

The trouble with most "good fellows" is that they are not good for much of anything else.

It seems that Queen Victoria still sees the necessity for a distinction between "my lords and gentlemen."

The man who built the first house in Chicago is still alive. So is the first river that was ever built through Chicago.

The bubonic plague has now assumed its worst form. The eminent scientists are consuming pages of newspaper space in quarreling about what it really is.

Two Brooklyn boys who started out "to kill Indians" were arrested before they succeeded in leaving town. Tammany evidently has had a narrow escape.

Jake Schaefer, the billiardist, fell off a Chicago street car and permanently injured the wrist of his cue arm, and is now suing for \$100,000 damages. It's a stiff prize, but it is also a stiff wrist.

Louisiana's latest refinement of cruelty is to compel negroes to engage in a fight to a finish before stringing them up or burning them at the stake. What's the use of sending missionaries to China?

The Indianapolis News prints a two-column article on "How to Spend an Income." Now will our contemporary kindly supplement this with a stickful of instruction on how to get an income to spend?

It is not well to fall into Stoic exaggeration, and then say that mere virtue suffices to generate happiness; but we may well maintain, with Aristotle, that the virtuous man will never be wholly miserable.

Japan has begun the imprisonment of editors who publish things the government doesn't like. If the same thing were done here, the census of our penal institutions would be a large and laborious undertaking.

Electricity—at least that used in the Brooklyn bridge plant—must be a heartless and grinding sort of monopolist, for while according to law foot passengers are allowed to cross free the hand-rails are charged.

The famine in India is deplorable, but it has a bright side in the way of promoting the use of American corn as a food product, and thus teaching the world that it ought to buy and consume more of that cheap and nutritious article.

As a man loves gold, in that proportion he hates to be imposed upon by counterfeiters; and in proportion as a man has a regard for that which is above price and better than gold, he abhors the hypocrisy which is but its counterfeit.

There is a pride which is commendable and ennobles a man. If he is proud of his honor and integrity, proud of his blameless life and his efforts to benefit his race, his pride is praiseworthy. But, if he is proud of his looks, his clothes, his wealth, his birth, or his learning, he is a fool.

The enjoyment of amusement is dependent upon the habit of labor. Only through it can we earn any real right to recreation, or indeed secure the possibility of enjoying it. If any one is truly miserable, it is he who has nothing to do, who has no "must" in his life, and who is ever on the search for pleasure.

Express and railroad managers in Chicago have ordered messengers and train guards to shoot to kill all persons who molest them with intent to rob. Young men who are making a living by robbing trains will please take notice with a view of carrying more insurance or changing their business.

The Dallas News in speaking of the cotton crop of that State gives the Southern planter good advice. It says: "Let him diversify his crops. If he is in doubt whether to plant ten or twenty acres in cotton let him make it ten. Success and safety are on the side of diversification. Do not stake your all on cotton." The same wise words would apply to agriculturists in every part of the country. It is tempting Providence and the laws of nature to plant whole farms with one product.

At the time of Austin Corbin's death his estate was variously estimated at being worth from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. But Mr. Corbin's ability to keep aloft risky financial schemes is not possessed by those who have followed him and his riches have taken unto themselves wings, so that to-day practically nothing remains. That such vast wealth should be swept away in so short a time seems almost incredible, but nothing comes so slowly as does so quickly as money.

Florida is said to be rapidly recovering from the great freeze of 1895, when most of the orange trees were killed, but complete recovery cannot be had until about three years from now. The orange freeze is much more disastrous than the destruction of a grain crop. The latter can be sown again next season, but a frozen orange tree must be started anew. It is greatly to the credit

of the Florida people that they have taken their misfortune so philosophically and have gone so bravely about the work of rehabilitating their estates. In the meanwhile we will use such fruit as they may send us and the substitute from other parts, although the latter lacks the flavor of the Florida variety.

They are introducing office girls in Chicago, and those who have them in their employ are very well pleased with them. They say that the office girl is superior to the office boy in many particulars. In the first place she does not smoke cigarettes. As a rule she has absolutely no taste for dime novels. She is usually bright, quick and energetic, and ever so much cleaner and neater than any boy can be. Testimony upon this point is almost unanimous, and most of those who have tried office girls declare that never again will they have an office boy around the premises.

