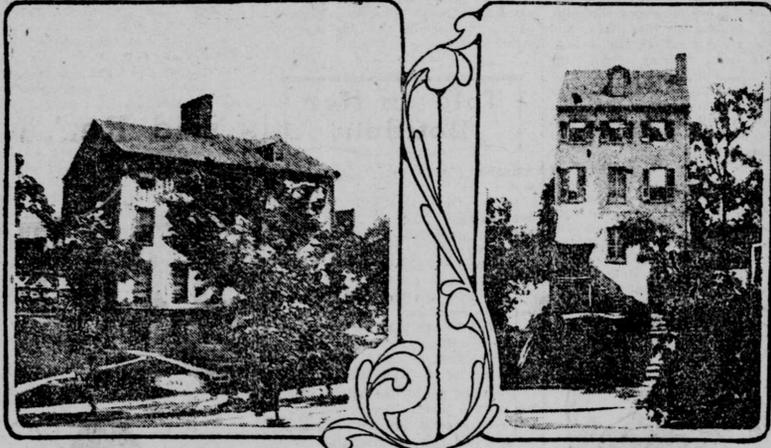


# HISTORIC HOUSES IN WASHINGTON.

Historic Washington will soon be only a memory. One after another the historic buildings of this town, which have housed men entitled to at least a small niche in the hall of fame, are being torn down. The next big square of ground whose buildings are to be razed was where no less a personage than the brilliant and combative Henry Clay held his peace, for in this block was his home during his long and brilliant career as a representative in Congress, then as a senator, again as representative, and yet again senator.

government in order to build the new committee rooms for the United States senate, to correspond with the opposite side of the capitol, where the committee rooms of the house are being built. This block has a curious mixture of old and modern architecture, and has not so many houses of great interest, having been less built up than the other side in early days. Those houses which are of historic interest, however, are fully a century old, and in one or two cases there is no record of when they were built. By all odds the most interesting



HOUSES OF THE GRANGERS AND JUDGE CRANCH.

Here also was the former home of the distinguished son-in-law of President John Adams, Judge Cranch of the supreme court, who came from Massachusetts, and it was here that the president and his wife, Abigail Adams, made many visits to their daughter. Next door to them lived Francis Granger of Suffolk, Conn., postmaster general in the cabinet of President William Henry Harrison, and in the same house his distinguished father had lived before him, Gideon Granger of Suffolk, postmaster general from 1801 to 1814, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. This block of houses, which is north of the capitol, bounded by Delaware avenue, B, C and First streets, has been condemned by the

of these is the house which is known as the Chilton house, No. 225 Delaware avenue. It is a tall, yellowish gray brick house, perched upon the top of a high bank like a bald eagle on a rock, the grading of the street long after it was built having left it high and dry, and the owners having to add a basement, and afterward terrace their front yard. The house was built in 1809 on the level of the street, by William Brent, formerly of Virginia, at that time clerk of the supreme court. His own stately mansion was beside this "new house," this latter having been put up for renting purposes. It was in this house that Henry Clay, lived in Washington. And he is not the only personage known in history who

THE CHILTON HOUSE.

riage, sent to Goderich, Canada, as our commercial agent and remained there for thirty years. From the time of William Brent's death the house was known as the Chilton house and on their return from Canada Mr. and Mrs. Chilton again took possession of it, expecting to end their days there. The house is more quaint and ancient looking on the inside than on the outside. The hall is wide and roomy, according to the fashion of the day and the magnificent idea of hospitality, and the drawing rooms are large, square rooms, with broad window sills and high mantels. The doors are finished with massive, shining brass locks, screwed upon the inner side, and finished by a huge brass key with a ring at the end.

## TWO DAGGERS WITH HISTORIES.

One for Which Senator Quay Would Have Traded His.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania was a collector of Indian relics and took great interest also in autographs, coins and stamps. Often, though, he ridiculed, good naturedly, collectors' hobbies.

He was showing a reporter his Indian robes one day. The young man took up a curious antique dagger that lay on a buhl table.

"This dagger must be very old," he said. "Has it a history?"

"It has indeed," said Senator Quay. "It is the dagger that Macheth thought he saw. A descendant of Macheth gave it to me in Scotland several years ago."

Senator Quay smiled. "There is only one dagger I would trade this for, and that is a dagger that used to hang on the wall in Alphonse Karr's study," he said.

