KAUFMANN & CO.

Though the weather continues unusually warm for the time of the year, and the thought of wearing the heavy apparel of the cool season, our store is daily crowded with purchasers for the coming winter, who know full well that when this spell of heat is broken the change may be to an excessively cold temperature. It is well to be provided in case of accidents, and an absolute necessity for all to be prepared for the season of chill and snow. We are offering you to-day single items of more than ordinary value at prices which should make them attractive. Every one of these special offerings are in full assortment, both as to color and sizes.

Why not compare our prices and the qualities we offer with those of our competitors?

Millinery.

A selected lot of some of the prettiest Trimmed Hats in our stock, not the very dressy ones, nor those of the flimsy trimmings, but they are good, substantial Hats, that will wear you through the winter. The shapes are various, but mostly of the close-fitting effects, such as the English Round Hat, Large Turban, Toque, and Napoleon. They are in nearly all colorings, varying from the brilliant Military Red to the more sombre shades of Brown and Navy, trimmed with almost every conceivable kind of millinery materials, feathers and ornaments; they are really splendid Hats to look upon, and at the price should thoroughly interest you—$3 ..... $5.00

Suits.

Double-Breasted Suit, of Blue Mixed Venetian, nobby short jacket, tight-fitting back, box front, silk lined, or a similar style suit in Oxford Homespun. These are remarkable values at $10.00

Skirts.

We have just received a large shipment in Walking Skirts, principal amongst them being—

100 Walking Skirts, in Medium Oxford Gray and Black Cheviot, cut in the approved 5-gore style, every seam stitched, new inverted-pleat back, deep hem, 7 rows of stitching; this is a splendidly fitting skirt, absolutely the best low-priced garment of the season, and worth fully $5, for $3.45

Coats.

A Stylish Box Coat of Kersey Cloth, in ladies' and misses' sizes, new half-shaped back, bell sleeves, and full lined, in Castor, Tan, Navy, and Black $10.00

Waists.

Flannel Waist, plain back and front, stitched collar, cuffs, and front, colors Red, Royal Gray, and Black ..... 98c.

Flannel Waist, fully tucked back and front, colors Navy, Garnet, Castor, and Black, a perfect fitting garment $1.98

French Flannel Waist, front tucked in yoke effect and back tucked in clusters, Bishop sleeves... $3.75

French Flannel Waist, tucked back and front, buttoned down the back, the latest style, colors Castor, Cadet Gray, Lavender, and Red $5.00

Infants' Caps and Cloaks.

Infants' White Corded Silk Caps, single ruche and full pompon of lace; special value for ..... 25c.

Infants' White Silk Caps, trimmed in silk braid and lace, with pompon of lace and ribbon..... 50c.

Infants' Long Cream Cashmere Cloaks, with short skirt and deep cape of rich embroidery, a particular offering for..... $1.25

FOURTH AND BROAD STREETS.

THE GRANDE LUNETTE.

Big Telescope of the Paris Exposition—How It Came to Be Built.

Harold Jacoby, professor of astronomy in Columbia University, writes to the New York Evening Post:

Strange rumors have come floating across the ocean of late concering the great telescope set up at Paris for the advancement of science and the edification of visitors to the exposition. It is said that among American travellers to the Champ de Mars the word "fake" has been whispered, feebly at first, but later with emphasis. Smoke-rooms of transatlantic liners have carried these whisperings hitherward as much as 500 miles in a single day. Parisians, let us hope, do not understand the American vernacular, and have, therefore, not been offended by derisive American words. Yet it is said that Frenchmen can themselves occasionally compress an unfavorable opinion of big things like the occult philosophy of the Orient, or the pedagogic science of the Occident, into a shrug movement of the shoulders; and that these shoulders, too, have spoken of the telescope.

The fact is that the project of having a Grande Lunette was hailed by newspapers throughout the world and by the general public in their customary excitable way. It was tremendously overadvertised; exaggerated notions to the instrument's powers were spread abroad, and eagerly credited; the moon was to be dragged down, as it were, from its customary place in the sky, so near that we should be able almost to touch its surface. As to the planets—free license was given to the journalistic imagination, and there was no effective limitation to the magnificence of astronomical discovery practically within our grasp, beyond the necessity of printed space demanded by sundry wars, pestilences, and other mundane trifles.

JOURNALISTIC ASTRONOMY.

