AN "ANCIENT" MOTOR CYCLE--AUTOMOBILE NEWS NOTES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

In these days, when the proprietor of almost every bicycle repair shop in the country is experimenting in the direction of the application of power to the modern bicycle, it is customary to class all efforts in a similar direction, even of a decade ago, as "ancient." In this sense, therefore, the following description of one of the earliest steam-driven bicycles ever seen in this country is not without interest, although it made its appearance only fifteen years ago—in January, 1885. It was perfected by L. G. Copeland of Phœnix, Ariz., who gave several very successful exhibitions of its powers:

"A reciprocating steam engine is attached to the bar of a Star bicycle, which connects the steering bar with the small wheel in front. Benzine is used for fuel, and this is carried in a reservoir farther down on the bar. Ninety pounds of steam can be carried, but the machine can be run with twenty pounds. The machine averages about five minutes a mile over any road. The pedals can be used in conjunction with the steam-power when necessary, and the speed will be increased accordingly. * * * By the unscrewing of two bolts the entire machine can be taken off, and there remains the ordinary Star bicycle in its entirety. The boiler, water tank, engine, benzine tank and all appliances weigh only eighteen pounds. The engine is of one-quarter horse-power."

The engine proper was ridiculously light, and the power was transmitted to the large rear wheel by means of a belt, which ran in a grooved rim fastened thereto. This illustration of the prototype of the modern motor bicycle originally appeared in the Scientific American, and gives a very fair idea of the appearance of the "ancient" vehicle.

280-lb. Tricycle Motor Carriage.

An "Ancient" Motorcycle—1885.

Will carry the Stars and Stripes in the International "Mobe" Races.

Customs Hair-Splitting Ancent Automobiles.

The advent of the automobile is causing no end of worry to the customs authorities. The other day a New Yorker who desired to take his automobile to England with him asked if the vehicle could be brought again into the United States duty free under the provision of the tariff law regarding the free reimportation of personal effects taken abroad by residents of this country. After no end of consultations with the powers that be the ruling was made that as the automobile in question is of foreign manufacture it would be liable to duty on reimportation within a year. If used abroad, however, for a year or more, it would be entitled to free entry as a household effect. Which leads the Horseless Age to remark that "while the automobile is not to be regarded as a personal effect within the contemplation of the tariff act, it may be classed as a household effect."

Light Tricycle Motor Carriage.

The building of a practicable automobile to carry two persons at a rate of twenty-four miles an hour, and weighing complete but 280 pounds, is no easy task; but a Meadville, Pa., concern has successfully solved the problem by mounting the carriage body upon a tricycle frame, the claim being made that three wheels are all that are necessary to give the automobile stability and enable it to carry weight. In this carriage the single wheel, through which the power is applied, is at the rear, the steering being done by the two front wheels. The whole outfit is exceedingly neat and compact, the mechanism being entirely concealed from view within the carriage body. The engine, though small and compact, is able to propel the vehicle up a 12 per cent grade at a fair rate of speed.

American Automobiles That Will Race Abroad.

There has been an exhibition in New York City during the past few weeks of one of the cars of motor vehicles which are to represent this country in the international automobile races to be held in connection with the Paris Exposition next summer. It is the Winton gasoline wagon, and is undoubtedly one of the fastest s Horseless carriages ever turned out of an American machine shop. The storage reservoir for the fuel is in front, the top being sloped to decrease wind resistance as much as possible. The makers are keeping very quiet as to the capabilities of their machine, an illustration of which is here shown. The pneumatic tires are of special make, being cut in half in diameter and having the appearance of being fully fast. Alexander Winton will pilot the vehicle in its races abroad.

American "Mobe" Makers After Kaiser's Prizes.

The recently-added offer of the German Emperor of a prize of $5000 for the most serviceable armored motor vehicle equipped for actual fighting "at the front" has resulted in the defending by an American company of a motor car, for which the following claims are made: The car is of forty horse-power, sheathed with armor and carrying two or more machine guns. It is capable of traveling at a rate of twenty miles an hour over ordinary roads, with its equipment of armor, guns, hose rating of ammunition and three men aboard. Owing to the liability to puncture, pneumatic tires are dispensed with, large, rubber-cushion tires being substituted. The vehicle will be able to travel over plowed fields and rocky ground at a fair rate of speed.

The vehicle will be in effect a moving fort, and, on account of its mobility, much more serviceable than an armored train running on rails. Some other advantages of the vehicle are that, in reconnoitering it can approach much nearer the enemy's lines than can cavalry, when approaching an intrenched enemy it can be kept on the move while discharging its guns, thus offering a very poor target to artillery and rifle fire.

