BAD FORTHELAWMAKER

POINTS OF VIEW.

His Dislike for Money Leuders Once Got Him Into Trouble-He Was a Strong Advocate of the Law, but Didn't Think It Applied to His Case.

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein. the state secretary for foreign affairs. who accompanied his imperial master, the German emperor, on his trip to Great Britain, while a member of the reichstag in 1878 very unexpectedly found himself in an embarrassing situation, as a result of his activity in securing the passage of a law relating chiefly to the Jews, the story of which was related yesterday by Mr. Moses Oppenheimer, of 38 Broadway.

"I have met the baron many a time," said Mr. Oppenheimer, "at the Mann-heim Chess club, of which we both were members. He is an ambitious man, and was much pleased when he was, in 1878, elected to the reichstag, the first ultra-Conservative member that had obtained a victory in Baden. He was very active in the German parliament, being one of the brightest, as well as the most aggressive, men in that rather dull conglomerate, the ultra-Conservative party His prominent participation in the enactment of the antiusury law resulted in a rather funny complication.

"I happened to know personally the other actor in the story, and I have my information directly from him. His name was Louis Altheimer, a well-to-do Hebrew residing in Mannheim and living on the proceeds of a snug fortune which he had amassed in his youth in the United States.

CALLED THEM BLOODSUCKERS. 'Altheimer's specialty was to lend money to officers of the army, to officials and others of that class of society on their promissory notes. His regular charge was 12 per cent. per annum. He would, of course, accommodate only people who seemed to be good pay. As a rule he would extend the note from time to time on payment of the interest, provided he had no fear of suffering a

"In those days Baron Marschall's father was yet alive and in possession of his moderate estate. The young prosecuting attorney had to get along in the main on his rather modest salary. He managed it pretty well until he had some trouble with a young woman. It would never do for the rising young courtier and conservative statesman to have the scandal made public, and to hush it up about 5,000 marks in cash was absolutely required. The baron entered into negotiations with Mr. Altheimer and secured the loan of his note. The interest was paid promptly, and the little bill was extended several times without any difficulty.

"In advocating the antiusury bill in the reichstag Baron Marschall delivered a vehement speech against blood sucking usurers, especially those of Hebrew descent. The law as passed, largely owing to Marschall's persistency, was exceedingly vague in its provisions, leav-ing it practically to the discretion of the courts to say whether in any given case the taking of more than 6 per cent. was criminal usury, punishable by impris-onment at hard labor and by fines.

WOULD NOT RENEW. "The session of the reichstag closed; the baron returned to Mannheim and resumed the duties of his office. Meanwhile his note for 5,000 marks, held by Mr. Altheimer, was soon to fall due. The on wrote a note to his creditor, asking him to call and arrange for an extension of time under the usual conditions. Altheimer replied briefly in writing that under the new antiusury law he did not feel safe in continuing to lend money in his former way, and therefore proposed to go into some other business, where his capital would yield him legitimate profits. He notified the baron that the note would be presented for collection.

"This turn of affairs was embarrassing for the young statesman. He wrote again to Mr. Altheimer, saying that the usury act was never intended for cases like his, and could not apply to their relation. He urged a renewal of the note as a perfectly safe and sensible transaction

"A reply soon came from the Hebrew. acknowledging the baron's good intentions as well as his legal acumen, but at the same time pointing to the fact that the interpretation of the law was left entirely to the courts.

"'Under those circumstances, Altheimer continued, 'I do not feel disposed to put my neck into the halter. I cannot renew your note. You have been accommodated so far by one of the inuch abused Hebrew usurers at his own terms. Your popularity and your position will probably induce some of your Christian friends to lend you the smount without security on perfectly legal interest.

"Mr. Altheimer's note, it is needless to add, was promptly paid. Marschall subsequently became the diplomatic representative of the grand duke of Baden at Berlin, and still later he was appointed under secretary of state in the foreign office, filling the place formerly occupied by Count Herbert Binnarck."-New York Sun.

No Free Lunch in England.

Free lunches are unknown in England. An American who sees crackers or cakes on the bar and nibbles one of either is promptly surprised with a demand for another two cents. There is a lunch department in nearly every place, however. where for a few pennies one may get a snack of bread and meat or cheese, the bread and butter being invariably the subject of separate charges, as are pickles and, in fact, everything except the con-tents of the cruet stand.—Chicago Post

A Cruel Reason

He-She's a remarkable girl. She doesn't hesitate to tell everybody that she is twenty-seven Don't you admire

her for it? She-No. because I know she is thirty.

