clerk must pay into the proposed retirement fund $20 a year for twenty-four years before he can voluntarily retire. He will then have reached the age of seventy-three years and paid into the fund $480. He then retires and receives $750 a year for seven years, the limit of expectation, giving him an aggregate pension of $5,250, or a net profit of $4,770. Magnificent investment! But who pays this profit? The scheme is visionary and cruelly unjust—unjust because it proposes to take from the employe, against his will, the money he needs now for his own rightful investment. There is no proper necessity for such a law, and in self-defense I shall contend for its defeat."

Would It Be Legal?

"I do not believe," said another clerk, "that this proposed law will ever be carried into force. It will be contested by the clerks, and I cannot believe it will be sanctioned by the courts. These members of Congress better bend their surplus energies to pass a law that will protect men and women in government service, when they have by efficiency obtained a salary commensurate with their ability, so that as long as they are competent to do the required service they shall not suffer reduction or dismissal, unless for flagrant abuses. The fruitful source of wrong and injustice by these summary dismissals will then be obviated, and the clerks not forced to appeal for public sympathy. The majority of clerks' burthens are very heavy, their responsibilities are great in the support and education of their families, often on a meager salary, and they are more worthy of commendation than censure for not saving what is required for every-day existence. There are beneficiary associations in all the departments that will keep them out of 'potter's field' when they die or an appeal for charity.

"I would suggest that Senators and Congressmen should be included in the scheme. I have known ex-Senators who have died in the poor house, and Congressmen whom the people have dismissed who have had to borrow money to get home with. And department clerks have aided them to get to their homes.

"This yearly attack upon department clerks dictated by ignorance of their daily lives, and prejudice, should cease. Young men whose lives are ruined in many instances by a position in government service and men of dissipated habits do incur obligations they do not and cannot repay. But the majority of department clerks are self-respecting men and women, self-denying, self-sacrificing in their care for others, and they honorably cancel their obligations. The clerks who favor this tyrannical movement are those of high salaries and few obligations."

A Messenger's View.

"I do not know if messengers are included in the proposed law or not," said a messenger in one of the departments. "If not, why not? I am willing that 3 per cent of my salary should be deducted each month and placed to my credit, if the proposed legislation becomes a law, so that when I am dismissed or incapacitated I will be sure to have something ahead. Paying $2 or $3 a month into this pension fund will not deter me from saving a part of my earnings on my own account, if I am inclined or anxious to save. We all know it to be a fact that a very few government employes lay up anything during their tenure of office. Why? After they have paid their room and board bills and other incidental expenses, such as clothes, shoes, etc., and send a few dollars to relatives at home, very little, if anything, is left to be deposited in bank. Most of the opponents of the pension scheme place their opposition on the ground that the clerks and other employes can join any of the hundreds of different secret, benevolent and life insurance associations. That is true, and thousands of employes belong to them, and their legal representatives reap the benefit at their death. I take it that the proposed legislation is for the benefit of the government employe while he lives, and not his legal representatives when he dies. There is a change of administration every four years, and hundreds and thousands are dismissed. We also know how men and women linger here in Washington after being dismissed, expecting to be reinstated or get some other position, hoping against hope, until their shoes are worn thin and their clothes become shabby, and as a last resort they are forced to go to their member of Congress and beg for transportation home.

"Let the bill pass. Let it include all clerks under the civil service. Then there will be no excuse for dismissed employes hanging around Washington, dunning Senators and Congressmen."

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA

Regular Meeting of the Business Men's League.

Police Court Cases and Other Notes of General Interest to Residents and Taxpayers.

A regular meeting of the Business Men's League was held in their rooms at the corner of King and Washington streets, with President M. B. Harlow in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, President Harlow said that he had been in correspondence with some parties who wanted to establish a knitting factory here. This brought on a controversy over the old cotton factory on North Washington street. Mr. Burke said that he was quite certain that the owners of the property, who live in Baltimore, were getting tired of the burden of taxes which they pay annually to the city.

