## S ORIES OF OUR STATESMEN

The New Senators from Idaho and Their Romantic Careers

THEY FOUGHT INDIANS AND DROVE MULES.

McConnell Made a Fortune in a Potato Deal-Gossip About Missouri's Senators - A Story About Tarpie.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- [Special Corre spondence of THE BEE. |- I called last night on M. Alexander McConnel, the new senator from Idaho. He is a stocky, broad-shouldered, full-chested man of about forty-five. He has hair and beard much like those of Garfield, and there is a look about his fair fa e that reminds me of the martyred presidont. He is blunt and western in his manner and is apparently a good business man. Washington and his new position have by no means over-awed him, and I judge that he has a sufficient amount of that assurance and push which will make him a success here before the departments. His self-reliance has been gained by a life of hard knocks. He born in Michigan and hact graduated at the academy there when he decided to start west and seek his fortune This was in 1860. He left for Chicago with a goodly sum of money in his pocket, the total of his possessions. During the night he speat in Chicago, however, he was robbed. He woke one morning to find his pocketbook missing and just enough spare change to get him to Leavenworth, Kas., which then formed the starting point for many of the emigration trains going westward. He stepped off the bont at Leavenworth without a cent in his pocket and as he walked up the street he was accosted by a Jew clothier who caught hold of him and asked him to come in and buy a suit of clothes. "I don't need any clothes," replied McConnel, "and besides you don't know how to sell clothes anyhow. 1 can sell more goods in a day than you can In a week, and if you will give me a chance I will show you." This rough address captured the Jew, who was a good natured fellow and he continued the talk with McConnell and finally, at the latter's proposition, offered him his board as long as he stayed in Leavenworth if he would sell for for him. He made up a bed for him in the back part of the store and allowed him to sell some things on his own account, so that within a few days McConnel had earned some money and felt ready to push on towards the west. In looking about for a chance to go he found a man who wanted a wagon train driven to Salt Lake City. McConnell told the man he was an accomplished mules irver and though he had never held the reins behind a mule he got the job. The train consisted of a big canvas covered wagon to which were harnessed six muies. McConnell drove these all the way to Salt Lake City. It took fifty-two days to make the trip and he got \$1 a day. This money made him feel quite rich and when he arrived at Salt Lake he was ready to push on to California and the gold fields. He engaged in mining in California and was doing very well when a washout and a flood swept away all his pros-M'CCONNEL'S \$22,000 POTATO CROP.

In the mesulime he had noticed that every one who owned a farm or a garden in the vipinity of the California mines made money out of it. It struck him that the same thing might be done in Idaho, and he put what money he had saved into farming implements and seeds and started eastward to go into gardening. His articles had to be carried on a pack train and ne walked 450 miles andlo cated his garden near Boise City. His garden prospered and he was soon selling caobages by the thousands at 45 cents a head, and his potato crop in one year netted him \$22,000. He kept up his gardenias for the many cars. right along. His profits enabled him to go into other businesses, and he is now one of the well-to-do men of the west. He has been an influential man in Idaho for years, and like most of those western senators, he seems to think that the whole United States revolves around his new state and that it will eventually be the greatest place agriculturally and otherwise in the union. He says it biggest mine in the world, and carries a lithograph of this mine about with im to prove to strangers that he is telling It is called the De Lamar mi and it produces \$30,000 of gold and silver a month, with a prospect of its increasing its yield vastly in the future.

A SENATOR'S BIG WHEAT STORIES. Senator McConnel says the panhandle of Idaho is the finest agricultural region in the United States, and he tells stories about its wheat productions which, if true, would almost enable the owners of the land to get mortgages at 6 per cent instead of the rates of 10 and 12 which are said to hold good in Kansas. He says that there are hundreds of acres of wheat in the panhandle which turn out forty bushels per acre right along, and he relates an incident which occurred in a sleeping car upon which he was traveling through Idaho this fall. Said he:
"There were two skeptical eastern men in

the berth opposite me, and I overheard one talking to the other. They were discussing western men and western stories, and one o them said: 'These westerners are the most accomplished liars of the world. They try to accomplished hars of the world. They try to pretend that they have lands out here that will produce sixty busnels of wheat to the acre. Now you and I know that that can't be, and still they tell the story with as straight a face as though they were reciting scripture or a sermon. I let the men go on for some time in this strain and heard them traduce our people as liars and gamblers and laugh more and more as they went along an or some time in this strain and heard them traduce our people as liars and gamblers. and laugh more and more as they went alon about the big wheat stories. At last I could stand it no longer and I broke into the conversation. 'Gentlemen,' said I, 'I am a west-erner and I suppose I am something of a har and I do not know but that I may be some thing of a gambier. I know that I am liar enough to say that we have right here in this country which we are passing through, fand which will not only produce sixty but 100 bushels of wheat to the acre.' Hereat both of the easterns laughed incredulously, and I went on, 'And what's more, gentlemen, I am gambler enough to bet any amount on that statement from \$1 to \$20,000 and the train will stop in a moment at Missoula where there is a bank where we can get our checks certified and deposit the bet until the matter can be verified." This rather took the wind out of the sails of my fellow travelers. They wouldn't believe me but they weren't willing to bet. My bluff, however, shut up their mouths and I was not bothered about further remarks as to western liars during the remainder of the day."

