

OLD MEN STILL YOUNG.

SPECIMENS AT WASHINGTON THAT AMERICA MAY BE PROUD OF.

Payne and Colquitt and Edmunds and Banks and Everts and Randall and Many Others Whose Names Have Been Famous Many Years.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—There seems to be something about public life which keeps old men young. Perhaps it is the leisureliness of the work, and the absence of that worry and nervous strain over public business which is so common in men who have extensive private interests. Some of the sprightliest statesmen in Washington are the old fellows. Take the supreme court as an example of this. The ancient judges—Bradley, Field, Miller and Harlan—are the sort of men whom the world calls "lively old boys." They get through with a prodigious amount of labor, and at the same time manage to have a good deal of quiet fun.



OLD STATESMEN ON THE DOME.

Even as they sit on the bench, the very incarnation of solemnity, the smile that lights up their old faces when some lawyer cracks a dry, crinkly joke, like the opening of a bottle of Mumm's extra, is worth going miles to see. These elderly jurists are all great pedestrians, and the scene they make swinging down the avenue by twos and threes after their day's work is done is one which everybody has looked at with interest, and which we scribes have all written about.

Some men actually refuse to obey the orders of imperious nature and grow old as the years gather. A few not only refuse to let the heart dry up and the blood become thin with age, but they persist in remaining youthful in appearance and fair to look upon. There is Senator Colquitt. I never see that man without wondering if he hasn't played some such trick on us as palming a son off on the senate and the world for himself. It does not seem possible that this lively person, with the bright eyes and smooth, youthful face, is the man who served as a staff officer in the Mexican war, and who was first elected to congress nearly forty years ago.

Yet he is the man, and one would say that he was good for another quarter of a century. Colquitt's case proves that if a man wants to live long and retain his powers in old age he must live right. The senator is now and always has been a teetotaler. Probably he has made a greater number of temperance speeches than any other man in congress. It was his devotion to the temperance cause, it is said, that made him governor of Georgia and then senator.

A few days ago I saw a somewhat remarkable couple on top of the dome of the Capitol. They were Senators Colquitt and Payne, and these old fellows were taking in the great panorama which is spread out under the eyes of Liberty with all the zest of a couple of school boys. It is no easy climb to this height, up the steep, winding stairs, and with no elevator to help one even a part of the journey. Yet here were two men whose combined ages represented a century and a half looking out upon a city full of noble edifices, that was founded but a few years before the elder senator was born. Senator Payne will be 80 if he lives till November, but he is not by any means an old man. He is as lively as a cricket, both mentally and physically, and made the ascent of the dome without any discomfort.

Senator Payne is a New Yorker, and he and Stephen A. Douglas were boys together. The senator once told me that he loaned Douglas the money with which that young man went out to Illinois and established himself as a lawyer. "And though the \$200 which I gave him was about all the money I had in the world," said the senator, "it was the best investment I ever made." Douglas died a quarter of a century ago, and here is Payne, by no means worn out.



SPRY SENATOR ALLISON.

Without doubt the statesman who carries his years best is Senator Allison, who has just been re-elected by his Iowa constituents. Allison is one of the handsomest men in Washington. He has a fine eye, which the ladies like to look upon. His skin is warm and smooth, and no bald spot disfigures the manly head.

ORIENTAL VENGEANCE.

HOW THE CHINAMAN HAS PAID HIS DEBT TO THE CAUCASIAN.

He Was Forced to Buy Opium, and He Has Taught the White Man to Smoke It—A Terrible and Constantly Spreading Vice.

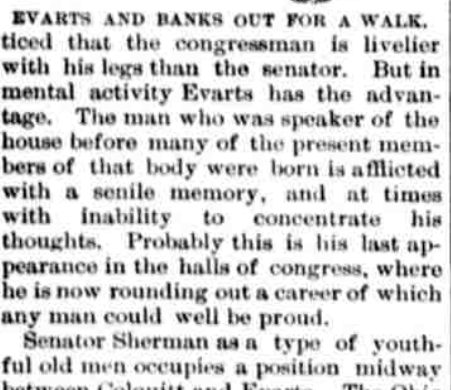
Nearly half a century ago the Chinese were induced, by use of the cannon argument and the slaughter of uncounted thousands of their brethren, to permit the importation of opium from the East Indies. In thus "opening a market for trade," civilization forced a terrible vice upon a vast people and reaped an apparent profit in hard cash from the bloody transaction.