"Karr, in one of his stories, had poked a good deal of fun at a woman named Colet. Mme. Colet, enraged at being made a butt of, stabbed Karr. He, on his recovery, hung the dagger she had stabbed him with above his desk, with this inscription beneath it: 'Presented to Alphonse Karr—by Mme. Colet—in the back.'"

**MINISTER KNOCKED OUT ELDER**  
Disgraceful Scandal That Has Disrupted Pennsylvania Church.

Rev. Samuel P. Montgomery of Pittsburgh is among the best known United Presbyterian preachers in western Pennsylvania. The reverend gentleman has some mining stock which he tried to unload on members of his flock. Elder Edward P. Heath thought this was unclerical in the extreme and he said so to Mr. Montgomery at a church meeting. The latter, a muscular Christian, promptly knocked the elder down. Mr. Heath jumped up and the two clinched for a moment, but the preacher landed once more and the elder "went down and out," as they say at godless prize fights. Next day Mr. Heath caused the arrest of the pastor, who gave bail. All of which has caused great scandal and commotion among the faithful of the congregation.

**How to Rule a Husband.**  
When the writer was about to marry, the wife of a well-known judge gave her this advice:

"My dear, a woman needs the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job and the meekness of a dove to get along with the best man that ever lived. I have my third husband, all good men, but all cranky at times. When they are cranky, keep still; when they fret, hold your tongue, and always remember that it takes two to make a quarrel."

In writing to the dear old lady after some years of experience at the headquarters of an army, where I was surrounded by some thirty-thousand men, I took occasion to say:

"The more I see of men the better I like them; and as to quarreling, you are quite right. I should like to add that your admirable advice might perhaps be supplemented by adding: 'Exercise tact, and spell it large.' Tact will win nine times out of ten where open hostility and aggressiveness fails."

The response was:  
"You are right; we are improving with each generation."—National Magazine.

**Old China as Table Decorations.**  
Georgia, countess of Dudley, is said to have been the first hostess who grasped the possibilities of old pieces of gold and silver as table decorations.

Old china lends itself to this purpose as readily, as was proved at the dinner party given by Baron and Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild this week in their fine mansion, Rue Saint Florentin. The flowers were the priceless orchids for which the baron's conservatories at Ferrieres are celebrated, and the golden and mauve tints of the exquisite blossoms were thrown into harmonious relief by the pieces of green Sevres china placed on the table. A London hostess not long ago made a sensation by decorating her table entirely with La France roses and using a dinner service of pink Sevres, matching the flowers perfectly.

—London Graphic.

**Wise Man of the Trolley.**  
"Yes," said the conductor, as he gave the motorman the double ring. "I can tell what day of the week it is by the size of money these young fellows have. Now, there is that kid in front just gave me a five-dollar note and made me hustle for change. That's his salary. He'll be walking down town next Friday morning. That young woman there, who just gave me a dollar bill, had to look through a pocketbook full of samples on Saturday morning to find a nickel."

"But this is Monday," remarked the observant patron, "and I saw a man give you five cents just now. How do you account for that?"

"Oh, that's easy," said the knight of the cord; "he's married."—Baltimore News.

**Gen. Kuroki Half French.**  
Several French soldiers, survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1856, are responsible for the statement that Gen. Kuroki, who is leading the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is in reality half French. His name, they say, is properly spelled Curique. According to the story of these soldiers, a French officer, Capt. Curique, while serving in China in 1856, married a Japanese girl. A son was born to them, who was given the Japanese name Kuroki, corresponding to the French Curique. This son is Gen. Kuroki. Capt. Curique died last year in France. Until the last he corresponded with his son, who has since become famous.

**When I was Ill.**  
He brought me flowers when I was ill. And placed them where I saw them bloom. And all the while they used to fill With perfume delicate my room. I was a maiden, young and fair. And he had culture, rank and wealth; The flowers, and his kindly care, Helped lure me back to hope and health.

But now that I am well and strong, No more he comes—he passes by. And, tho' I would not do him wrong, I wish that he had let me die young. —Thomas F. Carter in Boston Globe.

# AERIAL GLOBE THE LATEST FREAK.

The freak fever has broken loose again, this time in the form of an eating desire to give Chicago something to take the place of the late lamented Ferris wheel, its one time promised stadium, its porcelain lined subway and other beautiful things that dreams are made of.

