

occurred in coming to a vote, than those whom they described as the minority. Daniel wished to say to Mills of Texas that he (Daniel) for one—and Daniel believed the majority of those who agreed with him would do so also—was ready instantly to submit the question to the majority of the Democrats who had been sent to the senate, charged with the responsibility. Was the senator from Texas ready to go into a concave with his Democratic brethren and abide by the result?

SALISBURY'S SPEEDY STALLION.

Directum Trots a Mills in 2:05 1/4 in a Race.

He Did the Last Half in the Fast Time of 1:00 1/4.

The Record Smashed in a Double Sense. Stamboul's Futile Attempt to Lower His Mark—Manager.

By the Associated Press. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Monroe Salisbury's 4-year-old horse, Directum, set the stallion mark at 2:05 1/4 in the free-for-all trot at Cumberland Park today.

Hamlin's Nightingale and Hazel Wilkes were the other starters, and after the black whirlwind had won two heats in slow time, the race was waived and he was driven for a record. The first quarter was covered in 32 seconds, the half in 1:05, and the last half was trotted with a runner in 1:00 1/4. This smashes the stallion 4-year-old record and the race record for trotters. Directum will probably be sent the latter part of the week to beat Nancy Hank's record of 2:04.

The 2:15 pace was a battle royal between Atlantic King, Barney and W. P. P. The Montana bred horse won after a terrific drive in the last eighth from Barney.

Stamboul made an ineffectual effort to lower his record. He was driven in a 2:17 1/4. His best race, clipped a second and also set the mark for 5-year-old pacers.

George Starr drove his double team Aubine and Tambia a mile to beat 2:21 in 2:17 3/4.

The 2:23 trotting stake, \$2000, unfinished from yesterday—Parolee won, Currier second, Raven Wilkes third; time, 2:17 3/4.

The 2:30 trotting stake, \$5000—Peveril won, Dorfmark second, Patent Right third; time, 2:21 3/4.

The 2:30 pace—Roan Wilkes won, Jug second, Tom Sherley third; time, 2:16. Special trot, 2:20 class—Nokomis won, French Plate second, Dramatic third; time, 2:23.

Free-for-all trot—Directum won, Hazel Wilkes second, Nightingale third; time, 2:05 1/4.

The 2:15 pace—W. P. P. won, Barney second, Atlantic King third; time, 2:03 3/4.

To beat 2:07 1/4, pacings—Manager, by Newwood, went a mile in 2:06 3/4.

To beat 2:07 1/4, trotting—Stamboul, by Sultan, went a mile in 2:12 3/4.

To beat 2:21 for a team record—Aubine and Tambia went a mile as follows: The quarter in 35 3/4 seconds, the half in 1:10 3/4, the three-quarters in 1:44 3/4, and the mile in 2:17 3/4.

DECLARED A DRAW.

A Very Tame Fight by Maher and Joe McAuliffe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Peter Maher and Joe McAuliffe gave a very tame exhibition of boxing at the Grand opera house tonight. They were advertised to box four rounds for the benefit of the midwinter fair, and as each slogger had boasted that he would knock the other out, an exciting contest was anticipated. For three rounds the fighters ambled slowly about, but in the fourth round they waked up a bit. The fight was declared a draw.

OAKLAND RACES.

OAKLAND, Oct. 18.—Today's races resulted as follows: Five and a half furlongs—Lord Dunbar won, Dick second, Golden State third; time, 1:12.

Six furlongs—Red Rose won, Vanity second, Joe third; time, 1:15 1/2.

Four and a half furlongs—Hal Fisher won, Changer second, Randolph third; time, 0:56.

DE ORO STILL IN THE LEAD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There was increased attendance in the Madison square garden concert hall tonight, when John Roberts and Alfred De Oro resumed the pyramid pool contest. Both men were evidently intent on giving no chance to the other, and the play was rather tame. At the close of tonight's play the score stood: Roberts, 425; De Oro, 451.

