in Chicago Washington special: All the surroundings of Calumet Place, where Senator Logan's body lies, tell of the great grief that fell upon the household Sunday afternoon

Sentries pace to and fro; the blinds are closed; and carriages in almost unbroken procession come and go bringing friends, who would serve the bereaved household or do honor to the dead.

Telegrams of condolence still pour in from every state and from all classes of people. The expression of sorrow and regret is indeed universal.

In deference to the wishes of Mrs. Logan, and from the fact that the final resting place of General Logan could not be determined upon, owing to a complication which could not be overcome at the time, the body will, after the funeral on Friday, repose in a vault at Oak Hill Cemetery, until such time as final arrangements for burial can be made.

A movement has been formally started in this city to cause a fund of \$200,000 for Mrs. Logan. Mr. George E. Lemon has charge of the collections, and Ex-Postmas ter-General Creswell, president of the Citi zens' National bank, will net as freasurer A large number of subscriptions have been received by telegraph, many of them for \$1,000 carh. Among those subscribing 81,000 are Samtor Sawyer, Representative William Walter Phelps, Gay, Alger of Mich igno, John B. Drake, Gen. Creswell, George E. Lemon and George M. Pullman. It is thought that \$100,000 will be raised be

There is a mayement on foot to have exconlederate subdiers represented in the fineral procession that will follow the remains of Senator Legan. Many of the exconsiderates have expressed it desire to participate and it is probable that a place will be provided for them in the procession

The following have been selected pull bearers: Gen. Simon Cameron, Hon. Roscoe Coukling Ron. Robert T. Liv cotn. C. H. Anarews, of Youngstown, O. Col. Fred Grant Gen. Lucius Enirchild M. L. Leggett, of Cleveland, O. Georg-Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. W. F. Vilas, Gov. John C. Black and Charles McMillan, of the Loya The Rev. Dr. Newman is to officiating elergyman, assisted by Dr. Butter, chaplain of the senate: Bishop Fowler and the Rev. Dr. O. H. Taffany.

Utien (N. Y.) special: The undertaking firm of Oneida received the order for Gen. logan's casket late Monday evening from R. W. Barker, the funeral director, of Washington. The casket is of Florida cedar, inside of which is a copper casket self-senling, absolutely air tight. per cashet is upholstered with fine French satin, cream tinted in shade and tufted throughout the body and top. A pillow made of the same material, handsomely embroidered, will fornish a fitting fina resting place for the dead senator's head The casket is covered with the finest crepe broadcloth, handsomely draped and fea-toned, and the whole inclosed in a cedar outside box trimmed with copper mount

THE ILLINOIS G. A. R. The following order was issued by Gen Post, commander of the department of Ithnois G. A. R., on the 27th: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LLLINOIS,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, GALESBURG, Dec. 27, 1886. General Order No. 16.—Another comrade has gone! Another great lender has fallen first commander in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic has been gathered to his eternal rest. Of all those who offered themselves and shed their blood in defense of the union none deserve more from fame than John A. Logan, in the first rank of soldiers, in the first rank of statesmen, his fearless independence and aggressive integrity drew to him the hearts of all with whom he came in personal contact. Imnobility which fitted him to be a leader of men. Himself a brilliant representative of the citizen soldier he was the champion of the rights and defender of the cause of those who were citizens in pence and soldiers in Fully appreciating how much the country owed his comrades in arms, he was their ablest advocate and never swerved in his duty to them. Who shall now be their champion? The first commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. deserves to be first in the hearts of his comrades. Reverse the arms and place the flags at half-mast in honor of our distinguished comrade, John A. Logan. The department commander recomthat each post should hold some suitable memorial service and that the colors of the post be draped. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by all comrades for sixty days.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Captain William W. Moore, for twenty-six years connected with the National Intelliqueer, and at one time grand sire of the Odd Fellows, died in Washington Thursday, aged

The naval board of improvements has reported to Secretary Whitney that the Tennessee can not be required within the statutory limit of 20 per cent, and will have to be con demned.

