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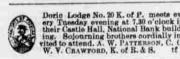
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Philosophic.

WASHINGTON WIDOWS.

The Haven Par Excellence for Divorced People.

Census Figures Which Sho v That the National Capital Carries O'T the Laurel as a Resort for Matr'monia Unfortunates

The funny writers will have to revise their jokes if the figures of the census office are correct. There is a good deal of danger that he District of Columbia will soon be pointed at throughout the country and cartooned in the comic papers as the haven par excellence for divorced people. For it is a fact, says the Washington News, that the figures of the latest census bulletin given to the public show that Washington city has more people in it per capita who have been through the divorce court than has Chicago, that hustling metropolis of the west, which has a world-wide reputation for the cheapness and dispatch with which the lawyers can render asunder the bonds of matrimony that were supposed to be eternal when they were riveted at

The figures that are reputed not to lie are these: Chicago, with a population of 1,099,850, has 1,640 men and women in its limits who have been unmarried—that is, one divorced person to every 670 of the population. The District of Columbia, with a population of 230,392, has 460-146 men and 314 women-divorced people, or one in every 501 of the inhabitants. So the District carries off the laurels. Still, throughout the United States, there is one divorced person for every 520 of population. But while this is a start-ling statement, there are a number of other communities that surpass the District in this respect. The little puritanical state of Vermont, for instance with a population of 376,530 has 1,26 people who had to seek legal separation in order to ke peace in the family. Virginia evide..tly has a climate better adapted to domestic peace than has the District, for while it has seven times the number of inhabitants, it contains slightly less than four times as many divorced couples as does the capital Maryland shows up still more staid, for its population is four and a half as large as that of the District, though it has less than twice the number of divorced

people as has the latter. There is another peculiar thing about the district-its percentage of married people is less than that which prevails throughout the country. Taking the United States at large and nearly 36 per cent. of the inhabitants are married. In the district less than 33 per cent, have ventured upon wedlock. But more alarming than any of these floures is the presence of widows in the District. There are actually 13,929 widows here—dashing or otherwise— or one for every 1014 of the population. This figure appears to be very large when it is considered that throughout the United States the number of both the perfect life, for the next clause remen and women who gave lost their fers to the end of it. "He must also be partners in life do not number more willing to share the same grave."

than one to every twenty-one of the inhabitants. Yet in the District the widows alone move around in society at the ratio of one to sixteen and one-

An interesting study is brought up in the effort to discover why it is that the District has more than its share of divorced people, widows and unmarried inhabitants. It is answered very easily by the simple fact that one-half of the employes of the government are women. There are great numbers of widows of soldiers who were killed in the war who have sought this city and been successful in securing lucrative government appointments. Then there are thousands of young ladies who get places in the departments and con-clude that it is better to hold them than to give their hearts to some fel-low whose salary in their estimation is not more than enough to support themselves. The divorced people get there in pretty much the same way. Women shorn of the protection and support of their erstwhile husbands have tried their fortunes in the capital and in many instances been able to secure desks in the government work shops.

A MAN NOT EASILY KILLED. The New Minister to Uruguay Has Had Many Narrow Escapes in the West. A tall, slender man, with iron-gray beard and hair and piercing eyes which roved around under a pair of heavy gray eyebrows, sauntered through the Arlington lobby at Washington the other day. "That is Granville Stuart, of Montana, the new minister to Uru-guay and Paraguay," said an old-timer to a Star reporter. "He is on his way to his new post, and this is the first time he has been east of the Mississippi for a quarter of a century. He has had more startling adventures and hair-breadth escapes than almost any man you ever heard of. I remember one of them well. Stuart was one of the first pioneers in the territory of Montana and was quartz crazy like the rest of them. He was out on a prospecting trip once and had dismounted from his horse, leaving his rifle strapped to the saddle, when the animal ran away. It was late in the year and that night snow began falling. He was miles away from any habitation, in the heart of the mountains, and in searching for his horse he lost his bearings. only a small pocketknife and his fusee safe only contained two or three firemakers. The first night he was out it grew very cold and he made a fire, which attracted some small birds. Stuart caught about a dozen of them and cooked them. For ten days he wandered through the mountains with nothing else to eat but those little birds. One day an elk rubbed against a tree within two yards of him, but he had nothing to kill it with. Then a frog crossed his path, but he was not strong enough to eatch up with it. When he was nearly dead two Indians found him and took him into their camp to have fun with him. They fed him up so as to get strong enough to run while they could beat him with tepee poles. One night he escaped. stole a horse and got away. He got lost in the mountains again, and doggoned if his second horse didn't get away from him! He windered around again for three or four days, and then, when he had given up completely and sixty official letters addressed to the lain down to die, some of the party who had gone out to hunt him up came opened, and two full sacks of newspaacross him and carried him to camp. It s devoutly believed in Montana that nothing can kill Granville Stuart. He was a mighty hunter in those days, too

uphold the stars and stripes and all that they mean in his new position." THE YIDDISH DIALECT.

