

## HOW DEMOCRACY WON.

### MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

The Western Branch of the Democratic National Committee and How It Did Its Work—A Record from Which Politicians May Gather Hints.

A Campaign of Education.

When a great political victory has been gained immediately the victors seek some individual upon whom to lavish their praise for the result. Thus, when the late political revolution left only scattered relics of a once formidable and a once honored party, there were those who believed the event due to the strategy of single minds who had organized victory for the people. But as the glow of enthusiasm settles into the calmer study of the campaign, its results and possibilities, thoughtful minds look deeper and discover that praise is due rather for the organization of the people for victory than for the organizing of victory for the people.

The political revolution in Illinois is worthy of study by all who would take part in American politics. A generation had passed away since the people of Illinois had elected a Democratic governor. Illinois Democrats had so long been accustomed to nominate candidates for State officers only to meet defeat that they had come to look upon the quadrennial struggle as one of the efforts to be made to preserve their organization. Other Western States had, in off years, rebuked the dominant party by electing Democrats to office, but the fierce heat of its Presidential election had always fused the old elements and given the electoral vote to the party of monopoly.

Into the campaign of 1892 the Democrats brought a new factor. They appreciated the impossibility of conducting the contest in the west from a headquarters on the Atlantic coast. To aid the State organizations of the west a branch of the National Democratic Committee was established in Chicago. The work of that branch was to co-operate with the local committees and bring to the polls the largest possible Democratic army. Let those who have believed that the result in Illinois was due alone to the work of one man or one committee during the short campaign of nine weeks note the progress of the contest as it developed at the western headquarters. Let those who have despised of American institutions because of the power lodged with a federal administration note how easily the people triumphed when a fair issue



BEN T. CABLE.

had been presented and a campaign marked out in which they were to be trusted. But let no one imagine that the purpose of this record is to detract one iota from the praise lavished upon the active head of the western committee. It is to belittle his work to say that he carried Illinois. It is to detract from the fact that he helped show the people of Illinois how to overthrow the entrenched Republican party. The name of Ben T. Cable has been upon many tongues. Those best appreciate his services to the nation who understand the nature of the campaign he marked out and carried to a successful conclusion.

Head of the Committee.

Ben T. Cable is still a new hand in the Democratic army. Not yet forty years of age, he has achieved what is called political success, through his keen insight into popular thought and by the arts of the merely practical politician. He entered Congress as the successful candidate from a Republican stronghold after a campaign in which there had been a general lack of bombast and red fire. Studying the result of his effort in a Congressional district, he believed it could be extended over the State and into other States. He believed the people were tired of excessive taxation, and that on the issue presented by the Chicago convention, they would rally to the support of the Democratic party. He appreciated the nature of the contest and the necessity of utilizing every possible factor for its accomplishment. There remained but two months for work when his committee had organized and chosen their headquarters. So far as the contest in Illinois was concerned, he had the advantage of work already done by the State committee through its secretary, Theodore Nelson, who had been continuously at work since the close of the campaign of 1890. Placing himself in close touch with that committee, he selected his personal staff from among Democrats who had proved their capacity for the duties to be

Having a strong nucleus for a perfect organization in the various county committees and their appointees in townships and school districts, Mr. Cable determined to extend this to every precinct in the State. Nearly half a million voters were to be reached. The task was herculean, and a veritable Hercules of organization was chosen in the person of the secretary of the committee, Mr. W. J. Mize, formerly for many years secretary of the Illinois State Democratic Committee. Mr. Mize demonstrated as the campaign progressed his full sympathy with the plan of work marked out. He is not given to fuss or feathers. He cares little for the old-fashioned methods of conducting future campaigns. Here is marked the decade of "flamboyant clubs" and brass-band politics. The country is now interested in the solution of economic questions and it is recorded that, by his early recognition of this fact and his courage in acting upon his conviction, Ben Cable has earned a large

share of the gratitude bestowed by sensible folk long since disgusted with Chinese methods in American politics.