Comptroller Durham has disallowed the claim of John S. Mosley for \$5,013, collected as fees while consul at Hong Kong. James S. Waish, a prominent member

of Tammacy hall, has been appointed Inspector of hulls at New York by Secretary A St. Petersburg dispatch says the government has discovered the existence of an ex-

tensive nihilist organization, the members of which are principally workmen in the large factories in that city, Moscow and Vladimir. Gilbert A. Plerce, who recently resigned the

governorship of Dakota, has accepted the position of associate editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Frees for Dakota. His headquarters will be at Bismarck, where he will conduct a Dakota department for the Pioneer Press. The first edition under his management will be published January 1.

The farm house of Caleb Russell, rear Saybrook. O., caught fire at an early hour the other morning. When the neighbors arrived Russell, who was 80 years old, and his wife, aged 50, had escaped from the house, but they were so much overcome by the heat and smoke that they died shortly afterward. A demented son, who slept up stairs, was burned to death.

William Ward, of Polk county, Mo., while out hunting, accidentally shot and killed him-self. He was a wealthy farmer, aged 22 years, and left a wife and one child.

President Cleveland has approved the act appropriating money to supply the deficiency in the funds needed by the public printer.

A guaranty of right of way and depot grounds for the Atchison extension to Chicago has been algred by one hundred citizens of tialesburg, Illinois

Daniel Pine, who was borr within a few yards of the old state-house at lieston, celebrated his centennial birthday at Paw Paw, Illinois, in the presence of four generations of

Judge Blodget imposed a fine of \$2,500 upon Jonathan Peacock, a brewer of Rockford, Illineis, who pleaded guilty to selling unstamped

The secretary of the treasury has accepted the offer of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road to pay \$153,600 in compromise of the claim of the government for unpaid interest on bonds transferred by the state of

THE ALLEGED REPOLT.

Said to Have Been Instituted Against Mos-

ter Workman Pawderly. Scranton (Pa.) special: Mr. T. V. Powderly in an interview last night was asked: Do you know anything of the alteged revolt against you in the order?" "No. I don't know anything about it," was the reply. "There may be a few distatisfied cles, and the returns give a description of people in Chicago. It would be unreasonable to expect that I could please everybody, There are a few men in Chicago who, up to last spring, had no use for the Knights of Labor. They did everything in their power to discourage the patient, persevering workers of the order, and when the boom began that brought us so many members Chicago was not behind hand in furnishing her full quota of recruits. Those new men in that city, who claimed to be leaders of thought and radical sentiment, seeing the rapid in-crease of membership, jumped in to lead

that which they could not throttle. Mr. Powderly did not regard the influence of these men as being of particular moment and smiled us he produced a barge bundle of correspondence marked "Chengo," and suid: 'See for yourself. I have the en-dersement of nine-teaths of the order in Chicago and those who oppose are the loudest in their protestations of friendship to the organization. If the order of the Kuights of Labor were handed over to the men wire profess to be leading the revest against me, 999 out of every 1,000 would desert it rather than follow such leader

ship."
"Is the anarchist element crowding you."

was next asked, "No," was the reply, "there has been no special pressure from that direction, although certain polriendly newspapers have endeavored to make it appear so. Some persons have represented to Parsons that I attacked anarchism since his trial I have never mentioned his name; I know nothing about the details of his case, and I eel, as every other fair-minded man should that if passion or prejudice had anything to do with his conviction or that of his associates, it would be nothing more than fair to give them another trial. Justice has nothing to fear from a searching in vestigation into every case. I have never regarded the actions of the anarchists of Chicago during the early days of May as baving anything to do with the Knights of Labor, no matter how much certain people may have endeavored to identify that novement with our order. The men who threw the bombs in Chicago did not receive their teaching in an assembly of knights."

MANY MILLIONS INFOLVED.

