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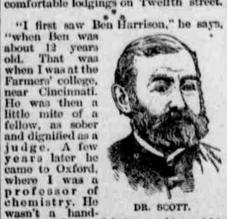
### THE OLDEST CLERK.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S FATHER-IN LAW IN THE PENSION OFFICI.

Walter Weilman Has an Interview with thin, and Elleits Some Interesting Information - " Little Ben" at College. Old Department Clerks.

#### [Epecial Corresponsionee.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - The oldest man employed in the government departments in this city is also one of the happiest. Professor John W. Scott, now within a few months of 90 years, is the father of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and expects to live until his daughter has assumed her position as the first lady of the land. The old gentleman works every day in the pension office, where his duties are the distribution of the mat for one of the divisions of the big bureau, In the office he is a general favorite, and there are many willing hands to lighten his labors whenever he is hard pressed. But the old gentleman is phenomenally active and strong, and has little difficulty in getting through his daily task. Pro-fessor Scott's beard and hair are as white as the driven snow, but he is not bald, his eye is bright and quick, his hearing al most perfect and his hands are nimble. He scorns to use the elevator in going up and down stairs. He lives with a mar-ried daughter and his granddaughter in comfortable lodgings on Twelfth street.



professor of chemistry. He DR. SCOTT. wasn't a hand-meck and legs too short. But he was thoughtful and studious, and was rather a favorite with the professors and teachers. He was not fond of play or sports, and rarely joined the other young men in their games or pranks. My attention was first called to him by a case of hazing of which he was the victim. A number of the young men captured him one night and took him to the barn and tried to force him to go through a lot of mummery for their amusement. Though outnumbered ten to one he fought them like a hittle their anusement. Though outnumbered ten to one he fought them like a little tiger, and they were soon glad to let him go. The affair reached the cars of the faculty and there was an investigation, but nothing ever came of it. 'Little Ben'—that is what he was called on ac-count of his diminutive size, though I believe the students celled him 'Shorty' because of his zere short leven-bineoff believe the students celled him 'Shorty' because of his very short lega-himself asked Dr. Anderson to drop the matter. Ben boarded with President Anderson, and early took a liking to my daughter Carrie, who was no bigger than himself. I remember that during his courting calls at my house Ben and Carrie talked more of their studies than of anything else, and Ben, who had a quick mastery of everything, delighted in helping Carrie over difficult spots. They studied together, graduated on the same day, were married soon afterward and made me a grandfather before either of thom

me a grandfather before either of them en was a poor boy, and so youthful

I asked the old gentleman what, in his opinion, in the coming president's pre-

dominating characteristic, "Well," said he, reflectively, "Den is a man who will keep his own counsel, and without any fuss or ado about it will have his own way. Yes, he will be his own president, you may depend on that." Dr. Scott took a position in the pen-don office when his distinguished con-in-base senator and eave he means to law was cenator, and says he means to keep it, if he can, as long as he lives.

There a good many old men in the government departments. You see them in all parts of the big building, nodding and dezing over their books. Some of them are mere door keepers for their superiors. In one little room in the interior depart-ment are four men each past 75. Some of these men have worked a half century for the government, and in their careers exemplify the hopelessness of the lot of the department clerk. The patriarch of them all is "Judge" James Lawrenson. them all is "Judge" James Lawrenson, who has sat in one chair in the general postoflice for thirty-four years. He has worked for Uncle Sam seventy years, and is still getting the £1,200 a year which was his compensation when An-drew Jackson was president. He began in the Baltimore postoffice in 1819, when the force consisted of but three clerks and four letter carriers. He still lives in Baltimore, and rides the forty miles to Washington every morning and returns

at night. "Yes," said the old man, who was hard at work when I called on him, "I am the patriarch of Uncle Sam's 100,000 employes. I am only 80 years old, and I understand there are older men than I in the government service, but none who have served so long. After working fif-teen years in the Baltimore office I was transferred here, and here I have been for fifty-five years, nearly. There had been but four postmasters general before came, and of the remaining twenty-five I have sworn into office all but one, Mr. Vilas. Here I expect to stay till I die. They offered me a pension some years ago, but I caid no, as long as I had a hand to work with I'd work for my living