Now, the present writer is very far from advocating a lessening of the attention devoted to astronomy. Rather would he magnify his office than diminish it. But let journalistic astronomy be as good an imitation of sober scientific truth as can be procured at space rates; let editors encourage the public to study those things in the science that are ennobling and cultivating to the mind; let there be an end to the frenzied effort to fabricate a highly colored account of alleged discoveries of yesterday, capable of masquerading to-day under heavy headlines as news. For there is no mine of genuine intellectual pleasures richer than that of astronomy; and from the depths of space have been tunnelled real gems of truth, of which unending time itself has been the matrix.

The manner in which the big telescope came to be built is not without interest, and shows that enterprise is far from dead, even in the old countries. A stock company was organized—we would call it a corporation—under the name Societe de l'Optique. It would appear that shares were regularly put on the market, and that a prospectus, more or less alluring, was widely distributed. As will appear later, the investing public did not respond with obtrusive alacrity; but at all events, the promoters' efforts received sufficient encouragement to enable them to begin active work. From the very first a vigorous attempt was made to utilize both the resources of genuine science and the devices of quasi-charlatanry. It was announced that the public were to be admitted to look through the big glass (apparently at so much an eye), and many doubtless expected that the man in the street would be able to make personal acquaintance with the man in the moon. A telescopic image of the sun was to be projected on a big screen, and exhibited to a concourse of spectators assembled in rising tiers of seats within a great amphitheatre. And when clouds or other circumstances should prevent observing the planets or examining the sun, a powerful stereopticon was to be used. Artificial pictures of the wonders of heaven were to be projected on the screen, and the public would never be disappointed. It was arranged that skilled talkers should be present to explain all marvels; and, in short, financial profit was to be combined with machinery for advancing scientific discovery. Astronomers the world over were circularized, asked to become shareholders, and, in default of that, to send lantern slides or photographs of remarkable celestial objects for exhibition in the magic-lantern part of the show.

The project thus brought to the attention of scientific men two or three years ago did not have an attractive air. It savored too much of charlatanism. But it soon appeared that effective governmental sanction had been given to the enterprise; and, above all, that men of reputation were allowing the use of their names in connection with the affair. More important still, we learned that the actual construction had been undertaken by Gautier of Paris, that finances were favorable, and that real work on parts of the instrument was to commence without delay. Now, Gautier is a first-class instrument-builder; he has established his reputation by constructing successfully several telescopes of very large size, including the "equatorial coude" of the Paris Observatory, a unique instrument of especial complexity. He has also made numerous smaller instruments of precision, and some years since was able to meet the necessities of the international Comite Permanent de la Carte du Ciel by furnishing exquisite standard photographic glass plates at a time when it seemed almost that the photographic surveys of the heavens would come to a standstill for lack of them. The present writer believes that, if sufficient time and money were available the Grande Lunette would stand a reasonable chance of success in the hands of such a man as Gautier. And by a reasonable chance we mean that there is a large enough probability of genuine scientific discovery to justify the necessary financial outlay. But the project should be divorced from its "popular" features, and every kind of advertising and charlatanism excluded with rigor.

AN IMMOBILE TELESCOPE.

As planned originally, and actually constructed, the Grande Lunette presents interesting peculiarities, differentiating it from other telescopes. Previous instruments have been built on the principle of universal mobility. It is possible to move them in all directions, and thus bring any desired star under observation, irrespective of its position in the sky. But this general mobility offers great difficulties in the case of large and ponderous telescopes. Delicacy of adjustment is almost destroyed when the object to be adjusted weighs several tons. And the excessive weight of telescopes is not due to unavoidably heavy lenses alone. It is essential that the tube should be long; and great length involves appreciable thickness of material, if stiffness and solidity are to remain unsacrificed. Length in the tube is necessitated by certain peculiar optical defects of all lenses, into the nature of which we shall not enter at present. The consequences of these defects can be rendered harmless only if the instrument is so arranged that the observer's eye is far from the other end of the tube. The length of a good telescope should be at least twelve times the diameter of its large lens. If the relative length can be still further increased, so much the better; for then the optical defects can be further reduced.

