In Enterprise Which Mas Been Started in This City-Semething About its Aims and Objects.

"Our object in forming a permanent organiza- the odd characters who are to be found in all boys if they had been quiet."

some speeches. It is not the intention to have religious revivals among these boys. We would one is sure to ask. like to have them become Christians, but in order that they may lead better lives it is necessary first to improve their material condition if possible. The fact of the matter is that no plan what their needs are. Of course we can see gether." the possibility of doing a great deal of good. The above conversation, or one very like it, But I think that it we succeed in doing nothing | may be heard six times a week by the big clock else but bringing them in contact even once a in the Navy department corridor. The Doctor month with the ladies who are interested in this is possessed of an unbounded good nature, work it will have a beneficial effect. The ladies, | which is seldom ruffled, although some of the as you know, represent all the denomina-tions in the city, and at our last other than clock matters. In the early days of entertainment each lady had charge during civil service rules some of the boys in his office the evening of a certain number of boys, concocted a scheme of having daily reports of behaved properly. Perhaps a large proportion of forging of superlor officials' names had the of boys never knew a mother's love and care, semblance of ultimately receiving the attention and seldom have a kind word spoken to them. of the Secretary. The Doctor was not in the It is probable that they have only been accus- secret, and thought the system a genuine one; tomed to the rudest way of living, and a glimpse | but was daily worried and mystified by the fact | even of the refinement and gentleness which | that his name was credited with only half the obtains among cultivated people would have, in | work actually performed, and never rested | my opinion, an elevating influence."

this movement?" asked the reporter. city. It is not the intention to confine the work | friend. to the newsboys alone, but also include the bootbiacks and other boys who are compelled to shift for themselves on the streets."

## Miserable Gas.

To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR: Permit me, a patron of your valuable paper, to denounce the miserable, worthless stuff the of this city as a substitute for gas. It is certainly the poorest and meanest apology for gas to the hall of the House are Senators and Repre- I don't know whether he is reading in some that any individual or corporation ever attempted | sentatives, and those who have tickets to the floor city submit to such an outrage? If Congress will not come to the rescue of the people in this city, and either compel the present company to | cial guests. furnish decent gas or permit some other company to do so, I think they (the people) will be justiflable in resorting to any means in their power to abolish the nuisance, for it is nothing but a constantly increase, while the price per one thousand feet has been considerably reduced. The January bill certifies that the average illuminating power for the month was 16.79 candles. when every one using gas knows that much of the time during the past month an ordinary gas jet would pale into instruitioance when compared Congress for relief.

Washington, February 2, 1885.

There appears in your issue of to-day an article, having for its text "Professional Mail Contractors," to which I beg leave to call your attention. After recking the fact that five-sixths of the Maryland contracts for carrying the Unfled States malls are Mail contracts, like all other government convertised as ten maies, six trips per week, and proand A (a local bidder) should bid \$500 per anaum certainly to B, as the lowest bidder. But su; il, after executing a contract with the Poster General in behalf of the U.S., should full to eretract, what then? Simply declare him a falling contractor, his bond for wite i, and award the route to the next lawest bidder. If local men went mail routes they should bid within reasonable bounds, and they would then stand an equal chance with non-residents. It is a well-known f cl with those acquainted with the mail contracting business that local men frequently take a suo construct on a soute at much lower figures than their own bil as flied and rejected; whereas, if they had made their figures in their proposal these in their sub-contract with the suc-successful non-resident bidder, they would have setten the route as contractor. Why, then, did by not do it? Simply because they wanted to get as been as sertained that if professional bidding abolished the expenditures of the P.O. D.

those compute, treating them down in every Rol and looking to Arlington to see where a greeten, and which they have not yet had time to bridge should be located. If a bridge is to be a male, not one of the wires of the United States | built by congressional appropriation why should The line is statement of this very Important fact I decrease and to the company, which I is the line is and to the company, which I is the line is the sale could be accommodated as well, if not better, in it would be the most desirable route for all who have no bridge accommodation already. Again, something is due to Virginia and especially to workers. The people on the Virginia and especially to work the most desirable of the Virginia and especially to work the most desirable route for all who have no bridge accommodation already. Again, something is due to Virginia and especially to work on on behalf of the cheir presented that would be accommodated as well, if not better, in it would be the most desirable route for all who have no bridge accommodation already. Again, something is due to Virginia and especially to work on on behalf of the cheir presented that would be accommodated as well, if not better, in it would be the most desirable route for all who have no bridge accommodation already. Again, something is due to Virginia and especially to Why her return to the taken canalle, the spinning if suffered to remain unimproved, will be a grievous burden to local government in that county. | vices as precentor dur the Moody meetings. SAML NORMENT,

President U. S. Electric Light Company. The Biggest Building in the World.

To the Pentor of THE EVENING STAR: kender's Parket Book gives a table of capacity of great buildings in the world. The building of great est capacity noted in the table is the Cathedral of St. Peter's, at Rome, Italy, and it contains of the same basis of floor space occupled by each person the new Pension building in

WATCHING THE CLOCK.

One of the Odd Characters of the Navy Department-How He Keeps Watch Over the Department Clock-A Practical Joke of Which He Was the

tion in behalt of the newsboys and the waifs of the executive departments. Prominent among the streets," said one of the lady members of them is a clerk who, although advanced in the recently organized Newsboys Aid Associa- years, is full of life. In years gone by he praction to a STAR reporter, "is to see if we can't do | ticed medicine, and is still called Doctor. His something to improve their moral and intellect principal oddity is in seeing with unvarying tual condition. We don't know anything about | promptitude daily that the noon ball at the them now, or what their needs may be. We naval observatory falls on time. The large are, therefore, in the dark as to the best means clock which stands in the corridor near the that ought to be adopted to result in any bene- Secretary's door has an electric connection with spoken at the tables. All are intent upon the 21st. fit to them. The entertainment that was re- the observatory, so that the drop of the ball is cently given at the Temple Cafe was merely hand of the clock, and it the Doctor should ever nor hear anything about them. The hours an experiment. We thought that we would fail to hear the click and see the jump, that he creep silently by; the red morecco backs and give the boys some entertainment. We invited may compare them with his chronometer, there gilt letters grin down at them from the shelves two hundred, but four hundred came, but in is no telling what would follow. The shadows spite of that we got along very nicely, and the outside his office window warn him of the apboys appeared to enjoy themselves. I think proach of midday, and a glance at his watch tells him when to make a move. At exactly that they behaved very well indeed. I know two minutes of 12 o'clock official papers and ofthat one of the ladies thought that they made too fice cares are thrown to the winds. With are the most ravenous in the world. They much noise. It did not seem so to me, and I am a sudden bound he dashes out of don't want anything but books, and they can't sure that they would have been strange kind of the room, watch in hand, and strides down get enough of them. They never say a wordthe corridor. He takes his stand in front of the big clock and, with his spectacles over his fore-"We thought," continued the speaker, "of big clock and, with his spectacles over his forehaving an entertainment of this kind about head, glances rapidly from clock to watch and with the name of the book they want and hand once a month, and in this way become ac- from watch to clock until the noonday click has quainted with the boys, their habits of life, and clicked. While in this posture of expectancy their homes, and then we could determine bet- he pays no heed to the chaff of fellow clerks, the ter what would be the best method of doing wondering gaze of visitors or the giggling of them good. Of course we would have to have messengers, but watches and waits, in all things refreshments of some sort to induce them to else like a statue. After the second hand has come. Then we could have a program of a jumped he slowly closes his watch and beams light and interesting character and perhaps complacently upon those who may be near him.

