

ODD MEN IN CONGRESS

SOME ARE MADE CONSPICUOUS BY PECULIARITIES.

Among the Members of the Two Houses Sprague is the Richest, Reed the Biggest, Sulloway the Tallest, Cockrell the Homeliest, Penrose Handsomest.

Extremes in Congress.
Washington correspondence.

IN the present House of Representatives are probably more rich members than in any of its predecessors from the beginning of the Government. Pennsylvania, New York, and particularly Massachusetts, are sending wealthy men to Congress nowadays; the poor men come from the South and West.

Charles F. Sprague of Massachusetts heads the list of plutocrats. He married a Miss Weld of Boston, who brought him about \$15,000,000. Some say it was only \$10,000,000, but even the latter sum may be considered a fairly decent dowry. Mr. Sprague is a new man in Congress, and is only 40 years old. Another very rich man from Massachusetts is William C. Lovring, who is likewise serving his first term in Congress. He made his money in the manufacture of cotton goods. J. J. Belden of New York is worth four or five millions, invested in hotels and all sorts of enterprises. Hitt of Illinois is probably as rich as Belden; he got his money with his wife.

ELKINS.
Over at the Senate end of the Capitol is to be found quite a bunch of millionaires, of course. Turner, the new Senator from Washington, is appraised at about \$4,000,000, invested in gold mines. Wetmore of Rhode Island, now serving his first term, inherited \$5,000,000. Elk of West Virginia may be put down conservatively at \$3,000,000; he owns coal mines and vast tracts of land in that State. Eugene Hale of Maine, who married the daughter of Zach Chandler, is supposed to possess \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. Proctor of Vermont has \$3,000,000 invested in marble quarries, and Smith of New Jersey is credited with \$2,000,000, earned by the manufacture of patent leather.

PROCTOR. The oldest member of the House of Representatives is Galusha A. Harmer, also of Pennsylvania, has seen the longest service, having been elected to thirteen Congresses. The fattest and heaviest member is Tom Reed, the Speaker. The tallest is Cy Sulloway of New Hampshire. He measures four inches over six feet in his socks, and his beard and hair are long and black. It is not certain who is the shortest representative, but George R. Mc-Clellan seems to have a fair claim to that distinction. The baldest is Cooper of Wisconsin, unquestionably. Over on the Senate side Gallinger of New Hampshire boasts the least hair. The Santa Claus of Congress now, as for many years past, is Stewart of Colorado.

GALLINGER. With his silvery hair and beard he is the very picture of Kriss Kringle. There has never been any dispute as to the identity of the homeliest man in Congress since Cockrell of Missouri was elected to the Senate. There is no malice in saying this, for he himself takes pride in the fact. Even Pettus, the new Senator from Alabama, makes no attempt to dispute Cockrell for the distinction. Except for Cockrell, however, Pettus would be an easy winner in this regard. The homeliest man in the lower house is Eddy of Minnesota, and like Cockrell, he prides himself on it. He dresses like a farmer, in a gray nondescript costume, which looks so soiled that it does not show dirt. His mustache is always just about four days old, and his whiskers have a growth of two days. How he keeps them so is a mystery, but he has never been seen clean-shaven. Withal, he is a quaint humorist, and a man of considerable ability.

Better to Look Upon.
The handsomest member of the House, in his own judgment, is Barrett of Massachusetts. He wears a neat Van Dyke beard and gold-bowed glasses, and he is always very well dressed. Everybody else thinks that Bailey of Texas easily bears off the palm for good looks in that legislative body. The ladies are all of that opinion, and they ought to know. Bailey is a big man, smooth shaven and with a strong face, full red lips and a youthful look. His attire is sleek and span, and his broad-brimmed spick hat gives him a look that is not of the office East.

The handsomest man in the Senate today is Penrose of Pennsylvania. He is only 37 years old, and, though much admired by women, he remains obstinately a bachelor. He is very tall and broad, but he carries himself badly, being somewhat hunched about the shoulders. Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Mass., is the swiftest looking man in the upper house. Though now 47 years of age, he has retained the youthful look of earlier days to a remarkable degree.

Allison of Iowa is the most distinguished looking Senator, and a handsome man at that.