Decision Rendered in an Important Mining

Suit in Colorado. Denver dispatch: The most important mining litigation ever tried in Colorado was concluded in the United States circuit court Fre to day. Millions of dollars devolved on the result of the trial and a precedent was set which involves the title of nearly 500 claims in the vicinity of Aspen, Pitkin county, Col. The question at issue was whether the Aspen mines contained fissure veins or deposits of ore. If the fissure theory was correct, then the owners' claims on the apexs, or where outeroppings are visible on the surface, had a right, under the United States statute, to follow a dip vein into other claims, but if the deposit theory was maintained, then a vast number of mines on the side of Aspen mountain could be operated by their owners as far as the boundaries of their claims.

The present suit was brought by D. M. Hyman, of Cincinnati, against J. B. Wheeler, of New York city, and other capitalists. Hyman owns the Durant mine, an open claim, and Wheeler and friends own the Emma mine, which lies immediately beneath the Durant, on the side of the Aspen mountains. The Durant is the older location, but rich ore was first struck in the Eighteen millio ore had been taken out of the Emma, when the Durant people brought the suit to gain possession of the Emma on the apex theo ry and the courts enjoined the Emma from further operations. The case has been on trial for three weeks, the best known min ing experts in the west being about evenly divided on each side. To-night the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the Durant mines. The Aspen mine, the richest in the lies immediately beneath Emma and the suit now pending is to obtain possession of it by the Durant people. Two million dollars have been taken from the Aspen mine and as much more was in sight when work on it was enjoined. The other apex owners have been awaiting the result of this trial and will now bring suit to recover possession of those mining claims lying below them. This is the first case involving the aper theory tried in Colorado since the Leadville litigation was begun in the early his tory of that camp, and which was settled about three months ago in the supreme court of the United States against the apex theory. In the Leadville cases the hanging was claimed to be purplyry and the footwall innestone. In the Aspen case it is claimed that the hanging wall is of calcite and the footwall of volumitic lime-

LORD CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION.

It Creates a Great Scusation in London and Elsewhere.

LONDON, Dec. 23.-The Times announces that Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned his seat in the cabinet owing to a disagreement with the admiralty and the war office with reference to increasing the expenses of the country in view of the existing financial difficulty and also because he disapproves the home legislative measures of the cablust.

Lord Randolph Churchill considers that Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton prepared exorbitant estimates for the army and navy departments respectively, which are uncalled for by the state of foreign affairs. Lord Salisbury supported Mr. Smith and Lord Hamil-

Lord Randolph further considers that the legislative measures for Great Britain proposed for the next session of parliament are inadequate.

WHAT THE RESIGNATION MEANS. The Times approves Lord Salisbury's decis-fons to support the defenses of the country. It reproves Lord Churchill for acting hastily and desiring reckless economy instead of try-ing to reform the departments and secure greater efficiency without any increase of the estimates. His resignation, says the Times, deprives the government of its ablest member and completely changes the political situation. "Lord Salisbury," It continues, "will do well to renew overtures to Lord Balisbury," for to renew overtures to Lord Harrington for a coalition government. A reconstructed eservative cabinet without new blood can last long and will lead to the return of Mr. Gladstone to office."

Prohibition in Vermont.

Many amusing incidents are handed down of the experiences of those days. Among others was that of an estimable old sheep farmer, of Vermont, who, though a church member and a deacon, was sadly addicted to the ardent. He was induced by the reform committee of the church to take the abstatuing piedge, subject only to the sheep-washing period, during which tasking times it was deemed essential to allow of some stimulant. But matters did not seem to mend with the worthy deacon very much, and the committee paid another remonstrating visit after a while then they found him in a woeful state of in

THE STOUX CENSUS.

A Falling Off in the Numbers Noted Sine Last Year.