"How does she run to-day, Doctor?" some "Three seconds slow, sir," is the prompt re-

"Which, the clock or the watch?" has been determined upon as yet, and these en- | varied five seconds in the past year, sir. The tertainments are simply tentative to try to as- clock is three seconds slower than observatory certain what the condition of the boys is and time. The watch and the observatory are to-

What has been suggested as the outcome of by furnishing unmistakable proof in the shape "Well," was the reply, "we have thought that | through the joke and enjoyed it as much as the if there was a need for such an institution, the rest. The other day at noon he had the pleas-

of a kind of headquarters for these boys, where young ladies through the department, but was here every day, and no one knows who they there would be reading rooms and, perhaps, so flustered by the proximity and watchfulness are, baths and a dining hall. When we have made of some of the boys who spent lunch time apthe acquaintance of the boys and found out | parently in doing the building, that in endeavhow they live, then it will be time enough to determine upon a plan of action for the future. At the entertainments the ladies could get the line of the Secretary's elegant bath-tub bethem | tore he knew it. One thing that the Doctor | sit here and read day after day. Some of them | individually. From their reports a very good takes especial pride in is his skill at rolling ten may satisfy their search. But the most devout idea could be obtained of their condition, and pins. Notwithstanding his years, he rolls the student never does. If he finds what he wants Clements, William Clarke, W. W. Davis, Z. D. Gilthen, if it was thought best, a building could be balls with surprising accuracy, and has bested he never gets it in the form to impart, and man, Elward Hall, A. Harvey, John A. Linton, secured and some plan of organization and many opponents more youthful and apparently whatever information he gets probably dies James Maguire, Dr. J. E. Morgan, William Porter, work could be devised. Of course this is a mere supposition, and the movement may not extend lenge, to which he calls the attention of the the more he withdraws himself, and the cost of the withdraws himself. beyond the limits of a general entertainment boys when they attempt to belittle his prowess. similar to the one we have just given. But it Notwithstanding his idiosyncrasies the Doctor seems to the ladies that there are opportunities is an excellent clerk, attending to his duties for doing a great deal of good, and that, too, in with judgment and accuracy, and his impertur- There's another who has been coming for three

> THE MONUMENT CEREMONIES. Regulations as to the Cards of Invita-

tion, Tickets of Admission, Etc. The congressional commission having charge of the ceremonies at the dedication of the Washing-Washington Gas company furnishes the people ton monument inform the public that the memo- lap all day and turns the leaves over about as rial card of invitation will not give admission to fast as a good reader would, but his eyes are the hall of the House. Those who will be admitted | shut all the while and he appears to be asleep. to palm off on civilized people. How long, oh, or the galleries. Admission tickets to the floor will Lord, how long, will the people of Washington be sent to all persons other than Senators and Members who are mentioned in the order of arrangements as entitled to seats on the floor, and also to

Admission tickets to the galleries will be disfamilies of the Cabinet and the invited guests of nuisance at present; and the bills for the same will be delivered to the Secretary of State. Tickets to the reporters' gallery will be delivered to the press committee. Two fickets to the galleries will be sent to each Senator and Member. Owing to the limited space in the galleries of the House there were left for general distribution but two hundred

by the congressional commission. with even one good tallow candle, and this, Monday, evening it is scarcely discernable. Let the entrances to the floor of the House. All persons neople unite in one solid phalaax and appeal to holding tickets of admission to the gallerles will to priority in the invention, as his memoir is the show them at the gallery doors. Tickets to the first one in the book. This extract from that work stand at the monument will be sent to all persons included in the order of arrangement.

Professional Mail Contractors Defended | Snobbish Practises that are Out of Place

in a Republic. To the Editor of the EVENING STAR. Thanks, many thanks, for your forcible protest against the exclusiveness which characterizes the tion of the Washington monument. It does seem set forth, with as much brevity as possible, the that after provision has been made for the diplo- fallacy of this opinion, and to show, moreover, awarded to so-called speculating or non-resident bidders, the article goes on to say that there is a bill now in Congress "to correct this evil." What this city, those in charge feel that all the requirements and no attention of the congress and the army and navy, at any "event" in this steamboat, it must be exceedingly limited."

Dr. Thornton further states that Fitch obtained ments of the occasion have been met, and no attention need be paid to the great body of the people, who have not been sufficiently fortunate to be qu rtered for life upon the government, and thus The great perversion in the matter of receptions at the Executive Manslon, and the fact that that home of the people's President is practi-ally closed except to a select few, are apparent to all, and while we would not in the least degree eiract from the proprieties which should of obtaining workmen, the enterprise failed. appropriate to office honorably filled, any disposi- afterward subjected to the examination of Mr. Fultion on the part of officials to appropriate too large-ly, to the exclusion of those they serve, should be Mr. Fulton being then in France, the latter then comptly rebuked. We therefore feel that thanks due to you in thus calling a "halt" to snobbish imitation of practices which should certainly not

> Washington City, D. C., Feb. 2, 1885. Free Bridge to Arlugton.