In the case of the Paris instrument a radical departure consists in making the tube of unprecedented length—197 feet, with a lens diameter of 49 1-4 inches. This great length, while favorably optically, precludes the possibility of making the instrument movable in the usual sense. In fact, the entire tube is mounted on a fixed horizontal base, and no attempt is made to change its position. Outside the big lens, and disconnected altogether from the telescope proper, is mounted a smooth mirror, so arranged that it can be turned in any direction, and thus various parts of the sky examined by reflection in the telescope. While this method unquestionably has the advantage of leaving the optician quite free as to how long he will make his tube, it suffers from the unavoidable objection that a new optical surface is introduced into the combination—viz., the mirror. Any slight unavoidable imperfection in the polishing of its surface will infallibly be reproduced on a magnified scale in the image of a distant star brought before the observer's eye.

But it is not yet possible to pronounce definitely upon the merit of this form of instrument, since, as we have said, he maker has not been given time enough to try the idea to the complete satisfaction of scientific men. In the early part of August, when the informant of the present writer left Paris, after serving as a member of the international jury for judging instruments of precision at the Exposition, the condition of the Grande Lunette was as follows: Two sets of lenses had been contemplated, one intended for celestial photography, and the other to be used for ordinary visual observation. Only the photographic lenses had been completed, however, and for this reason the public could not be permitted to look through the instrument. The photographic lenses were in place in the tube, but at that time their condition was such that, though some photographs had been obtained, it was not thought advisable to submit them to the jury. Consequently, the Lunette did not receive a prize. Since that time various newspapers have reported wonderful results from the telescope, but no scientific journal has yet given us any account of them. Disregarding, therefore, the fusillade from sensational newspapers, we may sum up the present state of affairs very briefly. Gautier is still experimenting, and, given sufficient time and money, he may succeed in producing what astronomers hope for—an instrument capable of advancing our knowledge, even if that advance be only a small one.

ASTRONOMICAL PREDICTIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

The more important constellations will occupy positions as follows at about 9 P. M. on the evening of November 15, 1900. These positions will be found approximately correct also at about the same hour throughout the month:

The zodiacal constellation Taurus is conspicuous in the East, and has now risen half-way up to the zenith. It is marked by the bright reddish star Aldebaran, near which is the famous cluster of the Pleiades. Orion is just risen in a direction a little south of east, and Gemini are also rising a little east of northeast. Auriga, with bright Capella, is in the northeast, half-way up to the zenith. Lyra is in the northwest, up one-fourth of the distance to the zenith, and Ursa Major is near the horizon, just under the pole.

Of the planets, Jupiter and Saturn are evening stars, and just after sunset can be seen in the southwest, rather near the horizon. The morning stars before sunrise are Venus and Mars, the former in the southeast, up one-third of the distance from horizon to zenith, and the latter in the south, above the horizon, two-thirds of the distance to the zenith. A meteor shower should be looked for between the 14th and 16th of the month. The moon will pass near Mars on the 14th, Venus on the 18th, Jupiter on the 23d, and Saturn on the 24th.

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at
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DISPATCH OFFICE.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

DELAYED NOTES OF OUR LADY FRIEND FROM RICHMOND.

THE PARISIAN OF THE PRESENT.

He is Not Nearly So Courteous as He Used to Be—Castellane's Duel—Remarkable Recent Function—John Bull and Uncle Sam—Personal.

(For the Dispatch.)

A function worthy of particular notice was the luncheon recently given by Mr. Scatcherd, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1891. It is seldom one exposition becomes so directly the cradle of another. After all, what could be more correct than that tone should serve as the meeting-place for planning the next, and advertising it to the press and to the world?

Right at hand lie exposed to view all the mechanisms of staging a public show—items of importance to promoters and directors, now that the proper conduct of these huge undertakings has become in great degree a matter of experience, and tradition, and practical application of many principles even the head of a large business-house would deem inconsequent.

Never were gathered together in the United States pavilion a greater number of representative gentlemen than on this occasion. The guests were mainly commissioners, attaches of the embassy, and visiting Americans of prominence; news paper-men were also much in evidence. A pleasing quality of the sumptuous entertainment was its informality.

Do you remember that during our late unpleasantness with Spain the United States Minister at Madrid left Spanish territory under rather troublesome circumstances? In reports sent back to America he said: "It is well to have an Irishman with you when you get into a scrap." Mr. Collins, then at Madrid, and now representative in Paris of the New York Sun, was that Irishman; and he narrated to the coterie around him many exciting details of the hurried flight.

PERSONAL.

Among those present were Mr. Woodward, an American lawyer; Mr. Albertini, who is said to own more than half of the landed property in Cuba; Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, was of course on hand, also Mr. Valois, and Mr. M. H. DeYoung Chauncey Depew came in while Mr. Scatcherd, acting as toast-master, had the floor, and received a hearty ovation from those assembled.

