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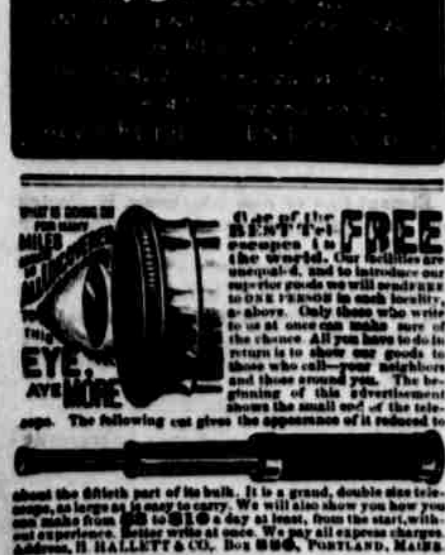
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WIG, GOWN AND BEARD.

THREE CURIOUS INSIGNIA OF OFFICE HOLDING IN DANGER.

English Barristers Would Like to Get Rid of Head Coverings and Whiskers. They Also Want the Bench to Go Out of Mourning.

A blow was struck at an old custom when one hot afternoon some time ago Sir Thomas Strange, chief justice of the Midland, tore off his wig and threw it to the



HON. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL. [Speaker of the house of commons.] floor. No exception was taken to this emphatic ruling of the court. Indeed, all the persisting members of the bar there present followed the example of the bench. That settled the lawyer's wig in India. Argument, discussion and perhaps a statutory enactment might have been required to compel its "regular" retirement, but all these were rendered unnecessary through the impulsive act of a magistrate tortured to irascibility by the fierce assaults of a tropical sun. When they heard of what Sir Thomas Strange had done his brethren of Great Britain approved, and wished that they also were rid of the cumbersome, head heating badge of the profession. But their predecessors wore wigs, and they, forsooth, may not abandon them—that is, at any rate, until the lord chief justice and the parliament officials, including the honorable speaker of the house of commons, shall break over the barriers of conservatism and tradition in this regard.

The wig was one of the French fashions brought to England by King Charles at the time of the restoration, and it became the greatest absurdity of the extravagant dress in vogue at the court of "Old Rowley," as his subjects called their pleasure loving monarch. It was heavily frosted with powder and nearly covered the face.

The craze grew so great that a bitter rivalry arose relative to the right of appearing crowned with the longest and fullest wig. The judges carried the day, establishing a prerogative claim to wigs with full curls. In their triumphant train followed the law officers of the crown, the king's counsel and the sergeants at law, all oppressed by the dignity of abundant



LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE. horsehair headgear. The "small fry" of the bar had to content themselves with "pig-tails." The courtiers, the gentry and the divines shared in the glory and discomfort of the mode. Not until the reign of George III did the wig lose its hold on popular favor.

Then the decree went forth that it was suitable only for "clergymen, counsel and cochmen." The ministers disliked the classification, and so did the drivers. Both callings concluded that nature's thatch topped with a hat would suffice, but the bar, that complex creature of legends and precedents, clung to the decaying style in America as well as in England. Ridicule alone drove it from existence in the former country. A historian, writing of the first sessions of the United States supreme court, says: "The English judicial wig was in vogue in the state courts, but the short wig, or the plain pigtail, appears to have been the headgear worn by Chief Justice Jay and his associates. At all events, when Cushing, who was one of the original court, arrived in New York and put on the big wig he had worn on the Massachusetts bench to go to the first meeting he was followed up Broadway by a mob of boys who pointed at his extraordinary attire, but otherwise showed him no disrespect. To avoid being so unpleasantly con-



HON. JOHN JAY. [First chief justice United States supreme court.] spicuous he hastened to a shop and bought a peruke of the then current fashion." It was no great while before even the peruke had to go. It vanished about 1830 in company with the scarlet gowns, long the distinguishing attire of members of the various state supreme courts. It was in a scarlet trimmed gown, by the way, that John Jay, first chief justice of the United States, sat for his portrait. He borrowed it for the occasion from Chancellor Livingston, and therefore his picture conveys an inaccurate idea of the costume proper to the members of the Federal supreme bench. The black silk gown worn by the present chief justice, Melville W. Fuller, is a type of the raiment which all his predecessors since the establishment of the court have donned when adjudicating cases.