In actual conflict this automobile fort will have an armored motor police outfit, the carrying of ammunition and stores. A battery of vehicles of this character would prove quite formidable in operations against an enemy, whether in the open or intrenched; they could hold their own on long flanking marches in the enemy's country, and by means of a windless and 200 yards of steel wire rope which each vehicle carries, could work up and down cliffs in very steep defilades and down again without much trouble; they could give valuable assistance in mounting big guns on high ground that horses could hardly climb; their echelons, power directed ready to the moving of a big gun would get into position in a fraction of the time required by an equal number of horses, and Gatling guns, fitted to the vehicles, could be brought to a gallop fire. Had such a vehicle been on the field at the battle of Tugela River several of Buller's guns would not have turned against him. Where men and horses found it impossible to live, even a wagon such as the American inventor has designed could safely go, and one by one, and have the Britishers the precious guns to a place of safety.

The fuel capacity of this warlike vehicle will give it a traveling radius of from 15 to 20 miles, and it is predicted that a "battery" of six of them could do much more effective work than a large cavalry force, and would travel indeed, where mounted soldiers would be powerless to go.

The details of this formidable automobile have been forwarded to the German Ambassador at Washington, with a request that they be directed upon the proper channel to commute for the Emperor's prize.

WRITES OF LIFE IN PHILIPPINES.

Youngest Soldier in the Service Relates His Experiences.

Postmaster Eugene Hansman of Maplewood and his son Eugene, Jr., have received letters lately from, perhaps, the youngest soldier in the Philippines, William D. Hughes is his name, and he ran away when only an overgrown boy of 15 and joined the Twelfth Infantry. He fought all through the Santiago campaign. At the end of the Spanish war he was discharged and came to Old Orchard, where Hansman's home then was. He remained there for awhile, but the monotony of civil life, following his more thrilling experiences, was more than he could bear. So he again donned the blue and is at present in Company C, Sixth United States Infantry, and is stationed at Calivo, Island of Panay, in the Philippines.

It was about seven years ago when, early of a damp cold morning, a forlorn-looking boy in knee pants, which had been worn much beyond their allotted time, appeared at the rear door of the mission. The youngster looked as if he had not eaten in a week. In a plaintive voice he asked Mr. Hansman, who had just arisen, if he might have a little work to do in return for food and lodging. The superintendent took him in, and the boy remained around the mission until Hansman moved to Old Orchard. Then he went thither and worked around his benefactor's home as he had done at the Home of Rest, on the Levee. Hughes became very intimate with the Hansman children, and the latter now prize his letters above anything.

Postmaster Hansman said that there was only one thing about which Hughes was reticent, and that was his history previous to his appearance at the mission. He would only speak of this in monosyllables, and would evade direct questions upon the subject. He once said he was born in Canada, but would not name the place.

In all his experiences Hughes has kept up a regular correspondence with the Hansman family. The latter have his correspondence from many distant points. This in a small way unaffectedly expresses the life of a soldier, or the life of the American soldier, in the trials that have been recently put upon him by the "white man's burden."

The letters received last week by Mr. Hansman and his son are from the Island of Panay, where Hughes is at present stationed. In the one to the Postmaster dated March 1, 1900, he talks of the long time which it takes to get mail in the Island, and talks of an engagement with Filipinos.

"We had quite a little excitement the other day. The company went out in the jungle on a sort of scouting expedition. On our return we were ambushed and a warm fight followed. There were too many of the fellows for us and we did not clean them out, but we will do so as soon as more troops come. Four of us were wounded, including our Lieutenant, who had his hand shot off."

The letter to Eugene Hansman, Jr., contains one of two interesting things about our tropical islands. In reference to the vegetation, he says: "If you were ever here you would have a lot of different kinds of plants to study. They are of all shapes and have all sorts of flowers. I was walking the other day and came across a funny one. It looked something like ragweed, and the moment anything touched it, it fell down as if it was dead. There is all sorts of interesting things here, different kinds of trees and fruits, but I can't describe them. I'd get badly mixed if I tried."

He tells of another skirmish in which his company and one other were called on to dislodge a band of Filipinos from a silent eminence.

"It is a funny feeling to run right at a bunch of trees where you know there's men trying to kill you. You can't see anything but puffs of smoke, and can only hear the sing of bullets. Two of our men were killed and four wounded. I am afraid one of the boys will have to have his leg taken off because of his wound. His leg is black and blue, a very bad thing in this hot climate."

Hughes then goes on to ask about his friends Christmas, which sounds odd in March. He asks after various familiar people and places, and then closes.

ST. LOUIS CHOIR PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

In the choirs of the city organists have for months been preparing for the coming season, and in many cases the music committees have already completed their arrangements for the season of 1900-1901.

In the coming year there will be some changes made in the choirs of the various churches, but the general character of the music will be the same as heretofore. Some are, as yet, undecided as to the future, and some have announced radical departures from the line of music of recent years.

In the latter class is the Second Baptist Church, which will dispense with the services of the quartet, which has been such a drawing card during the past year. It has been announced that of the famous choir only Mr. Mehaffey, the organist, and Mr. Bellemann, the bass, will be retained. The other members of the new choir, it is understood, will be members of the congregation, who have volunteered their services.