The man who is responsible for this proposed globe is Samuel M. Friede, a Chicago inventor, who has spent the greater part of his life inventing things to give a calm and restive people thrills as so much per thrill. He designed and built the airship tower at Sans Souci Park. That freak works. He says his globe will also work.

The aerial globe will cost \$1,000,000 and will accommodate from 25,000 to 30,000 persons easily at one time, having a capacity six times that of the Eiffel tower and ten times that of the Ferris wheel.

The extreme height of the globe will be 700 feet above the ground and will be surmounted with a steel flagstaff seventy feet higher. The base will cover an area 1,200 feet in circumference. The base will act as a giant pedestal, which will rise to a height of about 250 feet, directly upon which will be built the globe, which will measure 350 feet in diameter, or about 1,000 feet in circumference. About the globe will be located the observation towers, which will be about 100 feet high, making the entire structure a total of about 700 feet.

The pedestal will be formed of eight gigantic legs, slightly inclined upward, holding the first large floor space, called the aerial suspended roof gardens, at a distance of 110 feet above the ground.

This roof garden, octagonal in shape, will be divided into four spaces—two for restaurants and two for theaters. One restaurant in the globe will be located in the aerial coliseum, 314 feet above the ground, with a seating capacity of 10,000 and a promenade around the top of the seats 1,000 feet in circumference. Windows will be equipped with telescopes, where visitors will be enabled to look down and around the city.

In the coliseum proper will be constructed a large floor space about 600 feet in circumference and about fifty feet in width, with a race track around the extreme end and three circus rings in the middle, one on each side of the elevator shaft large enough to accommodate the largest circus performances ever given. Under the coliseum seats, with many open doors leading to them, there will be a space 800 feet in circumference and fifty feet wide, which will be used for exhibition of caged animals.

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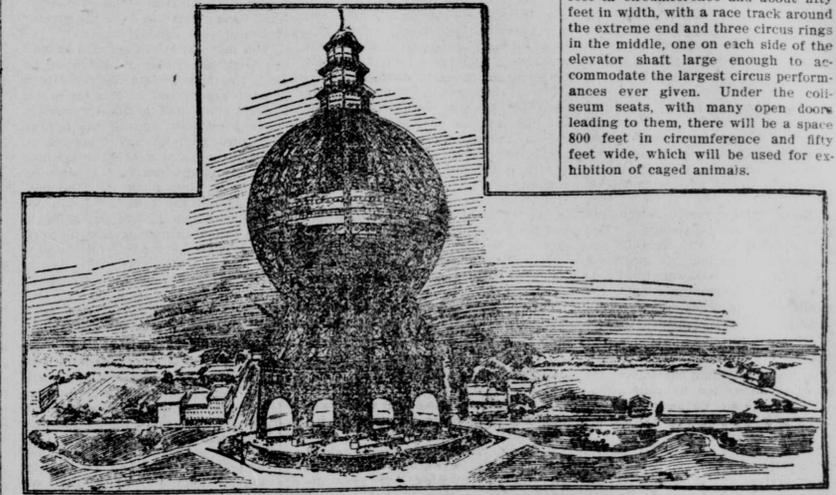
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THE FRIEDE AERIAL GLOBE, A FREAK RESORT PLANNED FOR CHICAGO.

## SUCCUMB TO CUPID'S WILES.

Female Clerks Not to Be Relied On, Says Employer.

It can hardly be credited that Cupid should have any serious connection with the dry goods business, yet a local firm experiences the greatest difficulty in keeping competent assistants on account of the interference of the little blind god.

One of the managers of the dry goods company said yesterday: "The marrying habit seems to have gained a permanent hold on this store. We are constantly obliged to engage new salesladies to fill the places of those who leave us to be married and conduct homes of their own. This constant change cannot help affecting our business to some extent, as customers become attached to certain salesladies and are tempted to change trading places when a new one is called to wait on them."

"More than a score of young ladies have been married from one department in the last eighteen months, and in one of our advertisements for help

we felt obliged to make a stipulation that applicants must promise to remain unmarried at least one year. This exacting has not served to prohibit the evil, and our girls continue to marry."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## CHARM OF MODULATED VOICE.

An Accomplishment That Is Not Hard to Acquire.

One man has said: "Shut me up in a dark room with a mixed multitude and I can pick out the gentlefolks by their voices." No matter what your voice is, you can improve it by learning to modulate it. High-pitched, strident voices are sharply criticized, and it is quite within our power to change them.