of English origin. The former are still worn by her majesty's judges on state occasions, saints' days, coronation days, the queen's birthday, etc.; the latter are used during the conduct of regular legal business. Black gowns, indeed, are little more than the court weeds of a former generation. "The bench and bar went into mourning at the death of Queen Anne, and have mourned ever since." The bands are the only significant things about the dress. They are supposed to be emblematic of the two tables of the law.

Just now the legal fraternity of Great Britain is trying to compel a change. They want to go out of mourning and don on work days the bright garments reserved for public occasions. They sigh for the coloring that made gorgeous the tribunals of the sixth Henry. Then the judges held court in scarlet. The gowns of the masters in chancery were mustard colored, of the sergeants blue and green, and of the barristers green and light blue.

At present, also, there is a movement on foot hostile to the beard. The so-called "reformers" declare that no self respecting judge or advocate should appear in court with hair on his face. It is to be hoped that this sort of opinion may not spread to the United States, for possibly, under its influence, Mr. Justice Fuller might deem it necessary to sacrifice the white mustache which is the glory of his upper lip. Just why an agitation of this sort has begun it is not easy to determine. Throughout the ages the beard has been the symbol of wisdom and of matured manhood. It is hard to imagine a patriarch or prophet going about with a smooth chin and a razor in the folds of his gown, and far beyond the bounds of fancy to picture Plato or Socrates in a barber's chair.

When shaving became a custom of Greece and Rome its devotees "always



HON. MELVILLE W. FULLER. [Present chief justice United States supreme court.] spoke of the 'bearded ones,' their ancestors, with a peculiar reverence." The dude of those days was called a "mere shaver," and subjected to derisive queries as to whether "nature in his case had not made a mistake and turned out a man instead of a woman." The clean jawed Normans on landing in England were described to his fellows by a wandering Saxon spy as an "army of monks." Afterward the conquered race induced the invaders to grow beards, and by Elizabeth's day the training of whiskers had become a fine art of barberdom, as witness the following extract from the writings of a contemporary poet:

Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square, Some round, some now'd like stubble, some stark bare, Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like, That may with whispering a man's eyes out-pike, Some with the quadrator, some triangle fashion, Some circular, some oval in translation, Some perpendicular in longitude, Some like a thickener for their crassitude.

Among oriental peoples the beard retains its ancient dignity and flowing length. It may meet a set back in the whirl of changes incident to western civilization, but that can be only temporary. At any rate, even if English law and court officers elect to wear motley, leg wigs and smooth faces, the probability is small that this curious cyclone of "reform" will reach America and sweep the hair from Mr. Justice Fuller's lip, or substitute aught more striking for the customary suits of solemn black in which he and his associates sit to hear, to weigh and to decide momentous questions of fact and justice.

WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESS. Among the features for the World's fair at Chicago that have already been approved there is one that, apart from the enterprise itself, will be calculated to make the year memorable. This is the series of congresses of men and women conspicuous throughout the world in theological movements, in education, in science and philosophy, in financial circles, in commercial and financial circles, in surgery and medicine, in art, in literature, in music and in numerous other professions and social movements. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted.