Then they flowed to the Secretary's desk piled of letters opening a new field for correspondence. The old workers

were urged to give their time to the cause. New recruits were advised to consult at once with the chairman of their local committee and place themselves at their disposal for actual campaigning. Men who had been prominent as speakers were asked to correspond with the headquarters for assignment. Those of less note were urged to devote themselves to work in school-house meetings.

This active correspondence was continued until the last days of the campaign. The responses were such as to impress upon the committee the propriety of conveying to the workers throughout the State the gratifying intelligence coming to headquarters too late for further use of the mails. Therefore, on Monday, the day before election, over fifteen hundred telegrams were sent to correspondents in the State. The event justified the course, as from all directions have come assurances that the workers were thus inspired to renewed efforts.

The above outlines the work of organization. From it resulted enormous demands for campaign literature. This demand came from men who showed their intelligence and zeal by explaining just what they needed in their localities. Some asked for arguments to demonstrate to farmers the methods by which they had been robbed under plea of protection. Others wished to have further proof for workmen in factories that the enhancement of the cost of the material upon which their labor was expended must necessarily decrease the possible return to labor and capital employed in production.

The Literary Bureau.

At the head of the literary bureau Mr. Cable placed a volunteer who brought with him a degree of earnestness and enthusiasm which proved contagious in all departments. Nat S. Brigham, of Utah, accepted the responsible position. From it he filled it to the fullest possibility. With a corps of able assistants, he planned the work, maintained a full supply of the documents most needed, and from the newspapers such short and pithy arguments as he deemed most useful in the campaign, and to the last day of the contest made the document-room look like a section of a metropolitan postoffice.

And there was still another department over which Mr. Cable had the good fortune to place one perfectly fitted to the arduous task. It was known that large numbers of Democrats and of persons inclined to support the principles of the party were still unorganized. They had come to look upon a political contest in Illinois as hopeless and neglected taking out their final papers. To reach these persons, even in Cook county alone, involved an enormous effort, and could only be well performed by one as faithful, honest and reliable as he was intelligent and untiring. For this most important position Mr. Cable selected a Democrat tried in other positions and never wanting. Mr. Reuben E. Spangler had come to Chicago from McDonough County, and here had taken up the work for his party with the enthusiasm which had characterized his efforts in a less populated community. It was his duty to note the work of the local committee men and to see that ways and means were provided for bringing out every voter to be naturalized and registered.

Figures That Were Verified.

Though a comparatively young man and a new-comer to Chicago, Mr. Spangler impressed himself upon the campaign and made an enviable record in his department. There were those who believed the enormous registration in Cook County betokened Republican gains. There were others who asserted that only the count of the votes could furnish reliable information as to which party had the advantage on the face of the registration. But there was never a doubt in Mr. Spangler's mind. Though accused of being a "rainbow-chaser" he was convinced that he had figures to prove his assertion that the Democrats would have over 200,000 majority in Cook County. And on election night, as the returns began to come in from the city precincts, "Spangler's figures" were verified. He had been only too conservative in his estimate of the always large doubtful vote.

There were signs of war during the closing weeks and days of the campaign. The Secretary's room thirty typewriters rattled continuously under the deft fingers of young women who seemed to thus compensate for their lack of power at the ballot-box. They were addressing the circular letters to tens of thousands of Democrats in the State. Piles of the letters were constantly being brought to their desks and other piles removed for stamping and mailing.

In this recital men of all parties may gather some hints as to what will be the best methods of conducting future campaigns. Here is marked the decade of "flamboyant clubs" and brass-band politics. The country is now interested in the solution of economic questions and it is recorded that, by his early recognition of this fact and his courage in acting upon his conviction, Ben Cable has earned a large



HOW THE WORK WAS DONE.

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## WHAT LOW TARIFF DID

GAVE THE COUNTRY UNRIVALLED PROSPERITY.