But the outcome of the business demonstrates that the profit was far more apparent than real. A baffled Oriental does not limit his dreams of vengeance by the boundaries of a lifetime. He makes his hatred hereditary, and bequeaths to his son the accomplishment of the plans he has been unable to carry out. Sooner or later patient, persistent, unrelenting hate will carve some way to its appointed goal and stand grinning in ghastly glare above the corpse of the victim.

A civilized nation compelled China to use opium. China in return has presented the world with the pipe for use in smoking the drug, and introduced an almost incurable vice among the Caucasian race. Her majesty's Indian empire no longer grows the poppy for Mongolian consumption alone, for slaves of the narcotic exist everywhere at the present day.

Not long since a gentleman who has spent several years as a merchant at Canton said: "Abstractly China does not care for the emigration of her citizens. They are allowed to go abroad for the purpose of bettering their condition, but I think I am in a position to state it as a fact that when they depart they are given to understand that one of their duties is to spread the habit of opium smoking. To my mind they are made the agents of a fiendish Oriental revenge for past injustice and injury."

At any rate, it is from the Chinese that the habit is acquired, and it is by them that the implements for self destruction are furnished. These latter are cheap or costly, according to the means of the purchaser, and consist of a pipe, a bowl, a lamp, a tray, a bottle of oil, a tin box or bookkin, and a toy or box for holding the prepared opium. The pipe is of bamboo, and is tipped at either end with bone, ivory, silver, gold or mother of pearl. The lowest price of a new pipe is \$1.25, but the same stem when thoroughly seasoned



EVERTS AND BANKS OUT FOR A WALK.

is valued at \$25. Near one end, mounted about with brass, is the aperture into which the bowl is inserted. The bowls are of three grades. Those of red china clay cost eight cents each; the second grade, of dark gray or slate color, are valued at thirty-five cents, and the highest quality, the black, brings fifty cents. The lamp can be purchased for sixty cents, but if it is cased with fine Indian silver filigree work, it may be held at as high a sum as \$100. The tray is simply an ordinary tea tray for holding the various utensils.

The oil used is either olive or peanut, and the tin box is a bookkin of steel pointed at one end and flattened at the other. The toy is an air tight box, in which the supply of prepared opium is kept. It may be of bone, worth one or forty cents, or of solid gold or silver and diamond studded. The opium is of four grades, and is sold in packages of five taels. The cheapest variety is worth \$7.50 a can and the costliest \$11.50.

These are the materials and here is the manner in which the keeper of an opium "joint" utilizes them in serving his customers: First he cleans out the bowl and dampens the top with a sponge. Then he takes the cover from the toy, dips in the sharp end of the bookkin and brings out a bit of pasty opium the size of a pea. He holds this half an inch from the flame of the lamp until it swells to the dimensions of a small walnut, and the original color changes from that of black molasses to a Vandyke brown.

The sizzling globe is next withdrawn from the fire, carefully rolled about on the bowl of the pipe and again subjected to the flame. After a third and final cooking it is deftly deposited in the center of the bowl. One long whiff of twenty seconds' duration and the pill is gone. The process of cooking occupies about two minutes. Five pills will make an amateur drowsy and eight will put him to sleep, but a "fiend's" daily ration is forty pills at a sitting.

CHEROKEE STRIP LAND BOOMERS.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY IS ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF "LAND BOOMERS."

The other day false intelligence came that the president had opened the strip to settlement, and in a night 10,000 people rushed in. They are now, of course, liable to expulsion.

The experiences of those who settled the Oklahoma country do not seem to have taught their successors the lesson that in a wholesale grab either for realty or gold ten lose their little all where one makes a fortune. The lottery of life is about the same at the mines or on the virgin prairie as in the big cities—there are few prizes and many blanks.