When the Confederate army was pour-ing through Richmond, on its march THE GERMAN BARON'S DIFFERING toward the Peninsula, the soldiers received constant and substantial tokens of the good will of the people of the region. Women and children thronged the sidewalks, pressing on their defenders every-thing which the scanty Confederate larder could supply, while from many of the houses gloves, socks and comforters rained down upon the companies. Mr. T. C. DeLeon, in "Four Years in Rebel Capitals," gives an incident connected with this march of the sort which is calculated to move the roughest soldier's

The southern soldier was ever a cheerful animal, with a general spice of sardonic humor. Refreshed inwardly and outwardly, the men would march down the street, answering the waving handkerchiefs at every window with wild cheers. Nor did they spare any amount of chaff to those luckless stay-at-homes encountered on the streets.

"Come out'r that black coat!" "I know ye'er a conscrip'! Don't yer want 'er go for a sojer?" Yere's yer chance ter git yer substertoot!"

These and similar shouts, leveled at the head of some unlucky wight, brought roars of laughter from the soldiers and from the victim's unsympathetic friends.

At one house a pale, boyish looking youth was noted at a window with a lady. Both energetically waved handkerchiefs, and the men answered with a yell, but the opportunity was too good

"Come right along, sonny!" was the cry. "The lady'll spare yer! Here's a little muskit fur ye!"

"All right, boys!" cheerily responded the youth, rising from his seat. "Have you got a leg for me too?" and Colonel - stuck the shortest of stumps on the window seat.

With one impulse the battalion halted, faced to the window, and came to "present?" as their cheers rattled the windows of the block. That chord had been touched by which the roughest soldier is ever moved.

New Abbreviation.

A lady tells a story of a young man who had come from the country to the city in which she lived, and in a short time fancied himself quite equal to any social emergency. He never asked advice on questions of etiquette, and in consequence he made many mistakes. At one tlme the lady issued cards to a dancing party, and among the invited guests she included this rather conceited and exceedingly awkward young man.

He was to be out of town at the date of the party, and so was unable to accept the invitation. At the foot of the card he read the letters R. S. V. P., and was much perplexed as to their meaning. However, he was nothing daunted by his ignorance, and wrote a note declining the invitation in as formal and stilted terms as he could command, and after signing his name added the letters M. S.

On his return to the city after the party he went to call on the lady, and in the course of the conversation asked, "By the way, Mrs. Clapp, what did you mean by R. S. V. P. at the end of the in-

vitation you sent me?"
"Why," replied the hostess, without a note of surprise in her polite voice, "they stand for the French phrase, 'Repondez, s'il vous plait'-Answer, if you

"Oh, yes! Well, I was all right, then!" said the young man in a tone of much satisfaction. "I thought I should hit it in my answer.'

courteous hostess, "I do wish to ask you what M. S. C. C. stands for. I can't imagine, and I can't find any one who has ever seen the abbreviation used!"

"Oh," replied her visitor airily, "that meant 'Mighty sorry couldn't come.' I should think that was plain enough!"-Youth's Companion.

Using Dirty Water.

According to an Austrian journal, one of the most extensive velvet manufactories in that country has adopted a very original and effective method in the purification of its waste waters. Briefly, the water, colored with analine and different vegetable dyestuffs, and which often looks like ink, is purified by a system of cleansing basins. There are three basins employed, which communicate with each other, so that the water flows easily from one to the other.

The dirty water runs at the commence ment into the first basin, in which it collects during the day, remaining there some twenty-four to thirty hours, the greater part of the impurities being thus deposited, and the upper layer of the water becoming more or less clear. The sluice gate is then opened and the partially cleansed liquid escapes into basin number two, while during its flow lime water is let in to precipitate the remaining impurities, the contents of the basin being allowed to remain standing for some thirty hours, during which time the liquid, by reason of the lime water. becomes fairly clear.

Finally, the connecting channel between basins two and three is now opened and a mixture of sulphate of iron and sulphate of magnesia, or bitter salt, is made high school boy asked the conductor, to flow into the escaping water, which, after standing some thirty hours, is allowed to escape into the river or creek.