The report of the street improvement committee was brought up, and quite a discussion was entered into. Mr. Eichberg said that as a taxpayer he was willing to make the start toward the improvement by appropriating $40,000. Dr. E. S. Leadbeater was opposed to bonding the city to make street improvements, as it was hard now to increase a man's taxes, and Alexandrians are mostly poor people. Mr. George R. Hill and Capt. Charles King spoke in favor of issuing bonds to the amount of $200,000 for the improvement of the streets. President Harlow said that he was not ashamed of the way Alexandria settled the debts she had contracted in past years. No person, he said, would invest a single dollar in Alexandria, owing to the condition of its streets.

After a long and general discussion, and, on motion of Capt. Herbert Bryant, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the city council be requested to submit to the freeholders of the city on the first Tuesday in June the question of the issue by the city of bonds to the amount of $200,000, to be used for the purpose of improvement of the streets and sewering the city." After which the meeting adjourned.

Police Court.

Business in police circles is picking up. Mayor Thompson this morning again had quite a lengthy docket. The first case called was that of Richard Burnett, charged with selling liquor on Sunday. He plead not guilty, but the evidence showed that he had sold whisky, and he was fined $22.

Frank Shepperd, a colored cart driver, was charged with scattering mud on King street, for which he was find $1.

James J. Gormon, a lineman of the Home Telephone Company, filled himself up on bad whisky yesterday afternoon and became disorderly. When Officer Dean arrested him he attempted to strike the officer with a broadax. He was fined $10.

Minor Lawson, a neatly dressed young Washingtonian, came to this city yesterday and imbibed too freely of the intoxicating bowl, and became disorderly, for which he was fined $2.50.

Charles Anderson, a colored section hand on the Southern railroad, assaulted a fellow workman named Frank Parker with a poker, cutting an ugly wound in his head. He was fined $5.

James Beal, colored, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, and without a license. He was dismissed, as it was shown that he had bought the liquor in the saloon of Mr. Frederick Schwab.

Frederick Schwab was fined $12 for selling Beal whisky on Sunday.

Thomas J. Jackson, a colored hobo, was charged with breaking and entering a car of the Southern Railway Company. His case was continued until 7 o'clock tonight.

Mike Thomas, who about a month ago made a brutal assault on his wife, an account of which appeared in The Star at the time, was recommitted to jail for ten days, to await the recovery of his wife.

Charters Granted.

Judge J. K. M. Norton of the corporation court yesterday granted the two following charters of incorporation:

The International Athletic Park and Amusement Company, the object of which is to establish a bicycle track and athletic field in Washington city. The capital stock of the company is placed at $50,000, divided into shares of $10 each. The officers of the company are J. P. Clark, president; S. W. Steinmetz, vice president; W. S. Clark, treasurer; and Wm. S. McKnew, secretary. Mr. J. T. Callahan is named as the local agent of the company.

The Recorder Publishing Company, the object of which is to publish in Washington a newspaper to be called the National Recorder. The capital stock of the company is named at $10,000. Mr. C. C. Carlin is named as the local attorney for the company, and the officers are: John Wedderburn, president; A. L. Hughes, treasurer, and T. B. Crittendon, secretary.

Notes.

Sarepta Lodge of Odd Fellows will tonight have as their guests the members of Central Lodge, No. 1, of Washington. The visitors are expected down on an early evening train, and will be met at the station by a delegation of the Alexandria Odd Fellows, who will escort them to their hall. After the work is exemplified, a supper will be served, and an interesting time is looked for.

Rev. Father McKeefry of Martinsburg, W. Va., will conduct the services and preach in St. Mary's Catholic Church tonight.

Belle Haven Council of Jr. O. U. A. M. at their meeting last night conferred the degrees of the order upon four candidates.

Mr. C. A. Strangeman of the Robert Portner Brewing Company has returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where he has been on business. It is probable that he will establish a brewery in Cleveland.