The interior department has just received the returns of a census of the Indians or the great Sionx reservation. The count was made by direction of Commissioner Atkins by the agen's at the several ageneach Indian, his parentage, and the hand to which he belongs. The total number of Indians on the reservation entitled to eat one is 23.831, of whom 5,723 are male adults, 7,455 females, 5,320 males under eighteen years, and 5.3713 females under sixteen years old. The numbers of Indians at the different agencies are as follows: Standing Rock, 4,609; Crow Creek, L023; wee Brule, 1,220; Cheyenne River, 2,937 w Ridge, 4,883; Sante, 1,122; Rosebud, This shows a folling off since last o of 3,041 at Pine Ridge 257 at Rose d, 159 at Standing Rock, 209 at Lowe and a small reduction of numbers at the agencies. It has long been be that the number of rations issued to a Hans on the reservation was largely use of the number of Indians actually The agents report that the number likes engaged in agriculture are as fol-Standing Rock, 1,105; Rosebud, 609; Pine B dgs, 650, Chaycome River, 475; San-tee, 258; Crow Creek, 189; Lower Brule,

HIS LAST DEAL IS MADE.

Chicago special: William Sturges, betfor known throughout the commercia world as "Jack" Sturges, slied in this city yesterday. He was noted all over the country as having engineered several grain corners on the board, the greatest one being the corn corner of 1874. Storges had an eventful career. In 1857 he left Saratoga, N. Y., and went to Keokuk, In. and in five or six years built up the largest grocery business in the state and amassed considerable money, being at one time considered worth \$600,000 or \$700,000. He moved, here with his family in 1869 and entered the grain business. He soon be same noted on the board of trade as daring and successful operator and did an minutes business. His greatest notoriet, came through the corn corner of July and August, 1874, in which he was the most ninent figure. The corner collapsed disastrously to its originator. Sturges re-fusing to fill his contract, and the board of trade passed a resolution to expel him. He carried the matter into the courts, where it remained util 1878, when he expelled, but finally got back in July, 1879 on a writ of mandanus. Sturges then went ato bankruptcy. Two years ago he went sack to Iowa and began running the Keoik Elevator company. He got into trouble on charges of issuing warehouse receipts for grain when there was no grain on hand, but finally proved his innocene He then went to New York as agent of hiengo houses to teach New Yorkers how to speculate on the Chicago board of trade, but his transactions were not satisfactory, and he returned to end his days here.

PARDONS FOR OFFENDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The presi dent has granted a pardon to Ah Hoot and Simmotz, two Umatilla Indians, now confined in prison at Salem. Ore., for the murder of a white man. They are in bad health and are not expected to long survive their release. John 8, Williams (colored) of Natchez, Miss., who is serving a term of imprisonment

for perjury in a pension case, has also been pardoned. Another case in which the president exer eised executive elemency is that of Robert O. Morehead of western Pennsylvania, convictor of a violation of the postal laws and sentences to two years' imprisonment. His pardon will take effect February 20, 1887, by which he will have served one-half of his term.

The president has declined to interfere in the case of James O. P. Burnside, charged position of disbursing clerk postoffice department. Before his trial Burn side was adjudged insane and has since been confined in the government asylum for the in-sauc. His friends asked his discharge from the asylum and promised to take care of him The president refused their petition on the ground that if Burnside was still insane he was better off in the asylum and if he was not insune he had better be remanded to jail for trial.

THE OKLAHOMA BILL,

Washington special: Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, whose brilliant opposition to the Oklahoma bill won him the admiration of the house, if it did not convert its friends, expresses the belief that the measure is dead or this session. He says that the territor ol committee has exhausted its privilege of two hours, and the bill must now go to the colendar and take its turn. Mr. Barnes says he was placed on the territorial com-mittee against his will, but finding himse here he determined to give time and the eight to the measures which come before it This he has done, and as a result is satis led that congress has not the power or th ight to override a solemn agreement. ringer is very persistent, however, and Mr. Barnes, in making the above statemen may be reckoning without his host.

ADMITTING THE TERRITORIES.