A LOOK AT SENATOR SHOUP. Senator Shoup, the other senator from Idaho, is of about the same age of McConnel. Idaho, is of about the same age of McConnel. He is a tall, straight, broad-shouldered, blue-eyed man with a big head slightly bald at the top. He has a fine face and he is one of the good looking men on the republican side of the chamber. He is a man with a history and he has been before the senate before. About twenty-six years ago he was investi-gated as one of the officers at the battle of Sand creek where it was charged that the Sand creek where it was charged that the United States troops were not quite as gentle to the Indians as they might have been. I don't know how the investigation turned o but I think that Colonel Shoup came out of it with honor. Now a quarter of a century later, he comes back to Washington to be a senator himself and if there are any investigations of the so-called massacres Sioux, he will probably have a hand in them. He was a noted government scout during the late civil war and commanded troops through out different parts of the west. He west when he was only sixteen years west when he was only sixteen years on wan his father, who was a well-to-de Pennsylva-nian, and stopped first in Illinois where his father engaged in stock raising. He left here at the age of eighteen and crossed the plains in an emigrant train of canvas cov-seed wagens, and engaged in mining somewas only sixteen years old with ered wagons, and engaged in mining some-where near Pike's Peak. He kept a store at the same time and the store paid enough to keep the mines going. He mined for some time and them neved northward and finally settled in Boise City. He has been engaged in mining, stock raising and mercantile busi-

nees for years, and he is now said to be one of the rich men of his state. He has had all the honors that the state and territory could give him, and he was its first governor and left the executive chair to take his present place in the senate. He has been a member of the national republican committee, and he says there is no doubt of his republicanism, notwithstanding his action on the silver bill a

couple of weeks ago. TWO DETROIT LAWYERS.

The ups and downs of politics were well illustrated in a trial which took place before the supreme cart this week. A dapper little gentleman with luxuriant sidewhiskers the color of tanbark and with an air altogether like that of a la-de-lah preacher, was harranguing the old men in gowns on the subject of a patent case. The preacher-like lawyer made a good speech and he was closely listened to by one of the justices at least. This justice sat at the extreme end of the bench nearest the clerk's office, and he frowned from time to time with all the importance of a new judge. He had a big head, a high broad forchead, and his severe eyes looked out from under his heavy, bushy brows. His nose was a Roman one, and it was large and straight. His great mouth was tightly closed in conscious dignity and he wrinkled his brow as he sat there and frowned and frowned and watched the dapwrinkled his brow as he sat there and frowned and frowned and watched the dapper little gentleman make his plea. The dignified man was the new supreme court justice, Judge Brown of Detroit, and the dapper little gentleman with the tanbark whiskers was Don M. Dickenson, who was postmaster general in Cleveland's cabinet. A few years ago both of these men were practicing before the Detroit bar and both had great official ambitions. Dickenson reached the top of the ladder of his desires first and he rather smiled at Brown as he sat in the great postoffice department and looked out at him still trying cases in Detroit. He fell back to his old level at Harrison's election and now it is Brown who is on top, and on top to stay. Cabinet officers rise and fall with presidential elections, but judges of the supreme court are elected for life, and Brown has the assurance of dying full of Brown has the assurance of dying full of honors. He is a fine looking judge and he loo is very much like Judge Brewer, who sits in the other end of the bench. He owes his appointment very much to his friends for promptly pressing his claims. He has long wanted to be a supreme justice, and when Staaley Matthews died his friends were here and they were reasy to make him for the Stanley Matthews died his friends were here and they were ready to push him for the place. After Brewer was appointed they reserved their papers in hand for the death of the next justice, and upon Juage Müler's decease they at once filed their claims. Judge Brown is said to be a very fine lawyer. He made a fortune at the law and he is worth some where between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. He is the richest justice of the supreme court since the days of Chief Justice Marshall, who died owning about a hundred thousand acres of land and stocks and bonds galore. acres of land and stocks and bonds galore. HOW THE MISSOCRI SENATORS KEEP THEIR SEATS.