DESTITUTE BOOMERS.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 18.—Every town in the territory is filling up with people who are hungry, cold and without a cent of money. Every day brings news of the death of one or more unfortunate settlers and suffering among the improvident people who rushed into the strip with money and no means of making a livelihood.

Blew Out the Gas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A. W. Steimbloch, his daughter Ida and son William were engaged in an evening at the Grand opera house last night. The gas in the auditorium was blown out by a fire in the orchestra. The dead bodies were discovered this afternoon. The family came to the world's fair from Hampton, Ia. It is supposed they blew out the gas.

Odd Fellows' Encampment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The second day's session of the grand encampment of the I. O. O. F. developed a spirited contest. The delegates of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Santa Rosa over the place of holding the next meeting. Santa Rosa was selected.

The Big Fire Saturday.

Attracted a large congregation of people to the scene, but nothing as to numbers as to the immense throng that will be at the grand auction sale at Angelejo Heights on Saturday next, when 150 large family lots will be disposed of. Remember, there is no reserve on the lots. The lots will be sold. Maps, catalogues and special free tickets over Temple-street cable road at Easton, Eldridge & Co.'s, 121 S. Broadway.

A Cut in Wages.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 18.—At the headquarters of the Pacific Express company this evening a bulletin was posted announcing a cut of from 8 to 12 1/2 per cent in wages of all employees, effective October 1st.

Saturday is the Day.

When everybody will lay aside all other business and attend the grand auction sale of large family lots at Angelejo Heights at 2 o'clock p. m. Take the Temple-street cars direct to the property.

CHEROKEE STRIP OPENING.

An Investigation that Will Come to Naught.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The hearing before the committee on public lands on the proposition to investigate the opening of the Cherokee strip took rather a sensational turn today. Commissioner Lamoreux, with much feeling and earnestness, said, after reading the charges, he deemed it the duty of the commission to appear in behalf of these clerks. The charges were not specific, but newspaper clippings of a single man was named; no place or time of occurrence was specified. It was no light thing to charge 61 clerks with dishonest acts; 65 per cent of them were Republicans. Many were in the employ of the government for years, and were residents of Washington, with prominent places in the community.

Commissioner Lamoreux presented affidavits from every man in charge of a booth, and from these showed how impossible it would be for the officers of the government to accept bribes. He read letters from J. F. Molone and Mr. King, registrar at Perry, regarding the matter. In the letters it was said District Attorney Speed, Republican, was stirring up the matter for political effect, and was being assisted by Stone in his part, and assistant Stone in Lamoreux's immediate predecessor.

Commissioner Lamoreux read a letter from A. P. Swineford, late governor of Alaska, but now inspector-general of the land office, showing that the charges were not true, and made for political effect. Other letters making counter charges against the land openings under the Republican administration were read.

Assistant Attorney-General Hall directed attention in his speech to the statements made by Commissioner Lamoreux and General Hall will put an end to the investigation.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday in the county clerk's office to the following persons: A. Harvie Marrow, aged 27, a native Prince Edwards Island, and Maggie M. Gustin, aged 23, a native of Ohio, both residents of Los Angeles.

Edwin J. Eddle, aged 26, a resident of Simi, Ventura county, and Ethel Seed, aged 22, a resident of Pomona, both natives of Canada.

Frederic Easton, aged 31, a native of Canada and a resident of Keene, Kern county, and Alma T. Ellis, aged 30, a native of California and resident of Los Angeles.

John Furney, aged 35, a native of Virginia, and Cora Johnson, aged 23, a native of Texas, both residents of Los Angeles.

Diego Elisalado, aged 37, and Ormelita Contreras, aged 24, both natives of California and residents of Los Angeles.

Otto L. Dixon, aged 22, a native of Indiana, and Rose E. Palmer, aged 22, a native of Tennessee, both residents of Los Angeles.

Edward Stinton, aged 43, a native of Pennsylvania and resident of Avalon, and Celia Olson, aged 27, a native of Sweden and resident of Los Angeles.

