REPUBLICANS WILL CONTROL BOTH HOUSES

Chairman Babcock's Estimates on the Complexion of the Next Congress.

Democrats Claim They Will Organize the Lower Branch, but Returns Refute the Claim.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Nov. 9.

Late this afternoon Republican Chairman Babcock claimed that 174 Republicans had certainly been elected to Congress. This fell five short of a majority, for there are 357 members in the House, requiring 179 votes to organize.

To-night Mr. Babcock said that later returns indicate that seven more Republicans had been elected, making 181 altogether, or a majority of four over Democrats, Populists and Fusionists. His table of Republicans certainly elected is as follows:

California, 6; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 13; Indiana, 8; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 4; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 5; Missouri, 3; Nebraska, 3; New York, 18; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 16; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 21; Rhode Island, 2; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 1; total, 181.

Babcock says the Democrats are only sure of 153, the Populists 9 and the Silverites 2, leaving twelve in the doubtful column, of which he expects one more Republican from California, one from Kansas and possibly two more from Indiana.

It will be seen that in the above estimate he claims all four of the West Virginia Congressmen, as well as three from Missouri and two from Washington State. He says that Joy, R., is elected in Missouri, and James Hamilton Lewis and William C. Jones of Washington State have been defeated by Cushman and William L. Jones, Republicans.

Democratic Chairman Kerr is equally positive in his declaration that 184 Democrats have been elected, or a majority of eight over Republicans, Populists and fusionists, and that eleven districts are in doubt. Thus both chairmen are making practically the same claim, and it may be several days before the result is definitely known.

The chances seem to be that neither Republicans nor Democrats will control the House, but the Populists and fusionists will hold the balance of power. There was some talk to-day that in this event the Republicans of the House, in order to prevent the election of a Speaker favorable to silver, would invite the gold-money Democrats to join them, and that jointly they would elect as Speaker a gold-money Democrat. Republicans say that this would be infinitely preferable to the election of either a silver Democrat or a wild-eyed Populist.

The following named appear to be certainly elected to the House:

Alabama—George W. Taylor (D.), J. F. Stallings (D.), H. D. Clayton (D.), Gaston A. Robbins (D.), Willis Brewer (D.), J. H. Bankhead (D.), J. L. Burnett (D.), General Joseph Wheeler (D.), O. W. Underwood (D.).

Arkansas—P. D. McCulloch Jr. (D.), John S. Little (D.), Thomas C. McRae (D.), William L. Terry (D.), Hugh A. Dinsmore (D.), Stephen Brundige Jr. (D.).

California—J. A. Barham (R.), Marion de Vries (D.), Victor Metcalf (R.), E. F. Loud (R.), J. C. Needham (R.).

Colorado—J. S. Shafroth (fusion), John C. Bell (fusion).

Connecticut—E. S. Henry (R.), N. D. Sperry (R.), C. A. Russell (R.), E. J. Hill (R.).

Delaware—At large, John H. Hoffecher (R.).

Florida—S. M. Sparkman (D.), Robert W. Davis (D.).

Georgia—R. E. Lester (D.), J. M. Griggs (D.), E. B. Lewis (D.), W. C. Adamson (D.), L. F. Livingston (D.), C. L. Bartlett (D.), J. W. Maddox (D.), W. M. Howard (D.), W. H. Fleming (D.), W. G. Brantley (D.).

Idaho—At large, James Gunn (D.).

Illinois—J. R. Mann (R.), William Lorimer (R.), G. P. Foster (D.), Thomas Cusack (D.), E. T. Noonan (D.), Emil Hoechester (D.), G. E. Foss (R.), A. J. Hoskins (R.), R. R. Hitt (R.), G. W. Prince (R.), Walter Reeves (R.), J. G. Cannon (R.), V. Warner (R.), J. V. Graff (R.), B. F. Marsh (R.), W. E. Williams (R.), B. F. Caldwell (D.), T. M. Jett (D.), J. B. Crowley (D.), J. R. Williams (D.).

Indiana—W. T. Zenor (D.), J. E. Watson (R.), O. J. Lotz (D.), C. B. Landis (R.), E. D. Crumpacker (R.), G. W. Steele (R.), J. M. Robinson (D.).