One of the brightest western congressmen is Representative Tarseney of Missouri. He is a brother of Tim Tarseney, who was in the last house, and he is quite as level headed and quite as witty as his brother. I asked him as to the standing of Senator Cockrell in Mistory and whoming consisted his strength.

to the standing of Senator Cockrell in Missouri and wherein consisted his strength with the people. Said Mr. Tarseney:
"Senator Cockrell is one of the most popular men in his state, and he is a much better politician than he is given credit for being. There is hardly a granger in the state of Missouri who has not one of Frank Cockrell's autograph letters framed to hang up in his parlor. Cockrell attends to his correspondence better than any public man I know. He answers every setter the moment it is reence better than any public man I know. He answers every letter the moment it is received, and if the writer wants anything at Washington his letter is replied to with the statement that the matter will be attended to at once and a few days later he writes another letter telling the man just how his case stands and sending him what he wants. Senator Cockrell has the statesman's memory. If he meets you today he will know wants. Senator Cockrell has the statesman's memory. If he meets you today he will know your face fifteen years from now, and if he has met your wife he will be sure to ask what has become of Maria and how is baby John, who was with you when he hast saw you. He makes it his business toattend to the wants of his constituents. He is one of the hardest workers in public life, and he isn't afraid to tackle John Sherman, George F. Edmunds, or any of the other big bugs on

isn't afraid to tackle John Sherman, George F. Edmunds, or any of the other big bugs on the other side of the chamber."

"What kind of a man is Vest!" I asked.

"Senator Vest," replied Mr. Tarseney, "is the direct opposite to Cockrell. He hol'is his position through pure brains, and he has no missing qualities whatever. He has had so much trapible. much trouble of one kind or another that he has become to a certain extent misanthropic, and he is not, as a rule, a good conversationalist. He is a man of great ability and we Missourians admire him."

SENATOR TURPLE'S EDUCATION. The conversation here turned to literary senators, and Mr. Tarseney said that he be-lieved that Mr. Turple was the best posted and most bookish of any man at Washington.

"Senator Turpie understands half a dozer different languages, speaks French, German and Italian and he quotes Shakespeare, Homer and the bible in the same breath. He came and the bible in the same breath. He came out to Kansas City not long ago and I wanted to show him the town. I proposed a carriage, but he objected and said he didn't want to ride around the streets and that he would rather walk and look at the store win dows. As we started out he asked me if we had any good booksteres. I told him we had a few, and he asked to be shown the biggest one. We went to it and Turple asked the clerk for fome outlandish old book that I had never seen or heard of. The clerks didn' know the book, and one after another, includ ing the proprietor, was asked concerning it, but all professed ignorance. At last the lady bookkeeper was called up, and she said she thought they had a copy of it. She got it and gave it to Turple. He grabbed at it like a hungry dog at a bone and sat down right there and read away at it for an hour, while I watched him in wonder, wanting to show him the town and waiting for him to finish

ENGLAND'S CHIEF JUSTICE OF AND THE KANSAN Hon. Jerry Simpson, the sockless states-nan, who has been elected by Kansas to congress will be one of the characters of the next house. He will by no means be the only man of his class in congress and the stories of the boorishness of congressment promise to be more numerous than ever be fore. Simpson is by no means the only illit erate statesman in Kansas, and I heard last night the story of an incident which oc-curred when Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England was in this country Coleridge was a perfect Chesterfield as regards manners. He was a man of great ability and wide learn he knew the classics as well as he Engrish. During his tour through the west he stopped at Topeka and was give a dinner at the expense of the state The feast was an elegant one and all of the great men from miles around were invited to it to honor the Lord Chief Justice. His honor had the governor on one side of him at the table and the lieutenant governor of the state on the other side. As the party sat down the menu card had already been laid beside their plates.

These cards were very fine. They cost \$25
apiece and they bore at their heads the
coat-of-arms of Kansas upon which was engravel the motto, 'ad astra per aspera.'

As Chief Justic Coleridge sat down he took
up this card and looking at the motto, said to
the man on his left, 'Very good indeed, and "Wnat's good?" asked the lieutenant

'I refer to these words," said Judge Cole ridge as he pointed to the motto. 'Yes," replied the lieutenant governor with a knowing look as though he were giving

important information, "them words is have not heard the reply of the chief justice, but he must have thought a great

FRANG G. CARPENTER.

THE STRANGERS. Harper & You g People.

He entered; but the mask he wore Concealed his face from me Still, something I had seen before He brought to memory.

Who art thou? What thy rank, thy name! I questioned, with surprise, "Thysoif," the laughing answer came, 'As seen of other eyes."

A G'ant Stag Shot in Ireland. The giant stag in Muckross forest near Killarney, which had come to be regarded as what Carlyle would have termed an "uncanny and quasi-inferna object," and which has been the mark o many rifles, was shot recently by Lord Mayo, says London Truth. The creature had a magnificent head of fourteen points, and its "clean" weight is said to hace been nearly twenty-nine stone (406 pounds), in which case it must be about the heaviest stag that has ever been killed either in Ireland or Scotland.

# DR. J. RICHARDS' Electro and Electro-Thermal Bath Institute,

## Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases,--Kidney, Blood and Lung Troubles.