Wm. Quigley, aged 28, a native of Indiana, and Della Roach, aged 24, a native of Pennsylvania, both residents of Los Angeles.

HOW FRENCHMEN ARE WED.

German weddings are conducted on an entirely different plan from American ones. In the first place, an engagement is not considered binding until after it has been announced in the papers. The fiancee sends a card to the bridegroom, and she is sent to all the other town friends of the families. Both fiancés wear rings on their left hands, and after marriage on the right. The bride provides all the linen, glass and furniture, except the appointments for her husband's office or study.

The wedding ceremony is a double affair, the civil contract taking place in the registry office early in the morning and the religious one several hours later in church. At the early ceremony the bride wears black, but at the later one she is adorned with all customary bridal finery. There are rarely any bridesmaids. The bride and bridegroom enter the church together, and the guests all wear full evening dress. A wedding breakfast follows the ceremony, but wedding cake is an unknown delicacy.—New York World.

EMPTY STOMACHS THE SAFER IN BATTLE.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army and Dr. A. C. Bernays of St. Louis had flocked together and were discussing gunshot wounds in the lower part of the body. Dr. Bernays greatly interested Surgeon General Sternberg by a proposition he laid down that when a man is shot in the abdomen shortly after eating a hearty meal the danger is much greater. "A case of that kind should be operated upon in every instance," said Dr. Bernays. "If the bowels are empty or nearly so, the same wound may be treated without operation."

Applying that theory to soldiers?

remarked the surgeon general tentatively. "I would say they ought to do their fighting before breakfast," put in the specialist.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Siamese Spectacle.

The king of Siam has a fine idea of the picturesque. On the night of the fighting at Bangkok he ordered his chair of state and shielded by the gigantic royal umbrella made a midnight inspection of the troops, followed by his body-guard and making an imposing show. As they marched along barbed-wire—we read in the letter of a correspondent at Bangkok—their footfalls scarce disturbed the quietness of the night. One flaring pine torch cast its light upon the figure of the king and added to the solemnity of the scene as his light faded away into the distance, growing fainter and fainter as the troops, silent as death, passed in long lines.—London Globe.

May Find the Rent Hard to Pay.

A most curious rent audit takes place yearly on Nov. 11 at Breitenberg castle, near Itzehoe. Long ago a Count Rantzau had been hunting nearly sank into a morass. He was rescued by a peasant, whom the count rewarded by the gift of a boggy piece of land upon the condition that he be paid a rent of one Danish penny every year. The land, arable now, goes by the name of "Penny meadow." As Danish silver pennies are becoming very scarce, the peasant's descendants will probably some day find it difficult to pay the tribute.—Green Bag.

If Women Teled.

If every woman teaching in Kansas had a vote, the resolutions passed by the teachers' associations would strike the average legislator with much velocity and force.—Western School Journal.

THE CONGRESS OF BANKERS.

Comptroller Eckels Addresses the Financiers.

Papers Read on a Variety of Financial Topics.

A Proposition for a Commission to Devise a Plan for the Revision of Our Monetary System.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The bankers' congress, arranged by the world's fair auxiliary, opened at the art institute this morning with an address of welcome by Mayor Harrison, followed by President Rhawn of the American Bankers' association. Reports of officers and other routine business occupied some time, after which Hon. J. H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, was introduced, and delivered an address.

George A. Butler of New Haven, Conn., followed with an able paper entitled "A practical plan of banking and currency."

George S. Coe, president of the American National Exchange bank of New York, presented resolutions for creating a special committee, composed of one member from each state and one from the district of Columbia, to effect the organization of a national monetary commission, whose aim is to be the adoption of a sound currency and banking system. Pending the adoption of the plan by the commission, congress is asked to hold in abeyance all projects for the amendment of the currency laws, except the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause.

The resolutions were referred to the executive council, with a request for immediate action.

The afternoon proceedings included a paper from E. H. Thayer of Clinton, Ia.; W. C. Crowell of Buffalo and Thos. B. Patton of New York.