Mr. F. E. Anderson of this city will deliver an address, entitled "Kisses," before the Unity Club of Washington at its meeting tomorrow night.

Mr. Leigh Reid and wife, formerly of this city, but now of Princeton University, are in the city, on a visit to Mr. Reid's parents.

He Was There.

From the Chicago Tribune.

At an early hour in the evening three or four of the freshmen were seen stealing to their rooms quietly, unobtrusively, and keeping in the shadows as much as possible. Their clothes were torn, their hats crushed, their faces smeared with blood and dirt, and two of them limped.

"What's the matter, boys?" asked a fellow-freshman, who encountered them unexpectedly.

"We've been hazing the new Indian student," answered one of the young men, after a painful pause.

And the procession limped on.

Perhaps Too Candid.

From To Date.

A shoemaker hung out a new sign and then wondered what passersby found so amusing. His sign read as follows: "Don't go elsewhere to get cheated. Walk in here."

TWO GREAT FEATURES IN THE APRIL CENTURY

"Four Lincoln Conspiracies."

A graphic account of the three conspiracies to kill and one to kidnap President Lincoln, written by Victor Louis Mason, of the U. S. War Department, who has made a careful study of the subject and unearthed much interesting material. The illustrations include pictures, made by special permission of the Secretary of War, of Lincoln relics in the possession of the War Department and not shown to the public and never before photographed.

$100,000 REWARD! THE MURDERER is still at large.
$50,000 REWARD!
$25,000 REWARD!
$25,000 REWARD!

"The Old Olympic Games"

is the title of an article by Allan Marquand, Professor of Archæology at Princeton, of especial timeliness in view of the revival of the games at Athens during the present month. The illustrations are "restorations" of famous games, by the artist Castaigne—a striking series of pictures, with views of

The Chariot Race, The Wrestling Match, The Warriors' Race. The Victor Going to the Temple of Zeus, The Start—The Victor in the Temple—The Finish, etc.

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Sold Everywhere. Price, 35 Cents.

MAGIC AND MYSTERY.

Some Tricks Explained by One Who Has Become Expert.

From the Chicago Herald.

"Now, here's an easy trick," said Mr. Roterberg, the magician, as he picked up a battered silk hat and a few slips of paper. "Just suggest the name of some statesman."

"Grover Cleveland," said one of the visitors.

Mr. Roterberg wrote on one of the slips, folded it and dropped it in the hat. Lincoln, Grant, Mayor Swift and other statesmen were proposed, but when George Washington's name was mentioned the magician wrote the last slip and dropped it into the hat. Then he shook them all up and passed the hat to his nearest visitor.

"Take a slip," he said. When it was unfolded it showed the name George Washington. The magician then took the assurance of one of the visitors that the name of Washington had been proposed.

"All right," he went on. "Now, we'll burn the slip."

He did so, and when the paper had curled and twisted into ashes he rubbed some of the "charred remains" on his wrist and the name George Washington stood out at once in clear red letters.

"That's a very simple trick, although it's a bit puzzling," explained Mr. Roterberg. "When you ask to have the company suggest the names of the statesmen, or animals or anything else, take one yourself which you know will be selected. In statesmen, for instance, take, as I did, the name of George Washington, which in a patriotic company is sure to be selected, and in selecting animals take horse or dog. Then when you begin to write the slips put on all of them the name you have selected instead of the others proposed, so that when you pass the hat to one person to select a slip you are sure of the name that is on it.

"Now, producing the handwriting on the arm is just as simple. About five minutes before you do the trick, trace with milk the name you want to appear and let the milk dry. Rubbing on the ashes then brings it out in red, and to any one who does not know the trick it is all exceedingly mysterious.

"Here's another neat little trick," went on Mr. Roterberg, "to make this coin pass through a magician's wand, through a pack of cards, and drop into a glass on which the cards are resting."