living." Mr. Lawrenson is becoming quite fee-ble, but he still vrites a good hand and does a fair day's work. He is full of reminiscences and delights to tell of the times in which he was private secretary to Gen. Heath in the war of 1812, and how he carried official telegrams to President Polk every night during the Mexican war and remained at the White House till midnight. He keeps on the desk before him the little old Bible which he has used in swearing in the twentyhe has used in swearing in the twenty-four heads of the postoffice department, and has a story to tell about each one of them. Postmaster General Cave Johnson had two young sons named Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson. One day there was a hubbub in the corridor near Johnson's office, and Lawrenson was sent out to see what the trouble was,

"In a few minutes," says the veteran, "I came back and astonished the postmaster general by telling him Andrew Jackson had hit Martin Van Buren in the eye, while Martin Van Buren had pulled out a tuft of Andrew Jackson's hair."



### DISEASES OF HORSES.

THE WAY QUACKS MALTFEAT ANH MALS FOR IMAGINARY DISEASES.

'look in the Eye" and "Lampers"-Some Cruci Deinsions of Local Quack Veterinery Surgeons-The Establishment and Endowment of Veterinary Schools,

[Special Correspondence.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.-An imaginary disease of the horse is "hook in the eye," When the membranea covering the eye become inflamed or enlarged one of these ignoranues learnedly pronounces it a "hook in the eye," and proceeds to re-move from the eye by cutting one of the most useful attachments which nature has provided.

Lampaa, or "lampera," is another very popular form of disease with the charla-Veterinariana differ in opinions as § tano, to whether such a disease exists at all or not. The gums of a young horse sometimes become so enlarged as to be level with or to extend above the teeth. Occasionally two or three incisions are made to relieve them of their congested condition. But in good health in young horses, while the teeth are growing, the guins are naturally full and round and solid. The young horse is usually allowed to run at large without grooming. On this account his skin becomes dirty, especially where the hair is thick, as about the root of the tail. Consequently mange develops about the tail. As a result the young horse is continually rubbing his tail against the fence or a post or the sides of the stall or any other object that comes in his way. The local quack immedi-ately determines, from the rule of con-trarics perhaps, that since the symptoms appear in the tail the discase must be located in the other extremity, and diagnoces it as a case of "lampers." The mouth is examined and the guns are found full and reund and solid as they ought to be. The "swelling" of the gams is pointed out to the credulous owner, and the necessity of some heroic treat-ment to meet the urgent emergency of the case is placed before him. Occasionally the "professor" is satisfied with merely hacking the gams with a sharp pointed knife into a condition closely resembling fresh sausage meat. But many times this is not sufficient, and, having procured a red hot iron, he proceeds to burn out the swelling with a barbarism unapproached by the native American savages in the torture of their prisoners, and equaled only in the wholesale appli-

cation of the branding irons in a "round

up" on the ranches of our great western 'cattle kings." When a horse becomes lame in the hind extremities the learned horseolorists, unable to discover the real cause of the lameness, satisfy themselves and their patrons by declaring that "his stifle bone is out." The luxation of the stifle bone—patella—is not of very frequent occurrence. When it does occur it is not in many cases from accident or violence such as might be operative in the dislo-cation of the hip joint or the fracture of some of the bones of the leg. It arises most frequently from spasm, or cramp, or paralysis of some of the adjacent muscles. A veterinary surgeon received a message to come quickly to see a horse with his "stiffe out." He found the horse dame of the his restrict the second states the doing all in his power to inform the owner and the idle onlookers that his stifle was not out. He had perfect control over the limb, but planted his toe on the ground and raised his foot in a peculiar manner, just as a horse will do when lame in the foot. The surgeon at ones examined the foot and found it much hotter than its fellows. The owner, noticing this examination, immediately interfered, with the remark, "There is no trouble in the foot." But the surgeon quickly satisfied him of his mistake by extracting a nail two inches in length from the cleft of the frog. Another case is reported where a horse had run away and thrown himself, caus-ing great lameness. His owner and a number of volunteers decided that he was "stilled," and a "stille aboe"—a shoe wised up two or three heaters from the raised up two or three inches from the ground—was attached to the opposite foot and the animal compelled to foot and the animal compelled to walk about on this stilt so as to "throw the stifle in" again. The horse died in twenty-four hours from his horrible suffering. Dissection by a veterinary surgeon who had seen the horse and advised that he be killed at the more and bit suffering showed that his once to end his suffering, showed that his diagnosis had been correct, and that the ilium, the upper part of the hip bone, was fractured. Another form of "stiffe shoe" frequently used by blacksmiths and stablemen is a high heeled shoe put on the lame foot, throwing it upon the toe, and usually inflicting-untold agony upon the poor suffering beast.

sick animal at the very beginning, rather than to doctor it ignorantly.