Washington. Dec. 27.-Representative Springer sa s he intends to secure, if possible, the passage by the present congress of his bill to provide an enabling act for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Washington Territory. says it will probably not be possible to get the committee on territories to report upon the till but that he will try to have it substituted by the house for some other territorial ad-mission bill when the latter comes up for consideration. He thinks the idea of admitting all at once will prevent opposition on party grounds as they would be equally divided politically, as the new states will have no voice in the presidential election in 1888.

Theodore Tilton and Wife.

It is now nearly a score of years, says The Philadelphia Times, since a comely, graceful woman stood between the lace curtains that shaded the window of a lovely home in Brooklyn watching a slender, dark-haired man, who turned to wave his hand before passing out of sight. There was a smile on both faces as the hurrying feet of the pedestrian carried him around a corner and the woman leaned out of the window to watch his vanishing form. Two children played about her feet, and, so far as the ordinary eye could see, the house itself was the abode of domestic contentment. If not love. The dark-haired man was Theodore Tilton, and the woman, it is needless to add, was his wife; but what home has undergone a sadder and greater change in the same releatless time? After reaming from place to place the restless Titton has settled down in Paris, where it is announced that he means to stay. In a lonely chamber of the Protestant conven-In a lonely chamber of the Protestant convent at Newark Mrs. Tilton sits and sews from day to day, the gray light of November falling up-on her furrowed face and lending an ashen color to her always pallid cheeks. Of the little girls that that of at her feet that Septem-her morning in Brooklyn, one, Florence, is living a student's life in Switzerland, and the other has found a home amora friends in living a student's life in Switzerland, and the other has found a home emong friends in Chicago. They say that Tilton expects to marry again, but the rumor is only a rumor. It is quite too late for him to retrieve his former errors, whatever they were, and he bests serves himself by his dignified silence. For the other parties to the great controversy terbase the same can also be charitably said. perhaps the same can also be charitably said. All the elements of a tragedy are contained in "You see that 'ere sheep?" he asked, with a hiccough, and pointing to a dejected-looking Cotswold; "that's the cleanest sheep in Vermont; wash him every fifteen minutes."

All the elements of a tragedy are contained in the affair, excepting the necessary death, and would save people Moses would have silence which at least two of the principals been the Christ."—New York World.

Calculating the Size of the Earth.

The earlier attempts at calculating he size of the globe were based of astronomical observations. It would se difficult toods. to say within what degree of accuracy the ligures then obtained could have been relied upon, as the units of measurement used by hose pioneers have been lost, and could not have been compared with the units now in use.

One of the earlier attempts at ob-

taining the actual length of the earth's

meridian by direct measurement of portion of the same was made in the exteenth century by a French doctor. The means employed, although very ingenious, would be considered perfectly clumsy and inadequate by the modern scient st. There was in this early measurement no attempt at mathematical precis on as understood in the present century, and, considering the simplicity of the method employed by the loctor, it is only to be wondered that no greater error was obtained in its final result. The measurement consists. emply in dr ving from Paris to Amiens, and counting the revolutions of the wheels of the enginge, and from the number of revolutions of the wheelbian the distance between the two edies, which could serve as a basis for calculating the length of the meridian. Of course, this calculating could not by any means be considered accurate, but, taking into account the means employed, the result obtained has been subsequently found to be wonderfully prese. The most curious thing about it is that what would now be considered grave errors and inexactitudes were so listributed that they almost compensated each other, and the dimensions then obtained show only slight differmees with the dimensions given by the most recent measurements. Thus chance (and no better name could be ound) permitted of the same results, with only a small final error, being obained with that crude method, that are low obtained with the most precise intruments and with the most complicaed calculations. - Popular Science

Conkling Defends Lawyers. Mr. Conkling has wonderful faith in he members of the profession. A riend asked him a few days ago if he lid not think that a certain wellmown lawyer had sold his ellent to the other side. "No. sir." said Mr. Conkling, solemnly, "I have never ooked upon the face of the lawyer who I believe would sell out his client. It is, in my opinion the rarest erime on earth, the very minimum instance of depravity. If the case were otherwise t would, to quote an old judge, I once admired, rob humanity of the last v r-tue that elings to degradation itself." -New York Sun.