Summer Things Made Over.

The rattan chairs whose summer on a piazza has given them a sunburned, soiled appearance may be successfully made over for halls and bedrooms. They should be painted black and varnished. Then gorgeous cushions of red brown or burnt orange should be fastened in, and they are converted into things of winter beauty.

When the hammock's out of door career is over, it should find an honored place swung across the corner of a bedroom. It will be quite as inviting and quite as restful as it was beneath the trees or on the piazza.

Now the young woman who has been farsighted enough to make hay while the sun shines is bringing home a piece of fish net for the adornment of her den. She will drape it over a door or window and let it fall on one side, and perhaps in its meshes some photographic reminders of the summer will be caught.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Bangs.

The subject of fringes still agitates the feminine mind. To part or not to part is the question of the hour. To women with low foreheads and small, regular features the parting is very becoming, with its softly waved fringe pinned back on either side. But to faces less fair and unattractive the little fall of fringe softens the outline and adds to the beauty. For purely oval faces the waved tresses are pinned loosely back, leaving a single curl, like that of the little girl in the nursery rhyme, which "hung in the middle of her forehead," while the daring beauties may attempt the Anne of Austria style, in which the hair is turned back from the forehead and twisted into a coil at the back, leaving enough hair on either side to make ringlets a la 1836. Young and fresh and sparkling must be the face that attempts this sort of coiffure.—New York Telegram.

After Charles and Glory.

Mrs. Clara Brock, wife of Captain Brock of the good ship Caleb Curtis, is going to sail away after curiosities in the South seas from her home in San Francisco. Mrs. Brock is the owner of this vessel, which trades among the South Sea islands, yet this is the first time that she has sailed in it. It is a boat which does not seem capable of holding more than three or four persons, but does manage to accommodate quite a fair sized crew. Curious and glory are the acquisitions Mrs. Brock expects from her voyage. She hopes to be the first woman to burst into various silent lands in the South seas and to come away with treasures of coral and the like.—San Francisco Call.

Women in State Offices.

Fourteen women are now employed in the various offices at the Indiana capitol, one of them being the confidential clerk of Governor Matthews. Their initiation into affairs of state government was regarded by some with fear and disfavor, but they have been conspicuous examples of ability and discretion and have proved that they can keep state secrets as well as any man. To State Auditor Carr, who paid the first woman a salary out of his own funds, belongs the honor of this innovation.—Indianapolis Organizer.

Women's Wrongs.

Lucy Stone is a gentle, mild little woman, with snowy hair and rather sad eyes that can light into fire as she talks of woman's rights. She said lately, in talking to a group of girls: "You in this generation can have no conception of what the pioneers of our claims have undergone. To this day," and here a burning red overspread her face, "I blush to remember some of the epithets that have been heaped upon me. And yet I have never done anything of which I am ashamed."

Millions in Petroleum.

Fifty-nine freight steamers are now employed in transporting petroleum to foreign countries. The capital in Pennsylvania wells and lands is estimated at \$87,000,000, and \$65,000,000 is invested in plants for producing the crude petroleum. This is exclusive of such accessories as pipe lines, tank cars, refineries, docks, fleets of vessels, etc., and an estimate of \$300,000,000 as the total valuation of all branches of the industry is not excessive.

World's Fair Columbian Edition Illustrated.

This beautiful publication, printed on the finest book paper, is now on sale by all the newsdealers and at the HERALD business office. It contains 38 pages of information about southern California and over 50 illustrations. As a publication to send to eastern friends it has never been equaled. Price 15 cents in wrappers.

TARIFF AND INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee Considering Momentous Problems.