obtain in this republic.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: While much has been printed and more said in regard to this bridge, it still remains a wonder why nothing has been said about connecting Arlington with the other government reservations. It is well known that Arlington now be- L. Railo, his interest in estate of Ann Pickrell, A. longs to the government, and that it embraces | T. Pickrell and Z. W. Pickrell, exr., et al; \$-. Warsome eleven hundred acres. Certainly it cannot be that Congress proposes to let this valuable tract, outside of the National Cemetery, go to waste or become a burden to itself, as it will be waggaman, jots 16, 17 and 19, sq. 652; \$600. Henry waggaman, jots 16, 17 and 19, sq. 652; \$600. would be increased nearly one million of dolfars | waste of become a resort for the idle and | Garnett to Jonathan Klock, pt is the first of the property o The Weiled States Electric Lighting belief and convert it to use. Every stranger visiting Washington must needs go to Ariington. Which is just over the river but miles around; to 8 and 11 to 13, sq. 197; 731,005. Lawy Spanding to Grace D. S. Pearson, sub lot 41, sq. 238; \$— R. Huat to Ridgeley Thomas et al, lot 22, sub sq. 41; first family, there were Charley, "the boy soldier," killed at Bull Run; "Bob," the noted commander of the night of the privade to which it be. which is just over the river but miles around; then why not connect these public reservations by a short bridge, thereby adding many times its cost to the late storm, which the specific cost to the value of these reservations. It seems but necessary for any person standing at the Capture of the telephone of the specific cost to the value of these reservations. It seems but necessary for any person standing at the Capture of the telephone of the specific cost to the value of these reservations. It seems but necessary for any person standing at the Capture of the specific cost of the specific the least transfer of the District, met all the evangelical churches of the District, met

> It this proposed bridge should be located on the government reservations there could be no question as to the right to do so. Therefore it seems conclusive, if government interests are to be

during other days. Duncan C. Ross has issued a challenge to any all its floors wal hold 59,481 persons. But St. Peter's remains stid the greater building. It has only one story, which is of great aluitude.

Duncan C. Ross has issued a channenge to any man in the world at a mixed wrestling and general athletics, or mounted sword contest. He deposited \$250 with Mayor Farley, in Cleveland, Ohio. with a second of the state of the second

THE BOOK WORMS.

Queer People Who Frequent the Congressional Library-Folks Who Read and Read and Never Talk-Collecting Material for Books Which Are Never to be Written.

The Navy department contains its share of "There are a curious lot of folks come here." said an employe in the Congressional Library to a STAR man who stood near, watching the silent readers with their heads bent over their volumes. It was like a feast of learning, a banquet of books-six to eight people at a table, with the feast of calfskin and morocco bindings spread out before them, and the attendants passing about with books piled up on the flat of their hands, like waiters. Not a word is pages before them, and they neither feel, see, above, and the sun shines in between the huge marble columns, casting long streaks of gold across their faces, all unnoticed. "They're a queer set, some of them," said the attendant in a whisper. "People with appetites for books it to the librarian without a word. Then, getting the volume, they sit down at one of the tables, and never look up or move until it is time to close in the evening. They seem to know when that time comes, but it's all they know that ain't in their book. One man has been coming here this way every day for eighteen years, and there are lots of them who have been coming as regularly for shorter periods."

"What do they read?" asked the scribe. "Each regular has his peculiar crotchet. Some read science only. Some won't read anything that ain't in verse. Others read travels, fiction "The clock, of course; this watch has only and old newspapers. There are more old newspaper files here than any other place in the world, and the lovers of that sort of research can just bury themselves.' "Do they appear to have any purpose in read-

"Well, that's hard to say. Of course some of them have something they are reading up on. They get through sometimes. These regulars never get through. I expect that when they first come it is in many cases to get information to be used in writing some book. But they get so surrounded with the subject that they never get through collecting data. There is always a and saw that they were provided with food and | the amount of work done, which by a good deal | little more to get, and they go on and on collecting material' for the book they are never to write, until they lose all account of time and don't know that their lives will be worn away before they have finished 'collecting.' It's kind of pitiful. They don't seem to have anything to do with anybody, and seem to have lost themselves. The net gets bound tighter and tighter until he had succeeded in correcting the mistake about them each year, until they are bound down to one idea. What was once probably a of letters in his handwriting. He finally saw dream of fame-an ambition, becomes a habit as hard to break off as any other that takes hold on the appetite. Their books are never way might be opened up for the establishment | ure of escorting a number of pretty | written; their fame never won. They come

knowledge is silence.

"There is one man, I have said, who has been coming here every day for eighteen years. open in the morning. There are others who have been coming much longer than he, but he attracts more attention because he always carries a large round magnifying glass in his hand. which he uses when he reads instead of spectacles. He reads a great many biographies. There is another man who comes and calls for very deep scientific works, chiefly works on geology. He sits with the book open in his mysterious way by second sight or whether he is repeating the books from memory, as school children sometimes do when getting their lessons. I don't think he's a loafer.

"There are women as well as men who are Representatives of the Masonic Order and the spe- habitues of the library. What's curious to me is that they don't get hungry. They sit here all day without any lunch, and I don't know that tributed as follows: The executive gallery will be reserved for the families of the Supreme Court, the to be all the nourishment they require."

The Steamboat Controversy. To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR:

ACCOTINK, VA., January 31st, 1885. W. W. Griest, in his communication of the 13th, takes it for granted that Fulton is entitled to the and eighty-two seats, which have been distributed claim of inventor of the steamboat. "T. J." alludes to the "Lives of Emine at Mechanics." That work, by Henry Howe, was .published in 1854, and the author evidently considered Fitch as entitled is suggestive: "The following account of Fitch's experiments, is written by one of his early patrons, Dr. Thornton, of the Patent office at Washington, and is entitled A short account or the origin of the Steamboat:

"Finding that Mr. Robert Fulton, whose genius and talents I highly respect, has been considered on West Virginias in conjunction with governarrangements made for the approaching inaugura- it a duty to the memory of the late John Fitch to by some the inventor of the steamboat, I think Dr. Thornton further states that Fitch obtained

from the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in 1788, patents for the application of steam to navigation; that some time fter Rumsey applied to the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware for patents, but that his application was refused; that Fitch afterward went Mr. Fulton being then in France, the latter then soon after returned to the United States and built "What," Lawyer Bangs asked young Uiysses, while Fitch had to struggle against the disadvantages of lack of means and the difficulty of pro-curing adequate machinery, Fulton had the advantage of one of Watts' improved steam engines | hurt the business of Grant & Ward?" and Chancellor Livington's ample means to assist W. GILLINGHAM.