When P. A. Spicer settled in Kansas many years ago, he says in "The Literary Digest," a neighbor in digging a well found a fine, rich surface soil at a depth of 100 feet. Digging through this, the workmen found gravel, clay and water. This earth which was thrown out was found covered in the course of a few weeks with a rich growth of tropical vegetation. There were little date trees and other varieties of palms, besides shrubs, plants, weeds and grasses in great numbers, all totally unlike anything which grew or could grow in the open air throughout the year in that climate.

Such a horror as that at the orphanage near Dallas, where sixteen children were seriously injured, ought not to have been possible. Of course, the fact that the fire broke out at midnight is a reason for the inability to save more of the children, but there was a flagrant abuse of the first principles of safety in housing 247 children in a building constructed chiefly of wood. Even if the fire had occurred in the daytime, there is serious doubt whether the tinder-box would not have been entirely in flames before all the inmates could have been rescued. Any large building that is intended to accommodate a vast number of people should undoubtedly be built of fire-proof material, and the authorities in every State should always see to it that this fundamental care of human life is always taken.

Here lies a poor woman who always was busy; She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy. She belonged to ten clubs and read Browning by sight, Showed at luncheons and teas, and would vote if she might; She served on a school board with courage and zeal; She golfed and she kodaked and rode on a wheel; She read Tolstoi and Ibsen, knew microbes by name, Approved of Delsarte, was a "Daughter" and "Dame"; Her children went in for the top education; Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration. One day on her tablets she found an hour free— The shock was too great, and she died instantlee! —Philadelphia Record.

Dr. E. J. Senn, of Chicago, is thus quoted in the Chicago Times-Herald: "I do not believe that physicians should wear bushy beards. In fact, I think we will all have to come to the sacrifice and go cleanly shaven hereafter. I believe that the conventional doctor of the future will have a smooth face instead of a beard. My father is bitterly opposed to beards for physicians, and does not allow his internes to wear them. I think it is possible to be too radical in the matter, and perhaps he is. I wear a closely cropped beard, and I do not see how it can aid at all in spreading contagion. With a long beard, and especially in surgical cases, it is different. Careful physicians who have beards protect them with gauze guards, of course, and do not allow them to come in contact with or distribute disease germs in a wound. It is better, perhaps, for all physicians to be clean shaven, and I certainly believe we will all have to come to it."

While the attention of the world has been concentrated on Turkey and Cuba some other important foreign affairs have been permitted to run wild, as it were, and have only just succeeded in forcing a passage to publicity on the cables. Perhaps the most extraordinary event, if it is as serious as it appears to be, is that reported from "Brass, Guinea coast." Although Brass in other localities has been responsible for many striking incidents recently, they have not been so astonishing as this report from the Brass on the Guinea coast. "News has just been received here," it says, "that the expedition sent by the Royal Niger Company against the Emir of Nupe from Lokoja found the Foutlah army dispersed and in flight when it arrived at Kabba." This must have been exceedingly unpleasant for the poor old Emir of Nupe, and it must have annoyed the Foutlah army excessively to fall a victim thus to Lokoja (probably means lockjaw). Yet, viewed as a strategic movement simply on the part of the Niger company, it cannot be denied that since it was seeking the discomfiture of the Emir of Nupe and the Foutlah army the best way to accomplish it was to proceed to Kabba.

The Mushroom. The chemical constituents of the mushroom are almost identical with those of meat, and it possesses the same nourishing properties.

ELECTORAL VOTE IS COUNTED.

Formal Announcement of the Result in the November Election. The last formality incident to a presidential election occurred Wednesday in the hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of the joint assembly of Congress, when the Vice-President announced the electoral vote as shown in the returns from the several States. The ceremonies attending the count were simple and monotonous. After an hour of routine business the House prepared for the coming of the Senate by vacating three rows of desks in front of the Speaker, on the Democratic side. Promptly at 1 o'clock the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate announced the presence of that body, which filed down the middle aisle. The galleries had been crowded for several hours by a curious throng, which obtained admission upon the presentation of tickets allotted for distribution among the members of Congress. Vice-President Stevenson sat at the side of Speaker Reed and presided over the joint session. Senators Lodge and Blackburn, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Grosvenor and Richardson, on behalf of the House, acted as tellers. The returns were opened by the Vice-President and announced by the tellers. The reading of the certificates, long in verbiage, was omitted after that of Alabama had been read. The totals were as follows: For President, McKinley 271, Bryan 176; for Vice-President, Hobart 271, Sewall 149, Watson 27. The following was the vote as it was announced in detail:

Table with columns: States, President, Vice-President. Lists electoral college results for McKinley, Bryan, Hobart, Sewall, and Watson across various states.