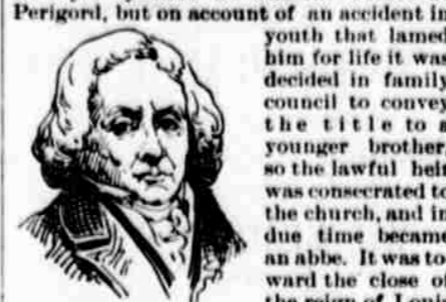
Archbishop Feehan heads the special committee on Catholic congresses, while the same ecclesiastic, side by side with Professor David Swing, Bishop McLaren, of the Episcopal church; Rabbi E. C. Hirsch, of the Hebrew church; Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, a power in Presbyterianism; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the Unitarian divine, and clerical representatives of the Swedenborgian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist and Universalist denominations, will organize a general religious congress. To promote a gathering of men prominent in commercial and financial circles, such men as Lyman J. Gage and George Schneider, presidents respectively of the First National bank and the National Bank of Illinois, and Secretary George F. Stone, of the Chicago board of trade, have been selected.

Theodore Thomas heads the committee for an international congress of musicians, and his efforts will be seconded by W. L. Tomlins, Clarence Eddy and W. S. B. Matthews, three musicians of repute. Bishop Fallows, a Reformed Episcopalian, and Bishop Spaulding, a Roman Catholic, will undertake a series of educational congresses. Archbishop Ireland has been selected to organize a temperance congress. There will be a congress of supporters of international peace and arbitration in charge of Judge Murray F. Tukey and T. B. Bryau, Benjamin Butterworth and Milton George are to bring together agriculturists from the old country as well as the new.

WITTICISMS OF TALLEYRAND.

Some of the Sharp Sayings of the Famous Diplomat.

Talleyrand, the great French politician and statesman, whose memoirs are just being published, sixty years after his death, established a reputation as the wit pre-eminence of France, whose bon mots are popularly quoted for their sharpness, and his maxims for their intrinsic value and beauty. By birth he was the Comte de Perigord, but on account of an accident in youth that lamed him for life it was decided in family council to convey the title to a younger brother, so the lawful heir was consecrated to the church, and in due time became an abbe. It was toward the close of the reign of Louis XV that the gay, witty and profligate young abbe was introduced into higher Parisian society. He said his first recollection of the king was seeing him seated at table between a bishop and a courtesan.



TALLEYRAND. The first witticism of which there is record is perhaps the best play on words of any credited to him. In a controversy with a young Norman officer the latter told him he had yet many things to learn, adding, "Perhaps you have not yet been to school." To which Talleyrand replied, "I have been to school and have learned my letters, and know that an abbe (A B) is not made to cater (C D), and 'tis your eyes (E F) can make me other (G H), thus making a most skillful play on eight letters of the alphabet.

It was this retort, reported to Mme. du Deffaud, the blind but brilliant queen of the salons, that won for Talleyrand a summons to her presence, and when he had bowed before her, that she might pass her hand over his face and so fix his features in her mind, she said, "Arise, young man. Nature has been lavish of her gifts, and your own foresight will render you independent of those of fortune."

Once Talleyrand was talking with Mme. du Barry, the favorite of the king, and she urged him to relate some adventure of gallantry. "Ah, madame," he said, with affected seriousness, "Paris is a place where it is easier to succeed in gallantry than to get a benefice." This truth pleased the madame, and through her influence the king bestowed on Talleyrand the revenues of two abbays.

One day he was seated between the brilliant Mme. de Stael and the beautiful Mme. Recamier. The former pressed him to say which he would save if both were drowning. He could not evade the question, and at last replied, "Ah, madame, you know how to swim."

Another day another gentleman was sitting between the same ladies. "Here am I," he said, addressing Talleyrand, "between intellect and beauty." "Yes," said Talleyrand, "and without possessing either."

To a friend who annoyed him by persistent praises of a lady at one of the salons, who was dressed in the extreme of the fashion of those liberal days, he said: "Yes, she is very beautiful, but as for her dress, it begins too late and ends too soon."

It was Talleyrand who, having remonstrated in vain with Napoleon against his invasion of Spain, when the emperor said, "The war with Spain will only be a breakfast for me," retorted, "I fear your majesty will be long at table."

On another occasion, when they had had a sharp controversy over a political question, and Napoleon had been more than usually abusive, Talleyrand exclaimed, "What a pity that so great a man should have been so ill brought up!" a most skillful mingling of flattery and rebuke. Being vexed by a crossed eyed man with several impertinent questions concerning his own lame leg he replied, "It is quite crooked, as you see."