The committee on ways and means, having closed its hearings and its doors, is now discussing the question of raising the revenue. The large reduction which it is intended to make in the tariff rates, and which will cause a large falling off of revenue before it goes into operation, renders it necessary to substitute some method of meeting this deficit. The Democratic members of the ways and means are not in complete accord as to how the revenue required shall be raised. Several members of the committee, including McMillin, Turner and Bryan, are in favor of increasing the tax on distilled spirits from 90 cents to \$1.25 a gallon. They assume that this will increase the revenue on this article from \$94,000,000, estimated for the next fiscal year, to \$135,000,000.

They do not look favorably upon the proposition of David A. Wells, submitted to Secretary Carlisle, to double the tax on tobacco and malt liquors. His plan is to raise \$64,000,000 annually from each of these items. The present tax realizes \$32,000,000 on each article. These Democratic members hold that these articles are the poor man's luxuries and therefore should be taxed at a minimum rate. Whisky they claim is not a luxury, and that the producer can readily stand the increase without raising the price to the consumer. In addition, they claim that it can be collected without any increased expense.

For any additional revenue which may be required from the falling off of customs the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions, regard a graduated income tax as the most equitable method of raising revenue which could be applied. The class of the population who have incomes upward of \$2,000 a year they claim can well afford to contribute to the support of the government. While they admit that there are some features which are inquisitorial and offensive, the system would readily yield the revenue required and out of a class of people who could well afford to pay. This proposition will have ardent supporters among Democrats of the committee and in the house. It will be antagonized by many of the northern and eastern Democrats in co-operation with the Republican minority in the committee and house.—Washington Dispatch.

QUITE ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

A London Ladies' Club and the Cigarette Question.

A certain high class ladies' club is in danger of disruption over the cigarette question. A large minority of the members smoke, and therefore a smoking room is provided, but ladies who do not smoke object to this room and are agitating for its abolition. If they succeed, the smokers will probably leave the club, and the secession will be serious. According to one account, a nonsmoking lady, disliking the atmosphere of the place, is deterred from entering the room, and being conscious that it is the coziest and most gossipy room of the club is very unwilling to be shut out from the interesting talk. Her natural course would be to take to cigarettes and brave the criticisms of home. But instead of raising the domestic question she raises the club question and wants the smoking room done away with.

The lady smokers, however, are strong in numbers, and being in possession of a comfortable privilege do not see why they should forego it. If the smoke is disagreeable to the nonsmokers, they say the nonsmoker can stay out. The Pioneer, which is one of the most prominent of the many ladies' clubs in London, wishes it understood that the story does not apply to it. Not more than 20 of its 280 members use the smoking room.—London Dispatch.

Fortunate Mortals.

Considering that bicycling in its present form is only four or five years old, the popularity it has obtained is surprising to the layman. To the crank, however, there is nothing astonishing about it. The modern bicycle affords a means of getting over ground that is at once healthful and economical. The silent steed needs no oats. A drop of oil now and then satisfies its appetite. It doesn't die. It isn't subject to spavin, ringbone or glanders. It doesn't run away, and no stable is required to shelter it. Seated on its back, the rider laughs to scorn the crowded cable cars and the elevated crew. Curious and glory are the acquisitions Mrs. Brock expects from her voyage. She hopes to be the first woman to burst into various silent lands in the South seas and to come away with treasures of coral and the like.—San Francisco Call.

Outcome of the Religious Congress.

The outcome of the religious congress at Chicago is an organization which has for its object, to use Bacon's words, "the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate." No man can well decline to promote the former purpose without avowing himself an atheist, nor the latter without confessing himself to be something less than human. The new organization is called the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, and its only article of association is a statement that the subscribers "desire to serve God and their fellow men under the inspiration of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ."

William was not firm on the throne before Marlborough was intriguing with James, probably meaning to throw him over again in the interests of Anne and of his own advancement, and after Anne was queen he intrigued with the Chevalier de St. George. As a man, a subject, a soldier, a statesman, he was false to the core, but you would not say he was more deeply and not more often stained in falsehood than Charles II, James II, William of Orange, and beside Sutherland he seems a Bayard. But can we say, in face of the memories of Dundee, Montrose, Lochiel, Wogham—nay, of the honest troopers who have left their traitor leaders with William and returned to James—that all men were traitors, that loyalty was dead?