GREAT BALL IS GIVEN.

Bradley Martin Blowout Delights New York Society Leaders. Mrs. Bradley Martin gave at the Hotel Waldorf, in New York, Wednesday night, the costume ball which was so much talked of in and out of society. Preachers had discussed it in their pulpits, and some persons had frothed at the mouth over the \$500,000 which was to be spent for one night's pleasure of a thousand wealthy men and women. Invitations to the ball were issued to an indefinite number. Only the hosts knew the exact number, but it reached 1,800, because many of the cards went abroad and to persons in this country at a distance from New York who would have felt slighted if not invited, and who would have overcrowded the ball room had they all decided to come. Eight hundred or 900 men and women, representing the world of wealth and society in and about New York, constituted the guests at the elaborate social function. The ball began at midnight and ended at 5 o'clock in the morning. Therefore its pleasures cost at the rate of \$100,000 an hour. The cost to the hostess was about \$125,000. It was a superb spectacle, which will go down in society's history as a riot of color and display. It eclipsed all previous ball masques. It is the crowning glory of the social life of New York of this century. It may not be surpassed in another hundred years. It was a gorgeous, superb and wonderful spectacle. It was a monument to vanity, splendid and ridiculous. The results of months of preparation and the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars were exhausted in five hours.



Ouida never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation. President Cleveland will be 60 years old two weeks after the expiration of his present term of office. Capt. Mahan, the celebrated naval historian, just relieved from active service, is an enthusiastic bicyclist. Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia has declined an invitation to address the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston. The first negro to be admitted to the bar in the State of Illinois was Lloyd G. Wheeler, who was admitted in 1809. Gov. Morrill of Kansas will confine his European trip next summer to a three months' tour of England, Ireland and Scotland.

LOOK FOR OTHER JOBS

CLEVELAND AND HIS MINISTERS PREPARE TO GET OUT.

What They Expect to Do When Uncle Sam's Pay Checks Stop—Mr. Cleveland Will Go Direct to His New Home at Princeton.

After March 4. Washington correspondence.

YET a little while and Mr. Cleveland's household of cabinet ministers will hold its last meeting, after which its members—a majority of them, at least—will scatter to the four quarters of the land to take up anew the burden of life as it is lived by unofficial members of the business and social world. Most of the cabinet ministers will, undoubtedly, be filled with joy because of their release from the cares of state; others will put off for others are apparently laying careful plans looking to their remaining in Washington for the present, at least. The prospect of handing over his portfolio to a successor evidently possesses no



MORTON MAY VISIT TO JAPAN.

unpleasant features to Secretary of War Lamont. He will cut loose from the martial environments of the war office and go to New York by the first train he can catch on the 5th of March. Secretary Morton will seek to forget the cares of office among the almond-eyed natives of the orient. The prospect is evidently an alluring one to the Secretary of Agriculture, for he talked enthusiastically about his plans to go to Chicago," he said. "I have three sons in business there, and I intend to stay and visit them for awhile. Then I shall go to my place in Nebraska City—Arbor Lodge. I have lived in that neighborhood nearly all my life, and I intend to stay at my Nebraska City home for a little while. When I do get ready to take a trip anywhere, I am going to Japan with one of my sons, Paul Morton, who is vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. It will be entirely a pleasure trip, and we have plans all laid for making it a thoroughly enjoyable one."

