

## NEWS SUMMARY

### Eastern and Middle States.

The Union printers employed at the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., struck work, being dissatisfied with the present rate.

A COMPANY with \$2,000,000 has been organized in New York under the name of the Electric Railway company of the United States. It is proposed to run railways with electricity as a motive power, and the company has acquired the patents of Thomas A. Edison and Stephen D. Field for electric railways.

NEARLY 1,000 canines of high and low degrees competed for prizes at the seventh annual exhibition of the Westminster Kennel club in New York.

AN elderly lady while decorating her daughter's grave in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, was taken suddenly ill and died of heart disease.

COMPLAINT has been made that many houses occupied by Chinamen in New York's Chinese quarters are dens of iniquity, abiding places for the moral destruction of young white girls, and an investigation is taking place.

CASUALTIES from lightning are occurring among the first cases reported being one from Pleasantville, N. J. Charles Scott, a well-to-do wheelwright of that place, was instantly killed by being struck by lightning while standing outside of his forge. Scott was sixty-one years of age, and had held many public positions.

GEORGE H. CORLISS, of Rhode Island, is building the engines for the first cotton mills to be erected in China.

THE New York police have been raiding the Chinese opium dens in the city, and have made numerous arrests.

By a collision on the Hudson River railroad near Peekskill, N. Y., two Western New York drivers on their way to New York with cattle were killed.

WARD McCONEKY was hanged at Pittsburgh, Penn., for the murder of George A. McCreary. He declared he was innocent, and met death without flinching. McConeky was one of a gang of young outlaws, and his victim was a hardware merchant of McKeesport, whose store they had robbed, and whom they murdered while he was searching for his stolen property in a ravine.

ANGELO CORNETTI, the murderer of Daniel Nash, a fellow convict at Sing Sing prison in 1881, was hanged in the prison yard at White Plains, N. Y.

MRS. JESSIE R. GRANT, mother of ex-President Grant, died a few days ago in Jersey City, N. J., aged eighty-four years. Her remains were taken by General Grant to Cincinnati for interment.

At New Castle, Del., the sheriff whipped nine prisoners, seven of whom had been convicted of larceny and two of receiving stolen goods.

EX-GOVERNOR ISRAEL WASHINGTON, JR., of Maine, died the other day in Philadelphia, whither he had gone to undergo medical treatment. Mr. Washington was born in 1813, had served in Congress several terms, in 1860 was elected governor of Maine, and re-elected the following year. In 1868 he was appointed collector of customs at Portland, Me., and held that office until 1877.

### South and West.

M. T. POLE, Tennessee's defaulting State treasurer, has been released on \$35,000 bail. THERESEA FAIR, wife of United States Senator Fair, of Nevada, has begun a suit for divorce against her husband.

AFTER a severe hailstorm in Denver, Col., the streets were covered to the depth of six inches with hailstones an inch in diameter.

MAJOR WASHAM, a United States army paymaster, who alleged recently that he had been robbed of \$24,000 on a train near Fort Worth, Texas, has confessed that the whole transaction was a fraud to cover his short account with the government, and has been arrested.

GOVERNOR-ELECT DANIEL, of Georgia, was inaugurated at Atlanta.

The Washington and Western railroad was sold at public sale in Alexandria, Va., for \$400,000.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, editor of the Oxford (Miss.) Eagle, was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Charles Butler, who was arrested.

DODGE CITY, Kan., was reported to be in the hands of a mob, supported by the mayor, and Governor Glick was called upon to place the town under martial law.

Two negroes quarreled in the stables of the fair association in Louisville, Ky., and one attempted to shoot the other. A third party struck his arm and the pistol was discharged, the ball striking a mare valued at \$4,000, in the neck, killing her instantly.

SITTING BULL, the renowned Indian chief, has settled near Fort Yates, Dakota, where he will go into farming.

MEMORIAL DAY was generally observed throughout the Southern States by decorating the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries.

Two Mexicans employed on a farm in Texas quarreled, and one stabbed the other in the region of the heart, leaving the knife sticking in the wound. The wounded man quickly drew the knife from his own breast and stabbed his antagonist. Both died in a few minutes.

GOVERNOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, has pardoned James S. Sizemore, who was sent to the penitentiary in 1880 for six years, charged with murder. Sizemore voluntarily took the odium and penalty on himself for the sake of his brother, the real criminal and his large family. His brother, when dying recently, made a declaration of his guilt, and gave such unmistakable proof of the truth of his confession that the governor issued a pardon at once when the facts were made known to him.

MR. TALLMADGE, of the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, has made an estimate on the wheat crop of 1883, giving the following totals by States:

	Bushels.
Ohio.....	28,000,000
Michigan.....	23,000,000
Indiana.....	30,000,000
Illinois.....	21,000,000
Wisconsin.....	16,000,000
Minnesota.....	25,000,000
Iowa.....	22,000,000
Missouri.....	25,000,000
Kansas.....	20,000,000
Nebraska.....	17,000,000
California.....	29,000,000
Oregon.....	13,000,000
Pennsylvania.....	12,000,000
New York.....	12,000,000
Other States and Territories.....	95,000,000

A BOILER explosion in a sawmill near Napanee, Ind., instantly killed two men and fatally injured three brothers.

AMARA STONE, a prominent millionaire, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. It is thought he was suffering from aberration of mind.

FOUR men were hanged in different sections of the South and West the other day, as follows: Sylvester K. Mackensen, twenty-five years old, at Cambridge, Ill., for the murder and robbery of a farmer's wife; Thomas W. Jackson, at Jackson Court-House, Ohio, for the murder and robbery of an old farmer; Jerry Blacklock, at Jacksonport, Ark., for the murder of a man with whom he had quarreled, and Henry Revells at Lake Providence, La., for a murder committed in 1878.

WILLIAM CONNER, aged twenty-six, who shot and killed two men and cut two others during a drunken quarrel at Glenmary, Tenn., was hanged on the following day by a crowd.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone swept across the southern part of Kansas City, Mo., early in the evening, unroofing and demolishing buildings for a distance of two miles. The track of the storm ranged from half a block to two blocks in width. The English Lutheran church, a brick building, was completely demolished fifteen minutes after the Sunday-school had been dismissed. Three persons were killed, several more fatally injured and others badly hurt, while the pecuniary damage is estimated at \$300,000.

HELENA, Ark., is hopelessly in debt, and unless the citizens can effect a compromise with the city's creditors they will surrender their charter.

MRS. FAIR was granted a divorce at Virginia City, Nev., from her husband, United States Senator Fair, and was allowed \$4,250.00, the family residence at San Francisco, and the custody of three minor children. The custody of the oldest boy was awarded to Senator Fair.

EXPERTS say that California's wheat crop this year will be the greatest it has ever had, and that it may exceed the crop of any other State in the Union.

### From Washington.

CONSUL-GENERAL MERRITT, in London, recently sent a circular letter to the United States consuls in Ireland requesting information in regard to the distress prevailing in Ireland. Mr. Merritt, in a report summarizing the answers of the consuls, says that their statements, while admitting the gravity of the situation, agree that the distress at present is not exceptional, and that the published accounts to the contrary are exaggerated. In the poorer agricultural districts the condition of the peasantry is miserable. The partial failure of the potato crop in parts of Ireland has to some extent aggravated the situation. The fisheries have been unsuccessful, and the rainy autumn and winter have interfered with the work of the laborer. The prospects of ameliorating the condition of the people in the immediate future are most discouraging. The consuls agree that the present condition must act as a powerful stimulus to emigration.

CHARLES LYMAN, of Connecticut, has been appointed by President Arthur as chief examiner of the civil service commission. D. B. Randolph Keim, who had been recommended for the position, but whose candidacy met with much opposition from the newspapers, withdrew from the contest in a letter to the President.

THE retiring Turkish minister, Aristarch Bey, presented his letters of recall to the President, and his successor, Tewfik Pasha, presented his credentials.

EACH of the three civil service commissioners will visit a number of the principal cities of the country to establish local examining boards for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the civil service reform act. The commissioners expect to return to Washington by June 1, and to begin examinations for the department service at the national capital June 10. The local examining boards will begin the examination of candidates about June 18.