The Church of the Messiah, it is reported, will replace its quartet with a chorus of young voices, under the direction of Professor Fisher of the Choral Symphony Society.

Professor Alfred Robyn, who is beginning the second year of his ten-year contract at the Church of the Holy Communion, expects to strengthen his chorus and to add to it four solo singers of repute.

The Lindell Avenue Methodists and the Second Presbyterians are both building for the services of Professor August Halter as organist.

Plans for the coming year at the First Presbyterian Church have not been completed, but the violin and harp, which have been features of the musical organization, will be retained.

Among the choirs which have been decided on are:

GRAND AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN.

Soprano ..... Mrs. Nellie Hale Davis
Contralto ..... Miss Clara Kellermann
Tenor ..... Mr. Van H. Cleveland
Bass ..... Oscar T. Compton
Organist and director, Edward M. Read.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

Soprano ..... Mrs. N. J. Rumer
Contralto ..... [illegible]
Tenor ..... [illegible]
Bass ..... W. H. Clemons
Organist, August Halter.

WASHINGTON AND COMPTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN.

Soprano ..... Miss Grace Walker
Contralto ..... Mrs. [illegible]
Tenor ..... [illegible]
Bass ..... August Bricker
Organist and director, D. J. Macdonald.

TEMPLE ISRAEL.

Soprano ..... Miss Mary E. Wormser
Contralto ..... Miss Gertrude Leaming
Tenor ..... Newell Vinsen
Bass ..... John A. Rolan
Organist and director, A. C. Elsner.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Soprano ..... Mrs. Black
Contralto ..... Mrs. Buckner
Tenor ..... Mr. Buckner
Bass ..... Mr. Burdick
Organist and director, E. R. Kroeger.

LINDELL AVENUE METHODIST.

Soprano ..... Mrs. Fannie Flesh-Morse
Contralto ..... Mrs. Louise Corley
Tenor ..... Milton R. Gerfath
Bass ..... A. G. Osgood
Organist and director, August Halter.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS WILL NOMINATE THEIR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Extraordinary Preparations for this Convention Are Now Being Made.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

For the gathering of the Republican host next June Philadelphia has planned the most elaborate programme that has ever marked a National Nominating Convention.

The convention begins officially on Tuesday, June 19, but even an influx of visitors is expected on Sunday and Monday, that the various committees have arranged for their entertainment a series of land and water parades, excursions, barbecues and mass meetings. There is the greatest unanimity among the different subcommittees which are serving as local adjuncts of the Republican National Committee. Men of wealth and the highest social and business standing have devoted their days and nights to perfecting these plans, and it is now felt that, barring any caprices of the weather, the Republican Convention of 1900 will be a fair or and vociferous success, to paraphrase Roscoe Conkling.

Great care has been exercised by researching the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, jurisdiction, and whereover Senator Mark Hanna, Chairman Mahley of Sergeant-at-Arms Wilwell has been in Philadelphia, the local committees have consulted them and learned their desires before proceeding independently.

In the first place, the Philadelphia Citizens' National Republican Convention Committee was formed, with headquarters in the City Hall. Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, who did more than anybody else to secure the convention for Philadelphia, heads this committee, Charles H. Cramp of the famous shipbuilding family is the chairman, James Pollock is chairman of the Finance committee, and Richard H. Rushton is treasurer. The Mayor's secretary, J. Hampton Moore, who has been president of the State League of Republican Clubs, is the general secretary.

This committee has had charge of raising the $100,000 pledge to the Republican National Committee when Philadelphia was selected as the convention city, and has done yeoman's service in pushing along the alterations to the exposition building in order to provide sufficient seating capacity for the tremendous crowd that is expected to attend.

They selected for the head of the Reception Committee Charles F. Warwick, a former Mayor of Philadelphia and a prominent lawyer. He is known for his tact, and it is believed he will need all his diplomacy to settle the portraits likely to be made upon him for this, the most important office. Mr. Warwick appoints as chairman of the Building Committee, Jacob A. Louis, a very wealthy merchant, is chairman of the Executive Committee, and William L. Nelson, proprietor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, is chairman of the Press Committee.

Supplementing the work of the big Citizens' Committee, the Allied Republican Clubs of Philadelphia and vicinity, with headquarters at No. 22 Broad street.

Mr. A. Brandon Moore, Mayor Ashbridge's secretary, is president of this organization. He has undertaken the work of providing entertainment and "transits entertainment for visitors among committees on Finance, Conference and Conventions, Reception and Entertainment, Badges, Music, Decorations, Public Meetings, Transportation and Hotels, and Reading-rooms. Anybody in need of local information about trains, boats and the like would do well to address this organization.

The Convention Hall.

A few days ago Chairman Joseph B. Manley of the subcommittee of the National Committee, which has charge of the convention, Henry C. Payne, also of the subcommittee, and George M. Wilwell, the newly elected Sergeant-at-Arms, met the local committee at the city Hall Wednesday. They were told that what the committee had been made for the Auditorium. The big exposition building has been altered so that it will accommodate 15,000 on the floor, or north side, fourteen entrances have been provided, on the east and west sides seven, and in the rear, or stage end, five more.