Rooms 316 to 320 Bee Building, Omaha.

The only real Electric, Electro-Thermal and Turkish Baths in the city. While Dr, Richards uses medicines for the diseases which he treats, he does not have to depend entirely upon their action for good results, but brings to bear all the best remedial agencies known to the profession.

### ELECTRIC BATHS.

is the application of electricity to the body through water, steam or hot air, and the celebrated electric bath from the Static machine. The improved batteries and machines for generating electricity—the electrodes and instruments for applying it to all parts of the body—has given this great remedy a value in the treatment of discases never before attained. Many of our ablest physicians are giving their exclusive time to the study and practice of electrotherapeutics. It is nature's great remedy and to fully understand and skillfully apply it is a goal well worth the effort of the modical profession.

We have everything necessary in the form of Electro Thera-peutic Baths. Electric Machines and Electric Hatteries with instru-ments for treating every part of the body, which enables us to do all that can be done with these great remedies, and having made this subject a special study for years we know that we can give sat-

We shall first consider RHEUMATISM. In this changeable eliminate this disease is more prevalent than any other, especially the sub-acute and chronic forms. In a large majority of people we find it in some part of the body. It appears in the legs, the feet, the hands, the arms, the shoulders, the sides, the back, the heart, and last but, not least, in the bood. This painful dise see has been treated by almost every remedy in the Materia-Medica with the vain hope of cure; but as a Frence professor says, when once thoroughly located in the system it is there to stay, in splie of all that medicines can do. There are hundreds, indeed, who can testify to the truthfulness of this, for after trying the various doctors and patent medicines and mineral springs resorts, have given up all hope of cure, and are silently and sadly spending their days in suffering and misery.

We have in Electricity and Electro Therapeutic Baths, when scientifically and thoroughly applied a remedy to cure; and to substantiate this statement we have the highest medical authority, as also our own observation from years of treatment in these diseases.

In some cases medicines can be used with benefit along with the Electric treatment, but in most cases can be dispensed with. In all chronic cenditions, where the muscless and joints have become

ankylosed, or stiffened, and where the muscular texture is atoned, the current from the Static Electric Machine is the remedy and has cured many cases in our hands, of long standing.

The Electro Therapeuric Batts, consisting of hot air, steam or water, with the electric current directed to the place where the disease has become localized, is the remedy for all general rhoum atteroubles, and can be relied upon as a curative agent with a certainty that has never attended any other treatment. We insist, therefore, that Rheumatism can be cured by the Electric remedies, and are sustained in this by many of our bet writers on electricity.

### NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia afflicts a great many people and the treatment usually prescribed is far from satisfac ory. There are facial neuralgia, the cervico brachial, situated in the back of the head and neck the borso intercostal pair, in the back, shoulders sides, etc; and the sciatic neuralgia in the hips and legs. Then there is paralysis of the face, of the lower and upper extremities; also a numbness of hands, arms, ingers, etc., a symptom of paralysis. Nervous diseases also include Epilepsia, Catalepsia, Hystero-Epilepsy, Convulsions, Spinal Irritations, Chronic Alcoholism, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, after effects of Sunstoke and Syphilis of the percephrial nervous system. Diseases of the kidneys oftentimes produce symptoms or nervous troubles, such as palpitation of the beart, nervous headache, melancholia, dysnepsia, etc. In these cases Dr. Richards determines the disease by an examination of the urine with a microscope and cure the patients by treating the tause.

### CONSUMPTION.

By a m'eroscopical examination of the expectorated matter, we diagnose Consumption from other diseases of the lungs. Physical examination tells of the extent and progress, the microscope the character and so differentiate between these troublesome and fatal diseases. There can be Fever, Cough, Expectoration, Flushed Cheeks, Emaciation, Beeline and Death, yet if there be no Bacteria in the sputa, there is no Consumption. In the treatment of the above diseases as well as in Anemia, Asthma, Melancholia Sleeplessness, &c., we use Oxygen, combined with Nitrogen monoside.

BECAUSE—In Consumption it is inhaled directly to the sent of the disease, thus carrying out the principle of direct medication which is the only sensible plan. BECAUSE—It is the most powerful germ destroying agen-known to science, as Bacillicannot live in an atmosphere of Oxyt

BECAUSE—It is the only thing that will relieve Dyspacea, by clearing out-old and obstructed air cells, thus increasing the area of respiration. BECAUSE—It oxidizes impure and venous blood, stimulating the circulation, immediately increasing the appetite, and producing sleep.

BECAUSE-It acts immediately, the improvement being apparent from the start putients like it and it inspires them with hope BECAUSE—There is no agent in the materia medica that can give such a degree of comfort even in the most advanced cases of Consumption.