The duke of the Senate, par excellence, is Edward Oliver Wolcott, who is said to possess seventy-five suits of clothes; and he never wears a pair of trousers more than three times. His clothes are always of the most fashionable cut, and it is even alleged that he changes his costume two or three times during a long day's session at the Capitol, keeping a small wardrobe in his committee room for that purpose. Allison, McMillan, Gorman and Wetmore are all well-dressed men. Cockrell is the worst dressed Senator; it has been said of him that his trousers bag at the ankles.

Well-Dressed Representatives.
The best-dressed man in the House is, beyond question, Harry Bingham, who carries the Republican party of Philadelphia in the palm of his hand. Though 57 years old, and with a record of service in ten Congresses, he has all the air and activity of a youthful ben. His earnest rival is a Cincinnati member—Jacob E. Bronwell. It may be declared, without any reserve, that the worst-dressed man in the House is Romulus Z. Linney of North Carolina. For some reason he appears in a very much dressed up condition on rare occasions, but the phenomenon is purely spasmodic, and immediately he relapses into his accustomed disorderly aspect. Customarily he looks as if he had on his wedding suit of 50 years earlier—shiny and buttoned awry. Nevertheless, he is a brilliant orator, in the old-time florid style, impetuous and earnest.

Speaking of oratory, it is surprising to find that there are no great orators in the House of Representatives to-day—no men to take the place of Crisp and Bourke Cockran. Such orators as there are sit among the Republicans, and the only three of any note as such are all of them Iowa men, oddly enough. There is Henderson of Iowa, fervid and impressive; Dolliver of Iowa, smooth and mellifluous, and Cousins of Iowa, who has a fine voice and prepares his speeches carefully. All three are eloquent men, and Dolliver is a wit of the first water.

On the Democratic side no man is to be considered seriously as an orator, unless Bailey be so termed. The Republicans have a rising man in Moody, from the old Essex district of Massachusetts; but among the leaders of the House at present there is remarkably little oratorical ability.

At the Senate end of the Capitol, Frye and Wolcott are the best orators. Wolcott is the wittiest man in the upper house, and is always sure of attention when he talks. Aldrich of Rhode Island is the most expert debater. Stewart, of the silver tongue and silver hair, talks the most.

MILLIONS TO PAY OLD CLAIMS.
Bills Reported to the Senate for Appropriation of \$9,755,253.
Senator Teller, chairman of the Senate Committee on Claims, introduced two bills in the Senate embodying the results of the committee's investigation under the provision of the general deficiency act of last session authorizing that committee to investigate and report upon meritorious claims against the Government which are before the committee.

One of the bills refers numerous claims to the Court of Claims, and the other is an omnibus measure providing appropriations under general heads, as follows:

Court of claims cases (mostly under the Bowman act)..... \$1,846,963
French spoliation claims..... 1,048,117
Under naval contracts..... 792,500
On account of churches and schools..... 365,974
Claims of states..... 4,693,128
Miscellaneous claims..... 897,204
For adjustment and settlement (in part)..... 130,350
Total..... \$9,755,253

All but about \$2,000 of the claims of States allowed are for the refunding of moneys advanced for raising troops during the war of the rebellion by California, Oregon and Nevada. Provision is made for the investigation by competent tribunals of the claims of Florida and Tennessee against the United States and the counter claims of the general Government against those States. Both these contentions are of long standing.

Provision is also made for the adjustment of claims of fifteen other States amounting in the aggregate to \$195,290, which are the results of expenditures made by the various States in equipping troops during the war of the rebellion.

LATTIMER TRIAL BEGINS.

Case Against Sheriff Martin for Shooting Miners in Pennsylvania.
The trial of James Martin, high sheriff of Luzerne County, Pa., and his eighty deputies on charges of murder and felonious wounding, began in the county court house at Wilkes-Barre Tuesday, Sept. 10, a collision took place at Lattimer between Sheriff Martin and his arm-



SHERIFF MARTIN.

ed deputies and a body of striking miners. Twenty miners were killed and fifty wounded. Subjects of Australia, Italy and Germany were among the killed, and these countries are awaiting the outcome of the trial to make claims for damages upon the United States. The defendants all come from Hazelton and vicinity and are all men of considerable standing and good reputation.

TALMAGE'S SECRET MARRIAGE.