An Atrocious Crime in Russia. Nearly every country has some blot on its escutcheon in the way of atrocious crimes, but a recent atrocity at Moscow has temporarily turned the eyes of the civilized world toward Russia. The victim, a sister of charity named Piatnizky, was well known for her many good deeds. Her body was found in a sack, the flesh being hacked from the bones and cut into small pieces. The head was picked up in a gutter of the city far distant from where the trunk was discovered. The crime was fastened on a medical student, Belosoff by name, who, after arrest, committed suicide. No reason has developed for the murder and mutilation. The woman's life was spent in doing good, and it was not known that she had an enemy in the world.

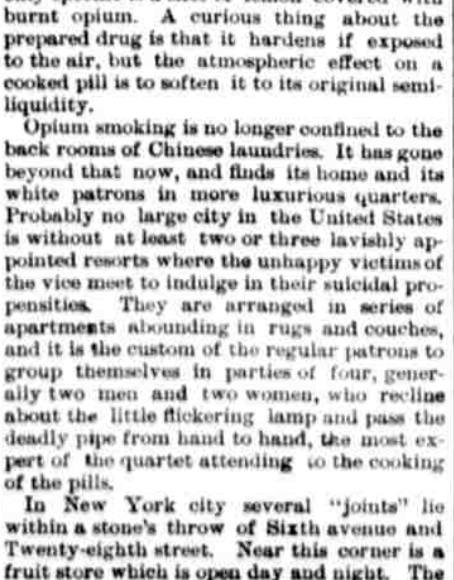
Guarding Against Diseased Cattle. The English house of commons is preparing to consider measures to prevent more fully the introduction of diseased cattle into the British Isles. The main country of export aimed at seems to be the United States, and in a recent debate one of the members of parliament asked the government to ascertain if cattle from the western states of America were free from contagion, and if they were free, whether they could not be conveyed to England without contact with animals from the eastern states, among which disease might exist. Curiously enough no facts were exhibited on which to base the slightly alarmist legislation proposed.

The United States Life Saving Service. Recent statistics regarding the United States life saving service are of value. They show that since the present system was introduced, ten years ago, 7,000 persons have been rescued and over \$60,000,000 worth of property saved. The cost of maintaining the service for the decade was less than \$10,000,000. There are 226 stations—145 on the Atlantic coast, eight on the Gulf of Mexico, eight on the Pacific and forty-five along the shores of the great lakes. The wages paid are small, the maximum salary of a keeper being \$800, while the men get \$50 a month during the active season. Out of this they are expected to buy their own food and clothing.

Treatment of Enlisted Men. The United States navy now has an investigation on hand similar in kind to the one at present agitating the army. The latter, it will be remembered, had to do with the charge that a private soldier was subjected to excessive punishment for not obeying an illegal order given him by a lieutenant at Fort Snelling, Minn. The soldier has been released and the officer is undergoing court martial.

The naval episode has to do with allegations brought against Commander McCalla, of the steamer Enterprise, by several of his crew, who allege that on a voyage recently finished they were the objects of a discipline so severe that it included the cutting down with a sabre of a seaman who chanced to be under the influence of liquor. Chief Engineer Entwistle and Ensign Kline are among the complainants, and a long list of accusations is now being sifted by a court of inquiry at the Brooklyn navy yard. Meanwhile Commander McCalla remains in charge of his ship. If a court martial is ordered he will be relieved from duty until final action is taken by the secretary of the navy.

It is recalled of the late Joseph Biggar, the noted Irish member of parliament, that he first became prominent by making a speech against time which occupied five hours and a half in delivery. One third the oration was devoted to an explanation of the technical workings of a newly patented threshing machine.



G. W. ATKINSON.

ANOTHER LITERARY CONGRESSMAN.

THE NEW MEMBER OF CONGRESS FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA IS GEORGE WESLEY ATKINSON.