Great Revenues Produced by the Low Ad Valorem Tariffs of 1846 and 1857—Why Farmers Are Disappointed—The Potato Tax—Wages in Germany.

Specific and Ad Valorem Duties.

Apparently, indirect taxation is fastened to this country for some time to come. An income tax may be levied by our next Congress to enable us to meet our enormous expenditures without increasing any duties, but the bulk of our revenue will continue to come from duties on imports. It is therefore well to consider whether our next tariff bill should be based upon specific or ad valorem duties.

In most of our high and protective tariff bills specific duties have predominated. This is particularly true of the McKinley bill. In the proposed Mills bill, and in most low and non-protective tariff bills, ad valorem duties were the rule. In the Walker bill, in force from 1846 to 1857, and in the so-called "free-trade bill" in force from 1857 to 1891, all duties were ad valorem.

Protectionists and makers of high-tariff bills naturally turn to specific duties as an easy way of increasing duties on the silk. Thus nearly all of the numerous "jobs" in the McKinley bill were perpetrated by means of specific duties. Nobody except a few interested persons supposed that when the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on pearl buttons was increased by a specific duty of 24 cents per line, the increase would amount to much; yet the increase amounted to from 200 to 2,000 per cent., making the actual duty in some cases as high as 400 per cent. In this same tricky way duties on cutlery, gloves, music wire, goat hair and many other articles were greatly increased.

But protectionists also favor specific duties, because they are certain means of preventing the natural decline of prices and of giving increased protection. Thus a duty of 5 cents per yard on unbleached cotton cloth gave a protection of 50 per cent. when this cloth was selling at 10 cents in 1864. Because of improved machinery, this cloth, in 1890, could be sold for 4 cents, and the protection had increased to over 100 per cent. "This same process has been going on with sugar, steel rails, structural steel, and in fact with most dutiable articles in the McKinley bill. "The title of the bill should be so changed," said the Hon. John A. Kasson, in 1896, of a tariff bill, "as to read, 'A bill to prevent the diffused blessings of Providence from being enjoyed by the people of the United States.' " If he had said, "A bill to prevent the diffused blessings of Providence and of improved methods of manufacture from reaching the people and to turn all over to combines, corporations and trusts" he would have accurately described the McKinley bill, with its specific duties to prevent consumers from getting much benefit from falling prices abroad and at the same time giving increased protection to our hundreds of trusts to prevent the natural decline from home consumption.

For these very reasons, makers of the next tariff bill should avoid specific duties. There are other serious objections. Specific duties always discriminate against the poor, who are compelled to use the cheap articles, and in favor of the rich, who purchase expensive articles. Thus a duty of 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem on West of England broadcloth, that sells for \$3.90 per yard, gives a protection of only \$3 per cent. The same rate of duty, an diagonal cheviot that sells for 76 cents per yard, yields a protection of 140 per cent. It is safe to say that for every dollar spent by the non-alive or by the laborer the latter pays five times as much tariff taxes as the former.

Ad valorem duties are open to none of the above objections. If levied equally on cheap and costly goods, they tax the rich and the poor at the same rate—though, of course, the poor must spend a larger proportion of their earnings for tariff-taxed goods than the rich. Ad valorem duties permit consumers to get the full benefit of declining prices and they will not subvert the purpose of those who wish to put up tariff "jobs" on the people. The one grave objection to ad valorem duties is that they lead to undervaluation, especially when the duties are high or when the goods are extremely valuable. Thus the duty of about 10 per cent. on most kinds of gloves is a strong temptation to importers to undervalue their goods. It is said by good authorities that the undervaluations in this line will average 15 or 20 per cent. The dishonest glove importer then has an advantage of about 10 per cent. over the honest one in our markets. The temptation to undervaluation decreases rapidly as duties decline, and on most goods practically disappears when duties do not exceed 20 per cent., because an undervaluation of 10 per cent. then give an advantage of only 2 per cent. in our markets—not enough to compensate importers for the risk of being caught.