Iowa—Thomas Hedge (R.), J. R. Lane (R.), D. B. Henderson (R.), M. N. Haugen (R.), R. G. Cousins (R.), J. A. L. Hall (R.), W. P. Hepburn (R.), S. McPherson (R.), J. P. Dolliver (R.), Lot Thomas (R.).

Kansas—At large, J. D. Botkin (Fusion), Charles Curtis (R.), M. S. Peters (Fusion), E. R. Ridgely (Fusion), H. S. Martin (Fusion), W. D. Vincent (Fusion), N. B. McCormack (Fusion).

Kentucky—C. K. Wheeler (D.), H. D. Allen (D.), J. S. Rhea (D.), D. H. Smith (D.), Oscar Turne (D.), A. S. Berry (D.), E. E. Settle (D.), G. G. Gilbert (D.), M. Williams (D.), T. Y. Fitzpatrick (D.).

Louisiana—Adolph Meyer (D.), R. C. Davey (D.), R. F. Broussard (D.), T. Brazeale (D.), S. T. Baird (D.), S. M. Robertson (D.).

Maine—T. B. Reed (R.), Nelson Dingley (R.), E. C. Burleigh (R.), C. A. Boutelle (R.).

Maryland—John W. Smith (D.), R. B. Tippett (D.), F. C. Wachter (R.), James W. Denny (D.), Sidney E. Mudd (R.), G. A. Pearre (R.).

Massachusetts—G. P. Lawrence (R.), F. H. Gillette (R.), John R. Thayer (D.), G. W. Weymouth (R.), W. H. Moody (R.), E. W. Roberts (R.), S. W. McCall (R.), H. F. Naphen (D.), W. C. Lovering (R.), W. S. Greene (R.).

Michigan—J. B. Corliss (R.), H. C. Smith (R.), William Gardner (R.), E. L. Hamilton (R.), W. A. Smith (R.), S. W. Smith (R.), Edgar Weeks (R.), J. W. Fordney (R.), R. P. Bishop (R.), R. O. Crump (R.), W. S. Mesick (R.), C. D. Sheldon (R.).

Minnesota—J. A. Tawney (R.), J. T. McCleary (R.), F. C. Stevens (R.), L. Fletcher (R.), P. M. Ringdell (fusion).

Mississippi—J. M. Allen (D.), Thomas Speight (D.), T. S. Catchings (D.), A. F. Fox (D.), J. S. Williams (D.), W. F. Love (D.), Patrick Henry (D.).

Missouri—J. T. Lloyd (D.), W. W. Ruecker (D.), J. T. Dougherty (D.), C. F. Cochran (D.), W. S. Cowherd (D.), D. A. De Armond (D.), James Cooney (D.), R. P. Bland (D.), R. Bastholdt (R.), E. A. Noonan (D.), R. H. Kern (D.), Edward Robb (D.), W. D. Vandiver (D.), M. E. Benton (D.).

Montana—A. J. Campbell (D.).

Nebraska—James Manahan (fusion), D. H. Mercer (R.), J. S. Robinson (fusion), W. F. Norris (R.), R. D. Sutherland (fusion), Norris Brown (R.).

Nevada—F. G. Newlands (Ind.).

New Hampshire—C. A. Suloway (R.), Frank G. Clarke (R.).

New Jersey—H. C. Loudenslager (R.), J. J. Gardner (R.), P. H. Convery (D.), W. S. Salmon Jr. (D.), J. F. Stewart (R.), R. W. Parker (R.), W. D. Daly (D.), C. N. Fowler (R.).

New York—J. M. Belford (R.), J. J. Fitzgerald (D.), E. H. Driggs (D.), B. L. Clayton (D.), Frank Wilson (D.), Mitchell May (D.), N. Muller (D.), J. D. Riordan (D.), T. J. Bradley (D.), A. J. Cummings (D.), William Sulzer (D.), G. B. McClellan (D.), J. M. Levy (D.), W. A. Chanler (D.), J. Ruppert Jr. (D.), J. Q. Underhill (D.), J. H. Ketcham (R.), M. H. Glynn (D.), J. K. Stewart (R.), L. W. Emerson (R.), C. A. Chickering (R.), J. S. Sherman (R.), George W. Ray (R.), M. E. Driscoll (R.), S. E. Payne (R.), C. W. Gillette (R.), J. W. Wadsworth (R.), J. M. E. O'Grady (R.), W. H. Ryan (D.), D. S. Alexander (R.), W. B. Hooker (R.).