Transfers of Real Estate. Deeds in fee have been filed as follows: W. L.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MOODY CHOIR.-The memers of the choir, which was temporarily organized | field. Saturday evening at Foundry church and effected a permanent organization as the "Moody choir," to have no orange accommodation aready. Again, something is due to Virginia, and especially to something is due to Virginia, and especially to Alexandria county, which has had a large tract of its small territory taken from taxation, which, appropriately inscribed, in recognition of his services as precentor during, and in preparation for,

> A BAD BARGAIN. Some weeks ago a lady keeping a boarding house with 38 windows fronting on the avenue thought she had done a good thing by considered, if the whole city of Washington is to few months, which would relieve her of trouble selling out her lease for one thousand dollars for a

THE START OF THE MONUMENT. Laying the Cornerstone.

WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CEREMONIES -- MOST OF THEM DEAD-THE LIVING SHOULD BE INVITED TO

TAKE PART IN THE COMPLETION CEREMONIES. The following program of the ceremonies on the occasion of the taying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument in 1848 will be interesting at this time. It will be seen that most of the long list of the citizens of note who took part in those ceremonies have gone over to the "silent majority." The chief marshal upon that occasion, the venerable and respected Joseph H. Bradley, still lives, and perhaps a dozen more of the number survive. The managers of the coming ceremonies will no doubt see to it that the veterans of 1848 now liv- 6th avenue to do some shopping. Between 16th ing are specially frivited to the celebration on the

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT ORDER OF PROCESSION. THE MARSHAL AND HIS AIDS. Maj. Gen. Quitman, Cammanding, and Staff. Col. May, Commanding Cavalry. Gen. Cadwalader, Commanding Infantry. Military Escort. Officers of the Army and Navy of the United Military Officers of the several States and Territories. Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812. Civic Procession. FIRST DIVISION. Mal. A. A. Nicholson, Marshal of Division Mr. George S. Gideon, Marshal. Firemen. The President of the United States. The Heads of Departments. The Judges of the Supreme Court.
The Judges of the United States Courts The Judges of State Courts. The Diplomatic Corps.

William F. Bayly, Marshal. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Senate of the United States. The House of Representatives of the United States. Charles W. Boteler, jr., Marshal. The Order of Red Men. Governors of States. Delegations from the States. SECOND DIVISION. Maj. S. R. Hobbie, Marshal of Division. A. F. Cunningham, Marshal. Temperance Orders. Delegations from Indian Nations Charles E. Ball, Marshal. Rechabites. The Corporate Authorities of-Alexandria. Georgetown.

The Reverend Clergy.

Washington. A. J. Joyee, Marshal. The Washington Benevolent Society. A. Keese, Marshal. The German Benevolent Society.
Literary Associations, Colleges and Schools. THIRD DIVISION. Capt. J. A. Blake, Marshal of Division. Citizens not Delegates from States.

Barouches with Mrs Madison and Mrs. Hamilton. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott and Staff, mounted. The Orator of the Day and the Chaplain. The Monument Society. J. B. Thomas, Marshal.

Open barouche with Revolutionary Officers and

Soldiers.

The Masonic Fraternity. To aid in preserving order and regularity the fol-lowing named gentlemen have been appointed assistant marshals: TO THE PIRST DIVISION. William Barker, G. H. Barton, C. W. Boteler,

"Some of the habitues are investigating the Christian religion for the purpose of clearing up Henning, C. P. Hoover, Jno. A. Hunnicutt, J. H.

Dr. C. Boyle, P. H. Brooks, Frank Burche, A. H. Fred. White.

Washington Adams, A. O. Bowen, John D. Brown, a field which has, so far, been neglected in this babie good nature makes him everybody's or four years and is always here when the doors bell, Reuben Clarke, Robert M. Combs, Fenwick William Brown, Elward M. Clarke, Daniel Camp-Young, V. E. King, C. King, K. Lambell, William J. McDonald, J. W. Martin, J. H. Nevitt, Jas. Nokes, J. R. Queen, Thomas Riley, T. P. Tench, W. Wise, Isaac Hall.

TO THE THIRD DIVISION.

Messrs. J. H. Smith, Anthony Addison, W.D. Addison, Sam'l M. Edwards, Jas. F. Haliday, Alex. McIntire, John Potts, Watter Warder, John Pettibone, Jos. Wilson, and Chas. F. Winder will have charge of the Monument square.

Major A. A. Nicholson, marshal 1st division.

Major S. R. Hobbie, marshal 2d division. Capt. J. A. Blake, marshal 3d division. Major Howie, Major Lewis, Capt. Stuart, Walter Lenox, and P. B. Key, Esqs., will act as aids of the marshal. Joseph H. Bradley, marshal.

Chaffee and Young Grant.

SOME OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MIL-LIONAIRE AND HIS SON-IN-LAW. Jerome B. Chaffee's petition for the recovery of \$500,000 worth of bonds lent to the defunct firm of Grant & Ward was again before Referee Hamilton Grant produced all the letters he received from | sold for \$18. his father-in-law about financial transactions between them in 1888. Colonel Bliss read fragments of the letters, all of which began with "My Dear Buck." Mr. Chaffee hoped in the letter read first that young Uiysses had sold his house and would take up his loan. In a letter dated Denver, September 17, Mr. Chaffee says: "I can't imagine how you can make so much and do it safely or hardly any way. I think I shall do what I say when I return. My expenses are too much not to make any money. I don't want to run any risk on those bonds, but I would like to make a few thousands te spend in the political campaign." The letter that was read next was dated Denver October 5, 1883, and ran thus:

"You can use the \$300,000 for our joint interest through your firm, as you suggest. I do not understand what you mean by saying: 'Add a memorandum to your note for \$50,000 from October 15 to November 15, with \$5,000 profit.' One half of this profit is yours. The money I succeeded in raising ments. I take it you get \$5,000 for the use of \$50,-000 for one month. Do i understand it right? But why you have to use the West Virginias is something I don't know. I do not care to risk \$300,000 for six months. Don't pledge West Virginias after this. I see almost a panie in stocks. Look out for dealing in them. Do not risk anything that way." In another letter Mr. Chaffee writes: "I am getting a little short and wish you would deposit \$200,000 at the Fourth National bank and I will draw upon it as though it were there." On October 27, 1883, young Ulysses got this letter from his father-in-law: "I wrote you a few days ago that I couldn't understand why you had pledged the W. V. bonds. It is all perfectly clear and satisfactory now. I don't think it worth while, however, to use more than the governments." In December, 1883, Mr. Chaffee wrote: "Will not the expose of the Tribune interfere with the use of money, as you have been doing, or will it not endanger payment "was the expose mentioned?"