The Leasing System.

If there are any, says The Savancah News, who think that the leasing system is not a criminal one let them look at the figures. When it was inaugurated in Georgia a few years ago there were 350 convicts. There are now 1,527. There has been some inthe percentage of that increase is small eises, a suit adapted to the quick, in- the small end of the spiral with a prered to the increase in the number of convicts. If the system with all its abuses is continued the number of convicts within a generation will be something fearful to contemplate.

A Case of Kleptomania.

Once when Mr. Justice Byles was trying a prisoner for stealing, a medical witness was called, who said that in his opinion the accused was suffering from kleptomania, "and your lordship, of course, knows what that is, "Yes," said Byles, quietly, "it is what I am sent here to cure." -St. James's Gazette.

Out of a Job.

"Say, mister, don't ver want a boy?"

"Are you out of work?" "Yes."

"What did you do during the sum-

mer? "I stuck flies onto fly-paper in druggists' windows, but fly time's over now. - Philadelphia Call.

He Knew What It Was.

Teacher. What is an island? Smart Pupil (whose father is a club man). Body o'land s'rounded by wa-

Teacher. Good. What is a strait? Smart Pupil. I heard pop say it was a hard hand to get and beats three of a kind. - New York Sun.

An Every Day Occurrence.

Pythagoras believed that man came from a bean and returned to one. This happens every day in this country, especially in Boston. It is a common spectacle to see men come from beans and return to them at the corresponding meal next day. - Norristown

There Is a Balm.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?" yelled temperance orator at a picnic.

"No, but there's some mighty good licker down here behind Pete Riley's barn, if you're very dry," sung out a stump-legged man sitting on a front seat. - Tid-Bits.

He Had His Wish. "I wish this were a chestnut bell,"

he said, as he took her hand in his. "Why so?" she blushingly asked,

"Because I would ring it," he answered. "You may consider it so," she said,

and the day is named. - Boston Courter.

Philosophy in a Nutshell.

Francis Murphy is doing temperance work in Cincinnati. When asked his opinion about legislation against the FENCING.

Brute Porce Counts for Little, but Endurance, skill, and Judgmens

Are the Qualities That Tell. As two well-known professionals and enthusiasts are soon to meet in this sty at a gympastic four-ament in a out with the fo is to illustrate the act hat has so long been recognized among was customary to stand in an erect pohe sports of the world, a few points on a legitimate department of indoor pastimes seem timely, says The Provitruce dournal. There are some good encers and some very excellent ex- is advanced, and an agreeable pose is in serts with the forls of this city, but the lever professional handler of the foils | more easily draw back from a lunge, n this community, where ducting never was in vogue, is not without his clory. He is the clearly recognized and honored man among those who live at the pre ent day. A bout of seek to become experis, and they look | seven to ten or elevn minutes is usually up to him with a good deal of lofty or de. In many athlet e associations agre are special prizes for proficency the art of fencing, just as there are inoxing, and no first-class gymnastic moments between the boots. Altogethatertalament in many communities er it is a very popular exercise, and ems to be complete w thout the introaction of a little combat with the to be make the face flush, the perspiration dur in the swell athletic entertainments there are few outside of the tle, it becomes the best tonic and a egular professional fencers who apear in public. They sindy and pracee the art just for resection and musement, as does the devotee of the They are not desirous manly art." d purling II into actual practice, and bey are seldom to be found making a sablic exhibition of their accomplishnent. It seems strange, but a good wordsman, who devotes his time to eaching a class of punits how to use he fo is scientifically, declares that it ave other uthletic exercise in order to secome a good fencer. By jud cious tade with the sword, if nature has not given a person strong arms and good athlet e figure. Everything cause its bouquet is not quite the prop-hat is demanded in a good or thing just now, you know; or he utilete is considered necessary to make a good fencer strength, agility, good and speedy judgment, and not least—endurance. Fencing appears to se the highest form of physical contest, end naturally the best kind of sport. It is argued that sport without contest s partially worthless. In fencing there is the contest that makes sport he truest kind of athletic exercise. nan will run a mile in training because he is about to try his powers with someone else. Men will run farther. swim faster, row harder, and jump higher just because they are ambitious to beat some other man. And it is this spirit of emulation and direct rivalry hat gives zest and life to this training for muscular retivity. In wrestling and boxing and a great many similar sports it's seen that brute force generally wins in the contest. In the art of fencing the case is directly the reverse. Bruse force counts for little or nothing, but endurance, skill, and judgment are he qualities that tell and come out about in a contest with the brisk little steels. As in boxing and wrestling. there are positions in fencing, and they are very difficult for the novice to crease in the population of the state learn and acquire correctly. First of