In April there arrived in the United States 87,245 passengers, of whom 78,475 were emigrants.

SOME of the gold coin issued from the United States mint at New Orleans in January, 1882, is found to be deficient in weight. The responsibility rests upon the assayer of the New Orleans mint.

### Foreign News.

Two newspapers have been suppressed in Vienna for political reasons.

THE Halifax (N. S.) authorities have been scared by a rumored Fenian attack upon the city by sea.

BRADLAUGH, being prevented from taking his seat in the British house of commons will resign.

HOSTILITIES have been resumed between the Chilian and Peruvian troops. Two engagements were fought, the Chilian loss being four killed and twelve wounded, and the Peruvian loss fifty-nine killed.

MR. GLAISTONE will pay Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester a lump sum of money for their services in Egypt instead of granting them pensions, which would descend to their heirs.

A FIRE at Aspinwall, Panama, destroyed ten houses near the railroad station.

THE American exhibits in the international fisheries exhibition, London, exceed those of all Europe.

EARL SPENCER, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, has commuted the death sentence of Patrick Delaney, who pleaded guilty to the charge of complicity in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

NEARLY 200 Gents have occurred from the glandular plague in Soulimania and Bagdad, and a quarantine has been established along the Turkish frontier.

INTELLIGENCE from Ravenna, Italy, gives particulars of a sensational murder, of which that city has just been the scene. It appears that the editor of the newspaper *Soldi de l'Avanti* had written and published an article strongly condemning the mismanagement of a local orphan asylum. The director of the establishment took umbrage at this strong criticism and, armed with a revolver, waylaid Signor Zirardini, the editor, and shot him through the body. Signor Zirardini immediately fell, crying out, "I die willingly for justice, honor and the good of my country."

He was carried to the local hospital, where he expired shortly after admission. The crime has caused much emotion in the city, where the murdered man was well known and popular.

HOSTILITIES have been opened between the French and Chinese in Tonquin. A force of 4,000 Annamite or Chinese troops attacked Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin, but were repulsed by the French.

AT the third trial of Timothy Kelly, charged with participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin, the jury found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

MEXICAN troops have had another fight with Apaches, numbering about 201. The Indians were routed after a fierce battle, having eleven killed and many wounded. The Mexican loss was five killed and eight wounded.

A TRAGEDY which has caused a great sensation in Paris is reported. While a marriage party was proceeding along the street on the way to the church where the ceremony was to be performed, a rival of the bridegroom suddenly appeared on the scene and shot and killed him. The assassin poisoned himself immediately after firing the fatal shot.

AMERICAN industrial art has secured a great triumph in the appointment just made of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York, as special jewelers and gold and silversmiths to the queen of England, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the emperor and empress of Russia, the Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, and the kings of Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Greece.

JOSEPH MULLER, indicted on the charge of planning the murder of Juror Field in Dublin, has been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

ADVISED concerning the revolution in Hayti that 630 fugitive inhabitants of Miragoane had reached Port au Prince on board a Norwegian bark. They say that the rebels blew up a bridge at Miragoane with dynamite, killing 200 persons and wounding 200 more.

LEWIS MOZLEY, a London broker, has failed for over \$2,500,000.

Making a total of 402,000,000 against \$33,000,000, last year's production.

A REVOLT in China has been suppressed by the beheading of thirty-five leaders of the uprising.

A FIGHT between the forces of the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Shinwaris resulted in the latter's defeat, with 200 killed.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is now making arrangements for a trip this summer to California. On his return trip he will visit the Yellowstone Park.

THE international fisheries exhibition in London was opened by the Prince of Wales in presence of a large assemblage.

THE heads of 150 rebellious Shinwaris have been brought to the Afghan ameer at Jellalabad and have been exposed on the city's gates.

EIGHT hundred Irish emigrants who had been assisted by the government embarked at Galway for Boston.

### LIGHTNING'S DEADLY WORK.

SIX Lives and a Large Amount of Property Lost.