Mr. Depew closed the speaking. After stating his full endorsement of the exposition in Buffalo, he related the incidents attendent upon getting through Congress the appropriation bill for St. Louis's exposition in 1903, and Buffalo's of next year. Then he told a story—it's a way he has. Some time ago a visionary said to him: "If there was a Pan-Universal exposition, and all the planets sent their best, the earth would send Niagara Falls." "Now, gentlemen," pointed out the United States Senator from New York, "we are to have in Buffalo next year the grandest exhibit that ever was, except that of Chicago, and this (with a left-eye wink), of Paris; it is to be restricted to products, of the New world, and Niagara Falls is going to be only an annex!"

The table was profusely decorated with trailing smilax and red and yellow roses. No floral decorations were more pleasing to the Southerners—and there were many of them around the board—than the cape-jasmine boutonnieres, whose soft fragrance lent an added charm to the well-appointed luncheon.

JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM.

It is indeed quite true that Uncle Sam has more deference paid him here than is ever accorded to John Bull. When, as too often happens, a cocher or shopkeeper has an altercation with an English-speaking person, taunts of "T'Anglas," with his "rosbif" and brawn di-and-soda" are freely dealt out. Should, however, the long-suffering foreigner reveal his American citizenship, the native is at once mollified. America is too far away to be an object of suspicion.

And yet it takes more than a superficial knowledge of history to appreciate fully the undercurrent jealousy among continental nations. They guard unsleepingly their relative advancement, and each fears racial preferment of the other more than territorial loss. This spirit of national sensitiveness shows itself in many ways; and nowhere more in trivial matters than among the French. We translate from the morning paper:

"Not only in Alsace-Lorraine do the German authorities forbid the public and documentary use of the French language. Their domineering methods extend even into the confines of our own exposition. A young Alsacian artist has on exhibition at the Invalides magnificent specimens of furniture of inlaid wood. The room containing these is likewise ornamented with panels of the same material. The placard, giving over the names of the artist and the cabinet-maker that executed his designs, a description of the articles of furniture, was originally in French. By order of the Commissioner-General of the German Section this has been placed by a similar card in German."

And then, too, it really surprises you to see how, ninety years after Waterloo, France still closely watches England. During the recent visit of the Khedive to London Parisian journals discussed in all seriousness the probability that England might not allow him to come to France. They tell us the English are very suspicious as regards everything that concerns the Khedive's relations with France; and, captiously, that there are other anxieties England should have at the present time.

NOT SO COURTEOUS.

In other directions than this the exposition has demoralized the Frenchman. The courteous Gaul it not so courteous as he used to be. A friend remarked sententiously the other day, when worn out by official tape and petty annoyences of the street: "Without these Frenchmen, what a magnificent city Paris would be!"

I was about to tell you of a duel that Count Boni de Castellane has just fought—then it occured to me in time that it is by no means his first one, and on that account might fail of interest. It is enough to say that his adversary was his cousin, Count Orlovski, who received a slight flesh-wound and was compelled to retire.

When notices appeared of the approaching sale of one of the Count de Castellane's chateaux, rumors were current of renewed heavy losses on the Bourse; yet when the sale at the last moment was stopped, and at the same time, Montijarret, the former outrider of the President's cortege, and an expensive show-piece, was engaged, the pendulum of the public opinion swung to the other extreme, and greatly enlarged wealth was credited to this family so much in the public eye.

M. T. P.

Big Railway Grant in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, October 30.—The railway franchise which the Executive Council granted yesterday to the North American Company is very valuable. It will permit the construction of a veritable network of lines in the island.

Tolstoi Writing a Drama.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 30.—Count Tolstoi is enjoying excellent health. He is engaged in writing a drama entitled "A Corpse."

Socialists Score a Triumph.

COBURG, October 30.—The Socialists have won a seat in the Diet. This is the first time they have been represented in that body.

Julius Sycle & Son,

Cor. Second and Broad.

Ladies' Suits, Coats, and Outer Garments.

A most charming, beautiful, and gorgeous display of Ladies' Outer Attire is that now being held by us in our great second floor department. The entire floor is turned over to this display. An extraordinary sale of Handsomely-Made Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts, etc. The leading makers have contributed to this exhibition. We will give a greater demonstration than ever of our methods of doing business, of our determination to give the most exquisite goods, the richest made garments, at low prices—at prices within reach of all.