Clearly we cannot say so. Politicians were false—and what are politicians today? Give them Marlborough's opportunities, and we shall see whether or not human nature has altered.—Andrew Lang in London Illustrated News.

Cholera at Antwerp.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—R. J. Rosen cables Surgeon-General Wm. J. Thayer that there are five cases of cholera at Antwerp. This is a new outbreak.

Gonorrhea is Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Gonorrhea, the music composer, died this morning at 8 o'clock.

ODD HUMAN NATURE.

SAVAGE INSTINCTS STILL COAT ITS VENEER OF CIVILIZATION.

The World's Fond Remains Unaltered So Far as Cruelty Goes, Except That an Educated Minority Has Shifted the Scenes of Action and Classes.

The first of modern historians, Thucydides, remarks that his study of events in Greece will illustrate human nature "as long as the nature of man is the same." It is tolerably clear that in his opinion human nature will always be the same, and every one who reflects at all must often ask himself, Was Thucydides right? The great political and social changes of the world do not disprove his theory. They only show a change in men's views of their own interest—a change in organization.

Again, nothing is more common or apparently more just than the assertion that we must judge the people of the past by the current morality and practice of their age. It is added that morals and practice have altered and have improved immensely. The two chief points insisted on by advocates of the notion that human nature has altered are the idea of cruelty and the idea of honor and good faith in politics. Yet even in these of our matters it is most difficult to come to a conclusion.

Take the case of cruelty: You have Assyrians, Romans, red Indians, massacring and torturing their captives taken in war. Assyrians, civilized men, and Pawnees, uncivilized men, are on a level of abominable wickedness. David of Babylon was as bad (he could not be worse) according to sacred history. The Roman treatment of prisoners—"How cold are thy baths, O, Apollo!"—turns us chill with horror. The middle ages show an improvement here. Captives in war are held to ransom and are treated with courtesy.

But were the middle ages less cruel than the Assyrians, Hebrews, Romans or Assyrians? Obviously the medieval tortures inflicted on political prisoners, witches and heretics were as nefarious as any known to ancient or savage conquerors. Nothing is changed but the victims. Then you find Covenanters torturing witches, Episcopalians in England or Scotland torturing Jesuits, wizards or Catholics at large. You find Covenanters burning naughty little boys alive; you find William and Mary just as ready with the "boot" as James II was. Then the burning of witches slowly dies out as the educated class becomes skeptical.

But the hangman still flogged men and women through the streets, and the pillory endured. As late as Moliere's day it was a holiday to see a criminal put to the question. The cruelties of the French revolution prove that the rack might have gone out, but human nature had not become milder. Then think of the horrors of our jails and Australian penal settlements. These abominations and those of American slavery do not suggest that man is really of milder mood. Here, too, came humane reform; the pillory, the flogging of negroes, the rack, the disemboweling of political opponents, are all extinct for the moment, but mobs still occasionally burn a negro criminal alive.

Then consider the records of the Society for the Protection of Children. These awful pages prove that human nature is now rather better than the Pawnee or Assyrian level. The facts about bullying at school are unfit to be told. One's reluctance to believe that there is only a thin veneer of humanity, that the brute in mankind is what he always has been. An educated minority has shifted the scene of cruelty; has removed some classes of victims, captives in war, poor old women, political adversaries, from the sweep of the whip, flame of fire, from the torture pole and the rack.

So far, well, but it does not follow that men's hearts are altered. The gladiatorial games would be as popular today as before the Monk Telemachus did if it were not for the sensitive minority who preach and print and lecture in parliament. After all, one would hope to see a Zulu fight a Maori in a circus than scald or beat or starve a poor little child, as many do. The Zulu and the Maori would enjoy the contest; so would the spectators if only they had the chance. The great fond of human nature is really unaltered as far as cruelty goes. We can only do our infinitesimal best to keep altering it, as not without hope.