"The investigation of the board of public works," Mr. Grant replied. "Why did Mr. Chaffee suppose that was going to "Like myself, he had heard of the firm having something to do with city contracts. We knew

nothing definite about the matter." last letter read by Mr. Bliss said: "I am afraid there must be a bad end to this cash busi-Brainhall et al, trustees, to Carrie E. T. Knox, pt. 17, sq. 780; \$\(\text{C}\) G. F. Appleby, trustee, to W. M. Hodges, pt. 8, sq. 583; \$25. Esau A. Pickrell to T. well. If it could go on this way for two years it pay such interest for the use of money and end over on the west side, and did so. I noticed that

would not hurt if we lost the principal." The Fighting McCooks.

TWELVE KINSMEN OF THE NAME WHO FIGURED CON-

SPICUOUSLY IN THE GREAT WAR. General Boynton in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. den's staff; General Edwin S., a division commander, and Dr. Latimer McCook, a surgeon in the

These were the brothers of General "Alex.," he himself beginning as a colonel at Buil Run and had been keeping house together for a year and a

of the cousins there were "Ed.," the noted cavalry commander; General Anson G., a captain at Buil Run and a brigadde commander later; Commander "Roderick," of the navy, a leader in much brilliant fighting; Rev. H. C., a chaplain, and Bev. John J., who, though a mere boy, insisted upon going to the field. Every one of these was noted among his associates, not only for

The colored people of Boston, who are indignart over their exclusion from skating rinks, should accept the exclusion as a blessing slightbudgerused. They won't have so many fells and ly disguised. They won't have so many falls and | 43 hours. The performance of two tunes on a guitar by will be spared the necessity of mingling with the bride was the fee which a Georgia justice objectionable white folks.—N. Y. Tribune. Cincinnati expects soon to have a cable road. | within a dozen years.

Suing Platt for \$10,000. A ROMANCE BEGINNING WITH A STREET FLIRTATION AND ENDING IN THE COURTS.

From the New York Sun, February 3. Miss Mary E. Carrington, of 278 West 19th street who says she will be twenty-five years old on April I next, sues Clayton Platt for \$10,000 for alleged breach of premise to marry her. The trial commenced yesterday in part I, of the city court, before Julige Hawes and a jury. The young lady was accompanied by her junior sister, Sallie, and her

mother, who were widow's weeds. Miss Carrington said that after the death of her father she, with her mother, sister and two brothers, moved from Babylon, L. L, where they had been brought up, into this city. One evening in June last she and her sister were walking down 5th avenue with the intention of crossing over to | ered a few congenial spirits about him and decided and 14th streets they met two young men fashionably dressed, who stared at them, but passed on without saying anything. The girls had not gone far when the young men turned back and overtook. them. The young men were Platt and a friend of his, both of them perfect strangers to the ladies. "Had you a handkerchief in your hand, or did you make any motion or gesture to induce the young men to follow you?" Miss Carrington was asked. She denied that such was the case. The young men, Mary says, insisted on accompanying them shopping, and finally saw them home. Platt told Mary that he was the son of Mr.

Platt of the firm of Platt, Boyd & Co., of 61 Wooster street, a gentleman whom her deceased father knew. Platt called on her at her house several times, and she went out with him walking, driving, and to supper. She was generally accom-panied by her sister. On a drive through Central Park one day, Mary says that Platt suddenly asked her: "Mollie, will you marry me?"
"I, of course, said yes," says Mary, "for I thought a great deal of him."

He told her, she says that they would be married in two months, and that he was about taking a house for her on Madison or Lexington avenue. On | recalled to Ireland by the death of his wife. one occasion she and her sister went to have supper with him and his friend. They rode up town on the elevated rathroad and stopped at a hotel at 6th avenue and 44th street. After supper he said he wanted to see her privately, and conducted her to an adjoining room. There he fell upon his knees

be true to you." When the time came for him to fulfil his alleged promise he failed to do so. She and her sister called on him at his office at 18 Exchange place. He took her into the hallway and said: "Mollie, what is the matter now?" She asked why he did not come to see her as usual. He made some ex-cuse, and said he would still marry her, but he has not done so, and has declared he will never make her his wife. The case will be continued to-day.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' Will. WITNESS WHO WAS KEPT FROM THE DYING

WOMAN'S ROOM. The examination of witnesses in the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of the late Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines was resumed in New Orleans Monday. For the past few days the evidence of experts went to prove the will of January 8 a forgery. Monday Mrs. Marie Evans was called to the stand. Witness had known Mrs. Gaines since 1870; from beginning to end the acquaintanceship was most intimate and friendly. On Friday, January 9, witness first heard of Mrs. Gaines' Ill ness. She immediately went to see Mrs. Gaines, saw a girl, whom she questioned, and followed up stairs as far as Mr. Christmas' room. Mr. Christ-mas, in an excited manner, rushed toward Mrs. Gaines' room, and, throwing his arms across the door, said: "Madame, you can't go in there." Witness expostulated, and he made no reply, but advanced into Mrs. Gaines' room and whispered to a lady dressed in black, who advanced to witness, and said: "You cannot see Mrs. Gaines. It would do you no good, madam, to see her. She is barely breathing and unconscious." Witness was asked the house, but hesitated to enter. After passing the house several times she noticed a woman dressed in dark in the doorway. The woman had a lives. handkerchief in her hand. After a few questions in a very low tone of voice the woman asked if witness was Mrs. Evans, and handed her the handkerchief, saying that it was the fulfillment of a solemn promise to Mrs. Gaines. The woman also asked that she would not "bring her in," and that nothing about her agency in the matter should be spoken of. While witness' attention was distracted by the handkerchief, the woman disappeared, witness thought that it must have been into the house. Witness then returned home with the handkerchief. She found the will of January. Some days afterward witness met Mrs. Gonzales and r cognized her as the woman who had handed

Selling Ex-Senator Anthony's Library. From the New York Sun, Feb. 3. The sale by auction of the library and autograph collection of the late United States Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was begun yesterday | farm house, containing a few books. The admiral by Geo. A. Leavitt, in Clinton hall, before a score of book buyers. The collection is, rich in early books, and art catalogues. Prices were low. The and pink complexion would have made him seem one less able than yourself to bear it. gem of the sale was Juan Ramirez's "Ordinances of Ferdinand and Isabeila," published at Seville, in erect and soldierly. As it was, withhis forehead broadblack letter, in 1503. The copy formerly belonged to Lord Yarmouth. The volume was started at \$50, and was bought by Mr. Dean for \$125. A Spanish of its warmth by a display of unskilful dentistry, manuscript, never published, 600 folio pages, con- and eyes that beamed amiably but subtly, he more taining the life of John Baptist Zappa, a Jesuit missionary, writen by Father Michael Venegas about the year 1700 was sold to Mr. Savage for \$47. Sixteenth century ordinances of the Cortes (1523-