North Carolina—J. D. Small, D.; J. B. Lloyd, D.; C. R. Thomas, D.; J. J. Jenkins, D.; W. W. Kitchen, D.; J. D. Bellamy, D.; T. F. Klutz, D.; Frank Lovall, D.; W. T. Crawford, D.

North Dakota—B. E. Spalding, R.

Ohio—W. B. Shattuck, R.; J. B. Bromwell, R.; John L. Brenner, D.; R. B. Gordon, D.; David Meekison, D.; S. W. Brown, R.; W. L. Weaver, R.; A. Lybrand, R.; J. H. Southard, R.; S. R. Morgan, R.; C. H. Grosvenor, R.; J. J. Lentz, D.; J. A. Norton, D.; W. N. Kerr, R.; H. C. Van Voorhis, R.; L. Danforth, R.; J. A. McDowell, D.; R. W. Taylore, R.; C. F. Dick, R.; F. O. Philips, R.; T. E. Burton, R.

Oregon—T. O. Tongue, R.; M. A. Moody, R.

Pennsylvania—G. A. Grow, R.; S. A. Davenport, R.; H. H. Bingham, R.; Robert Adams Jr., R.; W. McAleer, D.; J. R. Young, R.; A. C. Harmer, R.; T. S. Butler, R.; I. P. Wagner, R.; E. H. Barber, D.; D. Ermentrout, D.; M. Brosius, R.; William Connell, R.; S. W. Davenport, D.; J. W. Ryan, D.; M. E. Olmstead, R.; F. C. Wright, R.; H. B. Packer, R.; R. K. Polk, D.; T. H. Mahon, R.; E. Zeigler, D.; J. E. Thropp, R.; S. N. Kack, R.; John Dalzel, R.; W. H. Graham, R.; E. F. Acheson, R.; Joseph B. Shoalwater, R.; A. Gaston, D.; Joseph C. Sibley, D.; J. K. P. Hall, D.

Rhode Island—Melville Bull (R.), A. B. Cappon (R.).

South Carolina—William Elliott (D.), W. J. Talbert (D.), A. C. Latimer (D.), S. Wilson (D.), D. E. Finley (D.), J. Norton (D.) J. W. Stokes (D.).

South Dakota—R. J. Gamble (R.), C. H. Burke (R.).

Tennessee—W. P. Brownlow (R.), H. R. Gibson (R.) J. A. Moon (D.), C. A. Snodgrass (D.), J. D. Richardson (D.), J. W. Gaines (D.), N. N. Cox (D.), T. W. Sims (D.), R. A. Pierce (D.), E. W. Carmack (D.).

Texas—T. H. Ball (D.), S. B. Cooper (D.) R. C. de Graffenreid (D.), J. L. Sheppard (D.), J. W. Bailey (D.), R. E. Burke (D.), R. L. Henry (D.), S. W. T. Lanham (D.), A. S. Burleson (D.), W. S. Robeson (D.), R. Kleberg (D.), J. L. Slayden (D.), J. S. Stephens (D.).

Utah—B. H. Roberts (D.).

Vermont—H. M. Powers (R.), W. W. Grout (R.).

Virginia—W. A. Jones (D.), W. A. Young (D.), J. Lamb (D.), S. P. Eppes (D.), C. A. Swanson (D.), P. J. Otey (D.), J. Hay (D.), J. F. Rixey (D.), W. F. Rhea (D.), J. M. Quarles (D.).

Wisconsin—H. A. Cooper (R.), J. E. Jones (D.), J. W. Babcock (R.), T. Otjen (R.), S. Barney (R.), J. H. Davidson (R.), J. J. Esch (R.), E. S. Minor (R.), Alexander Stewart (R.), J. J. Jenkins (R.).

Wyoming—F. W. Mondell (R.).

Arizona—Alexander Brodie (R.).

New Mexico—R. B. Ferguson (D.).

Oklahoma—Keaton (D.).

The districts that are claimed as doubtful by either one or the other of the Congressional committees are the following:

California—Barry versus Kahn; Waters versus Barlow. Chairman Kerr claims the election of both Barry and Barlow.

Illinois — Kern versus Rodenberg; Smith versus Garrett.