He has the record of killing sixteen elle

from one spot, without cetting up. He is a man of powerful mind, and will

A Corruption of Hebrew That Exists in Every Community Where Jews Live. Yiddish will defy the definition of the smartest lexicographer, for not any one of these could state in a few words what constitutes the dialect. which is neverthelesss perfectly clear to every Jew. It evades definition because of its mixed nature, and because it is a different thing according to the latitude and longitude it inhabits. The Yiddish of Poland and Germany is very different from that of the east end of London, though the latter is based in a very large measure on the

Chronicle, it is influenced by its envi-ronments, an expression of which the of Hebrew words, with their ancient which have clung to them in their through the centuries, still goes on gathering new influences day by day as it needs them, and so Yiddish is, like

known, however, that this same Yid dish in its turn exercises a consider ing and significant word and phrase.

has become an institution in Japan. says the New York World. The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes the following "A young lady wishes to marry; she is beautiful, has a rosy countenance framed in dark hair, eyebrows in the form of the crescent moon, and a small but gracious mouth. She is also very rich-rich enough to spend the day by the side of her beloved admiring flow ers and to pass the night in singing to the stars of heaven. The man on whom her choice shall fall must be young handsome and educated." The advertiser seems to think that, this bein

He Let Mail Accumulate in His

the Day of His Appointment He Let the Office Run Itself and Pigeo Holed the Commissions of His Intended Success

There is a quaint and curious old town on the Colorado river in Arizona situated about one hundred and forty miles above the town of Yuma, that is known to the few who are aware of its existence by the name of Ehrenburg. It now consists only of a few long streets of crumbling and uninhabited adobe houses and a population of about twenty Mexicans and Indians with perhaps half a dozen whites. But, ac-cording to the St. Louis Globe-Demoerat, it was not always thus. In former days, before the advent of the two transcontinental railways that now cross the territory, Ehrenburg was a place of some importance and boasted weekly landing and the overland stage between San Bernardino, Cal., and commenced to decline, and later, when the Atlantic and Pacific railway built both the town and its inhabitants have been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle repose. If we are permitted to judge from the results of an official investiga-

tion lately conducted at the Ehren-burg post office, this statement must be especially true as regards the post-master of this forgotten town. It seems that one Jesus Daniels, a Mexican, received the appointment of postmaster to the town some twelve years ago, and has ever since held the osition without the interference of postal authorities and without communicating with them in any magner whatever. The population of the district tributary to the post office has increased during the last eighteen months, owing to an awakening interest in some of the old mines in the vicinity, and the failure of letters to reach their destination through that office led to complaints, until the mat-ter culminated in Inspector George B. Waterbury being sent from Washing-ton to investigate. He arrived there some weeks ago, and I is examination brought to light a curious state of affairs. In the office were found one hundred and fifty-eight letters, some of them postmarked twelve years ago. Among them were seven registered letters, fifty-seven with requests for return of them; seven were addressed to Ellisburg, Wash., and had never been forwarded, and fifty-one were addressed to persons living in Ehrenburg. These latter the inspector himself de-livered to the parties to whom they were addressed. Laid to one side were per mail lay in a corner, neither of which had been opened. It was also brought to light that since taking charge of the office Daniels has never made a report or purchased a stamp from Washington. Further search re vealed the fact that three years ago Thomas J. Goodwin, an old citizen of Ehrenburg, had been appointed postmaster of the town, and his commis sion had been duly forwarded to him.
The document was found unopened,

In other words, says the Jewish evolutionists are so fond. The basis encrustrations of who knows what wanderings through all climes and all other languages, an ever-shifting element, only perhaps more so. But all this we have known for a long

It is perhaps not so generally able influence over its neighbors and flowers the language of the Gentiles among whom it dwells by many a tell-

Marriage by an advertisement—and pretty modest advertisement at that given, enough has been done to secure the perfect life, for the next clause re-

EASY-GOING POSTMASTER.