RECAUSE—It stands to reason that it has merit when the most prominent hospitals and the most eminent men in the profession use it, such as St. Luke's Believae and Hahneman Hospital. New York; St. Mary's, Brooklyn; Mass. General Hospital. Boston; also Dr. Beverly Robinson, N. Y.; Dr. Edward L. Keyes, N. Y.; Dr. J. D. Emnit, N. Y.; D. J. Leonard, Corning, N. Y.; Dr. J. W. Oowling, N. Y.; Dr. Benj, F. Westbrook, Brooklyn; Dr. A. W. Catlin, Brooklyn; Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Boston; Dr. Henry O. Marcy, Roston; Dr. J. Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia; Dr. E. B. Hooker, Hartford; Dr. Henry Pierpont, New Haven, Ct.; Dr. Preston B. Scott, Louisville, Ky., Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

In cases of Consumption with partial consolidation of the Lung with Fever, Night Sweats and cough the administration of oxygen will be followed by a decline of the daily temperature, subsudence of Night Sweats, improvement of appetite, and more perfect digestion and assimilation. In astamatic affections the Oxygen Compound is the treatment as in Anemic conditions, Melancholia and Sleeplessness. There is nothing that gives the satisfaction in these cases that a thorough course of this Great Remedy.

A Card. My many years experience with years of special practice in fung and her your diseases and the many tesmonials and references I can give at my office, must be significant to those who have been suffering from any of the above diseases, who have tried the general practitioner, as well as the specialist and have failed to be cured. My effort has been and always will be to regard the interests of those who placed My many years' experience with years of special practice in lung and nervous diseases and the themselves under my treatment, and I only ask those who are afflicted to try me and see if I do not verify all claims.

## Respectfully, J. RICHARDS, M. D., 316 to 320 BEE BUILDING, OMAHA.

## THE MEMOIRS OF TALLEYRAND

They Are Given to the Public Half a Contury After His Death.

REMARKABLE NOVEL BY AN ARMY OFF.CER

He Discounts the Story of Rip Van Winkle--New Books by Rudyard Kipling-Other Literary Notes.

The publication of the Talleyrand's nemoirs, begun in the January number of The Century, is a literary event. It is doubtful if anything else which will see the light in the present year will surpass these papers n interest to the literary man, the student of history, or the cultivated reader of any decription.

Talleyrand died fifty-two years ago. He stipulated that his memours should not be published until he had been dead thirty years. The present publication is preceded by a brilliant sketch of the author from the pen of Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune and American minto France. He speaks ster Talleyrand as "a man unparalleled in modern Europe for length and variety of distinguished service. Beginn ng with Louis XVI., from whom he received his first appointment, and from whom he went later with a letter to the king of England, Talleyrand served in all eight known nasters—besides a great number masters—besides a great number of others who were at one time or another said to have him secretly in their pay. He became presi-dent of the constituent assembly which or-ganized the French revolution. He was sent to London on a secret mission with a pass port from Danton. He was minister of for eign affairs under the directory, under the consulate, under the emoire, under Louis XVIII., and under Louis Phillippe. In diplo-matic skill and success public opinion held him the first man of his period—that is to say, for half a century the first man of Europe As to real influence on affairs, it is doubtful if any minister since can be said to have exerted as much, with the exceptions only of Mr. Reid epitomizes his career in this vivid

pen picture:
"A profligate priest, who owed his start in life to an ill-flavored joke about the immoral-ity of Paris, made in the drawing room o Mme du Barry, the king's favorite.

"A bishop who was forced into the public lournals to explain that the money he had recently made in gambling was not made in

gambling houses, but in clubs; and that it was not so muce as reported—being only hirty thousand francs instead of six or sever undred thousand. "A confidential friend of Mirabeau, who was secused of poisoning him.
"A minister, and for years the intimate, of Napoleon, and yet accused of a plot to assas-

mate him "A great statesman whose enormous and continuous receipts of bribes from the beginning to the end of his long career is unque

"A trusted minister of foreign affairs who while in office under the directory, thwarted their measures and plotted for the coup d'etat of Napoleon; who, while in office un-der Napoleon, intrigued with the emperors of Russia and Austria to defeat his plans, and plotted for the return of the bourbons; who while in office under Louis XVIII, plotted for his overthrow and for the accessi "The constituent assembly forbade his re-

turn to France. Pitt expelled him from Eng land. Washington refused to receive him in America. The pope excommunicated him.

"And yet he lived to be summoned back to
France and appointed minister of foreign affrance and appointed minister of foreign af-fains for the revolutionary government; lived to return to England as ambassador from France, with the prestige of the most distin-guished living diplomatist, to meet with a re-ception which could scarcely have been more respectful if he had been a crowned head; lived to give notice to the American minis-ters plenipotentiary in Paris that they must buy peace or leave the country; lived to have

the pope's excommunication withdrawn, and died in the odor of sanctity, with his king at his bedside, and the blessings of the cardinal of Paris."

