

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LAND OF PLENTY—ITS PEOPLE AND TRADE.

A Buenos Ayres Banker Talks About Business in the South American Province—Business, Schools, Climate and Railroads—The Newspapers—Prosperity.

"The people of the United States," said Mr. Charles H. Sandford, a partner of the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., bankers, of Buenos Ayres, "do not know what an El Dorado the Argentine Republic is. Not in gold and silver, though we mine even these precious metals there, but in productiveness. I think that today Buenos Ayres offers a greater field for the employment of capital with safety than the city of any other country in the world."

"What is Buenos Ayres like?" "Comparing it with a city of the United States, I should say Philadelphia. Its streets are laid out in regular squares or blocks of 200 feet each, and it covers a great deal of ground. It is built upon a slight elevation, rising from the La Plata river. It has a front of two miles on the river, and extends back between two and three miles. The number of inhabitants is 500,000. It is to all intents and purposes a seaport, though 120 miles from the ocean, as it has direct connection by steamer with Europe. The banking interest of the city is very large. There is one bank building that cost \$900,000, another that cost \$650,000 and others the cost of which varies from \$300,000 to \$400,000. The National bank is just about to begin the construction of a building which, with the land, will cost \$1,500,000. These structures are of brick and stone, handsome in design, and compare favorably with those of any city. Of the residences the city has many handsome ones that cost from \$200,000 to \$500,000 each. The cost of others is from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Spanish is the language generally spoken, but English is much cultivated among the natives, and the larger number of foreigners being Italians, their language largely prevails."

"What is the government like?" "The government of the Argentine Republic is similar to ours, and its constitution is an exact copy of ours, with the exception that the president is elected for a term of six years instead of four. The present president is Sr. M. Juarez Colman. He is a very young man to occupy such a position, being under 35 years of age. He is a very energetic and enterprising ruler, and I have no doubt that his reign will be of prosperity to the country. Military rule and dictatorship have long since been a thing of the past in the Argentine Republic, although many people think that this is still the rule of the country."

"What are some of your wealthiest men worth?" "We have one man who is worth from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, several whose wealth is placed at \$20,000,000 each and many who are each worth over \$5,000,000. The general social life is the same as here in New York or in London. Buenos Ayres has a finer opera than any city on this continent. It is Italian opera, and boxes for forty nights cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000. Our opera house will seat 3,000 people, and we have as leading tenor the great Tamagno. Patti is now there. She has had the most brilliant success and has received from the Argentines the highest rate of remuneration ever paid to any operatic performer on any stage. The city has large parks, and these are frequented by carriages, the style and elegance of which are equal to those of any city in the world. Palermo is the principal city in the world, and includes many acres. No city is so well supplied with tramways or horse car lines as Buenos Ayres. It has at least 250 miles of them. The service is of the best kind and the cars are of the finest. Arrangements are now being made to light the city by electricity."

"What about schools?" "Every state of the province has a normal school for boys and another for girls. At the head of the latter, with but few exceptions, there are American girls. In Buenos Ayres the public school buildings are handsomer than those of New York. Last year the total number of schools in the country was 3,028. There were served by 6,341 teachers, and their attendance numbered 227,450."

"How is the climate?" "Very temperate and delightful. The mercury rarely goes above 80 degs. in summer or below 60 degs. in winter. The greatest extreme is 40 degs. It is not a tropical country, but is dry and healthful, about the temperature of Georgia, except that it does not have the extreme cold that state sometimes experiences. Rarely does ice freeze thicker than a pane of glass. This makes the Argentine Republic the best cattle raising country in the world. It is never necessary to house the cattle. The number of sheep now being raised there is 100,000,000, and of cattle 30,000,000. A new industry has taken a great hold of the people of late. It is the raising of horses. It is proposed that in a few years the Argentine Republic will have as fine stocks of horses, if not finer, than any country in the world. One of the latest horses imported for breeding purposes cost \$5,000."

"What about railroads?" "The number of miles of railroads in the country is 4,430. They cost \$167,000,000. Their gross earnings are \$25,000,000 and net earnings over \$18,000,000. They pay dividends from 10 to 12 per cent. One company has 1,000 miles, another 800, and one is now building to be 1,200 miles long. The government has ordered the building of a road about 1,300 miles long. Another now being constructed is to reach from Buenos Ayres to Chili. The line will be done in two years. It will connect Buenos Ayres via Mendoza with Valparaiso, and will make Buenos Ayres the great metropolis of South America, as all west coast passengers, mails and light freight, etc., for Europe will save ten days by using this railway."