Democrat, was declared successful, and took the seat. Mr. Atkinson then began a contest, which resulted recently in his victory and the ousting of Pendleton. The new member is still a young man. He has black hair and a black mustache, and is tall and straight as an Indian.

These are the "Yankee quans," the "opium devils," to whom the Chinaman points derisively as they totter by his laundry door. FRED C. DAYTON.

Another Literary Congressman. The new member of congress for the First district of West Virginia is George Wesley Atkinson. At the election, something more than a year ago, he ran as a Republican candidate. His opponent, John O. Pendleton, Democrat, was declared successful, and took the seat. Mr. Atkinson then began a contest, which resulted recently in his victory and the ousting of Pendleton. The new member is still a young man. He has black hair and a black mustache, and is tall and straight as an Indian.

Cherokee Strip Land Boomers. It is known as the "Cherokee strip" in the Indian territory is attracting the attention of "land boomers." It was thought that the strip would be legally opened to settlement at an early day, and George W. Atkinson, became the headquarters of hundreds of people ready to make a grand skurry across the dividing line. Carpenters were busy building small frame houses and mounting them on wheels, so that when the rush came they could be whirled across the country to the desired spot and the claim held by the best title possible in the scramble.

Guarding Against Diseased Cattle. The English house of commons is preparing to consider measures to prevent more fully the introduction of diseased cattle into the British Isles. The main country of export aimed at seems to be the United States, and in a recent debate one of the members of parliament asked the government to ascertain if cattle from the western states of America were free from contagion, and if they were free, whether they could not be conveyed to England without contact with animals from the eastern states, among which disease might exist. Curiously enough no facts were exhibited on which to base the slightly alarmist legislation proposed.

The United States Life Saving Service. Recent statistics regarding the United States life saving service are of value. They show that since the present system was introduced, ten years ago, 7,000 persons have been rescued and over \$60,000,000 worth of property saved. The cost of maintaining the service for the decade was less than \$10,000,000. There are 226 stations—145 on the Atlantic coast, eight on the Gulf of Mexico, eight on the Pacific and forty-five along the shores of the great lakes. The wages paid are small, the maximum salary of a keeper being \$800, while the men get \$50 a month during the active season. Out of this they are expected to buy their own food and clothing.

Treatment of Enlisted Men. The United States navy now has an investigation on hand similar in kind to the one at present agitating the army. The latter, it will be remembered, had to do with the charge that a private soldier was subjected to excessive punishment for not obeying an illegal order given him by a lieutenant at Fort Snelling, Minn. The soldier has been released and the officer is undergoing court martial.

The naval episode has to do with allegations brought against Commander McCalla, of the steamer Enterprise, by several of his crew, who allege that on a voyage recently finished they were the objects of a discipline so severe that it included the cutting down with a sabre of a seaman who chanced to be under the influence of liquor. Chief Engineer Entwistle and Ensign Kline are among the complainants, and a long list of accusations is now being sifted by a court of inquiry at the Brooklyn navy yard. Meanwhile Commander McCalla remains in charge of his ship. If a court martial is ordered he will be relieved from duty until final action is taken by the secretary of the navy.

It is recalled of the late Joseph Biggar, the noted Irish member of parliament, that he first became prominent by making a speech against time which occupied five hours and a half in delivery. One third the oration was devoted to an explanation of the technical workings of a newly patented threshing machine.

Steam and Hot Water Heating. PLUMBING. F. A. KORSMEYER & CO. Telephone 536. 215 S. Eleventh St.

Most Popular Resort in the City. ODELL'S - DINING - HALL. MONTGOMERY BLOCK, 119, 1121 and 1123 N Street. Meals 25 cts. \$4.50 per Week.

FINEST IN THE CITY. THE NEW Palace Stables. M St, opp. Masonic Temple. Stylish Carriages and Buggies, At all Hours Day or Night. BILLMEYER & CO., Proprietors. Telephone 435.

Advertisement for Burlington Route, listing various services and agents like J. Francis and A.C. Ziemer.

Advertisement for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, featuring a map and listing various routes and services.