

DIET OF THE GREAT.

Favorite Dishes of the World's Illustrious Generals, Philosophers and Poets.

"Man is what he eats," said Feuerbach, the German philosopher, or, as he expressed it in his native language, "Der mensch ist was er ist," a play of words which is not without its deep meaning. Man's food is never without influence on his temper, nor is the choice he makes in his meals without a certain reflection of his character. John the Baptist's eating locusts and wild honey was indicative of his mind and motives, as was Zoroaster's predilection for bread and water cresses of his ethics and doctrines. Plato was satisfied with honey, bread, vegetables and fruit. Mohammed preferred mutton and milk to all other dishes and drinks. Hannibal, the Carthaginian warrior, lived on olives, while the Roman General Sulla's favorite meats were wild ass, chickens drowned in Falernian wine, ostrich brain and snails.

Charles the Great was a lover of venison. Henry IV of France had a glutinous appetite for oysters; Frederick the Great for polenta, a sort of Italian pudding; Emperor William I of Germany for lobsters and oysters. Napoleon I was a passionate drinker of coffee, of which he took 20 to 25 cups daily.

Artists, poets and philosophers evince a larger variety in the choice of their meals and beverages. Goethe was very fond of champagne, Schiller of wine. Klopstock indulged in truffle pastry, smoked salmon and peas. Lessing's favorite dish was lentil soup, a predilection which he shared with Kant, while Leibnitz delighted in apple cake. Torquato Tasso was a lover of sweet things and heaped his salad with sugar. So did Moses Mendelssohn, who mourned the impossibility of sweetening sugar.

Byron took only one daily meal, consisting principally of old Chester cheese, pickles, red cabbage, wine or liquors. He used to drink great quantities of tea.

Bismarck in his younger days was very fond of hard boiled eggs and cognac, which he preferred to "pretzel and beer," a beverage which he considers the chief cause of German pothouse politics and lack of resolute and harmonious action.

William II, the present emperor of Germany, loves his wine and prefers the sparkling juice of the Rhine, which not infrequently loosens his tongue. Champagne he avoids, lest "it cause his heart to run away with his head," as he once remarked, but probably because it is too French for him.—Baltimore Sun.

Brain Surgery.

Sawing out sections of the skull in order to give the brain room to develop symmetrically seems a rather delicate and dangerous operation, but it is one that has on several occasions been performed with perfect success. Children apparently in a condition of hopeless idiocy have been treated upon this plan and are in prospect of developing the faculties usual in those of like age. The removal of the bone which has become unduly hardened permits growth, and the clouded intellect may become clear and normal.

Attention has been called to cases in which calculi had formed, as was supposed, upon the silk ligatures used in internal operations. In one case an abdominal tumor was removed, and some years later there were calculi present in quantity that caused great distress. It was thought that some irritating property was present in the silk, and that this acted as a nucleus around which the gritty particles gather.—New York Ledger.

Population of the Ocean.

A striking proof of the vastness and variety of the population of the sea has been furnished by the results of explorations made by a committee of the zoological department of the British association in that part of the Irish sea surrounding the isle of Man.

Out of 1,000 species of marine animals collected, 224 had never before been found in that region, 38 were previously unknown as inhabitants of British waters, and 17 were entirely new to science. Indeed they were animals whose existence had never been suspected.

If such discoveries reward a few weeks of searching in so minute a speck of the sea, how many volumes would be required to contain a list of the still undiscovered inhabitants of the great oceans?—Youth's Companion.

An Effective Whistle.

One of the popular English authors of the day was wholly incapacitated from work by a lady who lived next door and strummed through Handel's "Messiah." His idea of the inviolability of an Englishman's house did not allow him to send in any message, and he was at his wits' end till he saw in a daily paper that steam whistles could be bought to fit onto kettle spouts. He provided himself with one and put the kettle on the fire in the room nearest the singer. As soon as the whistle began he went out. Of course the bottom came off the kettle, but it cost little to solder it on again, and after two or three solderings the lady took the hint.—San Francisco Argonaut.

They Demand That Congress Take Action on the Breckinridge Case.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Prominent women of Washington, numbering among them Mrs. Sarah LaPetra, president of the local W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, widow of the late General Mussey, held an interesting conference soon after the verdict in the Breckinridge case was rendered and formulated resolutions calling upon congress to consider the qualifications of the Kentucky colonel for a seat in that body. They declare that they must have chastity for chastity under a rule bearing as rigidly upon male as female. They ask that congress take some definite action to insure a high character of our country's administration. The resolutions have been sent to the judiciary committee. The ladies subsequently organized the Woman's Protective League, one object of which will be to combat the encroachment of the text

END TO FILIBUSTERING.

Quorum-Counting Rule Adopted by an Overwhelming Majority.

REPUBLICANS SUPPORTED IT.

Nothing Startling Attendant Upon the Crushing of Old Legislative Barriers in the House—Chinese Treaty Laid Aside. Tariff Agreement Renewed for the Week—National Topics.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The house yesterday, by an overwhelming vote, decided to adopt a quorum-counting rule which for all practical purposes is the same as that which ex-Speaker Reed of Maine inaugurated during the Fifty-first congress and which won for him a worldwide reputation. Neither undue excitement nor tumultuous scenes marked the crushing of the old legislative barriers. Mr. Reed and the Republicans generally were in a delightful humor over the victory they had achieved.

Those who expected Mr. Reed would taunt and gibe his political adversaries with their alleged inconsistency were disappointed. Only 15 minutes on a side were allowed for debate, and Mr. Reed, instead of consuming that with an arraignment of the Democrats, good-naturedly distributed most of it to Democrats who desired to oppose the new rules, and when his time was exhausted he jocularly asked for more time to dole out among his friends on the other side. Messrs. Bryan, Cummings, Wheeler, Kilgore and Russell were the Democrats who were thus given an opportunity to protest against the adoption of the rule.