THE OLD WAR HORSE

HON. JOHN GOODE WILL SPEAK HERE TO-MORROW NIGHT.

A BIG WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

It Will Be Held Probably on Friday Night—Fulton Democrats Will Turn Out on Thursday Night—Campaign Notes.

Richmond people, irrespective of political affiliations, will be glad to hear Hon. John Goode, of Bedford county, speak here to-morrow night for Bryan, and in opposition to trusts and the Republican policy of imperialism.

Mr. James W. Gordon, chairman of the City Democratic Committee, received a telegram from Mr. Goode yesterday, accepting an invitation to speak here to-morrow night, under the auspices of the Citizens' Democratic Club. The meeting will probably be held in Sanger Hall on Seventh street, between Broad and Marshall. The place has not been fully decided.

Forty years ago Mr. Goode was one of the ablest public speakers in Virginia. He is now well advanced in years, but time has not dimmed his faculties, nor quenched his fire, nor cooled his zeal for Democracy. Mr. Goode has rarely, or never, missed taking an active part in Virginia campaigns, and is a favorite with the voters of Virginia. He has made a number of speeches this fall.

A WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

A workingmen's meeting is being arranged for this week, to be addressed by Congressman Turner, of New York. It will probably be held Friday night. The details have not been arranged.

The largest meeting Fulton will have had during this campaign will be held at Fifth and Louisiana streets to-morrow night. The meeting will be in the open air, under the auspices of the Fulton Democratic Club. Congressman Lamb, Hon. S. L. Kelley, and Mr. John Garland Pollard will deliver addresses. Captain John A. Curtis will preside. A band has been engaged for the occasion.

THREE OR FOUR MEETINGS.

A fine band, a brilliant camp-fire, and a half-dozen speakers, will be the features of the meeting of the Democrats of Marshall Ward on Libby Hill, at the base of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, to-morrow night. Captain John A. Curtis will preside, and speeches will be made by Congressman Lamb, Mr. Jefferson Wallace, Mr. J. Garland Pollard, Hon. S. L. Kelley, Hon. R. C. Folkes, and other speakers.

Hon. D. L. Toney, of Manchester, is arranging to have a rally in that city Thursday night. Senator Barksdale will speak at the big meeting and barbecue at Midlothian Thursday. The latter meeting is attracting as much interest as any advertised for this section. Governor Tyler will make a short speech, and a number of other speakers will deliver addresses.

It seems that the Democrats all over the State are holding meetings. State-Chairman Ellyson is receiving a great many letters, asking that speakers be sent to address meetings. Mr. Ellyson endeavors to grant all such requests, but has difficulty in doing so.

IN THE SECOND AND TENTH.

Colonel R. E. Boykin, of Isle of Wight county, who reached Richmond last night, said he thought there was no doubt of the election of Mr. Maynard in the Second District. The Democrats are beginning to be thoroughly aroused. The division in Republican ranks is very pronounced. Colonel Boykin called attention to the fact that there is a big club of colored men in Newport News, every member of which will vote for Bryan and Maynard.

Secretary Button returned yesterday from the Tenth District. "The leaders in the district," he said last night, "declare that Flood's majority will be 3,000. Coming down to hard-pan, it does look like the Democrats will have at least 5,000 votes to spare."

The district, as a whole, is well organized. The enemy, apparently, is making his hardest fight in Botetourt and Augusta.

Carlist Activity in Spain.

MADRID, October 30.—Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the neighborhood of Barcelona. Three priests have been arrested in Barcelona, in connection with the Carlist activity. Their quarters were searched, and important documents were found.

The Carlist movement was timed to commence a fortnight hence, but it broke out prematurely.

Gendarmes searched the country house of a brother-in-law of the Duke of Solferino's, and seized several rifles.

Students on a Strike.

ALLIANCE, O., October 30.—Three students of Mount Union College were suspended to-day for participation in a midnight demonstration, when a crowd of students, clad in night-robes, entered the ladies' dormitory, and pushed the president's cow into an upper hall, where they tethered it. To-day, about 150 students met on the college campus and decided to go on strike, pending reinstatement of the suspended men. The faculty, however, remain firm in their decision.

Ragland Memorial Services.

ASHLAND, VA., October 30.—(Special.) The death of Professor C. D. Ragland has caused profound grief, not only in college circles, but throughout Ashland.