Indiana—Hemenway versus Duncan; Miers versus Gardiner; Faris versus Hamill; Cromer versus Letz; Landis versus Cheadle; Brick versus Hathaway; Bailey versus Overstreet. Farris and Overstreet are elected according to a late telegram to Babcock.

Iowa—Weaver versus Lacey.

Kansas—Long versus Jerry Simpson.

New York—Tomkins versus Robertson; Cochrane versus Livingston; Littaer versus Lucey; Chickering versus Strickland.

North Carolina — Fowler versus Thomas; Caldwell versus Klutty.

Washington—Lewis versus Cushman; Jones versus Jones.

Kentucky—Boering versus Tye.

Massachusetts—Knox versus Flynn; Fitzgerald versus Krebs; Sprague versus Baker.

Minnesota—Heatwole versus Hinds; Towne versus Morris.

Missouri — Champ Clarke versus Shackelford.

All four of the West Virginia districts may be classed as doubtful. Babcock claims them all and Kerr does not concede any of them.

The Senate is safely Republican. The highest Republican estimate places the majority at eighteen over all other parties combined. It appears that the following States have either Republican Senators now in that body or have elected Republican Legislatures: California 2, Colorado. 1, Connecticut 2, Delaware 1, Idaho 1, Illinois 1, Indiana 2, Iowa 2, Kansas 1, Kentucky 1, Maine 2, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Montana 1, Nebraska 2, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 2, New York 2, North Carolina 1, South Dakota 1, Vermont 2, West Virginia 2, Wisconsin 2, Wyoming 2; total. 54. This does not include Senators Teller of Colorado, classed as Silver Republican, Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada or Pettigrew of South Dakota, all of whom are naturally inclined to vote with the Republicans on all matters other than the money question. This count gives the Democrats twenty-six Senators, the Populists, Fusionists and Silver Republicans ten, a Republican majority over all of 18.

The Senate will undoubtedly be reorganized in the next Congress. If there should be an extra session of the Senate convened soon after March 4 to consider the treaties now in process of negotiation the reorganization would take place at that time. General Cox, secretary, and Colonel Dick Bright, sergeant-at-arms, as well as all other Senate officers, will be succeeded by Republicans, and all the committee chairmanships will be filled by them, too.

NEW YORK'S LEGISLATURE SAFELY REPUBLICAN

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The latest figures obtainable show that Roosevelt's plurality in the State is not far from 20,000. Only ten counties in the State gave Van Wyck pluralities and they were all localities swayed by cities, as New York, Kings, Queens and Erie. The falling off in Roosevelt's plurality, as compared with Black's in 1896, is due to a decrease in the Republican vote up the State of 61,000 and in Greater New York of 62,000. Against this Van Wyck gained 20,000 above the Harlem and 53,000 below it, as compared with Porter two years ago. The result on Congressmen in this State seems to have surprised even the Democrats themselves. Nineteen of their candidates were elected, the Republicans getting but fifteen.

In the present House the New York delegation stands twenty-seven Republicans to six Democrats. In the Greater New York district all the Democratic candidates were elected.

After the gubernatorial contest as much interest was taken in the State Legislature as in anything else. The State Senate will be Republican by four and the Assembly by twenty.

Political interest from now on will center about the Senatorship and already discussion as to the probable aspirants has begun. So far there is no announced candidate and the Republican organization has not declared itself.

POPULIST GOVERNOR ELECTED IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kans., Nov. 9.—Returns indicate the election of Stanley for Governor by a majority of 13,000, and, while refusing to talk, Taylor Riddle, the Populist chairman, makes no further claims and practically concedes the defeat of Vincent for Congress in the Fifth and of Simpson in the Seventh.

The Republicans elect two State Senators, which give them eleven members in that body. They also elect ninety-seven Representatives out of 125. This gives them a majority of 52 on joint ballot in the Legislature and insures the election of a Republican State Printer.

VIENNA.

Here we have a proud, imperial city, rather disdainful of trade, aristocratic and easy going, conscious of a long past, its rulers still animated with the conviction that they are the successors of Charlemagne and Otto, looking on Berlin as parvenu, on London as merely commercial, on Paris as half crazy. Excepting in the domain of music, Vienna is not a home of art and culture, but it is a center of dignity and grace, and a certain calm air of superiority, which, however, does not offend. It is content to look on while other places explore and write and toil and push and strain; it stands on its rank, it can never forget its sixteen quarterings and its claims to high estate.