The Announcement Thereof Created a Sensation Among His Friends.
The recent marriage of Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage was a great surprise to his friends and relatives—even to his son, Mrs. Charles Collier, who he married, is a handsome widow of 39 and one of the most charming women in the society of Pittsburgh's twin city. Last summer she visited New York, being one of a party of friends who spent several weeks



MRS. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

with Rev. Dr. Paxson. Another of the guests was Dr. Talmage. It was the first time the renowned divine and the woman who is to share his joys and sorrows met, and it was a case where Cupid conquered immediately. When the guests parted there was an understanding between the preacher and the widow. Correspondence was continued, but no one suspected anything. Saturday Dr. Talmage went to Allegheny, where preparations for a quiet, secret marriage had been made. After the ceremony the announcement was given out and it created a sensation. This is Dr. Talmage's third venture on the matrimonial sea. His second wife died two years ago.



FROM A FOREIGNER'S POINT OF VIEW.

Students held an anti-Zola demonstration in Paris.

The carnival festivities have begun at Monte Carlo.

Sir Henry Irving will soon present a new play at his London theater.

The anniversary of the execution of Charles I. was celebrated in London.

Serious riots against the plague measures were reported from Sinar, India.

Lord Nevill was held for trial in London, England, on a charge of forgery, bail being refused.

The French chamber adopted the bill for razing the Paris fortifications between Point Dujour and Pantin.



CONGRESS.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was before the House on Saturday, but the day was spent in political debate. The controverted question as to whether prosperity had attracted the most attention and interest, and testimony pro and con was offered throughout the day. At times considerable acrimony was displayed, but as a rule the debate was good-natured, both sides seeming to recognize that it was merely a struggle to score political advantage. The Senate was not in session.

In the Senate on Monday two of the general appropriation bills, that for the army carrying \$23,243,492, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive departments, carrying \$21,658,520, were passed, the latter consisting of 121 pages, occupying the attention of the Senate during the greater part of the session. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House all day was spent in debate on the Teller silver resolution. It was defeated by a vote of 132 to 182.

The feature of the short session of the Senate on Tuesday was a statement made by Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.), as a matter of personal privilege, concerning his vote in favor of the Teller resolution. He maintained that his vote was in no way inconsistent with his Republicanism, and declared he would not permit anybody to vend him out of the party, as he was satisfied the masses of the party would not convict him of political heresy. The House devoted most of the session to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, but had not completed it at the time of adjournment. Some politics was injected into the debate just at the close, the feature of which was a bitter denunciation of W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania by Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.), for the former's position in favor of the immigration bill. Mr. Stone did not see fit to reply. Before the district bill was taken up several bills on resolutions of minor importance were passed.

After three days spent on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, mostly in political discussion, the House passed the measure on Wednesday and then took up the bill for fortifications and coast defenses. Several Democrats, notably Mr. McClellan of New York, criticized the measure because it cut down appropriations for these works below what has been appropriated in recent years. Beyond the reading of the agricultural appropriation bill and agreeing to the amendments proposed by the committee, the Senate transacted no business of importance in open session. The greater part of the afternoon was passed in executive session, the discussion being upon the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

Thursday in the House was spent ostensibly in considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence of prosperity in the country was again the main question of dispute. All attempts to increase the appropriations in the fortifications appropriation bill or to amend it in any respect were voted down. One of the features of Thursday's session of the Senate was a speech by Mr. Caffery of Louisiana in support of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Oregon. Mr. Corbett was appointed as Senator by the Governor of Oregon after the failure of the Legislature to elect a Senator to succeed Senator Mitchell. Mr. Caffery maintained that the Governor of a State had no authority to appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—after the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so. The agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon and was finally passed. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

Friday was private bill day in the House, but by systematic filibustering the private calendar containing the bills reported by the Committee on Claims was not reached, the whole day and evening being consumed in passing thirty-seven private pension bills favorably acted upon by the House at the session last Friday night. During the consideration of one of the bills an interesting discussion of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Road was precipitated by Mr. Fleming (Dem., of Georgia), who, with his Democratic colleagues, desired legislation to require the President to bid the full amount of the debt, principal and interest. Mr. Powers, chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, contended that the real purpose of the opposition was to compel the Government to take the road and operate it. He said he thought the administration, which had secured every dollar owing from the Union Pacific, could be safely trusted to protect the Government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific. In the Senate no business of importance was transacted in the brief open session. After the executive session of three hours the Senate adjourned until Monday.