Much has been done, particularly dur-ing the last twenty-five years, in behalf of the dumb creatures which, bereft of speech, are incapable of pleading for themselves. But much yet remains to be done in the way of ameliorating their condition and rescuing them from the curse of irrational medication. Every one may aid in such a work to the extent of his ability and his opportunity.

There must be a more enlightened publie sentiment upon this subject. Much more attention oungt to be given in the public schools to the teaching of natural history, and particularly to the impart-ing of specific knowledge concerning the habits and needs of the different domestic animals. The evils inflicted upon helpless animals should be recited and decried through the public press, condemned from the pulpit, and described and corrected from the platform. The humane societies, where they exist, furnish the machinery to assist in this work of humane education, and, where these societies do not exist, they should be organized. Bands of mercy established among the children furnish for them a pleasing pastime and at the same time may be made the means of accomplish-

ing great good. Wherever real science is found quack-ery dies out before it. Public observa-tion poon perceives the difference in the results between irrational and ignorant methods and intelligent professional practice. Owners of animals quickly discover that there is not only a greater saving of animal life and of suffering. but of money also, in employing the sci-entific practitioner rather than such charlatans as claim to have received their knowledge by instinct. The pro-fessional practice of veterinary science must be fostered and protected by pro-per legislation. The establishment and endowment of veterinary schools must be advocated and encouraged. The "hoss doctor" must be driven out and the duly trained and accredited veterinary surgeon must be introduced.

In the cultivation of a popular and professional knowledge of veterinary science and in the energetic frowning down and driving out of ignorance, su persition and quackery, and the de-velopment of a more thoughtful and humane public sentiment, lie the only hope of speedy reform.

OSCAR B. TODHUNTER.

DANIEL GREENLEAF THOMPSON.

He Is the New President of the Ninetcenth Century Club and a Very Clever Man. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- The Nineteenth Century club is, beyond a doubt, the most singular organization in the civilized world-at least that part of it that lies west of the Atlantic ocean. It embraces within its membership millionaires and anarchists, agnostics and ministers of the Gospel, philosophers and poets, journalists and jurists, scientists and politicians, and in fact all sorts of men and women, so far as their opin-

But it is not of the club and its heteroreneous membership, nor of its objects, nor yet of its interesting and checkered history, that I would write. To most readers of newspapers these things are already familiar. It is of the newly elected president of this unique club that

I would speak. When Courtland Palmer joined the ranjority it was freely prophesied that the remaining days of the club would be few and fleeting and that the experiment he struggled so hard to make a success would prove without his fostering care a dire failure. So far these gloomy predictions have failed. ings take place on each of the other ten

Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the new esto.

D. G. THOMPSON.

Mr. Palmer's plans and desires regard-

ing the club. Mr. Thompson is 38 years old, a lawyor

of New York city and a man of varied and

deep scholarship. He is a member of the Authors' club of New York, the Rem-

brandt club and the New England so-

ciety, and an honorary member of the Athenaeum club of London. He has

written several books and has a reputa-tion on both sides of the Atlantic as a

close and profound thinker and writer. Of his books, "The Problem of Evil," "System of Psychology" and "The Relig-lous Sentiments of the Human Mind,"

it has been said that they have "done much to enrich science, while they evince extraordinary research, independ-ent thought and accurate judgment."

His work on psychology "may be set down as the most exhaustive and satis-

factory that has yet treated of the sub-

He will shortly issue a new work on "Social Progress," which will be dedi-cated to the members of the Nineteenth Century, the Commonwealth and the

Mr. Thompson's face, as shown by the accompanying portrait, is frank, engag-ing and thoughtful. It is fully believed

by the members of the Nineteenth Cen-tury club that under his leadership the work of the club will go on uninter-ruptedly and successfully.