As a means of obtaining revenue, ad valorem duties are as effective as specific. With duties of from 5 to 30 per cent.—except on tobacco and liquors—in the Walker tariff of 1846, the amount of duties collected increased from \$28,000,000 in 1847, to \$63,000,000 in 1857. The revenues then exceeded the expenditures so much that the rates were lowered about 25 per cent. The great increase in revenue from 1847 to 1857, under this comparatively low tariff, came from increased imports due to great prosperity. Imports rose from \$116,000,000 to \$333,000,000; exports from \$150,000,000 to \$279,000,000; the price of wheat rose from an average of \$1.02 from 1845 to 1847, to \$1.51 from 1843 to 1856—a price never equaled before or since; prices of corn, cotton, butter, wool and other farm products also increased about 33 per cent.; farm values increased about 50 per cent. The "free trade" tariff act of 1857 showed the same general effects.

These are some of the accomplishments of the low tariffs of 1846 and 1857. We hope our new tariff-makers

will not neglect to study these lessons of history. Let them not forget that the only time the tariff question was ever settled to the satisfaction of all parties, so that neither party mentioned a tariff, was during our "Free Trade" ad valorem tariff period. If an impending war had not necessitated the raising of a great revenue, neither party would have dared to advocate higher duties. The farmers and the hard-working people can stand more of such "Free Trade" tariffs.—Byron W. Holt.

Why Farmers Are Disappointed.

Editor New York World:

As you call for opinions in the World, I will write a few lines. First, an extra session of Congress is demanded by the vote recorded last November. The Democratic party should take no step backward. To replace the duty on sugar is a step backward.

Sugar stands third in value of the food products consumed by the laboring people. They consume more in the average family than the wealthy, and consequently pay more of the tax. Far better remove all the duty; then the best sugar would be used without refining.

The proposed plan to tax incomes is perhaps the best and most just that has been proposed. As to farmers and mechanics not favoring it, not one in ten thousand of them has an income of \$5,000 after paying working expenses.

Farming lands have been decreasing in value for the past twenty years. The best hop-growing lands in this county (Osego) will not sell for more than one-half what they were worth from 1855 to 1860. The situation is the same through all the Eastern States. Furthermore, the State would give away no more public lands. Make a price of \$3 to \$5 per acre, which would produce an income and make the immigrant pay something for the privilege of a home in this land of liberty. Restrict immigration. Competition is too great in agriculture. I have mentioned Osego County because I own land, whereof I write. I would probably be at work on it now were I able to work from twelve to eighteen hours a day, as most of the farmers now have to do who make farming a success. I cannot see how a farmer can be a Republican. All tariff taxes and business laws favor the manufacturer and dealer.—G. O. S.

The Potato Tax.

The potato crop of the country is much below the average this year, and the price of this important article of food is likely to be so high as to put it beyond the reach of multitudes of consumers. Statisticians, who are familiar with the market, have estimated that the home supply of potatoes will have been exhausted long before the time for the planting of the new crop. In this emergency it would be necessary to import large quantities of potatoes, and to pay upon them a McKinley tax of 25 cents on every bushel.

This tax could be of no benefit to the American farmers in any circumstances. When the potato crop has been abundant there has been a large quantity for export, and the tariff could have affected the price but little if at all. When there has been a failure the domestic crop has been consumed and sold at home before the foreign supply could come in; and a large portion of the farmers have been obliged to buy the highly taxed potatoes, not merely for food, but to plant for next year's crop. In short, when the farmers have had an abundance of potatoes to sell none have been imported; and when potatoes have been imported the farmers have had none to sell.

If a bill should be introduced in the House some Monday morning to repeal the burdensome tax on potatoes, under a suspension of the rules, it would doubtless be passed by a large majority; and the Senate would hardly fail to concur.—Philadelphia Record.

Wages in Germany.