WHILE a tremendous thunder-storm was raging the lightning set fire to an oil tank of the National Storage company at Communipaw, N. J., and created a series of terrific explosions, one of which resulted in the loss of six lives. The company's premises are on low ground, directly on the shore of New York bay. They comprise about twenty acres, and upon these were twenty-six iron oil tanks, two single-story brick houses for the storage of barrels and three smaller brick buildings used respectively as the engine-house, machine shop and business office. The tanks were of various sizes, the largest ones having a capacity of 25,000 barrels and the smallest a capacity of 2,500 barrels. The largest were eighty feet in diameter. Their foundations were of brick, and they were constructed of that material to a height of about fifteen feet from the ground. Above that they were made of heavy boiler iron.

AT 3:30 o'clock in the morning, while the storm was at its height, a bolt of lightning that illumined the surrounding country for miles struck tank II. The tank was full of oil, and instantly exploded with a report so loud that it broke windows in Jersey City, and was distinctly heard and felt throughout New York, Brooklyn and Elizabeth. The roof of the huge tank was blown off in a thousand fragments, and a sheet of flame shot up more than 100 feet in the air. Then immense volumes of smoke poured out of the blazing tank.

The explosion had so shattered the easterly side of the tank that it broke down, and the flaming oil, thus released, surrounded the neighboring tanks. The nearest of these, No. 7, was the next to explode. It went up with a fearful detonation and left a mark where it had stood only a few bricks of its foundation. Its contents also spread in every direction. The intense heat of the fire and the surging waves of burning oil rendered it almost impossible to make any vigorous efforts to extinguish the flames. When the fire department of Jersey City, for which a general alarm had been sounded, arrived the burning oil had fired the three tiers of the company and six barges moored at them. The boats and two of the piers were completely destroyed, and a large section of a pier running out to Black Tom Island was burned to cinders. After the destruction of tank 7 the flames spread to tanks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10, and each deafening explosion was followed by a tall tongue of flame and a dense column of smoke. The situation of the remaining tanks, most of which stood on higher ground across the railroad tracks, saved them.

After tank 11 had exploded Watchman Edward Johnson and a number of men, among whom were several employees of the Eagle Oil refinery, began to play with such hose as they could procure upon the neighboring tanks. While they were so engaged the burning oil swept down upon tank 7, immediately in front of them. Chief Farrier directed his firemen to withdraw from the yard. The others, however, continued their efforts to master the blaze. Scarcely had the firemen reached a place of safety outside the yard when the tank exploded. The oil that it contained burst through the great gapping holes in its side and swept down a decline into the bay. Most of the men who had remained had time to escape, but a group of workmen at the east side of the tank found their retreat cut off. They seemed at a loss what to do to avoid destruction. The bay was on one side, the threatened tank on the other, and before them was the torrent of flame. A boy among them pointed toward the northeast, where the ground was clear, and then they started at a run in that direction. They had not gone more than half a dozen yards when the tank exploded with an awful crash and buried its shattered iron sheets and its blazing oil upon them.

Six were killed. Their names were John Herbert, George Davies, Henry Kugler, Joseph Jenkins, Richard Conklin and William Currie, a boy. All had been employed by the Eagle Refining company, whose works were on the bay, and who were engaged in the storage company's people in extinguishing the fire.

### The New Civil Service Rules.

The new civil service rules, as approved by President Arthur, prohibit political assessments, and the exercise of official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person; make it the duty of collectors, postmasters and other officers to give such information as is needed to enable the commission to select competent examiners; divide the service into three branches, not including laborers or workmen, or officers required to be confirmed by the Senate; designate the employees in the Washington department as the classified departmental service, the other branches of the service to be the classified customs and the class of postoffice services; provide for open competitive examinations for admission to the service, limited to orthography, penmanship, fractions, percentage, interest, discount, elements of book-keeping, elements of the English language, and elements of the geography, history and government of the United States; provide also for examinations for promotions in the service; fix the standards of proficiency required in the several examinations; describe the steps to be taken by applicants to be admitted to examination; authorize the commission to hold examinations at places convenient for applicants from different States and Territories; provide for grading examinations; provide that vacancies shall be filled from those who grade highest, and limit original appointment to a probationary term of six months, after which the probationer may be absolutely appointed.