When, after fifty-two years of silence in the grave, such a character speaks with the freedom vouchsafed to the personal memors, the world is justified in expecting a rare treat. The first installment sketches his childhood and family, his entrance into Parisian society and his impressions of Lafavette and the American rev olution. He speaks briefly, too, of the origin of the French revolution, in which he was a conspicuous figure. The article closes with a description of his trip to England and his two winters in America, where he was a guest at New York and Philadelphia. He was a sincere admirer of Hamilton, whom he thought "on a par with the most distinguished statesmen of Europe, without excepting Mr. Pitt and dr. Fox." The memoirs will grow in interest as they get deeper into the career of the great man whose life they portray, but the first installment is very fascinating.

It is an interesting fact that the culture

h the army officer puts on in his severe course of study at West Point, frequently develops into a real literary treat under the inluence of his ample leisure and solitary life in the service. Here is another novel by one of Uncle Sam's soldiers—"A. D. 2,000," by Lieutenant Alvarado M. Fuller. In a few lines of preface the author says
"Lest originality of title and theme
be denied, it is but justice to myself to state
that both were assumed in November, 1877."
The explanation is wise, for there have been many "strange" novels of this sort, describ ing unnatural phenomena of human life, especially since Robert Louis Stevenson told the world about the thing that transformed Dr. Jekell into Mr. Hyde. "A. D. 200" is a most ingenious and elaborate scientific novel, with a strong flavor of romance about it. It describes the scheme of an army officer to conceal himself in the pedestal of a statue of liberty at San Francisco for 100 years, at the end of which time he came to life. He has sought advice from a learned chemist, who was admitted to the secret and whose daughter Genins Cobb, the hero, dearly loved. When Cobb came to life, in accordance with his carefully arranged plans, discovered that the old had preserved his bride him by the same method and had left the pair

a vast fortune, won by successful inventions. The strange plot is worked out with great skill and detail, and the story told with good skill and detail, and the story told with good literary effect. The description of the developments which have occurred in the laterval of Cobb's century sleep is entertaining. Chicago has become the metropolis of the world, though New York's population has grown to 4,000,000. People travel from Washington to San Francisco "via the Pneumatic Central." In less than a day. They matic Central," in less than a day. They also navigate the bottom of the sea and the heavens. Laird & Lee, Chicago, publish Lieutenant Fuller's remarkable novel.

Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker of Boston, pub ishes the first English translation of Count Toisto's latest work, "The Fruits of Cul-ture." This book, like "The Kreutzer Sonata," has never been published in Russia. It is a twofold satire on "culture" and spirit-ualism. The follies of the so-called "cul-tured" classes are "exhibited in a humorous picture of their fashions, "fads," and men-tal freaks, and the story hinges upon the effect of modern spiritualism on an aristo-cratic family in Russia.

As a sort of supplementary chapter to his "Looking Backward." Mr. Edward Bellamy has written an article for the February issue of the Ladies' Home Johraal, under the title of "Women in the Year 2000." in which the famous nationalist will sketch woman, marriage, courtship, etc., as they will be re-garded in the year 2000.

Arnold Toynbee is the author of "The In-

dustrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Cen-tury in England." The point of view of the author of this important work is that of one who, while he admits the benefits conferred upon mankind by the old school of political economy—Adam Smith, Ricardo, Maltnus and the rest-believes that their work is done, and that the world has got beyond them, and stands in need of something more. The work is a history of "the bitter argument between economists and human be ment between economists and human beings," to use the striking phrase of his chapter on "Ricardo and the Old Political Economy," When the economic relations of men
are studied by an observer who, to abundant
learning, adds the quality of human sympathy, the result is no "dismal science." Hesides the treatise named above, the present work contains three popular addresses on

"Wages and Natural Law," "Industry and Demogracy" and "Are Radicals Socialists" at also papers on "The Education of Co-operation," and "The Ideal Relations of Church and State," There is a memoir of the author by B. Jowet, master of Balliol college, Oxford Fandson, it is sharpness being outlined with a narrow band of metal-woven galloon starting from the side seams. "Value bodices" are slashed ford, England, in which college Toynbee was a lecturer on political economy. Published by the Humboldt company, 28 Lafayette

Place, New York. interest to the army is "Departmental Dit-ties, Barrack Room Ballads and Other Verses," by Rudyard Kipling. It is a volume well worth buying and reading and is full of this famous young and is full of this famous young author's quaint phrases and idens. It is a very pretty book and is published by John W. Lovell company. New York. "Cyril," by Geoffrey Drage, has reached its

fifth edition. It is a remantle novel of the old style and well worth reading. A very dainty little volume, both in matter ad appearance, is "Under the Nursery Lamp, a collection of sweet little bedtime

songs. Mothers can use it to good advan-tage and anybody would like to own it Pub-lished by Anson D. F. Randolph, New York. Price, 75 cents. Julian Hawthorne, whose literary produc-tiveness would appall his gifted father, issues a new novel, "Pauline," through John W.