The report of United States Consul Warner, at Cologne, Germany, recently received at the Department of State, contains some interesting statistics on the wages paid in various trades in that country last year.

The telegraphed summary says: "The statistics collected embrace replies from 906 cities and 924 unions. The figures show that the wages have increased in only seven cities, in 229 they have declined, and in 670 they have remained stationary, while food products have been dearer. Only 211 cities of the whole number visited showed less employment, while in thirty places almost complete stoppage of work existed. In Germany the head of the household alone cannot earn sufficient to support his family."

This is the condition of affairs in a European country having a high protective tariff, copied from that of the United States by the great Bismarck, who thought to reproduce in that old, thickly populated, army ridden, monarchical country the prosperity enjoyed in this newer and freer land, with its boundless opportunities and wonderful natural resources.

When Protectionists talked of "pauper wages" and hard conditions of life abroad, during the late canvass, they fought shy of protected Germany and quoted free-trade England, where the wages are higher than anywhere else in Europe.—New York World.

The Income Tax.

The income-tax plan seems also to commend itself. It is the opinion of the leading men that a bill to impose a progressively increasing tax on incomes above \$10,000 would be passed by an overwhelming majority if presented in the House. How much revenue it would yield is problematical. That would depend somewhat upon the extent to which consciences have become more alert since the war-time income tax was abolished. That sometimes produced revenue and sometimes perjury. But that was in a time of general demoralization, and it is believed that a properly drawn income-tax law would yield an amount far in excess of what is now tempting to fraud and perjury.

Such a tax commends itself as ideally fair and reasonable. It places the heaviest burdens where they are most easily borne. It leaves superfluities instead of want, wealth rather than poverty, accumulation rather than industrial endeavor.—New York World.

## FOR STYLISH WOMEN.

SOME OF FASHION'S LATEST DECREES.

Handsome Cloaks and Mantles Brought Out by the Recent Cold Spell—Gowns Sketched by the Correspondent at a Fashionable Reception.

What Women Are Wearing.

New York correspondence:

SUCH a spell of cold weather as that which we experienced during the holidays makes a talk of cloaks and wraps especially timely. The initial illustration shows a princess-shaped mantle costume of a material which has small diagonal threads running through a grayish-green cloth. The blouse is a simple, trim, and a sort of open tunic work. This robe has an under lining, reaching to the feet, on which is seen the plaiding which is alike back and front. The lining closes in the middle with hooks and eyes, the plastron is seen on one side and fastened on the shoulder and under the other armhole with hooks. This plastron is made of material cut on the straight, is gathered in slightly at the neck, and falls in small gathers, and is provided with a band of material to prevent it from stretching. The hooks should either be sewn fast to a strip of silk or to the lining itself. In the latter case, the upper material must not be sewn in with the lining. The back part of the princess robe must be so bias at the middle seam that the skirt falls into a ball shape. Some extra material may be also added to make more ample folds. Instead of breast drapes, protection seams are used underneath the bodice so as not to be visible on the outside. These seams must be sewn into small gores and thoroughly ironed flat. The front breadths are fastened

with hooks and eyes, and the plastron is also secured to the rest of the costume in the same manner. The costume has a bertha in the shape of a flounce, which is formed into epaulettes on the shoulders, and is trimmed with lace, passementerie and fur, like the length of the front. The fur should be either black or very dark in tone, Persian lamb or skunk preferable. The skirt should be lined with satin or silk, or even with flannel, if preferred, and it is to be worn without any outer garment. From about half a yard beneath the waist it should be sewn together. The sleeves are cut out of one material, and have as usual two seams. They are lined and slightly drawn in so as to form a puff. This puff must be draped on the lining and sewn in under the cuffs in such a manner as to give the impression that the whole sleeve is made in one. They are then trimmed with fur and passementerie, in the manner indicated.