"I haven't asked you about newspapers." "We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

"The prosperity of the people is remarkable. Failures are almost unknown, and of importance have taken place in the eight years. An Argentine's word is his bond. A note was never given there for a year before 1870, and today the largest signs of the country are done on promissory notes or agreements to pay."

"We have some very bright daily papers and a number of them, and they compare favorably with those of this city for enterprise and appearance. They contain daily dispatches from New York, London, Liverpool, Rome, Berlin and other principal points. Two of the dailies are printed in English and the rest in Spanish. Of the latter the leading ones are La Nacion and La Prensa. The income of the former is \$75,000 net, and that of the latter is scarcely anything less. The leading English paper is The Standard, one of the proprietors of which is the great statistician, M. G. Mulhall."

ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS.

Some of the Contrivances to be Seen at the Patent Office.

The electrical inventions of the patent office have within the last ten years grown into mammoth proportions. The great American brain seems to be devoting itself to electricity just now, and there is a class here devoted to this subject. In it are the divisions of electric signaling, telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, medical electricity, electric motive power, electricity generation, electric conductors and others. Each of these classes have sub-classes, and new classifications have to be made every year or two. Before 1875 there were less than two thousand patents granted for electricity. Since that time over eight thousand have been granted, and we now give out over a thousand patents or electrical inventions every year.

And still electricity is in its infancy. It has made many of the big fortunes of today, and the Bell telephone and the Western Union telegraph are founded upon it. There are now electric street cars in many of the cities of the country, and a company has been formed in Baltimore to run a lightning express over an elevated railroad across the country for the carrying of mail and important express matter. The car used will be, I understand, about the size of the average dry goods box, and the speed will be 600 miles an hour. This will beat the telegraph and pneumatic tube, and it will revolutionize much of the business of the country. By it a letter in your own handwriting can go from New York to Washington in twenty minutes, and Chicago will get the New York papers for breakfast. We will be able to send a package from New York to San Francisco in five hours, and the outcome of the whole will be that passenger travel will be carried on in the same way.

The romance of electric inventions has not its counterpart in fiction. A little more than a decade ago, Telephone Bell, who is now worth \$6,000,000, was walking about Washington "on his uppers" and trying to sell his telephone stock for ten cents on the dollar. Shortly before this he was teaching a deaf and dumb school in Boston, and his pocket book was in a continual state of leanness. Now he has an income of hundreds of dollars a day. He is surrounded by fine pictures, owns a magnificent residence, and his soul rejoices in all the fatness which money can give.

The telephone gave a great impetus to electrical inventions. The electric light soon followed it, and there is a millionaire in Cleveland, named Brush, who was working at \$15 a week before he struck the light which turned his poverty into fabulous wealth. I met an assistant of Edison in New York last week, and he tells me that the phonograph, which is to be run by a small electric motor, is about perfected, and that it will be in general use before many months. It will cost less than \$100, and one can talk his ideas into it and have them reproduced in the same language and tones in which he uttered them.

Bringing Out a New Novel.

Suppose I, as an American author, write a novel, and arrange with a publisher to bring it out at the price of one dollar a volume, of fifty cents paper. If he has confidence in the book, the first edition will be 1,000 copies; my share of the proceeds, on the ordinary ten cent basis, is \$100, payable at the end of the year. If I live by my pen, I must subsist during that year on nothing at all; and when I get my \$100 I must pay out of it my debts for that past year, and, probably, my present funeral expenses; for who can live on thirty-five cents a day, even if he were not obliged to starve to death before he could enter upon the enjoyment of that princely income? But let us be extravagant and utopian—let us say that my edition is 5,000 copies, instead of 1,000. In that case—which perhaps occurs as often as once in a thousand times—my reward amounts to the sum of no less than \$500; assuming, of course, what is never the fact, that all the copies sold are in the dollar cloth form, and none in the fifty cents paper.

Five hundred dollars a year for a successful novel! How many of our authors make twice that? How many ten times as much? How many twenty times as much? I will engage to entertain at dinner, at a round table five feet in diameter, all the American novelists who make more than a thousand dollars a year out of the royalty on any one of their novels, and to give them all they want to eat and drink, and three of the best cigars apiece afterward, and a hack to take them home in; and I will agree to forfeit \$1,000 to the Home for Imbeciles if \$25 does not liquidate the bill and leave enough over to buy a cloth copy of each of the works in question, with the author's autograph on the fly leaf. One hack would be sufficient, and would allow of their putting up their feet on the seat in front of them.—Julian Hawthorne in Belford's Magazine.