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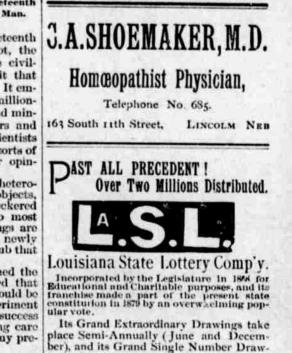
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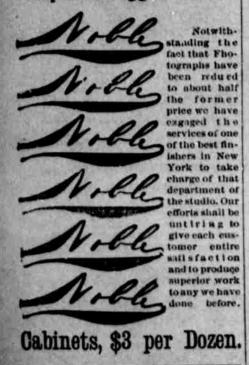


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knowing that the snattering of chem-istry which he got from me did him a good turn. Shortly after his arrival in Indianapolis, when Ben and Carrie were living in three rooms in a little old house The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept, olopedie of næschul infor-necessition for all who pur-heses the luxuries or the necessitios of life. We olothe you and furnish you with the necessary and unnecessary plances to ride, walk, dance, aleep, the hunt, work, go to church, the necessary and unnecessary plances to ride, walk, dance, aleep, the home, and in various sizes, the home, and in various sizes, the and quantities. Just figure out stort afty, and you can make a litr inste of the value of the BUYERE inste of the living in three rooms in a little old house still standing in Vermont street—Carrie showed me the house when I was in In-dianapolis last summer—ho was lucky enough to get employment as prosecutor in a poisoning case, the prosecuting at-torney being away or sick. A voman had poisoned a man in a hotel—the old Ray house—and the case was attracting the public attention to an unsert do-gree. If I remember aright Mr. Honthe public attention to an universal de-gree. If I remember aright Mr, Hen-dricks defended the woman. Ben won his case, secured a conviction and made a reputation for himself, but he afterward told me that he probably would have failed had it not been for his familiarity with chemistry."

looking and slight of stature that some people thought we were making a mis-take in letting Carrie marry him so early. Somebody apoke to me about that, but I replied that I guessed Ben would take care of himself and get along in the world somehow.' I have never had cause to doubt the confidence I then placed in him, and I don't see that I have any such cause now," the old man added

with a smile. "Ben was a quiet, self contained young man, not much given to speech, and with no faculty of making himself popu-

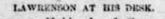
har. I remember one occasion, though, on which he let himself out. There was a lecture in the town hall at Oxford. Who the lecturer was I don't remember, but he was pretty severe in his comments on the Abolition leaders of that time. After he had finished two men in the audience rose and one after another gave that lec-turer such a scoring as he had not ex-pected. One of these young men was Joe McNutt, of Eaton, O., a brilliant fel-low, and the other was 'Little Ben.'

DR. SCOTT AT HIS DESK.

"Ben took the regular college course, and graduated near the head of his class. The four leaders were Harmer Dana, who is now a Jesuit priest here in Washington; Milton Sayler, afterward a member of cougress from Cincinnati; Ben Harrison, and the famous Rev.

David Swing, now of Chicago. What-ever other good Ben's education did him in after life I have the satisfaction of

HINA



Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, was postmaster general during the chol-era epidemic. One day Mrs. Hubbard called at her husband's office, apparently in a state of nervous excitement. She could not sit still, and her right foot was

particularly restless. "Mr. Hubbard," she said, tossing her foot about uncasily, "I have just met with an accident. While in a grocery store buying some supplies an awkward clerk spilled some Jamaica ginger down

The veteran of the navy department is W. P. Moran, who is 78 years old and has been in the government employ for fifty-four years, eight years in the navy and forty-six years in the department. He makes out all the commissions in the navy and writes a beautiful copper plate hand. A large number of employes in the navy, where political changes have little or no effect, have been in their present positions thirty-five or forty

Once in a great while a clerk, by careful attention to his duties and long serrul attention to his duties and long ser-vice, is able to rise to a position of honor and fairly good pay. Such was the ex-perience of William Hunter, who en-tered the state department as clerk in 1829. When he died, two years ago, he was assistant secretary of state. The chances against such promotion are ten those results in presentation are ten times greater in government service than in commercial employment.