To-morrow at 2 o'clock memorial service will be held at the college chapel, conducted by Bishop Granbery. A number of friends of the deceased left here to-night for Halifax to attend the funeral.

CHINESE CHILDREN.

HOW THEY AMUSE THEMSELVES IN THE STREETS.

THE GIRLS ARE NOT WANTED

Playing Horse—Mimic Retreat from the Japanese—Nursery Rhymes—Going to the Fairs Held in Buddist Temples.

Isaac T. Headland writes to the Evening Post:

Before going to China, I could not but wonder, when I saw a Chinese or Japanese doll, why it was that they made such unnatural looking things for babies to play with. On reaching the Orient the whole matter was explained by the first Chinese or Japanese baby I met. The doll looks like the baby!

A Chinese baby is a round-faced, little piece of helpless humanity, whose eyes appear as if they were simply two black marbles over which the skin had been stretched, and then a slit made on the bias. His nose is nothing more than a little kopje in the centre of his face, above a yawning chasm which requires constant filling in order to secure the preservation of law and order. On his head are left small tufts of hair in various localities, which give it the appearance of the plain about Pekin, on which the traveller sees, here and there, a bunch of trees around a village or cemetery, the remainder of the country being bare. Whether he is clothed or not depends upon the season of the year. If he happens to be born in the springtime, he has the pleasure of passing the first six months of his life like his first parents in the Garden of Eden. If he happens to die during the first six months of his life, he is carefully wrapped up in a piece of old matting, and tenderly placed on some street corner, where he is picked up by the driver of the big black cart to which a gentle cow is hitched, and taken outside the city, where he and a large company of other small unfortunates are buried side by side in a common hole, without a monument to mark his resting place.

If he lives, his life will depend upon several very important considerations, chief among which are, whether he is a boy or a girl; whether the home to which he comes happens to be a "Fifth-avenue palace" or a "Five-Point 'dive,'" and whether his predecessors in the family are of the same or a different sex from himself. If he is a boy and all his predecessors are boys, well, it "can do," the parents and nurse will say, but if he happens to be a girl, and all the others are girls, he is decidedly superfluous.

WHY GIRLS ARE NOT DESIRED.

The reason for this is deeper than the mere fact of sex. It is imbedded in the social customs of the people. A girl remains at home until she is 16 or 17, during which time she is little else than an expense, after which she is taken to her husband's home, and her own family have no further control over her. This, through many years and centuries, has generated a feeling in the Chinese mind that it is bad business raising girls for other folks, and there are not a few people in China who would rather take the girl that is betrothed to their own son and bring her up than to bring up their own daughter.

"The selfish beasts!" some people exclaim, when they read such things about the Chinese. Yes, it is selfishness; but life in China is not like ours—a rush and a struggle to see how many luxuries one can secure—but a struggle, not after bread and rice alone, but after cornmeal and cabbage, or something not more palatable. This is the life the great majority of Chinese children are born to.

The presumption is that a Chinese child is born with the same general disposition as an American or English child. This may be; but he certainly does not grow up with it; and, indeed, he early develops a disposition which is peculiar to the Chinese child. He is T'ao Ch'i. That almost means mischievous; it almost means troublesome—a little Tartar—but it means exactly T'ao Ch'i.

WHAT THEY ARE TAUGHT.

All Chinese children are not poor. There are many who are raised in an indulgence, which, if not luxury and ease—for one can scarcely connect luxury and ease with brick floors and paper windows—contribute in the same way to spoiling the child. In such case he may become a little tryant. Children raised in luxury not infrequently are quiet, dignified, manly little fellows, taught in all the rules of polite society before they reach the age of 10 years.

They are taught that,

When riding or driving you always descend
From your horse or your cart when you meet with a friend;
Nor remount till your friend has passed by, I should say,
A hundred, or more than that steps on his way.

They are further taught that,

When those older are standing it never is fit,
Whether indoors or out, that a young man should sit.

And in all his conversation with his superiors he is taught that,

Whenever grown people are present, a child
Should speak with a voice that is gentle and mild.

Indeed, we might go on quoting a thousand lines of such teaching that the boy learns before he is 10 years old. Does he practice it all? Do you practice all the good things you learned when you were a child?

THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

But while the boy is a little man, dressed like a little man, and acts like a little man, he is also a boy, a child, and enjoys his toys and games as well as boys half around the world from him. During his childhood his nurse teaches him nursery rhymes not unlike those of our own childhood. He plays horse with his little companions; but I have always noticed that when he plays horse, it is not because he has any desire to be the horse, but the driver. He is willing to be horse for a time, in order that he may be driver for a still longer time. Indeed, I saw this well illustrated one day on the street in Pekin. A large boy was playing horse with a smaller boy, the smaller boy acting as the beast of burden. This continued for some time, when the smaller, either discovering that a horse is larger than a man, or that it is more noble to be man than horse, balked, and said:

"Now you be horse."

The older was not inclined to be horse just yet, and tried in vain by coaxing, scolding, and whipping to induce him to move, but the horse was firm. The driver was also firm, and not until the horse, in a very unhorse-like manner, gave way to tears, could the man be induced to let himself down to the level of a horse. From this it will be seen that Chinese children are no exception to the feeling which prevails in every human heart, to be on the top side.

All kinds of trades and employments have as great an attraction for Chinese children as for American. A country boy looks forward to the time when he can stand up in the cart and drive the team. Children seeing a battalion of soldiers at once "organize a company." This was amusingly illustrated by a company of children in Pekin during the Chinese-Japanese war. They had organized a company. Each had a stick or a weed for a gun, except the drummer-boy, who was drumming on an old fruit-can. They went through various manoeuvres for practice, no doubt, and all seemed to be going on swimmingly until one of those in front shouted out, in a voice filled with fear:

"The Japanese are coming; the Japanese are coming," which was the signal for a general retreat, and the children, in true imitation of the real army, retreated in disorder and dismay in every direction.

CHINESE PLAYTHINGS.

It is this attraction for the various employments which makes shovels, hoes, pails, chests of tools, and all such usefully useless instruments such appropriate gifts for children in China, as well as in America. Chinese children play all kinds of toy trades and professions that are practiced by their parents. Listen to the song sung by the child as it plays doctor:

A purse, a purse, for better or worse,
Indeed would you know it I've married a purse,
My wife's little daughter she fell very ill,
And we called for a doctor to give her a pill.
He wrote a prescription which now we will give her,
In which he has ordered a mosquito's liver,
And then in addition the heart of a flea,
And half pound of fly-wings to make her some tea.

When the child who is put to attend the baby sees two men sawing up logs with a cross-cut saw, he puts the child on his knees, and, taking hold of its hands, the two sway back and forth, while he sings:

We pull the big saw,
We push the big saw,
To saw up the wood,
To build us a house,
In order that baby
May have a good spouse.

Indeed, every phase of business and professional life is turned into games by Chinese children.

The boys also indulge in acrobatic sports. The horizontal bar is as much used by Chinese as by American children. For this purpose they invoke the aid of a friendly tree limb, or if that is not to be found, two boys put the pole on their shoulders, while a third "skins the cat," hangs suspended by his legs, his feet, or his hands or elbows, or whirls around on his stomach as our own children. These games are not confined to boys. Girls may be seen in little groups playing "jackstones" with small pebbles; "turning the mill," or "churning butter,' while they sing:

The big dog's gone to the city,
The little dog's run away,
The egg has fallen and broken,
And the oil's leaked out, they say,
But you be a roller,
And hull with power,
And I'll be a millstone
And grind the flour.

POETICAL ADMONITIONS FOR GIRLS.

Theoretically, of course, girls are kept in the house, and are taught; and practically those of the better classes are. They are taught in their small primers that—

You should rise from bed as early in the morning as the sun,
Nor retire at evening's closing till your work is wholly done.

She is taught to do all kinds of fancy work; to "keep her hair combed smooth and shiny," and to keep her "lilies bound tight and tidy," never to talk about her aunts or other members of the family, never to "stand gazing from the door," nor to "lean against the doorpost." And she is asked:

Have you ever learned the reason, for the binding of your feet?
'Tis from fear that 'twill be easy to go out upon the street.

And again:

Have you ever learned the reason, why your ears should be punctured be?
'Tis that you may never listen to the talk of Chang and Li.

Indeed, her instructions, though different, are as elaborate during the first few years of her life as those of her brother, though it is not quite so certain that she pursues them.