On the front of the stage will be seats for the national committeemen and 300 prominent members of the party, just behind the speakers' platform. In a semi-circle behind these notables there will be room for 2000 alternates, and ticket holders. On the main floor and immediately in front of the speakers' platform will be the press seats and table accommodations will be provided for 500 reporters and writers. Beneath the stage space the telegraph and telephone operators will be situated. Behind the press seats and facing the stage the delegates will be seated in four solid squares, flanked by two long parallelograms, lettered A to D. Tables will make an north and south through this portion of the auditorium and one east and west. The last row of delegates will be situated in precisely the center of the hall.

Then come the alternates, who will be placed in a large seminar space, separated from the delegates by a broad aisle running east and west and with smaller north and south aisles, in sections lettered E to H.

In a horseshoe extending from the press seats to the front wall of the building and completely encompassing the delegates and alternates will be sections for ticket holders. These will be lettered I to S inclusive. Back of this horseshoe in the east and west sides of the hall will be other sections for the less fortunate ticket holders.

At the north end of the hall is a balcony, which will seat 1300 more. In the center is a big bandstand.

Besides this there is an auditorium, really a large hall in itself, for conferences purposes, so situated that those who use it will not disturb the proceedings of the convention. Provision has been made also for committee rooms.

2200 to Maintain Order.

To maintain order and facilitate the seating of this army, the sergeant-at-arms will have a corps of 1500 deputy sergeants-at-arms, doorkeepers, ushers, pages and messengers. The local department of Public Safety, as the Philadelphia Police Department is called, will furnish 600 policemen to assist in preserving order inside the building and without.

The Programme—Monday.

Here is the programme for the amusement of the visitors:

Monday, June 18—As fast as visiting clubs and delegations arrive at the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading depots they will be met by local clubs and committees and escorted to their respective headquarters.

In the evening there will be a big torchlight parade, under the direction of General Louis Wagner, who was the grand marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic parade in Philadelphia last fall. The reviewing stand will be erected in front of the Union League Club, on Broad street. Many of the famous Republican clubs of the country have signified their intention of participating in this demonstration. Among others, there will be the famous Young Men's Blaine Club of Cincinnati, the Cook County (Chicago) Republican Club, and organizations from Buffalo, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Boston. The local Philadelphia clubs and the State Republican clubs will number 165. In addition to these purely political organizations, a local band of fantastics, known as the "New Year's Shooters," will parade in grotesque garb. Many novel electric effects have been planned for this torchlight procession and the decorations along Broad street, beginning at the City Hall, will be lavish and ornate.

Tuesday.

Tuesday, June 19—The morning will be given up to excursions to points of interest along the Delaware and Schuylkill. Half a dozen big steamboats have been chartered to convey the visitors to clambakes and barbecues.

The convention will be called to order by the chairman of the National Republican Committee, who will turn over the gavel to the temporary chairman. Committees on credentials, resolutions, etc., will be appointed and an early adjournment taken to allow of completing these preliminary details.

In the evening the allied Republican clubs have planned a mass meeting in the Academy of Music. Noted Republican speakers, like Representatives Sherman of New York, Dolliver of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania and others will address the meeting.

Wednesday.

Wednesday, June 20—The convention will go into session again. The platform will be presented and perhaps partisan will be adopted, so far that nominating speeches may be made. Ordinarily this part of the business is not reached until the third day, but the prospect of President McKinley's renomination by acclamation seems so assured that the local committeemen think there will be time for the vice presidential nomination, may be a fine Wednesday evening and a final adjournment reached by midnight.

In case a recess is taken, or if the whole convention is concluded, the local Republican clubs will be prepared to entertain "Smokers" have been arranged at several leading clubhouses, and delegates, alternates and visiting chairmen will be heartily welcomed and royally entertained.

Special Arrangements.

As a convention city Philadelphia presents many similar advantages to those of St. Louis, the place where the National Republican convention was held four years ago. Both cities are approximately in the same class. The hotel accommodations are similar. The facilities for holding the convention proper were probably a shade better in this town. These facts will be readily recognized by persons who were in St. Louis four years ago and who will attend the Philadelphia convention.

It will not be as easy to find Mark Hanna in Philadelphia as it was in St. Louis. There he will have several adjoining rooms in the Planters' hotel, and will be accessible to the other when he desires to be himself. Many of the other leaders are endeavoring to get similar advantages, but it is doubtful if these not so powerful as Hanna will be able to find double quarters, as there will be a square inch of room left in the town when all the delegates, alternates, newspapermen, bankers and visitors get together.

It is a remarkable fact that in so large a city as Philadelphia there are only three big hotels—the Continental, the Walton and the Lafayette; all the others being what are known in New York as apartment houses and family hotels. The Walton and Continental are further apart than the Planters and Southern hotels here, and delegates and alternates will have to patronize the trolley lines to get from one to the other, unless one is at great deal of big work.