, and the general acnicing change vity of body that are indulged in is ecessary. So the thing on the programme for consideration is a complete change of clothing. There are shoes or slippers especially suited to the exere se of fencing. They are light, and when on the feet, being thrown here and there in the fray, they touch the floor as gently as baby s slippers. A pair of "trunks," usual in gymeastic exercises, are worn. Then there is the noticeable padded jacket. This is the most remarkable feature of a fencer's suit. It s fully tight-fitting enough for easy muscular movement, and it has a thickly-padded woolen front covering the entire breast and stomach. Then there is a wire mask that is hardly distinguishable from a base-ball pitcher's mask. And to complete the strange costume the fencer wears a big stuffed glove similar to a boxer's glove, but not so fixed. Each finger on the fencer's hand is separately sheathed, and his glove is flexible, and the fingers are as free in the movements as if no glove were worn. The mask worn by the fencer entirely protects his ears and eyes from the assaults of his rival or opponent. The articles spoken of are those usually worn by the novice-the pupil. They are somewhat different in the case of the teacher or the expert. A professor of fencing usually wears in place of a thick padded jacket a breastplate, thick and hard. The reason for this is that while the professor can protect his pupil from the thrusts of his foil he himself is liable to suffer from the vigorous attacks made by a beginner, and if he had not the thick breastplate he might suffer somewhat. To go through the first lesson in fencing without weariness would be a very difficult thing for a pupil. It is exceedingly tiresome to take the first lesson and attempt therein to learn one or more of the positions. There are eight positions of the body and the same number of the hand to learn. One has to learn them slowly, as it would be impossible to acquire them all at once, Each one is peculiar, and the pupil must acquire them moderately. wrist is mostly in demand, and the novice finds that he is unable to endure the strain. The wrist work causes a painful sensation, and there is a numbness, but the strain that is brought to bear upon the fencer is never harmful. After the elementary exercise and the positions have been learned the rest consists in constant, regular practice with the professor, and nothing but this presistency will give the pupil full control over himself and his foil and secure him the greatest proficiency. Men can fence much better now than they could many years ago. Then they did not understand the science of the thing. It was brute force more than now. The masters have the sport down to an art, and they are drawing the lines finer each year, There is no better exercise in the world than fencing, and it is consid-

into active play, and with an ever changing variety of movements, that no part of the body is brought into use more than another, except probably the wrist. The muscular development of the sword-arm may be greater than the other, but it will in no event be to the detriment of the fencer. The style of fencing has greatly changed in the last one hundred years. In past periods it s tion, and everything was dependent on the lunge that was made. Now there has been acquired a graceful movement to the legs, and the body is inclined forward or backward the leg yogne. In the modern at tude one may The defense nowadays is usually effected with the sword, and the use of the left arm by elevation is almost disearded. Few teachers indulge in the pracconsidered long enough as it is never worth while to go to the extreme in exercise. It is the same in all exercise, A regular lesson requires some resting taken in moderation, just enough to start and the wrist ache perhaps a litwonderfully good physicial exercise.