The following are exempted from examinations: The confidential clerk or secretary of any head of a department or office, cashiers, or collectors and of postmasters, superintendents of money order divisions in the direct custodians of money for whose fidelity another officer is under official bond, persons employed exclusively in the secret service of the government, or as translators, or interpreters, or stenographers; persons whose employment is exclusively professional, chief clerks, superintendents, and chiefs of divisions of bureaus.

### FASHION NOTES.

Plaited skirts are very much worn. Brocaded foulards will be much worn.

Colored laces will be worn to trim seaside costumes.

There is a tendency in all dress goods toward the gay colors.

Black lace bonnets are fashionable for middle-aged women.

Flowers, fruits and feathers trim the summer hats in profusion.

The crowns of most of the new bonnets are made either of gold beads or gold braid.

Red or green silk pompon trimmings are fashionably worn on walking costumes of tweed or nun's-gray ladies' cloth.

Garnet, crimson, in fact, reds in all shades, will be the colors most used this summer in facing hats and bonnets.

A new way of applying floral trimmings on bonnets is to sew single blossoms on in a double row outside the brim, so as to make a flat bordering.

Ivory-white Canton crepe for a basque, train and lambrequin flounces, and a skirt of Terry velvet make an exquisite combination for a dinner dress.

### Poisonous Plants and Flowers.

There are many plants whose leaves, flowers and seed contain virulent poisons, which every one should know, so as to avoid them and keep children from them.

Buttercups possess a poisonous property which disappears when the flowers are dried in hay; no cow will feed upon them while in blossom. So caustic are the petals that they will sometimes inflame the skin of tender fingers. Every child should be cautioned against eating them; indeed, it is desirable to caution children about tasting the petals of any flower, or putting leaves into their mouths, except those known to be harmless.

The okanizer contains a deadly poison in its leaves, and is said to be a dangerous plant for the parlor or dining-room. The flower and berries of the wild briony possess a powerful purgative; and the red berries, which attract children, have proved fatal. The seeds of the laburnum and catalpa trees should be kept from children; and there is a poisonous property in their bark. The seeds of the yellow and of the rough-podded vetches will produce nausea and severe headache.

Foal's parsley has tuberous roots which have been mistaken for turnips and produce a fatal effect an hour after they were eaten.

Meadow hemlock is said to be the hemlock which Socrates drank; it kills by its intense action upon the nerves, producing complete insensibility, and palsy of the arms and legs, and is a most dangerous drug, except in skillful hands. In August it is found in every field, by seashore and near mountain tops, in full bloom, and ladies and children gather its large clusters of tiny white flowers in quantities, without the least idea of their poisonous qualities. The water hemlock, or cowbane, resembles parsnip, and has been eaten for them with deadly effects.

The water-dropwort resembles celery when not in flower and its roots are also similar to those of the parsnip, but they contain a virulent poison, producing convulsions which end in death in a short time. The fine-leaved water-dropwort and the common dropwort are also dangerous weeds.

The bulbs of the daffodil were once mistaken for leeks and boiled in soup, with very disastrous effects, making the whole household intensely nauseated, and the children did not recover from their effects for several days.—Country Gentleman.

### A Feminine Fancy.

The young ladies of Washington have taken up a new fancy—that of knitting bright colored silk stockings—which brings to mind the following scrap floating about in the papers:

She can't work a fancy screen, Just the nicest ever seen. In a style that all her "culchawed" set enchaunt.

But, my friend, 'twixt you and me, It would entail a man to see How she stitched a patch on the old man's pants.

—New York World.

### HELPING HIS PA TO MOVE.

THE BAD BOY MAKES HIMSELF EXCEEDINGLY USEFUL.

Aiding His Paternal Proprietor to Disguise Himself With Blacking that Wouldn't Wash Off in Less Than a Week.

"See here, you con, get out of here," said the grocery man to the bad boy, as he came in the store with his face black and shining. "I don't want any colored boys around here. White boys break me up bad enough."

"Oh, philopene," said the bad boy, as he put his hands on his knees and laughed so the candy jars rattled on the shelves. "You didn't know me. I am the same boy that comes in here and talks your arm off," and the boy opened the cheese box and cut off a piece of cheese so natural that the grocery man had no difficulty in recognizing him.