The books that have been written by very many people on children in China we are inclined to believe do not properly represent child-life in that great empire. It is understood, of course, that their life is not to be compared with the lives of children in Europe and America; and further, it should be remembered that the pleasures of child-life are not measured by the gratification of every childish whim. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" may not be a good principle, but it contains a grain of truth which is not unimportant. Many of the little street children who have to spend a large part of their time in efforts to help support the family, or in taking care of the baby, enjoy themselves more in a single day when they are allowed to go to the city to a fair or out of the city on a picnic, than the child of wealth in a whole month of idleness. In addition to the games and rhymes the Chinese child is allowed to go to the fairs which are held in the great Buddhist temples in different parts of the cities, which is to him what a country fair or a Fourth of July is to an American boy or girl. He has his cash for candy or fruit, his firecrackers, which he fires off at New Year's time, making day a time of unrest and night hideous. He has his kite-flying, which no American boy appreciates as he does, a pleasure which clings to him till he reaches his threescore years and ten, for it is not uncommon to find a child and his grandfather in the balmy days of spring out flying their kites together. He has his pet birds, which he carries around in cages or on a perch, unlike any other child we have ever seen. He has his crickets, with which he plays, not "gambles," and his goldfish, which bring him days and years of delight. Indeed, the Chinese child, though in the vast majority of cases very poor, has provisions for a very good time, and if he does not have a good time, it can only be regarded as his own fault.

Russian Asia Cotton Crop.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 30.—Official reports show that the area under cotton cultivation in Russian Central Asia has increased 30 per cent. this year. The crop is estimated at 7,500,000 pood (270,525,000) pounds, or half the Russian requirement, whereas, previously only 6,000,000 pood had been procured from Russian possessions. This result is attributed to the increased raw-cotton import duty introduced last winter. The institution in the cotton industries is improving.

Death in Lancaster.

WARSAW, VA., October 30.—(Special.)—Mr. L. C. Mitchell, a prominent citizen of Nuttsville, Lancaster county, died this morning, after a short illness of typhoid-fever.

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BOSTON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL.

No Artist Was Able to Do Justice to Her Charms.

"The pictures of Emily Marshall that have been preserved," writes William Perrine of "The Loveliest Woman in All America," in the November Ladies' Home Journal, "do not realize her beauty as it appeared to those who knew her. She was about five feet five inches in height; her figure was luxuriantly delicate; her hair was of a chestnut-brown hue, and her luminous eyes were said by some to be hazel in color, by others black. Her cheeks were rosy and dimpled; her mouth displayed teeth of perfect whiteness; her hair was worn curled behind the ears and held by side combs, and her features were brilliant with expression when a gay or laughing thought came over her. At one time when she appeared at a fancy ball in the character of Sweet Anne Page, of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' and danced with Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia, they were thought to be the handsomest pair that had graced such an event. When Chester Harding, the artist, wrote his autobiography he confessed that he found it impossible to satisfy himself in painting Miss Marshall's portrait. It was impossible to catch the living fascination of her countenance, and he declared that 'the artist's skill could not be put to a severer test, for her beauty depended much upon the expression of her animated face, which when lighted up in conversation, was bewitchingly lovely.'"

First Manager of the Old Exchange.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The account of the old Exchange Hotel in Sunday's Dispatch, found interested readers everywhere. The first manager, as was stated, was Mr. Frederick Boyden, of Boston, who, however, went to Richmond from New York, where he was the manager of a large hotel. It is my impression that he was brought to Richmond by the stockholders as the manager, not the lessee, of the Exchange. His family consisted of his wife (who was a sister of Mrs. Stevens, the authoress, an often visitor to Richmond after the hotel opened), a son, Paul Boyden, and a daughter, Frederika Boyden. At home they were Congregationalists in their church relations, and on coming to Richmond joined the Presbyterian church, of which Dr. William S. Plumer was pastor. The family rooms were on the lower floor, on the eastern side, and looked out on old Trinity church, of which Dr. Waller was pastor. Many a boy and girl of the old Presbyterian Sunday school of that day will, if alive to-day, still recall those old family rooms, for the Boydens were regular Virginians in the matter of hospitality, and we tasted "goodies" there that at our homes they did not even know the name of. They were made by a French cook that Mr. Boyden had brought with him. The Boydens were of the Boston "high culture" class, and their children were like them. The family made many friends in Richmond, but the more than half a century that has passed has, I suppose, left few who recollect them. I expect that few are to be found only among the surviving children of the old Presbyterian Sunday school, for in that day in Richmond acquaintanceship of new arrivals was largely fixed by church relations.

SENEX.

Staunton, Va., October 29th.

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