What is the garment just described, it would be cold-hearted and shivery to give a whole letter up to such delineation. So I turn to some gowns sketched at a reception. And where do you think the reception was? On the stage, in a play. Do you suppose ordinary women at the conventional reception would ever look so lovely, and wear their gowns the way these folks do, whether the gowns were as lovely or not? The woman shown in the first picture is the hostess, and she is caught just as she went forward to greet her first guest, who is represented in the second illustration. See the pretty way that the hostess' head tips back as she says, "Why, my dear!" The hostess wears a blouse of white with a French rainbow silk of changeable roses and apple green to start with, and these

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FIRST GUEST.

shades striped with thin lines of rose, and with other stripes of solid rose sprinkled with roses and leaves and shining with a golden luster. The corselet bodice and the sleeves were apple green, the upper part of the bodice crossed in a band of apple green, and the rainbow stuff. The sleeves were split to show the arms. Black velvet made the throat more slender, and velvet about the waist did the same for that. The skirt and sleeves were edged with black feather trimming, and the fan with which she made her little Delsarte gestures was black. She was in such a pretty hurry to greet her guests that she had to lift her gown to avoid tripping, and that showed a petticoat of rose silk.

Meanwhile, the guest came in, and she was a vision. She had on for a wrap a wonderful thing they call a capuchon in Paris, of white velvet, with a flowing Henry collar held in at the lower edge by a band of apple green, and she held the long ends of the capuchon in her hands to simulate embarrassment. The sable ran all down these long ends, too. Her dress was shot silk, all gray

## ELEPHANTS.

Some of the Singular Friendships Which They Contract.

Elephants are queer and interesting creatures, both in captivity and their native wilds. Tip, the ugly Forepaugh elephant in Central Park, New York, who has the discredit of having killed several of his keepers, is extremely and tenderly fond of little dogs, and with equal fervor he hates birds.

Tip's keeper has a small fox terrier, which is to be found almost any day playing about the feet and trunk of the cruel mammoth as he stands chained short to the sunken post in the yard back of the elephant house. The dog is one of the least of his kind as Tip is one of the largest of his.

The terrier has usually a season of running rapidly around and around his notorious friend, who watches him with something like a twinkle in his blood-shot eyes. Suddenly the great flexible trunk shoots out and the dog will trip over it, and then goes rolling head over heels on the ground, whereupon Tip blows a lot of dust over his own back, probably his way of laughing at the joke. He never hurts the dog, who generally proceeds to "get even" in his own way. He sneaks up quietly from behind, and when directly between Tip's fore feet suddenly gives vent to a succession of shrill barks. Of course elephants have nerves, and Tip gives a start backward, just as anybody would, at which the little scamp leaps to one side, out of reach, and barks fit to kill himself—his way of laughing.

Tip has an unquenchable desire to crush the life out of every English sparrow in the park. Sometimes a whole flock surround him to pick up the seeds he scatters from his pile of hay. Whenever they get conveniently close he suddenly swings his trunk among them, blowing with all his might at the same time, and stamping with one of his ponderous feet. English sparrows are quick of wing, and they generally get safely out of reach, but occasionally the great trunk strikes one and knocks the life out. Then, with every appearance of gratified rage, the elephant picks the soft little feathered body up in his trunk and hurls it over his back and out of the enclosure, giving great horrid grunts of satisfaction.

Wild elephants sometimes make devoted friends of other animals. A party of hunters in Central Africa once traveled a large bull elephant, which tramped scores of miles into the jungle after receiving the heavy bullet in his shoulder. The chase was abandoned for the time. A fortnight later the hunters came upon the same beast. He was lying on his injured side near a stream in a dense forest. A buffalo cow was standing over the fallen monarch, gently licking the blood from the wound. Frequently she would leave him and go to the stream, and by pawing at its edge toss a lot of water upon the rank grass. It was probably in this way that refreshing moisture had been conveyed to the fevered and suffering giant, keeping him alive.

The hunters were divided as to whether the elephant should be put out of his misery. It was finally decided to give him a chance for his life under the nursing of the cow. Several weeks later, when the party were making their way back toward the coast, they came across a lame elephant attended by a buffalo cow. The pair were not molested.—(St. Louis Republic).