When the vote was taken 47 Democrats voted against it, but it secured every Republican vote and carried by a vote of 212 to 47. The Populists did not vote on the proposition. The adoption of this rule, taken in conjunction with the decision to enforce the old law of 1846 to dock the salaries of members absent save on account of sickness, will, it is thought, put an end forever to parliamentary obstruction.

The enforcement of that law will keep members at their post of duty, and the rule will prevent them from refusing to participate in legislation when they are present. After the adoption of the rule it only required a few minutes to straighten out the parliamentary tangle which the house had been in for some days, and the house then quietly proceeded with the consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill. Mr. Hitt made a strong speech, arraigning the foreign policy of the administration, in the course of which he severely scored the president for appointing Van Alen minister to Italy as a reward for his \$50,000 political contribution.

The Indiana members who voted against the rule were Bynum, Conn, Cooper, Holman and Martin. None of the Ohio representatives voted in the negative.

Mr. Reed was surrounded by party friends and given an ovation, and some one sent a large bunch of roses to his desk. Some of the Democrats got up a counter demonstration over Mr. Cutchings.

TREATY LAID ASIDE.

Senate Delays Consideration of the Chinese Document Until May 3.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The senate yesterday, after minor business, agreed to the existing agreement for five hours' tariff debate each day for a week longer. During the course of this discussion Senator Mills remarked that general debate on the bill should close on Tuesday next. "Well, it won't," came in chorus from the Republicans. Senator Hill wanted to know if agreement precluded the senate from taking up the free list, and it was agreed that it did not. Senator Morgan asked leave of absence until May 3, which was granted, and then an executive session was begun. Senator Mitchell's proposition to consider the Chinese treaty in open session was laid aside after some discussion until Mr. Morgan's return, and open session was resumed. Senator McLaurin of Mississippi made his maiden speech in the senate, supporting the tariff bill, and was followed by Mr. Smith (Dem.) of New Jersey in an attack on the income tax provision.

Hoar's Lottery Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Hoar, from the committee on the judiciary, has made a favorable report on his bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic. The bill was amended to a considerable extent in committee. It provides a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for two years for setting up or drawing a lottery, gift concern or similar enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or for sending lottery tickets through the mails.

Mexico Moving for a Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Another international monetary conference, this time perhaps to be held in the city of Mexico, is among the probabilities. The Mexican government, through its diplomatic representatives, is quietly pressing upon the attention of the powers the feasibility of again undertaking an adjustment of the monetary question, and the time is believed to be ripe for further effort in that direction.

Lettercarriers' Salaries.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representative Dunphy of New York has introduced a bill fixing the rates of pay of lettercarrier in cities of more than 75,000 people: For the first year, \$600; second year, \$800; third year, \$1,000; fourth year and thereafter, \$1,200. In cities of less than 75,000: First year, \$600; second year, \$800; third year and thereafter, \$1,000.

NOTES OF THE STATE.

Robert Purcell, aged 6, was killed by a train in Terra Haute.

Granville Guy, because of separation from his wife, is reported to have attempted suicide.

The 12-year-old son of William Hinshaw of Shelbyville was hooked by a cow. The horn of the animal struck him in the face, disfiguring him for life.

The contest for the Democratic nomination for congress between Brown and

DEATH OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

King of Hale Old Men, He Leaves a Historic Record.

NEW YORK, April 14.—David Dudley Field died yesterday at his Gramercy Park home.

Mr. Field returned from abroad Wednesday and when he landed from the steamer a terrible blizzard was in full blast. He remained on the dock fully an hour to claim his baggage, and was then driven to the residence of his daughter-in-law in Gramercy square. For the remainder of the day he was bright, cheerful and entertaining. At 8 o'clock Thursday morning the household was aroused to learn that Mr. Field was suffering from a severe congestive chill. The physician who was called detected the presence of pneumonia, but no great anxiety was felt at the time. The end came to the distinguished jurist as he slept.

There has been a steady stream of visitors to the house of the dead jurist since his death. They called to tender their sympathy to the bereaved family.

A mind that began to take in lasting impressions amid the cannon thunders of the last war with Britain and of Napoleon's Waterloo campaign and retained a marvelous activity for more than four score years went out with the death of David Dudley Field. It is only six years ago that Mr. Field, long past the octogenarian mile post, grappled a pompous looking young swell who had brutally assaulted a newsboy on the street and shook him as a terrier would a rat. "You are a disgrace to humanity," said he as he set the astonished dude on his feet. "Old as I am, I can thrash you." A mental and physical vigor so long maintained is phenomenal, and Mr. Field will pass into history not only as the most famous and most influential lawyer of his time, but as a king among Hale old men.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

Mr. Field comes from a family noted for its vigor. His profession was conducive to long life, and this is a period noted for busy octogenarians. Nevertheless a working lawyer on the verge of 90 has to be accounted for on other general principles. He was born at Haddam, Conn., a town at the foot of the Berkshire hills, in 1805. He was the oldest of 10 children, the most noted of four famous Field brothers.

David Dudley attended Williams college from his 17th to his 21st year, then began to study law at Albany. He was admitted to the New York city bar in 1828. New York had just cast off the institution of slavery and become a favorable refuge for runaway negroes from the south. The runaway slave code was then in force, and Mr. Field first attracted attention in defending a negro against the operation of the law. The practice which gave him his great fame, however, did not begin until the civil war period, when he was 60 years old.

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MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat
of Life and Mind. Recent
Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, in so sensitive a portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause an instantaneous death.

Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are