Rudgard Kipling sends out a volume hort stories, entitled "Under the Deodars. These stories have the impress of his style. but it is to be doubted whether he can afford to publish as much as he is now publishing in spite of the keen appetite which the public shows for his work. OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Marcia," a novel by W. E. Norris. John W. Lovell company, New York; 50 cents. "Name and Fame," a novel, by Adeline Sargeant and Ewing Lester. John W. Lovell company, New York; 50 cents.
"Lady Munde's Mania," a novel by George Manville Fenn; John W Lovell company, New York; 50 cents.

"A Bitter Birthright," a novel by Dora Russell: John W. Lovell company, New York: 50 cents.

"Wages of Sin," a novel by Lucas Malet;
F. Lovell & Co., New York; 59 cents,
"My Lady's Master," by Lady Maude Rutdge; T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadel-"Saneli's Expiation," a Russian story by Henry Greville; T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia; 25 cents.

## HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

The rather ancient fashion of wearing a chain of gold dollars at one's wrists is being The old ladies may gramble, but at the f sixteen women's rights are 'way ahead of

those of manhood. "If you marry Arabella Hiflier you'll lead a dog's life." "Weil, if it is as agree:ble as the life of Arabella's dog I shall be coptent."

The Boston Travelor is authority for the statement that cigarette smoking has been alarmingly prevalent among the women of that city, particularly those moving in fashionable society. A very explicit Connecticut statute provides that no man snail kiss a woman against her will, and behind it is a still more rigid

old blue law that says a man shan't kiss hi Street gloves can only be worn in a very few shades. Black suede by most is con-sidered "quite the proper thing," but tan-colored ones are also greatly worn, varying from the light shade to one that is quite

Editor Stead, of the Review of Reviews recently requested Mme. Blavatsky to send him a picture of herself. In sanding the photograph Mme. Blavatsky w**rote** under-neath it: "H. P. Blavatsky, in all the majesty of her wrinkles."

A new thing in evening boas is to have theur made of real blossoms. The boa is eight feet long and made by binding long-stemmed roses, violets, or chrysanthemums together after the fashion invented by children in making daisy chains. Black gloves will continue to be the fa-

vored ones worn by our French sisters. One's hands look so much smaller in them and the arms so much whiter above them, that in spite of all spasms to the contrary, they will be worn. Princess dresses are coming in fashion again. A beautiful dress recently finished in

band of metal-woven galloon starting from the side seams. "Value oodices" are slashed on the bust, revealing puffs of a contrasting color, and have their seams outlined with vertical lines of braid or fine cord running parallel with them.

For a birthday gift make your best boy present of a 50-cent piece. But have the silversmith idealize it before hand, so that it is worth two or three times 50 cents. has been coated with a nice wash of silver hue, lighter than the original half dollar, get the jeweler to make a place on the reverse side where you can insert a likeness of your

A titled bride has started the new fashion of the marriage ring being inlaid with blue enamel, and the tide has turned from using the plain circlet to employing the style of ring each bride may happen to fancy and choose. This fad has its advantages and its disadvantages, for the wedding band can thus rarely be distinguished from the ornamenta

A pin in form of a hollow heart, outlined by a row of pearls or diamonds or any gem the wearer may fancy, is a present fad. These quaintly shaped hearts are also shown in white silver and in chased gold. There are also close quatrefoil knots formed of lines of diamonds or pearls and diamonds, set in platinum so that no setting is visible and the bow seems tied of a ribbon of jewels.

Everyone knows that the little spoons uses at afternoon teas and on similar with figures at the top are called "Apostles' spoons." but few people ever examine the cumingly chased figures at the top or notice that the figures are anything but apostolic in design. On a set recently given as a wed ding present an observing person might have been shocked to trace out little fac-similies of Martha and Marguerite Siebel and Faust, and even the wicked Mephistophelos.

Table slips are heavily embroidered in washing cottons of coloring that combine with the rest of the decorations of the table, and a very lovely specimen is of white corded silk, with orchids embroidered in light tones. Bands of ribbon laid in a square light tones. Bands of ribbon laid in a square on the table is a novel notion, for on this rib bon (which is generally moire) greenery and flowers are laid. Croton leaves of curious shapes are placed flat on the cloth between the several pieces of china, and also trails of caladium leaves.

It is a practical idea to wear a watch a bracelet, but the leatner noneal and gold is too expensive for the ma-mental and gold is too expensive for the ma-Where is the watch to be jority of wearers- Where is the watch to be put, then, in order to get at it easily! The general make of dress bodices does not admit of a watch pocket being advantageously placed. In this dilemma some one has orig nated the idea of putting the watch inside the high dress collar, and letting the short chain and pendant hang as loose ornaments. near, over or instead of a prooch.