If we turn to political morality, we see no great cause for exultation. Take the case of Marlborough, who is generally held up as the ideal traitor. It may fairly be argued that he was merely a man of his age, who now shows worse than the gladiators, and that his opportunities were greater. He was King James' creature, his led captain, and he deliberately demoralized James' army, corresponded with James' son-in-law perhaps, or probably conspired to hand the king bodily over to his rival, certainly deserted him in the night after making profession of fidelity.

William was not firm on the throne before Marlborough was intriguing with James, probably meaning to throw him over again in the interests of Anne and of his own advancement, and after Anne was queen he intrigued with the Chevalier de St. George. As a man, a subject, a soldier, a statesman, he was false to the core, but you would not say he was more deeply and not more often stained in falsehood than Charles II, James II, William of Orange, and beside Sutherland he seems a Bayard. But can we say, in face of the memories of Dundee, Montrose, Lochiel, Wogham—nay, of the honest troopers who have left their traitor leaders with William and returned to James—that all men were traitors, that loyalty was dead?

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The Ugliness of Trousers.

Trousers appear to have been introduced into Rome at a comparatively late period and as a part of the military uniform. They are worn by the Roman soldiers represented on Trajan's column as well as by barbarians. The Greeks had never adopted them. With their instinctive sense of beauty they had recognized that these are the only garments that cannot possibly be made graceful. A sleeve may become a part of the drapery of a figure. A trouser leg is more obnoxious in its ugliness. If tight, it bags at the knees on the third wearing. Yet this is perhaps its least objectionable shape. If somewhat loose, it takes petty and meaningless folds. Some oriental nations have tried to disguise it as a skirt, but the result is not entirely satisfactory. If the trousers do not appear to give freedom to the leg, they have lost their principal merit. Compromise, which is the life of politics, is the death of art, which should always struggle after an ideal. So thought the Greeks when they entirely renounced for themselves the barbarous pantaloons.—Scribner's

The Largest Domes.

Some of the largest domes in the world are the Pantheon at Rome, 142 feet diameter, 143 high; Baths of Caracalla, Rome, 113 feet diameter, 116 feet high; St. Peter's, Rome, 135 feet diameter, 201 feet high; St. Maria della Fure, Florence, 139 feet diameter, 310 feet high; St. Peter's, Rome, 139 feet diameter, 330 feet high; St. Paul's, London, 112 feet diameter—117 feet high.

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BUILDING A DRAMA.

An Interesting Account of How the Real Article is Constructed.

A real drama is constructed and not written. It is built up as a house is erected by the bricklayer and stonemason, and the words are only the bricks and stones and have the same relative value to the design of the playwright as these to the designs of the architect. The architect has the structure in before the first stone is laid, and the drama of the true playwright is in existence before a word is written. Words there must be, just as there must be bricks, but as the latter can be carted from the kiln at current prices in any quantity, so can the former be brought to the playwright from the dictionary by any purveyor of sentences at current prices.

The rareman who constructs a good play can hire men by the regiment to write the lines. But the dialogue, the epigram, the repartee, the brilliant speech such as we find in Congreve and Sheridan, is not this an essential? The reader will ask. Let us not put the cart before the horse. It is the situations that produce the dialogues. It is not the dialogues that produce the situations. Give a situation that calls for a smart, brisk, snappy, witty exchange of words, and the words will come. We see this in real life, and the stage copies real life. Even in so simple a situation as when a couple of cartmen get their wheels locked on Broadway on a muddy day and a policeman comes up to separate them, you will hear a good deal of smart though coarse dialogue. Such dialogue and all dialogue that grows out of the situation (and no dialogue worth listening to grows out of anything else) is interesting in proportion as the situation is interesting.

Without situation to call forth an interchange of language suitable to the occasion, and especially such situation as of itself interests the audience and causes each member of it to ask himself what the characters will say next, a lot of well dressed people might stand or sit around on the stage and fire off epigrams at each other, and the audience would yawn.