Vienna is most interesting, perhaps, as the meeting place between East and West; where the fine gentleman rubs shoulders in the afternoon lounge along the Graben with the Bosnian peasant. The guardian of Europe's ancient order, the center of a great and most interesting empire, the city of leisure and of a pride so lofty that it does not know itself to be pride at all—Vienna is both a charming city and an important political center, as she will continue to be, no matter what is the fate of the Austrian Empire.—The Spectator.

Advances made on furniture and pianos, with or without removal. J. Noonan, 1017-1023 Mission.

DEMOCRATIC LUCRE WASTED IN LOS ANGELES

Clean Sweep for the Republicans.

DOUGLAS WHITE'S MISSION

SAID TO HAVE "HANDLED THE FUSION SACK."

Cut a Wide Swath, but Failed to Land the Democratic Votes He Was Sent South to Purchase.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—The only fusion nominee on the State ticket who has carried this county is Judge Walter Van Dyke for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The fusionists have been "swept off the earth," save in the case of one Justice of the Peace and one Assemblyman. William Mead has defeated James Meredith in the Seventy-third District by 100 votes. Two years ago Mead had 800 majority in the same district.

One of the political sensations of the day is the connection of Douglas White of San Francisco with the fight in three Assembly districts in this county. White came to the city the latter part of last week, and word was given out that he had come south for the purpose of "handling the sack" in the interest of Democratic Assemblymen in the Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth districts. The intelligence was soon spread broadcast, and White's frequent conferences with John T. Gaffey, the well-known Democratic leader, gave credence to the report.

At first everybody regarded him as a serious factor in the legislative campaign, but by election day his performances had assumed an opera-bouffe air. With a mysterious wink White would call to one side well-known heelers, who, after consultation with the imported fusion leader, would promptly report to the local headquarters of the Republican party. White, it is said, had a deputy who handled the sack. From the figures obtained from machine Republicans it is estimated that $750 was wasted on heelers, who promptly voted the Republican ticket. White has been cutting a wide swath since his arrival in Los Angeles and so have some of the heelers in the Eighth Ward.

Voters who a week ago had not the price of a meal are now arrayed in purple and fine linen. The only result of Mr. White's visit to Los Angeles is that some heelers call his name blessed and Mr. Mead narrowly escaped defeat. Mr. White will cross Tehachapi in triumph to-morrow, but he will not have as trophies in his belt four legislative votes he was ordered to bring from the south.

The vote in this equalization district is very close. George L. Arnold probably is elected.

Governor-elect Henry T. Gage visited Republican headquarters to-day and received an enthusiastic reception. He is highly gratified at the support he has received in Southern California. Mr. Gage is exhausted as the result of his campaign labors and will go to the mountains for a week of rest and recreation.

A DANGER SIGNAL OVER THE MELON PATCH.

A man was out driving one afternoon and went beyond the limits of Westport. He was jogging along the road taking things easy, more interested in his fair companion than in the landscape. Suddenly he pulled his horse in. Down the road he saw a red flag fastened to a pole stck in a fence post. He stared at it silently for some minutes.

"What is it?" asked his companion, uneasily.

"I can't make it out. Perhaps it's a rifle range. Maybe they're blasting. Anyhow, it's a danger signal," he replied.

He drove forward cautiously, stopping now and then to look at the red flag. There being no visible evidences of danger he proceeded, and saw, hitched to the fence post by a long rope, the meanest mule in Missouri. It was humpbacked and skinny. Its loose hide was scarred and worn bare in patches. Its ears were ragged and its eyes were red. Its hoofs were normally developed. The rope by which it was tied was short enough to keep it out of the highway—beyond that was evidently danger.

An old farmer sat on the fence in the shade of an apple tree across the road.

"What's that flag for?" asked the man who was driving.

"That flag means keep away from the mule," answered the old man.

"Then why in thunder don't you tie him up in your barn or in a field?" asked the driver.