Of course, dye houses which have a grass meadow near by can advantageously make use of the irrigating sys-

Cod and Herring. Between 60,000,000,000 and 100,000,-000,000 codfishes are taken from the sea around the shores of Newfoundland every year; but even that quantity seems small when we consider that a single cod yields something like 3,500,-000 eggs each year, and that over 8,000,-000,000 eggs have been found in the roe of a single cod. A herring of six or seven ounces in weight is provided with 30,000,000 ova. After making all reasonable allowances for the destruction of eggs and of the young it has been calculated that in three years a single pair of herring will produce 154,000,000.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHY DO MEN SUICIDE?

NEARLY ALL METHODS OF SELF MUR-DER HAVE BEEN TRIED.

Snicide Among the Greeks and Romans. Few Negroes Have Ever Taken Their Own Life-Reason of One Man for Hastening to Shuffle of the Mortal Coil.

A prominent physician who has made a study of suicide said the other day: Why should a man kill himself? The

popular answer is, "Because he is crazy!" Scientific men easily disprove that, but are still somewhat at sea in devising a better answer. Was the philosopher Seneca crazy when he entered the warm bath and opened his veins? Were all the hundreds of Romans who made happy dispatch of themselves insane? Surely

The Greeks rarely committed suicide, but at one time it was quite the fashion in Rome. It is the rarest of rarities for a slave to commit suicide, though a slave owner often does. Extensive inquiry fails to develop a single case of an American negro's committing suicide, though there have been a few cases among mulattos and octoroons.

Shall it be said, then, that the superior race is the suicidal? Surely not, for the Greeks were at least the equals of the Romans. The solution must be sought elsewhere.

Perhaps religious belief has something to do with it, but it would be hard to prove it. One fact, however, gives us a clew. Among the lowest races of mankind and in the lowest intellectual grades of any society suicide is practically unknown, and among the highest in race or culture it is extremely rare, while in the middle or lower middle classes it is most common.

STRANGE REASONS FOR THE ACT. It is those who are midway on the course, whether as races or individuals, those who are in the struggle, who lose heart and rush unbidden into eternity. This is only another way of saying that where the battle is fiercest there are the most wounds and sudden deaths; those who have won the victory and those lying idle in camp and designing no struggle are fairly well satisfied with the situation. The cultured and well-to-do Philadelphian is, on the whole, as will-

ing to live as the naked Senegambian. The causes assigned for suicide are to the last degree curious. In many cases well-to-do suicides simply allege that they are tired of life—the monotony of it is too much for them. An English gentleman left a note to the effect that he was tired of "coming in and going out, laying down and getting up, buttoning and unbuttoning.'

A London cabman wrote that he had exhausted all the pleasure of driving in this world and wanted to see how they drove in the other. Strange to say, love and poverty furnish the smallest number of cases, and mere bodily suffering the greatest.

But the saddest cases are those in which a whole family die together, and of these the Salford case, which occurred some years ago, was the most mournful

SALFORD'S COLD BLOODED DEED. Salford was a druggist's assistant, threatened with the loss of position and poverty. He succeeded in gaining his wife's consent, as his letter said, that the 'whole family should go together," but she did not want to know when the fatal dose was given. So he gave her and the youngest child prussic acid in a cooling drink as they lay down for the night, and pain: One by one he disposed of the other five children in the same way-"all in peace and without pain, thank God." he wrote.

He then drew up his will, went out and obtained the signature of witnesses, retransport of J. V. S., I am in splendid shape. It has done wooderful things for me. People similarly troubled should try it and be convinced." turned and wrote four letters, and then swallowed the poison, and was soon a corpse. Such a case is beyond analysis by a healthful mind. Yet we cannot say it was insanity.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of any method of suicide not already employed novel method he is sure to have a host of imitators. Hanging, drowning, poisoning, stabbing, or other forms of cutting, shooting and jumping from high places are most common.

Many women have swallowed hot coals, powdered glass and other destructive articles. Cleopatra applied an asp to her hosom, and it is worth noting that she has no imitators. Women have a horror of serpents, and they are not easily obtained at the time desired.

France leads all other nations in suicides, as in the last year for which we have the record 216 persons killed themselves in each 1,000,000 of the population, and the increase is rapid. Of 7,572 suicides in one year one-fifth were in Paris, and smothering by charcoal fumes is the favorite method. In London nearly all suicides are with the knife and razor, and it is plain truth that in this respect the British are the worst "cutthroats" in Europe - Chicago Tribune.