1548) were sold for \$26, and a seventeenth century work on the Cortes of Madrid, with six different Cole in New York Saturday. Young Ulysses S. | Work on the Colless of Eladina, man on it, was Las Casas's "Historia de Indias," Seville, 1552, from the collection of the Emperor Maximilian, was sold for \$15. A very rare brochure by Father Claude d'Abbeville, 16 pages, Lyons, 1613, was sold for \$20. Autographs of Washington, Jefferson, Fulton, and signers of the Declaration of Independence were sold; a four-page letter from Washington to Bishop White of Pennsylvania, 1793, was sold for \$51; a lot of Robert Fulton letters, \$25; one by Alexander Hamilton to William Tilghman, 1796, for \$1.50; a circular letter signed by Jefferson, 90 draw on the crop to such an extent that the nuts cents; a note of hand for \$3,000 by James Wilson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, for 50 cents. A rare old leather-covered German Bible was sold for \$12. It was brought to this country in the seventeenth century. It is a relic of one of the best known American families.

The Lottery Cases in New Orleans. From the New Orleans City Item, Jan. 25. The case of the United States agt. M. A. Dauphin and P. A. Doureard was given to the jury in the United States district court, after four hours' speech of Mr. Freeman, assistant attorney general tire crop being used for the purpose. The making about himself; a good listener makes a delightwhem was associated ex-Gov, Nichols. The suit was a prosecution under the act of Congress for sending or depositing in the mail enveloped documents concerning a lottery. For this offense the act prescribes a penalty of from one hundred to five hundred dollars. The argument on both sides of and we eat it as well as our cottonseed oil, when this case was very able and the charge of the judge clear and impartial. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. There are other cases of the same character, which will be brown tup to morrow. In Gov. Nichol's speech to the jury he distinctly disclaims any imputation of fraud in the management of the Louisiana lottery, but averred that all lotteries were immoral and injurious, and their circulars and correspondence concerning lotteries were excluded from the United States mails by act | by half than the American nut can be sold there. of Congress. Mr. Freeman was far more violent and denunciatory of the Louisiana lottery, but at the close of his speech declared that he did not expect he could ever get a verdict of guilty from a Louisiana jury.

The Little Householder.

From the Chicago Herald. "On yes, I have all kinds of tenants," said a kindfaced old gentleman; "but the one that I like the best is a child not more than ten years of age. A few years ago I got a chance to buy a piece of land well. It it could go on this way for two years it there was an old coop of a house on it, but I paid no attention to it. After aw hile a man came to me and wanted to know if I would rent it to him." "'What do you want it for ?' says L

"'To live in,' he replied. "'Well,' I said, 'you can have it. Pay me what you think it is worth to you.'

"'Is that so?' said I. 'How long since?' "More'n a year,' he answered. "I took his money, but I made up my mind that would go over and investigate, and the next day I drove over there. The old shed looked quite decent. I knocked at the door and a little girl let me to. I asked for her mother. She said she didn't

have any. "'Where is she?' said I. "We don't know, sir. She went away after my father died and we've never seen her since.' away and leave space, perchance, for another in the severest test by the organs of taste—and the ejecting it from the mouth without swal-"Just then a little girl about three years old rising to command a corpa; The father of these, Maj. Daniel McCook, was almost constantly with some one of his friends along the iront, generally engaged on his own account along the skirmish line, and was finally killed in the Morgan raid in Ohio.

Of the cousing there were "Ed." the noted

was no ed among his associates, not only for courage and every species of field energy, but for reckles, daring. Except the boy killed in the first great contest, every one of them time and again took part in some of the most brilliant fighting of the war.

"I showed him a ledger in which I had entered up all the money that he had paid me for rent and I told him that it was all his with interest. 'You keep right on,' says I, 'and I'll be your banker, and when this amounts to a little more I'll see that you get a house somewhere of your own.' That's the kind of a tenant to have."

"I showed him a ledger in which I had entered up all the money that he had paid me for rent and I told him that it was all his with interest. 'You keep right on,' says I, 'and I'll be your banker, and when this amounts to a little more I'll see that you get a house somewhere of your own.' That's the kind of a tenant to have."

I have gargled the liquor, never swallowing a still more substantial result in forcing upon the attention of Congress the urgent demands for blanks I used to take. The spitchle accommodations for the Congressional only one for a slave of the cup."

Dr. Taussy, the insanity expert, who has become insane, accumulated \$300,000 in New York

The Dynamiter's History. O'BONOVAN ROSSA'S LIFE IN IRELAND AND THE UNITED

From the New York Sun. Jeremiah O'Donovan, the son of an humble weaver, was born in 1830 in the town of Rosscarbery, Cork, Ireland; hence the name of Rossa by which he is now known. Having lost his father in In 1852 all the members of the O'Donovan family migrated to the United States, save Jeremiah, who, having reached Cork, determined at the last me ment to remain at home in the hope or being able some day, as he tells us, to strike a blow for Ireland's freedom. He soon married and settled in business. In 1856 Rossa, then living in Skibbereen, gathon organizing a society. The society was ostensibly ered the land. There was no oath, a pledge alone being exacted. It met with much antagonism from the clergy and from the political agitators whom it condemned, while the farmers and peasantry held aloct from it. A visit from James Stephens, who had been in exile in Paris, infused new life into it and soon Rossa's "literary" society had the whole district of country in a blaze. It progressed so rapidly in numbers and spirit that an Iri-h-American officer who had served in the civil war was sent to give them instruction. The government made a descent on the society, and December condition that they would plead guilty or leave the country. This offer Rossa rejected. After eight months' imprisonment he was released, the government being unable to convict him.