"What in the name of the seven sleeping sisters have you got on your hands and face," said the grocery man, as he took the boy by the ear and turned him around. "What you got up in such an outlandish rig for?"

"Well, I'll tell you, if you will keep watch at the door. If you see a bald-headed colored man coming along the street with a club, you whistle, and I will fall down collar. The bald-headed colored man will be a pa. You see, we moved yesterday. Pa told me to get a vacation from the livery stable, and we would have fun moving. But I don't want any more fun. I know when I have got enough fun. Pa carried all the light things, and when it came to lifting, he had a crick in the back. Gosh, I never was so tired as I was last night, and I hope we have got settled, only some of the goods haven't turned up yet. A drayman took one load over on the west side and delivered them to a house that seemed to be expecting a load of household furniture. He thought it was all right, if everybody that was moving got a load of goods. Well, after we got moved pa said we must make garden, and he said we would go out and spade up the ground and sow peas and radishes and beets. There was some neighbors lived in the next house to our new one, that was all women, and pa didn't like to have them think he had to work, so he said it would be a good joke to disguise ourselves as tramps, and the neighbors would think we had hired some tramps to dig in the garden. I told pa of a boss scheme to fool them. I suggested that we take some of this shoe blacking that is put on with a sponge, and black our faces, and the neighbors would think we had hired an old colored man and his boy to work in the garden. Pa said it was immense, and he told me to go and black up, and if it worked he would black his e.f. So I went and put this burnt cork on my face, 'cause it would wash off, and pa looked at me and said it was a whack, and for me to fix him up too. So I got the shoe blacking and painted pa so he looked like a coal heaver. Actually, when ma saw him she ordered him off the premises, and when he laffed at her and acted sassy, she was going to throw billing water on pa, but I told her the scheme and she let up on pa. Oh, you'd a dide to see us out in the garden. Pa looked like Uncle Tom, and I looked like Topsy, only I ain't that kind of a colored person. We worked till a boy threw some tomato cans over the alley fence and hit me, and I piled over the fence after him, and left pa. It was my chum, and when I had caught him we put up a job to get pa to chase us. We throwed some more cans, and pa come out and my chum started and I after him, and pa after both of us. He chased us two blocks and then we got behind a policeman, and my chum told the policeman it was a crazy old colored man that wanted to kidnap us, and the policeman took pa by the neck and was going to club him, but pa said he would go home and behave. He was offed mad, and he went home and we looked through the alley fence and saw pa trying to wash off the blacking. You see that blacking won't wash off. You have to wear it off. Pa would wash his face with soapuds, and then look in the glass, and he was blacker every time he washed, and when ma laffed at him he said the foulest words, something like 'sweet spirit hear my prayer,' then he washed himself again. I am going to leave my burnt cork on, 'cause if I washed it off pa would know there had been some smouging somewhere. I asked the shoe store man how long it would take the blacking to wear off, and he said it ought to wear off in a week. I guess pa won't go out doors much, unless it is in the night. I am going to get him to let me go off in the country fishing, till mine wears off, and when I get out of town I will wash up. Say, you don't think a little blacking hurts a man's complexion do you, and you don't think a man ought to get mad because it won't wash off, do you?"

"Oh, probably it don't hurt the complexion," said the grocery man, as he sprinkled some fresh water on the wilted lettuce, so it would look fresh while the hired girl was buying some, "and yet it is mighty unpleasant, where a man has got an engagement to go to a card party, as I know your pa has to-night. As to getting mad about it, if I was your pa I would take a barrel stave and shatter your carcass."

### A Juvenile's Query.

On a Boston street car the other day a half dozen happy fathers were watching babies. To the one-dots of prize children a listener whose offspring had grown to the age of talkativeness contributed an account of his boy's experience in peeling an orange with his thumb. With great difficulty the rind was taken off, but to remove the inner lining or film without breaking into the pulp was still harder. Finally, in vexation, the little fellow cried out: "Papa, what makes oranges wear flannels?"