A Musical Mousetrap.
Acting upon the idea that mice are very sensitive to music a Belgian manufacturer has substituted a musical mousetrap for the common trap. Instead of baiting the apparatus with a bit of cheese or bread the inventor has hidden in a double bottom a small music box, which plays automatically various popular airs of the country. The mice, he insists, are drawn irresistibly toward the music box, and in order to hear better they step into the trap and find themselves prisoners!

Her Face Often Soiled.
Lady (to house girl)—You should take a lesson from the cook. You are slovenly, whereas she washes her face three or four times a day.

The minister of foreign affairs announced in the Italian parliament that no official or agent of the Italian Government had any relations with Dreyfus, the convicted French captain.

The council of foreign bondholders announced in London that it had been unable to obtain the installment due Jan. 26 by Venezuela for the service of the external debt of 1881.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Gags to Read.

A Brave Little Girl.
Just one more kiss for good-night, mamma.

Just one more kiss for good-night. And then you may go to my dear papa. And yes—you may put out the light. For I'll promise you truly I won't be afraid.

As I was last night; you'll see. 'Cause I'm going to be papa's brave little maid.

As he told me I ought to be. But the shadows won't seem so dark, mamma.

If you'll kiss me a little bit more: And, you know, I can listen and hear where you are.

If you only won't shut the door. For if I can hear you talking, I think it will make me so sleepy, maybe. 'Taint I'll go to sleep just as quick as a wink.

And forget—to cry like a baby. You needn't be laughing, my mamma dear.

While you're hugging me up so tight; You think I am trying to keep you here, you, and—I guess—the light.

Please kiss me good-night once more, mamma: I could scarcely my promise keep. If you'd only stay with me just as you are.

And kiss me till—I go to sleep. —Harper's Round Table.

Dr. Junker's Escape.
Dr. Junker, the Russian explorer, who did not see a white person for years while he was studying the natives and natural history of the Upper Mobang-Makua River, made use of an ingenious expedient to get to the coast on his way home in 1889. He could not descend the Nile, for the Mahdists blocked the way. He could not follow the beaten road by way of Victoria Nyanza, for the Waganda and other tribes had been killing whites, and if they did not murder Junker they would at least detain him as a prisoner. Arab traders would not take him in their caravans for fear they would lose the friendship of the native chiefs along the road. At last the doctor went to one of the traders with this proposal:

"You cannot take me with you as a friend," he said, "but you can take me as a slave. Look at this." And Dr. Junker showed the trader an order written in Arabic and signed by a well-known firm in Zanzibar, authorizing the doctor to make any arrangements he desired with the Arabs of Central Africa, and the firm would honor his drafts.

"Now," continued Dr. Junker, "I have written out a contract, and if you will sign it with me I shall reach the coast. It provides that when you deliver me alive at Zanzibar the sum of \$1,500 (Austrian thalers) will be paid to you by this firm. You cannot take me with you as a traveler or a friend, and you must, therefore, take me as a slave."

The bargain was made on this basis. In passing through the hostile tribes the white man was represented to be a slave who had been purchased from a negro tribe further north. As a slave he passed muster even at the court of King Mwangi, and was allowed to pass on in peace with his supposed master.—Harper's Round Table.

"Rock-a-Bye-Baby" in Africa.



"So Big."

How big is my baby? So big! So big is baby. Lift your little arms to show, O my baby, how you grow! So big! So big is baby. How big is my baby?

So big! So big is baby. Stretching up his rosy hands, Tall and straight my baby stands. So big! So big is baby. —Kindergarten Review.

Wrong Time for Dust.
Cobby had been to church and was very much impressed by the minister saying that man was made of dust. "Mamma," he exclaimed, after a thoughtful silence, "was I made of dust, too?" "Yes, Bobby," she replied. "Well," said the youngster, "I don't see how it happened. My birthday comes in January, and there ain't no dust then."—Chicago News.

One Use for Rats.
One day not long ago a San Francisco hardware company received an order from a great wine-owning company worded like this:

"Send without delay fifty rats to the Uteca mine."
There was consternation at once. What could it mean? Was it a joke? If it wasn't, how was a hardware company to get fifty rats?
But it was a serious order, and that night a dozen or more men went into the basement of the store and prepared a rat banquet of cheese and bacon in one of the rooms. When the rats, big

and little, came inside the door was quietly closed and the rats were trapped. Then they were boxed up and sent away.