The Fenian organization, that had grown out of the Phoenix society, had now attained some strength. The hish People newspaper, the organ of the Brotherhood, was established, of which Rossa was one of the proprietors. The paper was seized by the government and all the persons con- a towering rage and exclaimed : and passionately exclaimed: "I swear, Mollie, I'll | nected with it lotged in prison. Rossa was brought to trial on December 9, 1865. He would not plead, but was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life. He was put in Portland prison, and from the day he entered was constantly at war with his jailers. He was treated with great brutality and was punished for not having his proven by the report of Lord Devon's Commission of Inquiry into the treatment of the Irish political prisoners, and it caused such a feeling of shame that the government was forced to give Rossa and

his associates their freedom. Rossa came to New York again in 1870, having been forbidden to set foot in the British dominions for the term of twenty years. He had permission to go to see his child in Ireland on his way thither, but he was not allowed to land at Queenstown. His wife and child were there to see him. Rossa and his associates were received in New York by the collecicans assisted in the reception. Tom Murphy persuaded Rossa to take a position against Tammany hall in politics, set him up against Bill Tweed, got him a nomination and gave him \$1,000. Rossa got 7,000 votes against Tweed's 13,000. This killed Rossa were collected. He was induced to pass over these funds to a committee or board of trustees, and the on the tenter-hooks of excitement as long as he

Admiral Courbet in China. From a Recent Kelung Letter.

I found Admiral Courbet in his little cabin under the poop, preserving the dignity and grace of his character as effectively as possible after these long months of neglect by the home government. Sol- Some of the Things They Should Do diers and sailors of his position have rarely occupled more contracted quarters. The room was absolutely destitute of ornament, and even of consoldierly suggestion, unless there is excepted the things that they should do. huge gun of unknown length that, with its carriage, occupying a large part of the cabin, thrust its threatening muzzle just out of the rear port. a good imitation. On one side, near the celling, there was a single shelf like those sometimes seen in a New England was seated at one corner of the cabin, at a small of comfort and luxury were alike foreign. When ened by the gradual retreat of hair once brown but now dead white, a pleasant smile, deprived of some resembled those learned professors who, with wise forefinger, emphasize Hebrew texts or punctuate Arabic accents for the benefit of empty benches in cheerless lecture rooms in the French capital. After shaking hands with all the cordiality which the rigorous state of the blockade permitted, he waved the journalist a seat at his left on the divan, which in most of the saloons runs about the stern of the latter filled. ship, and conversed with all the freedom allowed

The Peanut. IT IS IN NO DANGER OF BECOMING SCARCE, FOR IT

IS NO LONGER AN OIL PRODUCER. From the New York Sun.

by the rules of the French naval service.

A scientific journal having recently said that the manu acture of oil from peanuts was destined to would become a searce article of trade as a food nut in the near future, a reporter, asked a wholesale dealer in peanuts for further information on the

subject. "There isn't a pint of peanuts made into oil in this country that I know of, and never will be as long as the greasy cottonseed holds out," he said. "Before they began to make cotton seed oil peanuts were used largely in manufacturing an oil France for many years before the introduction of cottonseed oil, and in those days at least fifty per cent of the oil imported by us as olive oil was yet, and America is the chief buyer of this product. we eat oil at all, in nine-tenths of the restaurants and hotels, and imagine it is the genuine olive grease. The nut now chiefly used in France for oil making is the African ground nut, which all through tropical Africa is largely raised and is Do be truthful; do avoid exaggeration; if you used, cooked or raw, as food. It is exported in large quantities to France from Guinea and Angola. It is richer in oil by one-third than the peanut, and is put on the Marseilles market cheaper The peanut lover need have no fear for the future of the popular shell fruit."

Mrs. Gaines' Grave.

New Orleans Letter in the Boston Traveler. I visited the tomb of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines in the veritable City of the Dead, where burlal, reporter admitted that he at first had hardly in the common acceptance of the word, is not known, but where the body of the deceased is old friends do on meeting, he soon learned the laid away in crypts or vaults, above ground in a cause of the change. "Yes," said the friend, "I used to be a very hard drinker, as you know. every instance. The cemetery is the oldest in I tried several times to quit, but could not. The the city, and affords sepulchre in this genera- appetite for strong drink was too much for me. tion for only an occasional body. It is sur- If I went without it for awhile I became a neryrounded by a high wall of masonry, and the our wretch. I had to drink or die. A thought city authorities have frequently endeavored to make one supreme effort

resting-places, and it is true that Mrs. Gaines' the vault, such had been the relentless work of whose form in the same process will crumble

A Useful Warning. From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

at Washington has aroused the national legislative bodies to a sense of the irreparable damage

suitable accommodations for the Congressional only one for a slave of the cup."
library. As things stand, the shelves cannot "Has your appetite increased?" Josiah McGrath, of Blue Marsh, near Reading, contain the books and records contributed to it encumbered with cases which have never been unpacked since their reception. This is an evil which sadly needs remedy, as it would be impossible to replace these articles should they be destroyed by fire or otherwise.

In means I adopted my brain has become clear and strong again, and my will power is as good as it ever was before I became a hard drinker. In gargling the liquor I got all the benefit of the flavor, and all the satisfation to my appetite, without losing my senses."

A BRIDAL TOUR CURTAILED. The Bridal Tour of an Alleged Porce

vian Count Terminates Abruptly. The Baltimore American prints the following somewhat romantic story: About a week ago distinguished-looking man walked into Guy's his sixteenth year he left the village school and be- hotel and registered "F. A. C. Perayra and wife. came a member of his uncle's family, contributing Philadelphia." He said he was on his bridal to the support of his younger brothers and sisters. tour, and asked for a parior and bedroom. Soon after his arrival the gentleman announced himself as a Peruvian count, and said he was engaged in the diamond business. He lived well, ordering expensive meals, the bills often amounting to five or six dollars each. For a few days the checks were paid after each meal. but at length the count spoke to the waiter and a literary association for mutual instruction and said he objected to putting his hands in his debate. It was called the Phoenix National and pocket all the time and paying out cash. His Literary Society, the name being suggested by Rossa, as typifying their intention of rising from her, and it was disagreeable after each the ashes of political huckstering that then cov- meal to pay the money, and so he requested they be allowed to go on the bill. This privilege was accorded him until the bill ran up to a large figure. Then Mr. Boylan went to the Count and requested payment. The gentleman at first seemed to resent the request, and then said : "I am about to leave and will pay you all to-morrow. I am a little short of funds now, but I will give you a check now. Mr. Boylan refused to take a check and demanded the money. To this the Count replied that 8, 1858, Rossa and eleven others were thrown into he would give him collateral for his bill, but jall. The government offered to liberate them on | added : "I prefer not to do this, because if I should give up my diamond ring or my watch my wife would miss it, and, as this is my wedding tour. I do not wish anything to occur to In 1862 Rossa came to New York in connection | mar it. I expect money in a few days and your with Irish revolutionary affairs, but was soon after | bill shall be paid." To this Mr. Boylan refused to listen, and demanded the watch. It was given him. Next morning-Thursday of last week-the Count wished to leave the hotel, but the proprietor refused to let him go. The Count, when he learned of this, went to Mr. Boylan in "You have my watch; is that not enough for