The Walton has so far the bulk of the Northern and Eastern State headquarters, while the Continental has the majority of the Southern and Western delegations.

In the Walton will be that leaflet of politics, the Ohio headquarters. This will be a very room on the first floor in which is a large collection of pictures by Henry Mosler. One of these represents some Indian squaws, who are torturing a white woman bound to a tree, while a lot of bucks look on approvingly; the other is the desertion of an old squaw by a band of traveling Indians, who file on a craggy and rocky mountain path and leave her to her fate. Connecticut headquarters will be in the writer's room, next door.

New York Headquarters.

On the same floor and entered from the lobby is another apartment, called the "Turkish room." This will be the headquarters of New York State. The room is long in dark, rich draperies and furnished sumptuously with divans, lounges and easy corners. On the floor are a score of rich Turkish rugs, and the apartment is dimly lighted by small oriental lamps hung in groups from the ceiling. When New York takes possession of it, however, it is more than likely that the room will be dismantled, because cigar smoke will not improve the hangings, and cigar stumps trampled into the rugs will not enhance their value. To Pennsylvania has been assigned double parlors on the first floor. Missouri has a parlor on the same floor. Wisconsin has engaged parlor C, on the first floor, and the Governor of that State will have a room near by for private conferences and entertainment. Maine has a good sized room on the first floor also. These headquarters are sufficiently close to one another to be of service to have moments.

A number of delegations will also have their living apartments at the Walton, including those of New York, to which have been assigned thirty-five rooms, although seventy rooms were asked for; Ohio, forty-six rooms; Maine, twenty-four rooms; Connecticut, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Michigan, whose State committee secretaries have not announced the number of persons in and accompanying the delegations.

The array of individual Republican greatness that will be housed in the Walton is both large and dazzling. Governor Theodore Roosevelt will have the swellest room in the hotel, the first floor suite, called the "Louis Parlors." This suite is very large, and is ornately furnished. The furniture is gold, the carpet is cream velvet, and the walls and ceiling are decorated in gold tracery and signs. On one side of the room is a superb mantel of teak wood, but this will not be of service to Governor Roosevelt next July. At the other end of the hall Senator Hanna will have two smaller parlors with an elevator, through which delegates may be shot up to him from the Ohio headquarters on the floor below. In these parlors of Mr. Hanna much history will be made, and many conferences will be held that would make mighty good reading if they could be faithfully reported to the country. It is likely that these parlors will be the most crowded place in Philadelphia during the three days that precede the convention. One will be used as a reception and waiting room, the other will be the "lady of ladies," where the Senator will talk with the leaders.

With the Boss.

Senator Thomas C. Platt has engaged three rooms for his personal use on the third floor and a parlor suite for business. His parlor suite is a companion to that of Senator Hanna. When Senator Platt was at the St. Louis Convention his quarters at the Southern were so small that there was hardly room for two men and one cigar, for the Senator does not smoke; but still there was much weighty conversation therein. This time he will have plenty of room.

The best of the private headquarters, except those of Governor Roosevelt, are those of Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, also of New York, on the fifth floor. They are known as parlor suite 549. The suite is as dainty as the boudoir of a belle. It consists of a parlor and a bedroom, separated by an entry lined bathroom. It has a small private hall and a private bell. The parlor is large and reminiscent in strawberry colored hangings and a blue velvet carpet, on which is a graceful tracery of small pink roses. An observer can hardly avoid the thought that a bit of this carpet would make a beautiful waistcoat for Woodruff, who is so fond of waistcoats. The room is on a corner. The front is semi-circular, and has many windows, separated in the middle by a beautiful mantel on which are a pair of peachblow vases. There is a mahogany desk and gold and velour furniture.

On the wall are two beautiful and suggestive pictures, one a copy of the picture "Twixt Love and Duty," and the other an etching representing a hunting scene. A retriever is coming out of the water with a bird in its mouth, and the caption is "A Dead Duck." But the joy of the suite is the bedroom. This is furnished with a beautiful mahogany chamber set, and the carpet is another delicate waistcoat pattern, only the ground work is pink, on which is a pattern of small blue forget-me-nots. On the wall is a beautiful picture of a Colonial maiden entitled "Two Sitters," entitled "Two Strings to Her Bow." These will all be good pictures to show the delegates.

Every parlor suite at the house has been engaged, and the following prominent Republicans: B. B. Odell, John D. Spreckels, William Withrow, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, former Governor Cheney of New Hampshire, Richard Kerens of St. Louis, J. Sloat Fassett, Deputy Attorney General Coyne of New York, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, General W. J. Sewell of New Jersey, Senator John Kean of New Jersey, Joseph Manley of Maine, Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, John P. Elkins of West Virginia, Governor Bartlett of Maine, George F. Wilwerth, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Committee, and last, but not necessarily least, Abner Mckinley and his family, who will occupy a beautiful parlor suite.