Rats are needed in the mines to eat up refuse food or other matter that would decompose, and the great Uteca mine's previous colony was suffocated at a recent fire. That is why the San Francisco firm received its queer order and promptly filled it.

Impatient.

"Tommy," said a mother to her six-year-old hopeful, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking to the ladies; it isn't good manners. You must wait till we get through and then you can talk." "But, mamma," retorted the youthful observer, "you never get through, and my talk won't keep."

The Mugsumps.

Little four-year-old Maggie's father had the mumps, when one of her little playmates came in to visit her. "Why, Maggie!" exclaimed the little miss, "what's the matter with your papa's face?" "Taint jist no matter 'tall," replied Maggie. "He's only dot the mugsumps in his jawes."

An Unfair Deal.

A little boy was fishing and, drawing in his line, found that the bait had been taken off without result, whereupon he burst into tears and said: "It's cheating!"

CYCLIST'S DARING RIDE.

Kentucky Girl Risked Her Life Riding Across a High Bridge.

Miss Mottle Coffman, 15 years of age, of Nicholasville, Ky., has earned the reputation of being the most daring feminine cyclist in the old Blue Grass State. When she pedaled over and back across the famous railroad bridge which spans the Kentucky River between Jessamine and Mercer Counties, Kentucky, she performed a feat that, for reckless daring, has no equal in the history of the State. The bridge, on account of its being the highest structure of its kind in the world, is known as High Bridge. The structure and the surrounding scenery are among the greatest marvels of the South. Trains pass over it hourly, day and night. There is a railroad station and a little village at the north end of the bridge. It is a typical railroad bridge, there being no railings on the sides, and the only floor is that formed by the regular railroad cross ties, which are six inches apart.

Being a single track bridge, it is only fifteen feet wide. Thus, had Miss Coffman lost control of her wheel or had she not guided it in a direct line, she would, in all probability, have been thrown off and have fallen 300 feet—for that is the height of the bridge from the water. But this was not the only danger, for a train was liable to come along at any moment, and while it is true that there is barely room for a man to stand and let a train pass there are very, very few who dare take such a risk. The narrow railroad bridge is 300 feet high and 1,161 feet long, and on account of its dizzy height but few people dare walk out on it a dozen steps.

Miss Coffman is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Sallie Coffman. She is exceedingly modest and childlike in her ways. Why she ventured on such a perilous ride she herself cannot fully explain. She says it just occurred to her to ride across and she never took into consideration that there would be any danger.

The Drying Process for Vegetables.

Among the new and important industries which have been developed in California may now be numbered the drying of vegetables. Vegetables, like potatoes and carrots, are poured into the hopper of the cutting machine, where rotating knife blades cut them up into slices a quarter of an inch thick. After being sliced the tubers are slightly sulphured in a wooden chamber. Here great discrimination must be used. If they are sulphured too much the potatoes will taste of the fumes; if too little they will not contain enough antiseptic property, and bacteria attracted by the starch will develop. A little sulphuring is absolutely necessary to preserve the color of the vegetables to some extent, and to prevent decay. The next transition of the fruit is to the evaporator, a sort of small Ferris wheel, consisting of a brick oven with glass windows. This is revolved close to hot pipes for a few hours. When this stage is passed the potatoes resemble dry chips, and it takes 6 or 7 pounds of the fresh to make one pound of the dried. Onions are so pungent that bacteria do not take kindly to them. They are, therefore, only slightly sulphured before drying. The drying process shrivels them so much that it takes twenty parts of fresh onions to make one of the dried. The sight of the tears of the employees whose eyes are smarting from the fumes of the onions under preparation is almost pathetic. Carrots dry in the ratio of one part of dried to nine parts of fresh vegetable. The industry has proved very profitable, as the dried fruit is in demand all over the country, and especially in the mining districts. It is not unlikely that further improvements may soon be made in the drying process. It has been suggested that steam be employed. In such case, the starch in the potatoes would be partly cooked and sterilized, and after this the tubers could be evaporated as before. In this way the potatoes could be rid of sulphur, well dried, and yet be capable of being quickly soaked, and there would be no chance for bacteria to develop.

Value of Cuban Coins.

The silver peso of Cuba is equal to 92 1/2 cents of United States money and the gold doubloon is equal to \$5.017.

We see no reason why the spirit of mortal should be proud, unless he owns a coal mine.