The career of a government clerk is fairly typified in the case of James Evefairly typified in the case of James Eve-leth, the veteran of the war department. He began working for the United States in 1829 at \$800 a year. In 1836 he was given \$1,000 a year; in 1850, 81,250 a year; from 1851 to 1853 he was paid \$1,500, and the next year was promoted to \$1,600. In 1864 he was given \$1,800, and in 1885, on account of advancing age, was reduced to \$1,600. There he is now at about 80 years of age, and there now at about 80 years of age, and there ho will die, unless, perhaps, ho lives long exough to suffer further reductions.

Appointment Clerk Smith, of the treas-Appointment Clerk Smith, of the treas-ury, tells me he has on his rolls nine men over 70, the oldest being Hiram Pitts, born in 1802. Richard White, aged 75, has speat fifty-two years of his life in the department. John Lovejoy worked forty years in the treasury, with but forty-one days lost time. A few of the old employes in the various depart-ments are virtually on the retired list, by consent drawing full pay. Two or three of them have their salaries cent them, and do not visit their desks once a them, and do not visit their desks once a year. There is no warrant in law for this, but who cares? WALTER WELLMAN.

Not since 1810 has Philadelphia had a larger population than New York city. In 1810 Philadelphia had 96,664 inhabi-tants, and New York had 96,373; in 1820 New York had 123,706, and Philadelphia 108,116 108,116.

It is a popular theory that wounds and sores on an animal must be treated by the copious application of astringent oils and liniments, heated before application. When at a loss for a diagnosis, the charlatan often decides that the kidneys are the seat of the trouble, and proceeds, by blistering in the most vigorous man-ner, to take off most of the hair and a good portion of the skin from faithful old Dobbin's back and sides.

A case is mentioned of tetanus, or lockjaw, in which oil of turpentine was applied freely to both cheeks, causing such intense pain that the muscular spasms were rendered more severe, causing the death of the animal on the fol-

lowing day. A horse suffering from lameness in the foreleg was severely blistered on the

the forcieg was severely bistered of the opposite leg. A steer, lying prostrated with an in-curable lung trouble, was most cruelly tortured by a course of pepper and salt treatment for "wolf in the tail." A foundered horse was blistered for lung trouble

lung trouble. A colt a few weeks old was given a pint of melted lard, together with suf-

cient aloes for a grown horse. Result,

death in a few hours. Horses suffering excruciating pain and desiring to lip down are compelled to

Leep moving about. These are but a few illustrations of the multreatment of sick, diseased and in-jured enimals that might be multiplied indefinitely. Far worse matters than those mentioned are reported in connecthose mentioned are reported in connec-tion with the parterition of animals caused by malformation, malpresenta-tion, accidents, and in other ways. To multiply cases is needless. Such as have been given and many others of like character are of more or less frequent oc-depart of the sections and have been

currence in all cections and have been repeated over and over from the earliest times. It is evident that it would be better by far and the act would be much more humane for the owner to destroy a

months of the year, and are all drawn in president the club public, at the Academy of Music, New mootings last Orleans, La.

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And Frills at the Knee, Too? Why should not men wear embroid-ered evening clothes? For considerably more than a century women have had a monopoly of sumptuary eleganco and a monopoly of sumptuary eleganco and

more than a century women have had a monopoly of sumptuary eleganco and it is time that the longing for fine rai-ment which resides in the bosom of every man (if he would only admit it) should be gratified. It is proposed to differentiate the gentleman who goes out in the evening to anuse himself, or become he common he form the common he comm

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because he cannot help it, from the gentleman who waits upon him, by placing a strip of embroidery upon each leg of his continuations. We hope it will be done, and that the movement in favor of

done, and that the movement in favor of picturesque male attire will not stop there. Let us have silken waistcoats and cerulean velvet pumps and shoes of red morocco adorned with rosettes and something in the naturo of a doublet pinked and slashed with divers hues. This fashion would be a heavy blow to the tradesmen who let out dress suits on hire by the evening or by the week.— St. James' Gazette.

HENRY MORTON.