In the compass of every voice there are three registers—the middle or throat, the lower or chest, and the upper or head. The use of the middle pitch for talking is very desirable, but the voice should be trained to slide up and down, varying with the emotions—low when the mood inclines toward seriousness, and higher when it becomes tingled with excitement. An interesting speaker constantly changes his pitch—not abruptly, but with ease and skill—and the greater range one has the more certain he is to get and retain the pleased attention of listeners.

## Iron Plant for Mexico.

Frontera, Mex., is to have a million-dollar plant for building steel, iron and wooden vessels for river and ocean navigation. A complete outfit of machinery and tools has been ordered from the United States.

## Traveled Robin Brood.

W. S. Reed, M. D., tells the story of a robin who took possession of a passenger coach which had been left for several weeks unused at East Thompson, on the Southbridge branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The robin built her nest on the framework of the trucks under the body of the car. The bird had been seen around the car by different employes of the road, without their suspecting the presence of the nest until the car was coupled on and hauled to Southbridge. The mother followed the train, and on its arrival brooded and fed her young, which were just hatched. She followed the train back on its return trip to East Thompson, where she again fed and housed the young birds. On the second trip of the train, in the afternoon, the bird again followed her young to Southbridge and back to East Thompson.

where the car was sidetracked and given into possession of the robin, rent free, until her family were grown. The distance traveled by the bird in the two round trips was 86 miles.—Christian Register.

## A Glorious Mansion.

I praised the earth, in beauty seen, With garlands gay of various green; I praised the seas, whose ample field Shone glorious as a silver shield; And earth and ocean seemed to say, "Our beauties are but for a day."

I praised the sun, whose chariot rolled On wheels of amber and of gold; I praised the moon, whose softer eye, Gleamed sweetly through the summer sky.

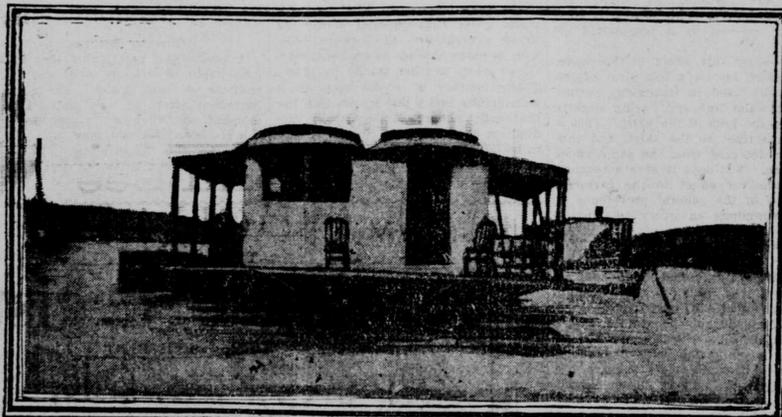
And moon and sun in answer said, "Our days of light are numbered."

O God! O Good beyond compare! If thus Thy meadow works are fair, If thus Thy boundless field the span Of ruined earth and sinful man, How glorious must the mansion be Where Thy redeemed shall dwell with Thee! —Reginald Heber.

## Happiness Merely Comparative.

Happiness, like beauty, is merely comparative. If all women had flat noses, like those of the belles of Africa we should find some flat noses extremely beautiful and other flat noses not at all presentable. A lone widow with three children and one small bed required her oldest boy to sleep on a pile of straw in the corner. One bitter night the howling wind coming through the cracks kept blowing the straw away. The little fellow shivered until blue in the face. His hands were nearly frozen trying to hold the straw in place. Finally the mother rose and completely covering her son with straw laid upon it an old door which had been leaning against the outer wall. The wind then blew in vain, and a happy voice came from the corner: "Mama, it ain't every boy that's got a door."

# NOVEL STYLE OF HOUSE BOAT.



HOUSE BOAT MADE OF STREET CARS.

A fad for living in houseboats has attacked residents of Southern California. A pioneer in acquiring a home on the water is J. J. Jenkins, formerly of Pittsburg.

Mr. Jenkins created a novel houseboat, the demand for which has been so great that it is impossible for the inventor to keep up with it. He decided to build for himself a houseboat on the bay at San Pedro, and in casting about for material saw some abandoned cable cars, relics of the

days before the residents of Los Angeles were whizzed about on electric cars. Lumber is high in Southern California, and labor is even higher, so Mr. Jenkins decided to convert these old cars into houseboats.