Other Delegations.

At the Continental are the Southern and extreme Western delegations, with a small gathering from all over the country. The front lobby of this hotel seethes with politics during convention days. It is an ideal convention hotel lobby, and very convenient to the top. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff of New York has spoken for quarters for his friends, relatives, and a delegation from Florida. The Lieutenant Governor occupies the floor above the lobby, has been engaged for the California delegation at an expense of $20 a day. Parlor C is one of the famous rooms of the country. In it Daniel Webster and Henry Clay have made speeches; Lincoln and Grant have been given receptions, and many another notable has honored or been honored by his presence on memorable occasions in the history of Philadelphia. It is a suite of three large parlors opening into one another, and at the end is a mirror that covers almost the entire wall.

Charles Bolles, assistant superintendent of the post office delivery system in Washington, has engaged quarters for twenty days, when will work against Hetty Green's son, Langdon W. Wood of New Jersey, will bring twenty people. Colonel E. A. Irwin of Keewaiville, Pa., has engaged rooms for twenty delegates, as has W. W. Johnson of Baltimore. The Keewaiville party are the foes of Senator Quay. Judge T. A. Morrison of Pennsylvania will bring twenty delegates, and William Casselbury of Salem, N. J., twenty more. The Continental has 350 rooms, and will take care of 2000 guests during the convention.

The Stratford and the Bellevue, two tidy hotels, run under the same management, will take care of the people who desire to be out of the political machinations sure to be raging in the greater hotels. It has been said, with the truth in it not known, that President McKinley will make a brief visit to Philadelphia during the convention and occupy the apartments always reserved for him at the Bellevue, which are known as the "President's apartments." In this hotel will be the sleeping apartments of Senator Hanna, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff has also engaged apartments there for his family, as have Senator Harry Quay, Senator Platt, Mrs. Bolles, who will occupy four rooms; former Surrogate Jas. M. Varnum of New York; former Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, H. H. Hanna, chairman of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference; Henry W. and George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, Comptroller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, General Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Minister to Mexico; General Howard Carroll of New York, former Lieutenant Governor Walker Lyon of Pennsylvania; former State Senator of New York Lispenard Stewart; Senator Ryan, "Chris" Magee and T. J. Keenan of Pittsburg; Colonel Everett Warren of Scranton, formerly president of the Pennsylvania League of Republican Clubs; Judge Evans of Pittsburg, Henry C. McCormick, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and Charles J. Filley Fiske. The New York bankers have all engaged quarters at these hotels.

At the Colonnade Hotel, around the corner on Fifteenth street, the Tennessee delegation, numbering thirty-five persons, will have headquarters and sleeping apartments, and so will others from the Middle South, who have applied for but have not been assigned quarters.

The Lafayette will have several delegations and has a number of private parties booked. The downtown hotels, particularly the Bingham, which expects to shelter 200 persons, and the Hanover and Gaskill hotels, expect to catch the overflow from the Continental.

There will be plenty of life in Philadelphia during the days when the Republicans nominate their candidate for the presidency, and the good old town will have no siesta until the last stranger shall have taken the train and the lines had been cleaned up.

ST. LOUIS SOLDIERS' WORK.

Captured Aguinaldo's Brother in the Philippines.

From letters received from members of the Forty-ninth Infantry, now doing service in the Philippines, it is evident the negro troops have had plenty of opportunities to see fighting. There are quite a number of St. Louis men officers in the regiment. Among them are Lieutenant Henry Walls, formerly of the Tenth Cavalry, who was wounded in the Cuban campaign and who was promoted for gallantry in action. Captain Thomas Campbell, who practiced law in St. Louis and Springfield, formerly First Lieutenant in the Seventh Immunes; Lieutenant W. H. Butler, formerly of the Seventh Immunes, who was employed by a local drug company previous to his enlistment.

An interesting account of the capture of Thomas Aguinaldo, brother of the insurgent leader, is told by Lieutenant Walls in a letter to Ferdinand Bryant of the United States Army. He says:

"We landed in Manila January 3, 1900, and have been mingling with the Filipinos since. The regiment is stationed in extended order and covering a front of eight miles fourteen miles south of Manila, in the Province of Cavite. On February 27, Captain Thomas Campbell of the Forty-ninth Infantry, assisted by a detachment of the native police, captured General Agustin Banson and Thomas Aguinaldo, Lieutenant Colonel in the insurgent army, and brother of Emilio Aguinaldo, president of the revolutionary government. General Banson was having a good time around Bacoor. He dressed in citizen's clothes and went around in his bare feet. Like all Filipinos of his class, he had a taste for gambling, and early Tuesday evening was running the bank in a gambling-house in Bacoor. He reached forward to cash some checks when the cold steel of a forty-five-caliber was stuck under his nose. He willed and gave himself up.