Office for Twelve Years

a population, transient and permanent, of near one thousand souls. In those ferryboat at this point. In 1878, when its bridge at the Needles, sixty miles above, the old town was soon deserted by all save a few miners who held claims in the vicinity, and since then,

and of course had not been delivered.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES. No Other Nation Can Muster So Large a Army as Uacle Sam. The United States has been said to e a warlike nation without being a

military nation. Its war potentialities are vast indeed, says the Boston Journal. It showed that thirty years ago when with only a little more than half its present population it mustered more s now in America the enormous total of 9,900,000 men of military age eligi ble for military service. No civilized country in the world could place such othing else." a gigantic host of men in the field in an

emergency. Of course, the actual number of organized, drilled and uniformed citizen soldiers is only a small fraction of this, but the real available military strength of the United States is only inadequately appreciated by the average American. The military spirit which the civil war engendered has not died out among the American youth. On the contrary, it has amply held its own, if it has not increased. Never before colored fish (belonging t it has not increased. Never before was the national guard of the several states so strong in numbers, so well armed, so excellently disciplined. There are 112,190 of these volunteers in all, representing infantry, cavalry and artillery. Their efficiency widely varies, being high as a rule, in the old, rich, and populous states, and less satisfactory in the newer and sparsely-

settled communities. New York heads the list in numbers with a well-equipped force of 13,810 army corps of the rebellion. Pennsyl vania has a force of 8,614, whose mettl was tried two years ago at Homestead; Ohio has 6,125 and Massachusetts 5,666 As it happens, the states in which the strike centers are well prepured for such an emergency. Illinois' militia body musters 4,777 men; Indiana's, 2,633; Iowa's, 2,351; Missouri's, 2,415, and Michigan's, 2,801. Hilinois is

concentrated wherever occasion for its | wants to see you."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

presence arises. When to this great army of 100,000 men are added the 25 000 regulars and the 2,000 or 3,000 blue jackets and marines of the warships or the home station it is obvious that there is something more than the policeman's club between the American people and anarchy.

MULEY HASSAN AND THE JEWS

He Presented to Them Only the Benevo lent Side of His Character.
The Jewish subjects of Muley Has-

san will sincerely lament his sudden days, besides being the center of a fourishing placer mining district, it much worse to our ideas than the conwas the entry port for all the freight dition of the Jews under the late suland passenger traffic between Cali-fornia and northern Arizona, a line of river steamboats from Yuma making a sented to the Jews only the benevolent side of his character. He showed no countenance to the oppressors Prescott, Arizona, crossing the river by Jews, says the London Jewish Chroniicle, and when well authenticated the Southern Pacific railway reached abuses were brought under his notice the territory, the glory of Ehrenburg he did something to remove them. About a year ago an occasion arose when Muley Hassan displayed at once his genuine love of justice and his oriental dislike of foreign interference. The governor of Morocco citadel had displayed more than usual vigor in applying the bastinado to the Jews. latter applied for redress to the minis-ters of foreign powers at Tangier. The sultan resented this appeal, but remedied the abuse. "Conduct thyself," wrote Muley Hassan to his over-energetic officer in Morocco, "towards the Jews in the same way as thou actest toward Mohammedans under thy administration; in civil affairs do justice to them, and in religious matters leave absolutely to their rabbis the task of deciding them." This friendly disposi-tion was more than shared by the Jews of Morocco. They had an almost exaggerated fondness for Muley illussan forgetting that while his active good will was but spasmodic the cruelties and oppressive exactions of his deputies were a constant and never-failing factor in the life of the Jews of his dogrowth of self-consciousness which has always preceded progress in Judahas always preceded progress in Juda-ism. The Jews of Morocco should not let the opportunity slip. Let them seek equality before the law. If that were once granted to them they would show themselves unworthy of the great race

of local oppressors. THOUGHTLESS CRUELTY.

of justice lovers to which they belong

were they to allow their rights to be

snatched from them by the small fry

Heartrending Scenes Witnessed in Southern France. To-Day" describes one form of thoughtless cruelty which is regularly practiced in the Pays de Caux, even by people who are really kind and well mean-

She says ing. She says:
To my thinking, the Pays de Caux is very depressing. Each homestead stands amid lines of beach and oak, formal as toy trees of a child's mimic garden. The trees, regularly planted and cut at intervals, form a parallelogram affording shelter to farmhouse buildings and apple orchards. enter this somber inclosure to light upon an unwonted and heartrending

spectacle In the open space between house and trees is a pen, perhaps two yards square. This is the lifelong prison of the trusty watchdog. Incredible as it may appear, no one sees any cruelty keeping a dog cooped within in thus iron palings from January to Decem-In fact, from its youth to old age, never for a single moment is it althan 3,000,000 men under arms in the union and confederate forces. There with me on the unnaturalness of such

"A dog, in the eyes of these good

The White and Black Cross Fish.

Both China and Japan have long been known as lands where rare forms of both vegetable and animal life exist but I don't remember of ever having seen anything in print until lately concerning the "cross fish," a piscatorial wonder which abounds in the fresh waters of both countries. The rarest specimen of the two is the one known to the Japs by a term signifying "the colored fish (belonging to the goldfish family), only about four inches long, eemingly almost transparent. with the exception of a jet black cross extending down the back, with side arms pointing down and outward to ward the lateral fins. The "white cros fish" appears to be but a variety of the above described species, resembling it in general outline of form. In this red and the tail broader and more flat tened. It takes its common name from officers and men as large as a fighting the fact that both sides are marked with perfect figures of white crosses.