Electricity Defined. I was standing on the back platform of a street car the other day when a

What is electricity?" The conductor made some jesting re

accession of knowledge the boy had received when he memorized that definition! No scientist can define electricity, but the bootblack who calls it "juice" is more precise than the high school lad .-Buffalo Express.

"I did not like Mantalini. There was an air of hauteur"-"Can you whistle it?"

"What?" "The air of 'hauteur.' I never heard of the composer."—New York Truth.

There is scarcely a more enjoyable or healthful exercise than swimming, provided always the water is not too wold nor the indulgence too prolonged.

If we take any moderately large insect -say a wasp or a hornet—we can see, even with the naked eye, that a series of small spotlike marks run along the side of the body. These apparent spots, which are eighteen or twenty in number, are in fact the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a man ner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance.

How Insects Breathe

Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny caps, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff interlacing bristles forming a filter, which allows air, and air alone, to pass; but the apparatus, of whatever charac ter it may be, is so wonderfully perfect in its actions that it has been found impossible to injure the body of a dead insect with even so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid and then placed beneath the receiver of an air pump. The apertures in question communicate with two large breathing tubes, which extend through the entire length of the body.

From these main tubes are given off innumerable branches, which run in all directions and continually divide and subdivide, until a wonderfully intricate network is formed pervading every part of the structure and penetrating even to the antennæ.-Lutheran Observer.

Effect of Cold and Accident on Hair. Arctic voyagers and other travelers in frigid regions have frequently been subject to canities as the effect of cold, a circumstance quite in keeping with the fact that animals, such as the bear, fox and lemming, inhabitants of the extreme north, have hirsute coverings of white. The writer was once acquainted with a man named Sweeny, formerly a sailor, whose hair was jet black except a snow white tuft about the middle of the frontal suture, where the scalp had been taken off through a fall from a mast on shipboard. Where burns and severe local inflammations have resulted in a loss of a portion of the scalp, the injured part has similarly been covered in many cases with a growth of white hair .-Hyland C. Kirk in New York Times.

Injurious Mixtures.

The iodide of potassium is quite a constant ingredient of sarsaparilla mixtures, which are vaunted to be "blood purifiers," tonics, etc. This agent is harmless when rightly used, but it is capable of doing grievous injury. One of its baneful effects is inflammation of the kidneys. If they are weak or deranged small doses of the iodide are likely to produce the effect stated, and many per sons' kidneys are so affected without the fact being known. Hence, preparations of the class mentioned should be held as unsafe for general use.-Hall's Journal.

Afflicts half the American people yet there is only one preparation of Sarsaparilla that acts on the bowels and reaches this important trouble and that is Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It relieves it in 24 hours, and an occasional dose prevents return. Ve refer by permission to C. E. Elkington, 125 Locust Avenue, San Francisco; J. H. Brown, Petaluma; H. S. Winn, Geary Court, San Francisco, and hundreds of others who have used it in constipation. One letter is a sample of in a few minutes they expired without hundreds. Elkington, writes: "I have been for years subject to billous acadaches and constipation. Have been so bad for a year back have had to take a physic every other night or else I would have a headache. After taking one bottle

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

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A Revelation.



Few people know that the bright bluish-green color of the ordinary teas exposed in the windows is not the natural color. Unpleasant as the fact may be, it is nevertheless artificial; mineral matter being used for this purpose. The effect is two-fold. It not only makes the ton a bright, shiny green, but also permits the

use of "off-color" and worthless teas, which, once under the green cloak, are readily worked off as a good quality of tea. An eminent authority writes on this subject: "The manipulation of poor teas, to give them a finer appearance, is carried on extensively. Green teas, being in this country

especially popular, are produced to meet the demand by coloring cheaper black kinds by glazing or facing with Prussian blue, tumeric. gypsum, and indigo. This method is so general that very little genuine uncolored green tea is offered for sale." It was the knowledge of this condition of affairs that prompted the placing of Beech's Tea before the public. It is absolutely pure and without color. Did you ever see any genuine uncolored Japan ten? Ask your

will see it, and probably for the very first time. It will be found in color to be just between the artificial green tea that you have been accustomed to and the black teas. It draws a delightful canary color, and is so fragrant that it will be a revelation to teadrinkers. Its purity makes it also more omical than the artificial teas, for less of it is required per cup. Sold only in pound packages bearing this trade-mark:

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