The Cost of an Education.

In speaking of the relative cost of college education in the great universities in Europe in comparison with the expense necessary to complete the course in American institutions of learning a recent graduate of the Glasgow university, Scotland, said to a reporter:

"The total cost of a college education in the old country is considerably smaller than it is here, and especially is it true of the Scotch universities, where I imagine the outlay is at a minimum, even below that required at the great universities of Germany. I know, personally, that there are many students at Glasgow who are able to pay all their collegiate expenses, including their living, clothes and books, for about \$500 per year, and they are the envy of their fellows, many of whom are compelled to be content with much less. How far, think you, would that sum go at Harvard or Yale? Everything connected with life in Scotland tends to make the student economical and forces him to cut down his expenditures to the lowest possible figure, and nobody conversant with the facts will deny that an education can be bought in that country cheaper than in any place in the world."

"In the matter of discipline," the speaker added, "the rules of the Scotch universities are the most stringent, and such as would not be tolerated by the American college student of today, but I think that the results are better there than here, for we find a man who holds his degree from a Scotch college who will, in nine cases out of ten, find a grandly educated gentleman and an honest man. Such, at least, has been my experience, and I would advocate the practice among parents who have thoughtful, studious sons of sending them to one of the universities of Scotland, where learning is cheaper and where the surroundings of the student are such that, in order to maintain a reputable standing among his associates, a man must be honest, upright and diligent."—New York Mail and Express.

Making Fast Time.

It was at Saratoga, and he had passionately declared his love.

"I am wholly yours, Mr. Higgins," the happy girl replied; "but would you kindly leave your card before you go? Not as a guarantee of good faith," she explained, "but I am curious to know your full name."—New York Sun.

HOW A CHINAMAN DIES.

A CELESTIAL MERCHANT'S DEATH IN HIS NEW YORK HOME.

The Pious Task of Cheering the Dying Man and Ministering to His Physical and Spiritual Wants—Attractive Interior of a Chinese Home.

A heathen died 12,000 miles away from home, at No. 13 Pell street, on Friday morning. Although he was so far away from his native land, he was tended in his dying hours by some of his "cousins," for in China the cousin is any member of the same family, no matter how remote the kindred, and the manner of his death was as it would have been if he had died at home. His name is Hong Toi, and he is a cousin of a wealthy Chinaman who keeps a grocery at No. 25 Mott street. He had just been taken away from Boston to die in this city. According to a certain Chinese superstition it is unadvisable to allow a man to die in the same house where he lived. Consequently, as soon as the attending physician pronounced the case hopeless, a room elsewhere is hired for him to die in, as was done in this case.

Hong Toi was born in Quang-Tung-Foo in 1863 and came to America when he was 20 years of age. Like so many of his countrymen, when he arrived here he sought employment in a laundry, and set himself to make a fortune. His savings after a time were large enough to enable him to buy an interest in a grocery, and before he died he had laid up \$50,000. His hopes and plans, however, all perished with him. Four months ago he contracted an illness common among the people of his race. He coughed, grew thin and lost his appetite. The American physician whom he employed at first pronounced the trouble malaria, but his treatment did the patient little good. A Chinese doctor was consulted later, and he declared the trouble to be pneumonia. This proved correct, and the disease soon proved fatal.

Within the last two weeks of his life he was never left alone. His friends and cousins relieved one another in the pious task of cheering the dying man and ministering, in their heathen fashion, to his spiritual as well as his physical wants. They read long passages to him from their national books, such as the works of Confucius and Mencius, the Tripitaka of Buddha and the verses of Lao Tze and other famous poets. They fed him with the strange and delicate delicacies which the Chinese only can concoct, and talked of home when he was strong enough to listen. Then, as the end came nearer, they brought out and spread around him numerous queer looking objects, such as had been familiar to him in his childhood, evidently seeking, as they might assume, a tired child, to bring some pleasant memory or happy thought into his mind while yet life might be made a little brighter.