Medicated gloves are worn by some at night to whiten the hands. Besides being an ex-pensive luxury to indulge in they eventually harm the skin on the hands. They make the flesh so tender that the slightest exposure to he cold will make the hands look rough and ed. When once worn they areoften clung to for the obvious reason that when left off for a night or two the hands become "a sight." The use of cold cream and discarded white loves is the safest protective for the hands specially when followed in the morning by the all-powerful bran.

Sleeves are still set high on the shoulder though without exaggration. Two distinct styles prevail—one cut wide at the top and fitting closely about the cloow and forearm; the other a divided sleeve of equal width to the elbow, where it is gathered into a gaint-let. All long sleeves, whether tight or puffed, trimmed or plain, transparent or opaque, come well over the wrist. Parisien-nes are wearing long sleeves with low cut bodices, and the elbow sleeve is quite a feature of the present style of full dress. A novel trimming is a gold floral applique

A novel trimming is a gold horse applique with a tiny white estrich tip worked into the pattern at intervals. Another beautiful trimming is composed of gold cord embroidery and moonstones. The most salient items in trimmings now are the jewels introduced, the most fashionable of all being opals, a name applied to any milky white stone which is corded or mottled with color. The renaissance style predominates in these trimmings, which are most effective in design when the the universally popular gray and yellow, was jewels appear to be forming the flowers to a gray bengaline, bordered with straight sparse grass-like patterns,

## IMPIETIES.

"Why did the sexton leave!" "He got full one day and officiated at a funeral with a red necktie on,

on his hat that flapped in the wind." Exhorter-Yes, my friend, a man with faith like a grain of mustard seed can blossom into a Christian.

Scoffer—I should think he'd be more like

to sprout into a free lunch sand wich. Sunday School Teacher-When the whale swallowed Jonah, what made him come up! Small Boy (after long silence)—The McKin-ley bill.

Miss Palisade-We rather expected you at the church trimming, Mr. Cleverton.
Cleverton-On, I'm not much of a hand at flirting.

Dencon Batty—Don't be afraid of persecu-tion, young man. Many of the early Chris-tian martyrs were broke in on the wheel. Daggett (speaking from experience) —Serve' 'em right, deacon; serve'em right. They had no business gambling. "What has become of that brillian' young

Methodist preacher I heard last year?"
"Oh, some Wall street men got hold of him and built him a big church on condition he d turn Bantist."

"Ah! I see; watered his stock." "Do you always practice what you preach? asked the deacon of a long winded minister "I do, my brother," said the long winded minister, solemnly. "Well," said the tired deacon, with a sigh, "I don't wonder then that you don't seem to get time to make any pastoral calls."

Wife-Did you make a minute of the partor's sermon this morning! Husband-Yes; soveral. There were enough of them to make an hour. "Deceitfulness, deah breddern, am one ob

sins mos' frequently met wif in dis yar world, an' besides it's de hardest to detect, for de simple reason dat a bad trade dollar makes more racket dan a good \$100 bill will w'en it's drapped into de collection box. Satan-Really, now, I object to this good

resolution pavement.
Contractor—What's the matter with it! Satan-Why, it melts too easily. If you don't pay your debts you had better tot talk too much in class meeting.

Job had a score of wretched pains O'er which to wail and moas, But he was spared the wees of him

Who rents a telephone. Farmer Peastrow-What you doin' in the city, Jerry! All you wrote was that your sitty wation was a sinnycure.

Jerry-So 'tis. I'm a sergeant in the Salvation army. The man who prays out in church so loud that he can be heard across the street generally holds his communications with the devil

in a low whisper which cannot be heard beyond the limits of his own hypocritical Watts-What church does Podberry be-Potts-He is a Seventh Day Methodist-

Watts-Seventh Day Methodist! Potts-Yes. The rest of the week he's a

The most humble man in the world knows of suggestions he would like to offer the "If any debt ought to be paid," says Chief

Justice Bleckley of Georgia, "it is one con-tracted for the health of souls," and he therefore orders a Baptist church in that state sold to pay the back salary of the preacher, re-marking in passing that simple and exact jus-tice in this relation is "the hog and hominy, the bacon and beans of morality, public and

"Doan let envy git possession ob your hearts, deah breidern; ef ya see a man wearin'a stovepipe hat an'a cape ovaliceat, an'ya feel degreen-eyed monster wrigglin, aroan' yer heart-strings, jes remember dat de man may be shiverin' wif de cold under his stylish outside on account ob de absence ob an undershirt."

Wife-Did you go to prayer meeting last night? Husband-Yes, Wife-How did you come out?

Paster-My little girl do you belong to the ninety and nine?"

Ewe Lamb - No; I think our number is 399.

At last the Union Pacific band, an independent organization, has applied for admission and been received into the Musical Mutual Protective union. This adds sixteen musicians to the association.