When Hoke Smith's successor leaves the scene of his short term of office as Secretary of the Interior, he will help to move the wheels of business in St. Louis



MR. CLEVELAND MAY WEAR THIS GARB.

again. "I am neither glad nor sorry to leave Washington," remarked Secretary Francis; "the few months that I have held my present office have been pleasant ones to me, but I shall not have any regrets when I am rolling westward in the direction of St. Louis. I shall return at once to my business life there." Postmaster General Wilson proved to be in a negative rather than a positive humor when discovered in his office. While signing documents with the patient, untrifling energy of a machine, he undertook to deny various rumors that have been afloat concerning his future ambitions in the business world. "You can deny," he said, as he added another autograph to the heap on his desk, "that I have been offered the managing editorship of a New York newspaper. I have been offered, but have not accepted, the presidency of educational institutions in various parts of the country."



OLNEY GOES BACK TO HIS LAW DESK.

As an actual matter of fact, I have made no plans. "I shall return to my corporation practice in Boston," said Secretary of State Olney. "My business there has gone right along during my absence, and March 6 will probably see me in my Boston office

engaged in the duties that I left to come here." For many reasons Washington will miss no cabinet minister more than it will Attorney General Harmon. He has taken an active interest in local amateur sports, and the athletes of Washing-



CARLISLE HASN'T MADE UP HIS MIND.

ton will shed tears when he leaves. "I go back to Cincinnati," he said, in reply to the writer's query, "to take my old place there with the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, of which I am the senior partner." Secretaries Carlisle and Herbert declared the future to be a sealed book to them, so far as present intentions are concerned. Secretary Carlisle preferred to fence his questions regarding his future movements. Rumor has it that he will practice law in New York, Cincinnati and half a dozen other places. As not even an ex-Secretary of the Treasury can be in more than one city at once, one rumor is as good as another. The fact is, say the Washingtonians, that Mr. Carlisle has yet hopes of staying in Washington, and, if his ambitious wife can manage it, he will. Private Secretary Thurber talked freely concerning the plans of the present incumbent, and incidentally knocked in the head a variety of rumors with regard to Mr. Cleveland's intentions when he says goodbye to the White House.

"The President," said Mr. Thurber, "with Mrs. Cleveland and the children, will go direct from Washington to his new home at Princeton, N. J. He intends to stay there only a short time, but hopes he will be allowed during that time to enjoy the welcome change from the bustle of official life to the quiet of a private residence. Buzzard's Bay has too firm a hold on the affections of both the President and Mrs. Cleveland for Princeton to charm them long. They will go to Gray Gables after a short stay at Princeton, and Mr. Cleveland expects to remain there for



STEVENSON'S MYTHICAL ORANGE ORCHARDS.

some time. He is in robust health, but has made no plans for going into active business life after March 4. He will take a prolonged rest before considering the question of getting into business again." Vice-President Stevenson regrets very much that rumors of his vast wealth and growing estates are founded on nothing more substantial than shifting sand. "I see they have me booked for California," said Mr. Stevenson, when asked regarding his future intentions. "I am to assume the management of big olive groves that I have purchased presumably with the money I have put by during my term in Washington. I wish the kind friends who have credited me with possessing these olive and lemon treasures were correctly informed, but it isn't true, I regret to say. I have my home at Bloomington, Ill., and there I intend to go when I leave Washington."



WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A bill to protect the lives and property of persons against mobs was introduced in the House by Representative Stewart of Wisconsin. Senator Hoar introduced a bill providing for a commission of three persons to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States. The House Committee on Ways and Means considered a bill recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to authorize the sale of forfeited opium to the highest bidders. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill amending the copyright laws so as to provide that if any person shall cause to be published any copyright article contrary to law he shall forfeit \$1 for every copy sold. Representatives of the sugar growing interests are making an effort to secure from Congress an appropriation of \$1,048,000 to settle the balance of the bounties which they claim are due them under the act passed in the last session of the Fifty-third Congress. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce agreed to report Senator Tillman's bill giving States the same control over liquor imported from other States that they have over liquors manufactured within their own borders. Some amendments are recommended. The monthly report of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during January to have been \$9,851,220, of which \$7,806,429 was gold, \$1,964,800 silver and \$83,000 minor coins. Of the silver coined \$1,812,000 was in standard dollars.

PULSE of the PRESS

Of course, the stage can be elevated. Try dynamite.—Florida Times-Union.

Spain might manage to get along with the American filibusters if she only could control the reporters.—Baltimore American.

The New York Legislature has begun a crusade for pure beer. A New York politician is always after a drink of some sort.—Atlanta Journal.