Chinese "Fake" Josses.

United States Consul Beloe refers to "josses" as follows: Amoy and Canton are places which supply travelers and curio dealers with hideous idols, called "josses." They are manufactured, wholesale and retail, "moderns" and "antiques," orthodox or to order, as may be desired. I am sorry to be obliged to state that much of the joss business is a fraud, pious and otherwise. The regulation joss is either a very fat and placid gentleman, with a large girth for looting, or a dignified, virtuous female with a superfluous number of arms and hands. But these styles did not suit merchants who desired to astonish their folks at home. So, to please their customers, the Mongolian joss-maker, with a keen eye for the market, turns out an assortment of clay hobgoblins warranted to freeze the blood of a small boy or produce hysterics in a nervous and dyspeptic girl. In this category come the man with the tiger face and ferocious fangs, the so-called "God of Hunger," who is only an every-day, half-starved opium smoker, and the "Snake God," who probably is a phase of delirium tremens. None of these belong to Chinese art. They are simply "fakes" made for the markets of Christianendom.

Joss making is very simple. The manufacturer's chief stock in trade consists of wooden or metal molds. In these the wet clay is put into shape and allowed to dry. It is then touched up, dipped in molten glaze and allowed to cool. The average workman can turn out a hundred a day. The clay is kaolin, running from red and gray to snow white, and costs about one cent per pound. The glaze is melted in a brick furnace, and is similar to the old-fashioned soling furnaces of retired potters. The wages of a good artist vary from twenty to forty cents per day. The cost of a fair-sized image is about three cents. He sells it for five cents to a native and for as high as \$5 to the credulous European or American tourist.—[Washington Star].

The Zither.

The zither originated in the Alpine provinces of southern Germany and Austria about fifty years ago. There were about that time in the Tyrol and Styrian mountains, among other varieties of musical instruments, two kinds of cymbals, specimens of which are to be seen in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg. One of them, the zitha, consisted of a one-body with a finger-board, provided with frets, on which the player took the melody tones, with the left hand, whilst the right hand, by means of a plectrum (small stick of ivory, metal or horn) sounded the strings. It was strung with five groups of metal strings, each of three strings (three-chorded), tuned to one pitch, like the treble notes of a piano. As an accompaniment to the zitha, another instrument, more appropriately called cymbal, was in use. It was strung with twenty-five steel strings, which were played with hammers, and used as an accompaniment to the zitha, but also mentioned zitha, but also the voice, violins and other instruments. These two instruments, although in a rude, primitive form, are the parts which we find greatly modified and refined, united in the modern zither.—(Boston Transcript).

Trimnings for costumes for the street and the country are used sparingly, yet the latter have a very dainty appearance, as all the details are most carefully studied.

Brocades of silk, enriched with gold and silver, made in China, B. C. 1721.

Copyright, 1893.

Oatmeal in Scarlet Fever.

A writer in the Medical and Chirurgical Journal, England, states that he has for several years been in the habit of having his patients well sponged over the surface of their bodies, commencing, as a rule, about a week after the appearance of the eruption, and continuing the process until desquamation is complete. With a mixture of an ounce of oatmeal to a pint of boiling water, the solution for this purpose being made every day, and used tepid, or at such a temperature as may be comfortably borne by the back of a finger. His reason for using this particular combination is that the gluten in it sticks the scales to each other and to the surface of the body, thus allowing of their being removed from one sponging to another, without the ordinary risk of infecting either atmosphere or clothes, and thus greatly lessening the risk of spreading the disease; in addition to this advantage, the gluten fills up the cracks of the new skin and protects it from cold, as patch after patch becomes bare, and it thus, to say the least, greatly lessens the risk of the dropsy which so often follows upon this disease.

Brocades of silk, enriched with gold and silver, made in China, B. C. 1721.