my bill ? "No," replied Mr. Boylan, "I have had the watch examined and find it is only worth \$10." The count then went to his room and the proprietor of the hotel to market. During the abtask done at the appointed time. All this was sence of the latter his guest disappeared, leaving his wife alone in the hotel. Perayra acted strangely in his room. He was nervous and walked the floor and seemed anxious to get away. His conduct excited his new-made wife's suspicions, and soon after his departure she began to look among her jewels, and found her valuable necklace and locket, the wedding gift of her mother, gone. She then determined to go home, and left for York, Pa., where she resided. Later in the day Mr. Boylan received a tor of the port—Thomas Murphy—who tendered them the freedom of the city. John Mitchel, Richmore, but mailed en route to Washington. Peard O'Gorman and other representative Irish-Amer- rayra stated that he had left the city for a few days, but that relatives of his wife, living at Harlem square, would call and pay the bill. Ha begged Mr. Boylan not to disclose his troubles to his wife, calling upon his honor as a gentlein local polities. He subsequently opened a hotel on | man not to betray him. A letter was also re-Chatham square, which he conducted for some ceived at Guy's from Perayra to his wife, but it years. In 1876 he organized the skirmishing fund in conjunction with Ford. Ninety thousand dollars | who came down from York to investigate the matter. In this letter Perayra said he was money was never since accounted for. Having obliged to leave the city for a few days, as he failed to recover the skirmishing fund from the was watched and followed, but would return trustees, Rossa started the publication of the soon to his wife. The bride, who is now in York, United hishman, and opened a new fund on his is well known here and in her native city. Her breathing and unconscious." Witness was asked her name, but did not give it, she afterward learned that she had been falsely informed of Mrs. Gaines' condition. She immediately returned to the bouse but heritated to enter. After possible and proclaims his intention of keeping John Bull | met Perayra last July, at the residence of a Mr. Felt, in New York, where he rej self as a diamond merchant. He had called on her in York and won her. They were married a few days ago and came to Baltimore, Their honeymoon was short and anything but sweet.

TIMELY HINTS TO GIRLS.

Without Complaining. The girls who have poured over the pages of venient and comfortable chairs and uphotstery. It | the little book called "Don't," are now invited was bare without neatness, spare without having by an exchange to accept advice in regard to

Do be natural; a poor diamond is betterthan

Do try to be accurate, not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your sex; the incapacity of the female mind for accuracy is a standand primitive desk, in a chair to which the ideas and argument against the equality of the sexes. Spanish, Dutch, and French Americana, illustrated he rose to greet the visitor his tall, slender figure incur means loss to some one, probably to some Do be exact in money matters; every debt you

Do answer your letters soon after they are received, and do try to reply to them with some relation to their contents; a rambling, ill-con-

sidered letter is a satire upon your education. Do, when you talk, keep your hands still. Do observe; the faculty of observation well cultivated makes practical men and women.

Do attach as much importance to your mind as to your body. Do try to remember where you put your gloves and card case; keep the former mended and the

Do recollect that your health is more important than your amusement; you can live without one, but you will die early without the other. Do try to be sensible; it is not a particular sign of superiority to talk like a fool. Do put your hairpins in so that they will stay: it looks slovenly, to say the least, to see them

half dropping out. Do be ready in time for church; if you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people. Do get up in time for breakfast.

Do avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; do reflect that home is the place in which to be agreeable. Do be reticent; the world at large has no interest in your private affairs.

Do cultivate the habit of listening to others; hat was used in place of olive oil, and during the it will make you an invaluable member of sowar a great deal of the illuminating lubricating oil | ciety, to say nothing of the advantage it will be used in the south was made from peanuts, the en-Do be contented; "martyrs" are detestable;

a cheerful, happy spirit is intectious; you can either pure oil of peanut or olive oil adulterated with carry it about with you like a sunny atmospeanut oil. France makes considerable peanut oil phere. Do avoid whispering; it is as bad as giggling;

both are to be condemned; there is no excuse for either one of them; if you have anything to say, say it; if you have not, hold your tongue aitogether; silence is golden.

mean a mile say a mile, not a mile and a half; if

AN OLD TOPER'S STORY.

How He Cured Himself of the Drinking

"I suppose you hardly know me," he said, a

smile wreathing his health-blooming face. The been able to, and then becoming confidential, as The vaults are all occupied, and have been takes liquor into his stomach, and the stimulant to rescue myself. I reasoned this way: A man or many years, and how, it may be inquired, through the blood, affects the brain. Now, can more remains be accommodated? I asked thought if I could satisfy my appetite without this question of the polite old sexton in attend- the liquor affecting my brain, I would be all ance (even sextons are polite in this Frenchy right. If I could get the taste of the liquor, the district), and he told me it was only by the re- aroma, the essence of it, without taking it into occupation of the vaults that new bodies found the stomach, I know I could drink at pleasure casket was put into the same crypt that received could not ensue if the liquor did not enter the stomach. I say this idea was suggested to me, time in doing nature's work that not a vestige who made a business of buying and selling wines and it was in this way : I had noticed that men remained of the body or casket over which the in large quantities sampled them and ascertriends of Daniel Clark mourned seventy-two tained their quality and boquet by taking two years ago. Thus the grave of the father has or three monthfuls in succession, rolling it become the grave identical of the daughter, around their tongues, as one might say, bathing their palate in it-in short, subjecting it to then ejecting it from the mouth without swal lowing any. The remembrance of this came upon me one day when I was perfectly sober but terribly despondent. I resolved to try it. No evil is ever entirely unmixed with good. I did, and have met with the most gratifying The recent fire in the House of Representatives success. You may laugh, but it is the solemn truth. I took a large drink of liquor, but instead of letting it pass into my stomach I that might be effected were a fire to get beyond minute, and then spat it out. To my joy checked it in my throat and gargled it for . control in that building and reach the stores of found my thirst for it almost as much appeare priceless books and documents heaped up in as though I had swallowed the liquor. I tried the Congressional library. Already precaution- it again and again, with the same effect. I was ary measures have been taken and extinguish- not made drunk. I have followed this plan ever

"On the contrary, it has decreased. By the from all sources, and the floors and aisles are means I adopted my brain has become clear and