They spread out little squares of sugar candy, looking not unlike the "butter scotch" American children like so well. Queer cakes were laid around on tables and chairs, and even on the bed, some with fruits and some with spices in them, some with meat and some with unfamiliar ingredients to the Caucasian; very few of them were alike. Then they brought even dolls, fashioned as nearly after the babyhood of China as the pictures of their native artists are like nature—grotesque, quaint and richly garbed, odd and pretty. From the ceiling they hung kites and queer umbrellas, and some of the elegant, fantastic paper lanterns that asthetes delight in. A smile would sometimes come over his wasted features, but for the most of the time his face was calm and grave, as is the wont of Chinamen. It is a look not unlike that of babies, wise beyond their days, who look at all things with a quiet attention that seems to speak a tolerant half approval.

His bed was a narrow bunk, covered with white matting, and the pillows were long, narrow boxes, covered with upholstery. They looked not unlike the foot rests in an old English church. Around the walls hung silken banners of vivid scarlet and rich embroidery tracing the hieroglyphics that stood for verses from the poets. Over the mantelpiece were religious pictures not unlike those that hang over the altars in the Chinese temples. In the center was a representation of God as the Chinese picture him, seated on a throne of barbaric magnificence, while on either hand were pictures of the beings whom they suppose to personify the powers of destruction and reparation. On the opposite wall hung the words of the Christian hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." On the mantelpiece underneath the religious pictures were a dozen or more artistic photographs of ballet girls in the extreme nudeness of the modern stage.

In one corner was a bamboo table, on which were pots of coal kept constantly burning, and of tea kept always hot. Other smaller tables supported bronze vases, some of them very costly and art artist; bronze bowls of clean white sand, in which were stuck joss sticks, to be burned from time to time in devotional exercises, and some forty or fifty volumes of the writings of Chinese poets. These were huge and cumbersome, but of rare workmanship, and must have been expensive purchases.

The sick man's costume was a simple home dress, somewhat resembling the pajamas that have grown into popular favor in America within the last few years. He wore a blouse, loose and without any approach to a fit, made of yellow muslin, and a pair of trousers of the same material, only reaching to the ankle, and on his otherwise naked feet were a pair of loose slippers. This was in his Boston home. A few days ago, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, he was removed to this city, as stated above.

He confronted death with all the calm courage of the true fatalist, evidently in full possession of all his mental faculties and firm in his Oriental faith. There was not the faintest evidence of any fear in his manner or his words, nor did there seem to be any longing for life or desire to supplicate for it. To an American whom he knew well, and whom he had learned to regard as a good friend, he said, as he grasped his hand the day before he died:

"Mayhap die one week, maybe one month; die alike same. No sorry myself. All light. Sorry my mother, my mother. All light. To one of his Chinese friends he said only a few hours before he breathed his last, and when he was almost unable to articulate: "I think I see the dragons." It was the last he said. Soon after he sank into what seemed a peaceful sleep and saving for his labored breathing he gave no further evidence of suffering. Slowly and more slowly he breathed, until with a long gasping sigh he gave up the struggle and rested.

There was no lamentation, nor any evidence of grief, though it was plain enough that to many of his friends his going was a real sorrow. Five or six of these friends were in the room when he passed away, and as soon as they saw that he was dead they began the preparations for his final disposal.—New York Herald.

Its Many Meanings.

The most common stock expression in the language is probably, "Well," used as an interjection. It may be given more meanings than any other meaningless word of a few letters.

THE FAIR SEX.

Newspaper Gossip Concerning the Daughters of Eve—Personal Mention.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland will go to Europe next year to pursue her literary studies.

The fastest typesetter in California is said to be a young woman who is employed in a newspaper office at Santa Barbara.

Miss Daisy Hampton, Gen. Wade Hampton's daughter, is a famous pedestrian. She recently walked from her home to Charleston, a distance of 145 miles, and made in one day a record of twenty-five miles.

The Dowager Duchesse de Fitzgibbon sent recently to a Paris fashionable bride as her wedding present a copy of the funeral oration delivered over James II of England, recovered and preserved by the Baron de Maynard at Lisbon.

The number of tall ladies now in Washington society is noteworthy. A niece of Secretary Bayard, Miss Bayard, of Baltimore, is six feet tall; Speaker Carlisle's wife is five feet nine inches, and Gen. Greeley's wife, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Representative Wilkinson, of New Orleans, and Miss Ginter, of Kentucky, are about the same height.