Senator Vilas seems to think that the Nicaragua canal will not amount to anything more than a drain on the treasury.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Havemeyer is once more required to devote himself to the monotony of assuring an incredulous public that a trust is a public blessing.—Washington Star.

Alaska's boundary line is to be investigated by a commission. Commissions are very popular these days. They don't have to pay the freight.—Baltimore American.

It is believed that Mr. Cullom will be willing to quit looking like Lincoln long enough to feel like Lyman J. Gage or John Sherman a day or so.—Chicago Dispatch.

Butler, the Australian who is charged with having killed fourteen men, is unduly encouraging the Holmes brand of sensational journalism.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Indiana may have three times as many poets as Ohio, but Ohio has more politicians than Indiana has, and there is more money in politics than in poetry.—Chicago Tribune.

Those women who want to enter the diplomatic service evidently don't know that ambassadors sometimes know things that they are not allowed to tell.—Cleveland Leader.

After all, there is reason in Chicago's agitation against the Sunday church bells. A man can't talk up against a bar near so well when such noise is going on.—New York Press.

It does seem as if Gen. Weyler and the insurgents would get together before many moons. If they were ocean liners they would have collided long ago.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man who hangs about legislative halls is not necessarily a lobbyist, but if he is engaged in legitimate business he is making an awful waste of time.—New York Evening Journal.

Azarraga is the name of the fierce gentleman who will come to Cuba and let Mr. Weyler go home to supper. That name sounds like a cross-cut saw in a hurry.—Baltimore Life.

Many people are surprised to learn that any liquor gets into the Senate, but they mustn't think the Senators are always dry because their speeches are.—Binghamton Leader.

The project to open in Paris a theater at which only moral plays will be produced seems to be an effort to stop the exportation of Parisian plays to the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

The history of modern naval operations shows that our giant fighting machines are much more deadly for their own men in times of peace than for the enemy in times of war.—Chicago Times-Herald.

If the friends of the Nicaragua canal had been as active in building the canal as they have been in trying to get Government aid the canal might be open for business to-day.—Buffalo Express.

Men who have been cured of consumption—and numerous cures are announced—are thought to be men who never had the disease, although they may have thought so.—New Orleans Picayune.

It is noted that the number of countesses who are getting divorced these days is only exceeded by the number who are eloping. Court circles have not been so gay in a long time.—New York Advertiser.

There will be no serious regret that Idaho has sent a man to the Senate who cannot speak the English language fluently. The fluency of the present Senate is one of its worst faults.—Providence Journal.

The announcement that President-elect McKinley has taken out \$500,000 life insurance shows that the man realizes what a serious time he must expect at the hands of the office seekers.—Evening Journal.

Legislatures which impose a fine of \$2 or \$3 for wearing a high hat to the theater may, after all, have accomplished nothing more than to increase the expense of the occasion for the lady's escort.—Washington Star.

There is something wrong somewhere; thousands of able-bodied, intelligent American workmen are unable to keep the wolf from the door, but terrapin are reported in active demand at \$70 a dozen.—Chicago Times-Herald.

That State Capitol Fire. The fire in the Pennsylvania State Capitol probably started from a spark of oratory.—Baltimore Life.

The Pennsylvania State Capitol has gone up in flames. This means that there will be a big job for somebody later.—Boston Globe.

Some of Pennsylvania's State Senators and Representatives ought to be a little more than half baked by this time.—Detroit Free Press.

There's one thing that's tolerably certain. The dome of Pennsylvania's Capitol wasn't fired by any Pennsylvania statesman.—Boston Herald.

The burning of Pennsylvania's State House unfortunately will not prevent the Legislature from meeting and passing laws.—Chicago Tribune.

The total destruction of the records in the State Capitol at Harrisburg ought not to be a source of worry to some of the Pennsylvania politicians.—Chicago Record.

Pennsylvania must now construct a new State House. New York and Rhode Island show how the contractors should not be made.—Boston Journal.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is now meeting in a church. It is safe to assume that the trustees of the institution are thoughtful enough to nail things down.—Washington Post.

The burning of Pennsylvania's Capitol will not deliver the people of that State from the perils of a legislative session. No cataclysm can stay the morbid impulse to enact laws in this country.—Minneapolis Journal.