"That mule,'" replied the farmer, "is better than constable or bulldog. See that patch of mushmelons? The boys 'round here ust to skin that patch most regular, an' I couldn't keep em out. They'd win every dog I set to watchin' em, but they can't win the mule. I lost so much sleep watchin' the patch that I got nervous prostration. Then I thought of ole Bill there, and we put him out. It took six neighbors to do it. He didn't want the job. I don't know how we're ever goin' to get him back again—shoot the rope in two, I guess. But every one about here knows Bill, an' you bet them melons is safe while he's there. You see, his rope is just long enough to cover the patch. Well, so long."—Kansas City Star.

AN UP-TO-DATE FABLE.

Once upon a time there was a Young Man who was unable to go upon the Stage, so he acted as Waiter in a Hashhouse. Now this Young Man was undoubtedly Poorer than he was Dishonest, but he had the Nerve to seek in marriage the hand of the only Daughter of a Bloated Aristocrat. The latter, however, Was Sore on the Waiter and put up all his spare Time collecting Insults to heap on his Head, although the Daughter was over Shoetop deep in love with the dashing Plate Juggler.

One bright but happy day the Youth was standing in the doorway of the Beanery in which he Waited, waiting for Victims of the Eating Habit to come along, when suddenly a large cry of Horror punctured the surrounding Quietude and dashing toward him came a maddened Steed, while, with blanched face, the Bloated Aristocrat whose Daughter he loved sat powerless in the fated Vehicle.

The Poor but Brave Waiter saw his Opportunity and quickly grasped it right by the back of the Neck. Rushing to meet the maddened Steed he shouted Aloud, as he was wont to do when giving orders to the Cook, and, snatching the Apron from about his person, he waved it Frantically in the air.

The maddened Animal then swerved from its course, and, dashing the frail Vehicle against a friendly Lamp-post, flung the Bloated Aristocrat out from therein and broke his proud Neck.

At a proper distance after the Funeral the Poor but Triumphant Waiter threw up his job and married the only Daughter of the dead Aristocrat, and they are now living comfortably off the Life Insurance.

Moral—Pride often gets it in the Neck, but everything comes to Him who Waits. —From the Chicago News.

THE NIGGER.

Park died in the belief that the Niger found its way to the Atlantic through the Congo, which alone at its mouth seemed to possess an adequate body of water for so long a river; and, while Major Peddie in vain attempted to follow Park's route from the Gambia, Lieutenant Tuckey was, in consonance with his theory, dispatched by the British Government in 1816 to follow up the Congo from its mouth. But both expeditions proved equally disastrous. Eight years later Lieutenant Clapperton, on his first expedition from the Barbary Coast, learned at Sackatoo (or Sokoto) that the Niger flowed southward to the sea. With a view to determine this he was sent out again in 1825, and this time landed at Badagry, near Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, not a very great distance, as it afterward turned out, from the long-sought mouth of the river. From here he and his companions traveled overland, reaching the Niger at Bussa, just below when Mungo Park had met with his death. Then, instead of following his instructions and descending the river to its outlet, he started off an ambitious design to cross the continent to Abyssinia, and died at Sokoto in April, 1827.

It was Clapperton's servant, Richard Lander, who, with his brother John, in 1830, settled the question of the outlet of the Niger by descending it in canoes from Bussa, or rather from Yauri, where they had first gone to try to recover Park's papers. The mystery was solved, and the river was found to enter the sea by a number of mouths, which for hundreds of years had been known to our merchants as the Oil Rivers, and which, being individually smaller than the united stream, had given no suspicion of their being the outlet of a great river. The Landers seem to have met with fewer obstacles from the rapids, which had proved so fatal to Park, than from the unfriendliness of the natives.—Gentleman's Magazine.

MOZART'S MISSHAPEN EAR.

The Italians have an expression, "Voce di compositore," indicating the defective quality of the vocal apparatus in musical composers. But if a composer need not have a voice he must have a good ear. It would seem, however, that a good ear need not be a beautiful one. In the Mozart Museum at Salzburg there is a small water-color painting representing two human ears. The drawing is described in the cataloque as "Mozart's ear and an ordinary ear." Dr. Gerber, privet docent in the University of Konigsberg, has recently published in the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift an anthropological study on Mozart's ear. The fact that the great composer had ears of a peculiar shape suggests the notion that there is some connection between the form of the ear and the musical faculty, which shows itself in earliest youth. Such an idea, however, says the British Medical Journal, rests on a very slender basis of fact, as there have been opportunities of establishing the truth.