At another time an English nobleman who had addressed him frequent requests for his autograph received it in the following manner: "Dear Sir—Will you oblige me with your company to dinner Wednesday at 8 o'clock. I have invited a number of exceedingly clever persons, and do not like to be the only fool among them."

Napoleon once said rather irreverently of his father-in-law, the emperor of Austria, "Francis is an old granny." Marie Louise turned to Talleyrand, "Monsieur Talleyrand, what does that mean, an old granny?" The cunning diplomatist answered seriously, "It means, madame, a venerable sage."

It was about the time that the celebrity of Chateaubriand began to wane that the famous man grew deaf. This infirmity being alluded to, Talleyrand said, "I understand; since they have ceased talking about Chateaubriand he thinks himself deaf."

"I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a conceited young French nobleman.

"Yes," replied Talleyrand, "away from you."

To a bald and antiquated French beau who wished to purchase some rare gift for a lady, he said, "Give her one of the hairs of your head."

When Madame de Stael published her celebrated novel, "Delphine," she is supposed to have painted herself in the person of the heroine and Talleyrand in that of an elderly lady, one of the principal characters. "They tell me," she said to her, "that we are the only two persons in your romance who are disguised as females."

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Some heretofore unpublished Letters by Charles and Mary Lamb. Mr. Parvill Lowell will write a narrative of his adventures under the title of Note: an Unexplored Corner of Japan.

The Capture of Louisbourg will be treated in A Series of Papers by Francis Parkman. There will also be Short Stories and Sketches by Rudyard Kipling,

Henry James, Sarah Orne Jewett, Octave Thanet, and others. Untechnical papers on Questions in Modern Science

will be contributed by Professor Osborn, of Princeton, and others; topics in University, Secondary, and Primary Education will be a feature. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. Parsons Mrs. Fields, Graham R. Tomson, and others will be among the contributors of Poetry. The Atlantic for 1891.

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Notice to Defendant. John Creighton Ballinger will take notice that on the 3rd of December, 1890, John C. Cunningham and Chas. A. Hanna, plaintiffs herein, filed their petition in the District Court of Lancaster county, State of Nebraska, against said defendant. The object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage of Ballinger to the plaintiff upon the following described premises, to wit: Lot 5, Block 4, of Second East Park Addition to the City of Lincoln, Lancaster county, State of Nebraska, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of which the 10th day of May, 1887, for the sum of \$900, due and payable in monthly installments from the 15th day of May, 1890, \$45, payable each month with interest on the unpaid amount remaining from time to time until the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, from the 10th day of March, 1890, payable monthly. Plaintiffs pray for a decree that defendant be required to pay same, or that the premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of January, 1891.

Dated December 3, 1890. Jno. B. CUNNINGHAM, Atty. for Plaintiffs. Notice of Estate of WILLIAM Theodore S. GANTER, Deceased. In County Court, Lancaster county, Neb. of kin of the said Theodore S. Ganter, deceased, ed: Take notice.—That upon filing of a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Theodore S. Ganter for probate an allowance, it is ordered that said matter be set for hearing the 28th day of December, A. D. 1890, being the 10th day of said month at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at which time any person interested may appear and contest the same; and notice of this proceeding is ordered published three weeks successively in the CAPITAL CITY COURIER, a weekly newspaper published in this state. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County Court at Lincoln this 11th day of December, A. D. 1890.

31-12-29. County Judge. Legal Notice. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of license so granted by the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, I will sell for cash, at public auction, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Lincoln, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1891, between the hours of one and two o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real property, to-wit: The estate of John McAllister, deceased, to-wit: Lot 11, of Block 17, and the west 3/4 of lot 9, and the east 1/2 of lot 10, of block 35, all in the City of Lincoln, Nebraska. JOHN S. GREGORY, Administrator, estate of John McAllister, 11-1-91.