"We were so well pleased with our big game we made up a detachment of forty-five men and Lieutenants W. H. Butler, Peters and Gilmer, and started out at 11 o'clock p. m. into the hotbed of the insurgents. After marching and fording rivers for three miles, we came to the old homestead of the Aguinaldos. There we found Thomas Aguinaldo, who had been taking a vacation, and he was soon in our meshes. He took his arrest very complacently and the barefooted brother of the president, who had worn a Colonel's shoulder straps, trudged along beside us as though he had fully expected to be scooped in."

LAWYERS KIND TO GENTEEL BEGGARS.

Men Claiming to Belong to the Profession Obtain "Loans."

Lawyers practicing at the Courthouse have been much annoyed recently by genteel beggars, representing themselves to be lawyers in distressed circumstances. The parties not only accost the lawyers in the courthouse, but also call at their offices. Different statements are made by the applicants for assistance. In one case a man will state that he is trying to get to another city, and needs money to help to purchase a ticket. In another case, the applicant will state that he has given up the practice of law and is engaged in another business and needs a little help to push him along.

Among those who have parted with some of their coin in this connection are Judge George W. Lubke and his partner, Hugo Muench. Several days ago a man called at their law office, in the Lincoln Trust building, and stated that he was a lawyer, but that he had lost his health and was trying to make his way South. Judge Lubke gave him a dollar, as also did Mr. Muench, and the man departed. After he had gone Judge Lubke said to his partner that he believed they could have done better with their money.

A young man called at the law office of Judge John A. Harrison in the Rialto building, and said that he was a lawyer and a "Phi Delta Phi" man. Phi Delta Phi Society has chapters throughout the United States. The organization is a students' society, but the members, when they leave the law schools, have a very friendly feeling for former members of the organization.

Judge Harrison was not in his office, and his stenographer directed the caller to the office of Attorney Guy A. Thompson in the Bank of Commerce building, as he understood that Mr. Thompson was a Phi Delta Phi man.

The caller was well dressed and said that he had given up the practice of law and had secured an agency to sell books. A shipment of books had been forwarded to him, but there were $20 charges on them and he was trying to raise money to get the books.

He called on Mr. Thompson and showed him his name on the roll of a chapter of the Phi Delta Phi. Attorney Thompson gave him some money, but does not remember how much. The attorney saw the man a few days later sitting on the steps of the Courthouse.

Attorney L. Frank Ottofy, whose office is in the Laclede building has been approached by as many as six persons representing themselves to be lawyers in straitened circumstances. He did not give them anything. He states that he has not the time to talk to such persons to ascertain if they are telling the truth. His idea is, he states that he cannot conceive why any one who ever had been a practicing attorney could become a beggar.

EIGHTY YEARS OLD AND STILL WORKS.

Veteran Conductor's Career.

William D. Hall, is the veteran street-car conductor of St. Louis. He will be 80 years old May 3. He has rung up fares since 1872, when he became conductor on the Broadway horse-car line, where he served for eight years. Subsequently he was for five years on the South St. Louis line, and since the opening of the Laclede Avenue road fifteen years ago he has been the presiding genius of one of the red cars. Four years ago next August he was delegated to what the street-car conducting fraternity term the "soap," or the owl-car run.

The veteran conductor goes on duty at 11:30 p. m. and is relieved at 3:30 a. m. His run, from Compton avenue to Fourth street and thence to Forest Park consumes one hour and two minutes, the downtown trip consuming two minutes more than the other, because of the detour made by way of Thirteenth and Olive streets.

When Mr. Hall waxes reminiscent, as veterans have a habit of doing, he recalls many distinguished citizens among his regular passengers, among them General Stevens, General A. J. Smith and J. E. D. Cousins. In the earliest hours of his shift most of Conductor Hall's passengers are young people, who have been in attendance at parties and the theaters. Later on, he takes newspaper men, telegraph operators and other night workers to their homes. A few day laborers take the red car in the early morning, and, as with other lines, the plain drunk and his nickel are not to be disregarded.

Street railroading, like all other forms of business activity, has its pestiferous side. "Drunks" are Conductor Hall's chief annoyance. He does not enjoy their communicativeness, and when one of them reaches the state akin to the yielding stage of seasickness, as occasionally happens, the aged conductor's ire knows no bounds. Mr. Hall takes commendable pride in two things. He has put off persons who were short a nickel many times, but he never had occasion to use force to serve his purpose. He preaches and practices moral suasion. He is a stickler for making a trip on time, and the Laclede avenue car generally leaves its terminus on schedule time. No matter how roystering a crowd takes possession of his car, the old conductor always receives respectful treatment. Reverence for age has not wholly departed. "That's old man Hall," when whispered is sufficient to put an end to an impudent riot.

Mr. William Hall has not always been a conductor. He has seen better days, and he shows it. Notwithstanding the fact that he has for so long been connected to move with the roughly side of life, he has retained nothing coarse from it. His face depicts refinement in every line, and his conversation is that of a cultivated gentleman. He was born in Rockland, Me., in 1820, and comes of properly authenticated Mey Flower ancestry. He has a dread of anything like newspaper notoriety, but sometimes grows reminiscent.