Amelie Rives' sister, about whose beauty so much is being said, is small, very slight and girlish. She has golden hair, large dark blue eyes of weird expression, and a complexion of the most dazzling pink and white. She has long lashes, a fine nose, and full red lips. She dresses with school girl simplicity.

Mme. Vincent, a French woman, has saved twelve persons from drowning. A short time ago she jumped into the waves, entirely dressed and rescued the twelfth, a 6-year-old boy. She has seven children of her own, the youngest a baby.

Now that the queen and the Princess of Wales have set the fashion of wearing opals, it will be very widely followed, in spite of the reputation for ill luck which clouds the beauty of these prismatic gems.

Miss Frances Wetmore has been appointed government physician for the island of Hilo. "Dr. Fanny," as she is called, has a large practice, and is very popular among all classes. She makes her visits on horseback, and is ready to answer any call, night or day, in fair weather or foul.

Mrs. Ritchie, the daughter of Thackeray, seems to write her stories by a similar method to that which Emerson pursued in the preparation of his essays. When anything strikes Mrs. Ritchie she writes it down at the moment, and then patches the little scraps together. It appears that before the publication of Mr. Louis Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," the very same story had been thought out by Mrs. Ritchie. It had come to her with a flash—the very best, most delightful story she had ever thought of; and bitter was her disappointment when she picked up Mr. Louis Stevenson's little book and found her idea had been anticipated.

Col. Ingersoll's daughters are brilliant girls. Not in the sense that society terms its girls brilliant; for they are not shallow, and frivolity does not bubble when they speak. They are brainy. They have read and studied deeply. They have a fine scientific knowledge, and they talk thoughtfully on all topics of the time. Still, these two young ladies have by no means neglected themselves in the lighter accomplishments. They are fine musicians, and they possess in a remarkable degree the gift of entertainment. One of them, Miss Maud, is the possessor of a remarkable memory. She has stored up in her mind a vast amount of knowledge which she recalls in the most minute manner and with the greatest apparent ease. Without the slightest hesitation she can tell, for instance, the date of birth or death of any important composer, and can recall any event of moment in his career. This quite unusual gift she carries into other fields, and her information is so widespread and so accurate that but for her singularly winsome manner ordinary folks would be quite afraid to talk to her.

Getting Rid of Rats.

A farmer living near Greensboro, Ga., was much troubled by rats, and their depredations on his corn crib increased to an alarming extent. He finally thought of a method by which he could rid himself of them. He secured a three gallon jar and half filled it with water. On the top of the water he placed a thick layer of cotton seed. The seed, so he argued, would attract the rats as a pleasant place to play, and of course the moment they touched the seed down they would go. The trap worked like a charm. The rats came; they attempted to frolic on the seed with the deceptive foundation, and to use Mr. Kilgore's own words, he "caught a gallon and a half of rats the first night," running the water to the top.—Chicago Herald.

Southwestern China's Railroads.

Great interest is taken in the east in the railway between Siam and southwestern China, which will be about a thousand miles long. It has been surveyed, but more surveys are going out from England. It is expected that this railway will postpone for a long time the construction of a line between Tongkin and China. The China Railway company have, by the way, completed their line as far as Tang-ku, and in April the trains began to run from that point to Tongsan. The remaining section of the line, between Tang-ku and Tung-Tsin, will be pushed on with unremitting energy, and in a few months' time the "flying wheels" will be making their revolutions to the delight and amazement of the people of Tien-Tsin.—Home Journal.

Prices Paid for Novels.

There seems to have been a great excitement over the \$10,000 paid to Mr. Stevenson for his "Outlaws of Tunstall Forest" by an American syndicate. As a price it pales into insignificance before the \$40,000 paid by Smith, Elder & Co. to George Eliot for "Romola," and the \$50,000 paid by the Longmans for Lord Beaconsfield's "Lothair." Anthony Trollope and Charles Reade often received \$20,000 for a single work, and Harrison Ainsworth, at the height of his popularity, is known to have made \$100,000 a year.—Belford's Magazine.

The Plattsmouth Herald

Is enjoying a Boom in both its DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

The Year 1888

Will be one during which the subjects of national interest and importance will be strongly agitated and the election of a President will take place. The people of Cass County who would like to learn of Political, Commercial and Social Transactions of this year and would keep pace with the times should

SUBSCRIBE Daily or Weekly Herald.

Now while we have the subject before the people we will venture to speak of our

JOB DEPARTMENT.

Which is first-class in all respects and from which our job printers are turning out much satisfactory work.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.