Two cars were placed upon caulked float and converted into the cosiest sea homes. All around is a veranda. Across the end of the cars is a tiny kitchen, equipped with a stove, a sink and other conveniences. The remainder of the cars can be thrown into one

room or separated into dining room, parlor, sitting room and bedroom, in which latter is a comfortable bed that folds up in the wall.

The dweller in the household on San Pedro bay has many advantages. He can go out on the veranda in the morning, throw a line out and in a short time have a good mess of fish; or he can row ashore and gather clams. He is never bothered by the heat and the bay serves for a huge bathtub.

**The River Styx News.**  
After being tied up for several weeks the Stygian ferry resumed operations yesterday. Capt. Charon had gone out on a strike, but the shade of a Russian battleship came along and started to steal the captain's business so he was forced to stop striking.

Ananias is telling a queer tale about a horse he knew before he died. It seems that the horse ate some infant food which was stored in the barn, and thereafter it would roll out of its stall in its sleep, try to get its feet in its mouth, and whinnee a strange sound that resembled "pa-pa," "ma-ma."

Alexander the Great and Lot's wife had a narrow escape from going to the bottom of the river Monday afternoon. They were out rowing, and Alexander the Great, in a spirit of fun, began to rock the boat. Almost immediately it upset, and both people were thrown into the Styx. Pompey and Noah, in a new autobat, rescued them, but not before Lot's wife was almost dissolved in salty tears. She says Alexander the great is too fresh for her, anyway.—Cleveland Leader

## Straw for Hats 100 Years Ago.

In the early part of the last century there were fewer factories in this country than now, and many things were made by hand which to-day are the work of machinery. This was especially true of the braid for straw hats. Rye straw was commonly used, although wheat was also in demand. But the rye straw had longer stems and was more easily handled.

In driving along the country roads, in Massachusetts particularly, late in the summer one would see great bundles of the straw hanging on the fences to dry. When the sun and wind had done their share of the work, it was placed in casks where sulphur was burning until it was bleached to a pale yellow. Then it was split into narrow widths suitable for braiding.—St. Nicholas.

## No Coffee or Dessert in Japan.

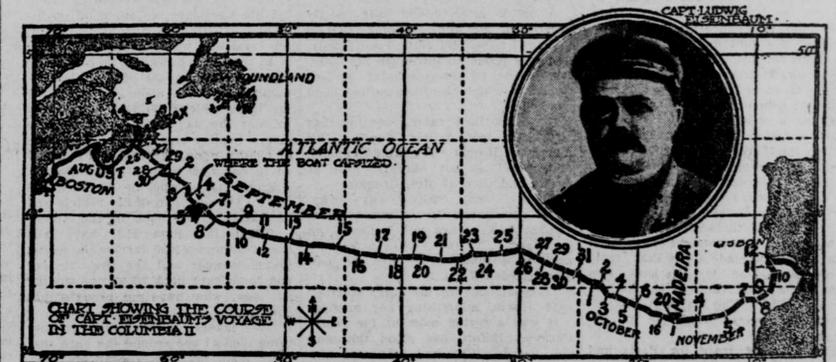
Coffee is not popular in Japan. When guests arrive for a dinner party they are received in an anteroom and immediately served with tea and cakes before entering the banquet

## New Zealand's Exhibit.

The New Zealand exhibit in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game, at the world's fair, consists of a splendid collection of trophies of the chase, wild boar heads, a fine exhibit of Kauri gum, from which varnish is made, and an interesting display of photographs and paintings of Maori life in New Zealand.

**Cost of Civil War Sea Fighting.**  
Our navy cost us during the Civil War \$300,000,000.

# CROSSED SEA IN TINY BOAT.



THE COLUMBIA II, HER OWNER AND CHART OF HER VOYAGE.

It is generally supposed that one who ventures into ocean solitudes in a boat little more than three times longer than himself, and who, after months of empty days and silent nights, finally makes his way across the Atlantic, would have much to say about the loneliness of such a journey—of the tedium and of the uneasy sleep when one's eyes grow heavy and the unguided cockleshell is left to founder in some sudden squall or be cut in two by some speeding liner.

But Ludwig Eisenbaum says no. He has just returned from such a trip across the Atlantic—one that was extended to seventy-six days, and throughout that time, he says, he was never lonesome for a minute.