"For eighteen years I was mate," he said. "on one of the largest vessels that plowed the Atlantic ocean. I got my love of the sea honestly, my father being an old sea Captain. Three terrible weeks in succession caused me to abandon the life. I seemed destined to lose my life if I stuck to the sea, but I gave it up more for my wife's sake than my own. When I left her she would cry, and when I returned she would cry. I couldn't stand that and I quit. We have been married 58 years." He does not appear to be older than 60, and he says that he does not feel any older.

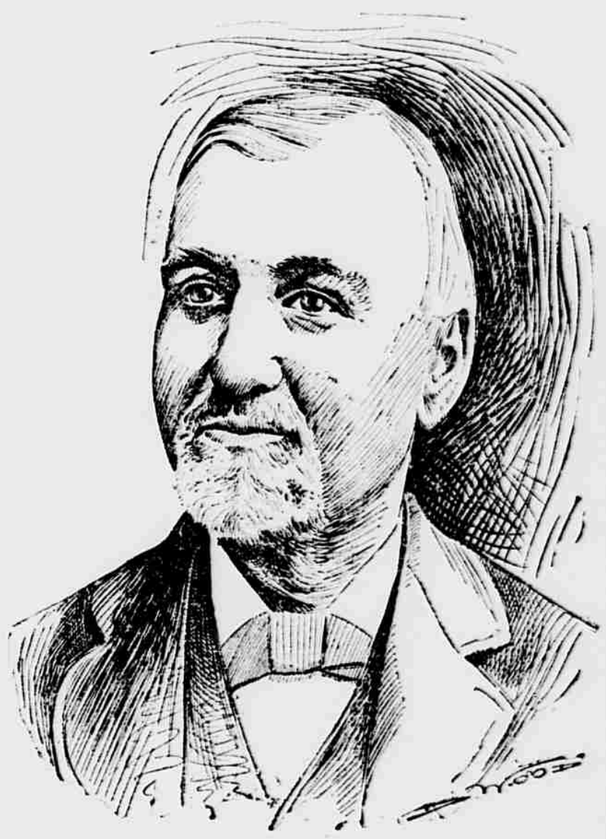
"The last trip I made was to Madeira. The ship was owned by an old schoolmate of my father's, a wealthy man, and he offered me special inducements to go as captain of the vessel. This time I took my wife, and again we met with misfortune on the water.

"I had money then, and bought what many would consider an elegant home in Lynn, Mass., and settled down. I also bought a shoe factory, and was doing well in that business when I was induced to go to Louisville, Ky. There I bought a house, established my shoe business and lost all I had. That put me on the river, and I took charge of the bar on the steamboat lines on the Mississippi for Captain Dan Able.

"Just after the war I was made head man of the liquor department in the wholesale firm of Tate, Gill & Able, in Memphis. When they went out of business I occupied the same position with the wholesale house of Lacy & McGee."

Mr. Hall is extremely guarded in speaking of himself for fear it might be thought that he was speaking in self-praise. He has a devoted little wife, however, who will occasionally speak up in his behalf.

Mr. Hall has a picture of a large fruit farm in Godfrey, Ill., of which he was once the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have no children. They reside in a cozy little home at No. 21 South Leonard avenue.



WILLIAM D. HALL.

The Oldest Street Car Conductor in St. Louis.

Made Her Beautiful.

Every Lady in the Land Can Now Have a Beautiful Skin.

A TRIAL BOX FREE.

Every lady who sends her name and address will receive by mail free a trial treatment of a celebrated beauty's remedies for beautifying the complexion. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach; contains no oil, grease, paste or chemicals, and is absolutely the only successful beauty-maker known.

Helen H. Ralston, 628 Lexington Ave., Newport, Ky., has a complexion fair as a

MISS RALSTON.

The Famous Kentucky Beauty.

May day queen. She says of it: "I cannot see why any lady should continue to lack a beautiful complexion. Before I used this wonderful remedy my face was in a most wretched condition. Little pimples, black heads, freckles and moth patches continually worrying me to distraction. They seemed to break out anew every day just to torment me to death, and, while I used at least a hundred different kinds of skin foods, cosmetics, powders and everything I could hear of, one and all were complete failures. I sent for a free trial to MME. M. RIBAULT, and the effect was most encouraging. I kept up the treatment, and, of course, you can see for yourself what it did for me. It is marvelous, and every lady should send for the free trial. Do not delay, but write immediately. The remedy is harmless, a natural beauty-maker, and will permanently remove all tan, freckles, moth patches, pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, sunburn, chaps, roughness and any and all skin imperfections, no matter what they may be.

Write to-day without fail and the free treatment will be mailed prepaid, with full directions and all particulars, absolutely free. Address MME. M. RIBAULT, 494 Elsa Bldg., Cincinnati, O.