Saluting the Princess

An amusing scene occurred in Stuttgart the other day. The king's daughter, Pauline, always goes about in very plain attire. On this occasion she passed a sentinel who did not recog nize her and neglected to perform the articularly fortunate in the character proper salutations. A sergeant across of its line city regiments.

The entire organized militia of the United States is subject to the orders of the president and can be moved and "Say, miss, the sergesus over there." THE GAME OF GOLF.

A Favorite Old Pastime of the Scotch People.

It Is Now Very Popular with Americans Who Have the Time and Means to Play It—How the Game Is

Played. Golf is fast becoming popular. Among society people it has got to be quite the thing This favorite Scotch game can be traced so far back that the exact date of its origin is lost. While its adoption in this country has been slow, it is now firmly rooted, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, and this season promises to be its greatest. In their search for something new the society folk have seized upon it, and many are learning

the game.
Golf is not limited to any particular class of individuals. Ladies and chil-dren can play the game as well as men, and in nearly all the golf clubs which have recently been organized the women show as keen an interest as the men themselves. Its devotees claim there is no game under the sun like golf, and as a thoroughly health-giving exercise it possesses all of the necessary quali-

The first regular club organized in this country was the St. Andrew's Golf club, whose grounds are now situated at Gray Oaks, a short distance above Yonkers, but within the corporation limits. This club was organized in 1888. and for the first few years the members played on various fields around Yonk This year, however, new grounds have been secured at Gray Oaks, where the game can be played on a more systematic basis A farm of about 250 acres has been secured, and the oldfashioned farmhouse has been converted into a comfortable and cozy elubhouse.

The grounds, or links, cover a space of about two miles, and there are in this circuit nine holes. The holes are about four and one-fourth inches in diminion. It may be that the death of Mulcy Hassan may urge forward that called putting greens. These putting called putting greens. These putting greens are well leveled plots of ground from forty-five to sixty feet square, and the object is to drive the ball into the holes with the fewest number of strokes. The circuit leads over hills, sometimes across streams, ditches, railroad tracks, as the case may be, and the skill of the player is shown in lofting his ball over these difficult places or hazards, as they are called, to a position where he can get a good

stroke to send it down to the next hole Each time the ball is "holed" it is taken out and placed on what is termed the "teeing" ground, a short distance from the holes. The player, in start-Normandy and Brittany are full of scenes heartrending to the true lover of animals. The author of "France of making a mound about half an inch to an inch in height, place his ball on top of this, which is the "tee," and then drive it as far as he can toward the next hole.

While in play the ball must not be touched or moved from the spot where it falls. Should the ball land on one of the hazards, as in the bottom of a ditch or close to a railroad track or a stone wall, it may require several strokes to place it in a more favorable position. It will be seen that such a state of affairs may count seriously against a player, since it is desirable to make as few strikes as possible.

The balls are made of gutta perchavery hard, and about one and one-half inches in diameter. They are struck with clubs, with long, slender shafts, at one end of which are projecting heads of hardwood, backed with lead or malleable iron. There are several different shapes of the striking ends, adapted to the varieties of play, as long drives, raising the ball in the air

to clear an obstruction and others. When these various features are un-derstood, together with the fact that before finishing a game the player walks fully two miles and sometimes more, and that, too, over hills and many rough places, there is no question about the exercise afforded by golf. Then, as there is no time limit, the players can rest as much as they

please in going the rounds of the links. HER OBNOXIOUS ATTIRE. It Was Tob Much for the Nerves of This

Poor Woman Bad nerves are frequently very troublesome. Experience proves that it is always advisable to nip their demonstrutions in the bud before they get too audacious and assume control of whole system.

At a garden concert the other evening, says the New York World, a very fine-looking, elderly woman in a high-ly desirable seat seemed to be laboring under a mysterious malady. She twisted about, she wriggled, she rubbed her hands together excitedly, she leaned back and shut her eyes as if in desperation. What could be the mat-ter with her? She did not seem warm, for she did not fan, and she looked too well to be on the verge of a stroke of any kind. Suddenly the mystery was solved. Before her sat a lovely summer girl clad in a charming fluffy gown of silk gauze. The perturbed old lady leaned and touched her on the shoul

der. Then she said: "Young lady, your gown is beautiful, but it is made with the stripes running bias on your back, and they drive me nearly frantic. Would you mind changing seats with me, so I can't see them? If you don't I shall certainly

And the charming girl changed seats