CONSUMERS OF TOBACCO.

Many People Smoke, but Few Know How-The Northern and the Southern Styles.

As every body knows, says The Cincinnati Euquirer, a consumer of tobaceo by fire is not ex necessitate rei-to. be ranked among the royal brothernood not necessary that a pupil should of smokers. He may be the raw beginner who gets sick long enough before the end of his eigar-the rich and nicot nish part of it - is reached; or be egs he may acquire them. A person may be the dilettanti amateur, who would do very poorly who had not a throws his expensive "weed" away bemay be a vere young man who is sturdily trying to make himself and others believe that he really loves a eigarette; and in any of these cases he is not a smoker, properly so called be is not of the family who see pictures in the wreaths and rings of smoke, and sigh when they fade away.

The tough as a smoker everybody knows. Who has not seen him on the corners and passed him just as a whiff of the smoke of his v le eigar is being blown out upon the air? Who does not know his favorite attitude, a very model of lounging worthlessness, with his "twofer" tilted toward his nose and his hat drawn down upon his eyes? The eigar, with him, is a matter of toilet, rather than of taste-a decorated ornament, a something to complete the tout ensemble of the brayado which he affects. He is of the sort who degrade smoking, bringing it down from the place left vacant for it in every thinking brain from good old Christopher North to Ik Marvel dreaming in his summer garden, to a mere thief's hab-

it and a pollut on of the highway. Then, again, the northern is as different from the southern style of smoking as Boston English is from Louisiana since the system was authorized, but all, in fencing, as in gymnastic exer- French. The northern man clips off else, almost artistic nicety, and affects the habit of holding it plumb between his lips, now and then taking it from between them to satisfy himself that it is burning evenly. The southerner, as a rule, bites off the end, grasps it viciously between his teeth, and lighting it with a single puff, strolls on as if he were quite unaware that he is smoking.

In point of fact, however, no one learns to smoke a pipe. That is really the only instrument of warfare against the "devil's weed" which has withstood the waves and weathers of the ages and never for one moment lost its place in the heart of the world's democracy. The man may walk with a cigar top-tilted in his month, and wither the eigarette dude with the ferocity of his glance: he may crush his companions on the street with the opulence of his "royal imported" at \$900 a thousand but never-never in the history of the good old world-did he fail to be subdued by the gray-haired-old man with a clay pipe, lit by live coals from an old-fashioned wood fire, who placidly puffs his natural leaf while he tells of the things that used to be. It may be summarized in a word: Many people smoke-few know how.

The Fuel of the Future. It is a fact well known in manufact-

uring circles that the vast bulk of the heat contained in coal is wasted. Only fourteen out of the hundred parts of carbon is actually utilized. Hence, one of the problems of chemistry has been to get more power, in the way of heat and light, out of a given quanity of coal. Prof. T. S. C. Lowe claims to have solved this problem, a matter which is of vast importance, if it is a fact. The process is to pulverize the coal, and, in converting it into gas, the coal is reduced to a powdered form so fine that it will float in the atmosphere. and it is carried into the burning furnace by a current of air artificially produced. In the powdered form everything is consumed, as it makes no smoke and leaves no ashes. This would utilize the mountains of so-called waste, now piled up near coal mines and manufactories. But Prof. Lowe's invention goes farther. The coal is converted into a water gas. A ton of anthracite coal will generate from eighty to a hundred cub'c feet of gas. The cost will be about nine cents a cubic foot. This invention is already in use in the city of Troy, in the laundries of that place, and is also used for power and for heating and cooking in hotels and restaurants. The gas furnished is non-luminous and resembles that from alcohol. It has no odor and is intensely hot. These facts have come out in a report to the Scranton board of trade, which calls the new invention anthracite gas. The result will be a marvelous economy in the heating of houses and the cooking of food, while one ton of coal will go as far as a hundred of tons nowadays. ered all-sufficient for muscle-making. far as a hundred of All the cords and sinews are brought Demorest's Monthly.