Mozart's ears were of the broad type especially seen in the lower races of man, and must, therefore, be looked upon as a mark of a low grade of development. While the normal ear is curved in beautiful lines and has a longish form, Mozart's ear was flat, presenting obtuse angles instead of curves, so that it might be described as misshapen. The complete want of lobe is a well-known mark of low development, especially when, as in the case of Mozart, it occurs in connection with a broad ear. It is surely an example of nature's irony that the man whose inner ear was of the highest grade of development had an outer ear misshapen to the point of ugliness and of a retrograde type generally found only in the lowest savages.

KOREAN GEOMANCERS.

The influence of the geomancers extends from the King to his humblest subjects, and illustrates the cunning and simplicity which are combined in the Korean character. These professional oracles are consulted on all occasions by all sorts of people. The King never thinks of doing anything without first asking their opinion. They are more important to him than legal advisers are to railways and other corporations that employ them, and they are attached to all the departments of the Government. At the same time they are notoriously corrupt, and their advice is always influenced by the payment of money.

If any one desires to obtain a favor from the King he usually endeavors to secure the good offices of the geomancer who is likely to be consulted, and the amount of the bribe corresponds to the importance of the matter. While the geomancer pretends to consult the spirits and observe the movements of the stars, his client knows that it is the money that governs his action. Nevertheless, when the client is required to perform some important official act, he consults the same old humbug, who has been bribed by some one else to influence his decision, and he is perfectly aware of the fact.—The Chautauquan.

WHAT IS A FLAM?

This means a double stroke on the drum as a signal on parade, and we find in old drill book, "The major then ordered a flam," "three rolls and six flams," etc. Toward the close of the seventeenth century it was almost solely by words of command that infantry exercises were gone through; there were no bugle sounds and the use of the drum was rare.

The term is still used by the drummers in the Foot Guards, and probably in the line regiments. To explain it fully would be too technical and take up too much space. It consists of a few beats on the sidedrum, in peculiar rhythm, known as the "open flam" or the "close flam," on which the non-commissioned officers and men on parade move as instructed.—Notes and Queries.

There are in Tokio ten iron bridges and eleven stone bridges. Besides these, there are about sixty-nine wooden bridges, measuring upward of thirteen ken. Those that are of smaller length are too numerous to be counted.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The clouds have hardly held more rain drops than the tears which have fallen from women's eyes. There is a world of truth in the old song which said: "Man must work, and woman must weep." Women must weep not only for the troubles and ills of those they love, but because of the physical agony and suffering that they themselves endure in silence.

Nine-tenths of the pain and suffering that women undergo could be avoided by a little knowledge, and a resort to the right remedy. When a woman feels weak, sick, nervous, fretful and despondent, and suffers from pains in the back and sides, and burning and dragging down sensations, she is suffering from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for ailing women. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that make maternity possible. It makes them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain, and tones the nerves. It does away with the usual discomforts of the timorous period, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. No honest dealer will urge a substitute for this superior medicine.

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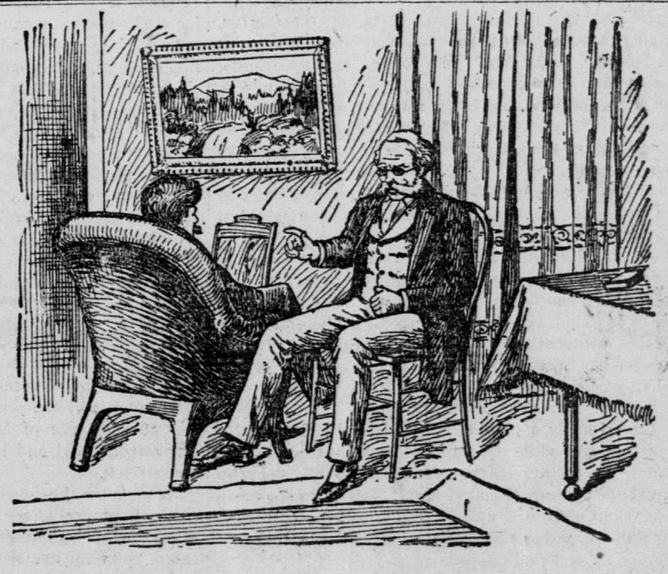

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