### Clay and Randolph.

A Washington letter says: Just below the treasury, within gunshot of the White House, lives David Callan, one of the oldest citizens of the District of Columbia. He has shaken hands with seventeen Presidents of the United States, and he saw the flames burst from the White House when the British set fire to it during the war of 1812. He is a sort of living record of the past, and his personal recollections include reminiscences of the great men of the country, from Madison down to today. I had a delightful talk with him this afternoon. Seventy-five years of age, his memory is as strong as that of Blaine, and he talks as fluently as a college boy, bubbling over with reminiscence and anecdote. A tall man with a high forehead, a large, thin face, silky gray hair and bushy red eyebrows, he smiles pleasantly while he chats, and when I mentioned Ben Perley Poore's article on the "Capitol at Washington," he said he had read it, and commenced at once to talk.

"I knew Mr. Randolph," said he, "and often came in contact with him while he was here in Washington. But he was an austere man, cold and uncompanionable, and he fraternized but little with anyone. His style was harsh."

"How do you do, Mr. Randolph? I am glad to see you. I passed your house the other day and had a notion to go in, but I did not."

"You did just right. Whenever you come by, just keep right on; I don't care to have callers."

"It was far different from that of Clay, who was one of the kindest men who ever came to Washington. Clay had a good word for everybody. To a man he would say, putting his hand upon his shoulder in a familiar way: 'I am glad to see you to-day; I saw your good lady at church yesterday. How is your family?' To a woman, if he knew her, he would stop and shake hands with her on the street, and ask after her husband; and to a young man he would put himself on familiar terms, and advise with him as to his profession or plans for the future. Clay was a philanthropist, Randolph a misanthrope, and the one was loved as much as the other was feared and hated. The congressmen were all afraid of Randolph. They feared his scathing sarcasm, and were very careful not to tread upon his toes. Major Poore has made a slight mistake in the story about Randolph and Alston. Randolph had made a very sarcastic remark upon Alston in his speech before the House, and as they were going out the door, Alston, in revenge, struck one of Randolph's dogs. Randolph immediately cut him over the face with his riding-whip, saying: 'You strike one pup, I strike another.' For this he was indicted and fined twenty dollars."

"You say Clay was very popular?"

"Yes, he was one of the most popular men of the past. When he spoke the House was generally crowded, and men came from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to hear him. He used to live next door to me. He was very fond of horseback riding, and nearly every morning he would exercise in this way. When he did not ride he would take a walk, and early one morning on walking down F street, before most people were up, he was attacked by a goat of decided butting propensities. The goat and Clay fought for a long time. It backed him up against a fence, and Clay caught hold of his horns. Sometimes Clay would prove the stronger; at other times the goat became the master, and Clay had to go to the wall. After a lively tussle of about a quarter of an hour friends came to his relief, and the great Kentuckian had a chance to go home and change his clothes, which had become somewhat dirty during the fray."

### Travers and the Terrier.

A good story is told of William B. Travers, the stammering wit of Wall street, New York. One day he met a canine peddler, who offered to sell Travers a beautiful terrier, but bred so fine as to be a mere midget. Travers asked: "What-a-it is he g-g-g-d f-for?" "He is a splendid ratter, Mr. Travers," was the response. "We-ell," said Travers, "you bring him to my h-house to-night and I'll b-b-buy him." In the evening man and dog were at Travers' house. In the center of the library was a porcelain vase covered over with a cloth, and surrounding it were a score of personal friends. "P-p-p-ut your-dog in there," said Travers. The owner of the valuable pup did so, and awaited results. In a few moments an unearthly shriek came from the vase, and, looking down, the company saw a finely-bred terrier being shook at will by an enraged rodent. The owner of the dog was dumfounded, when Travers said: "H-h-how, m-m-m-nch, did you say you would t-t-take for d-d-d-dog?" "Fifty dollars is my price, Mr. Travers," was the feeble response.

"F-f-fifty d-d-d-dollars for the d-d-dog? Why, I'll s-s-sell you my r-r-r-at for t-t-twenty-f-f-five."

Amid a peal of boisterous laughter man and dog disappeared.

### Composition of a Dude.

Kate Field says: Take a strip of something that, for the sake of convenience, we will call a man—which, by the way, is a gross libel on man. Around its neck place a tight