Mr. Roterberg then placed his glass on the table, rested the cards over the glass and stood his wand perpendicularly on the cards. "Here's the coin," he said, holding it in his left hand and appearing to take it in his right. "Now, watch it go."

He hit the top of his wand a crack with his right hand, and instantly there was a jingling, and a coin dropped out of the pack of cards and in the glass. But it wasn't the coin Mr. Roterberg exhibited at first. That he still held in his left hand. The one that dropped into the glass had rested securely in a couple of slits in the bottom card until the downward pressure from the wand bent the cards and released the coin. A little dexterity in handling the cards makes it impossible to discover the coin in the pack, and a few words about the "wand" and "magic," and so on, add much to the bewilderment and the interest.

Another clever trick that seems to call for an exertion of magnetic force and has a very mysterious look is that of making a lead pencil rise to a perpendicular position after placing it horizontally from the palm to the slightly bent finger tips. The operator passes the finger tips of his other hand close over the pencil, as Svengali does over Trilby when he hypnotizes her in the play, and as he does so, the pencil rises from its horizontal to a perpendicular position. The trick has the appearance of great mystery, but in reality is extremely simple. To perform it a pencil with a rubber eraser should be used. Push a needle from which the temper has been taken through the eraser and leave just enough out at the end to bend into an almost invisible hook. In placing the pencil in the palm push this small hook under the skin. Then put the other end on the finger tips, and the rest is simple. The opening of the palm, which tightens the skin, raises the pencil, and the mystic passes of the other hand and the talk about personal magnetism serve nicely to deceive the spectators. Columns have been written about the trick, and all kinds of magnetic swindlers have made their reputations on simpler things.

Making a handkerchief disappear from the hands while an egg appears in its place is deceptive, but also simple. It simply requires a magic egg, or one with a hole in it, and Mr. Roterberg claims to have a hen that lays all the magic eggs he needs. The disappearance of the handkerchief is accomplished simply by poking it into the egg shell, and when that is displayed it adds wonder to the trick.

Why Papers Are Started.

From the Texas Sifter.

A young man of ability, but not with much means, was talking about starting a newspaper in San Antonio, and was telling a friend all about it.

"You can borrow $50 and start a new paper," said the friend.

"Of course I can start the paper if I borrow $50," replied the would-be journalist, "but if I could borrow $50 what would I want to start a paper for? I want to start a paper so that I can borrow $50."

Doctors are often handicapped by the mere fact that when treating the diseases of women, they suggest and insist on "examinations" and "local treatment." A great many of them do not know that this is absolutely unnecessary. Many a woman has been thrown into a dangerous state of nervous excitement by the mere suggestion of such treatment. Many women lie to the doctor. That sounds hard, but it is undoubtedly true. They know that if they admit certain symptoms that the doctor will inevitably insist on an "examination." They do not give him all the facts in the case, and so he works in the dark. Quite often the doctor is too busy and too hurried to make the necessary effort to obtain the facts. He frequently treats symptoms for what they appear to be on the surface, when the real cause and the real sickness is deeper and more dangerous. A derangement of the distinctly feminine organs will derange the whole body. The woman herself may not know exactly what is the matter with her, but whenever she is sick, there are two things she should look out for first. One if what is called "female weakness;" the other is constipation, for these two things frequently go together. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is designed for the cure of diseases and disorders of women, and it does cure them. It has been performing its healing mission for 30 years, and tens of thousands of women have been made happy by it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for constipation, and contingent ills. Druggists sell them, but sometimes in well meaning ignorance, they will try to sell you something else. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." The druggist who tells you there is, is either mistaken or dishonest.

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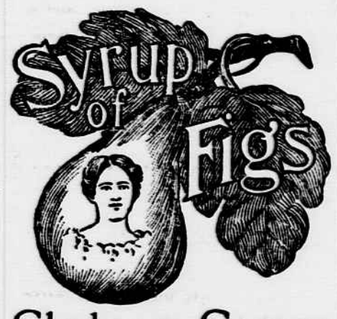

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