

THE COLOR VALUE IN MUSIC

By Emil Sauer.

My first musical instruction was derived from my mother, who was a disciple and an exponent of the Depeze school. She began musical training with me when I was five years old, but finding this age too tender, after some time, allowed two additional years to pass, again taking the matter up in earnest with me at the age of seven. In 1879, when sixteen, I began studying with Nicolai Rubinstein, with whom I continued until his death in 1881, and for two years, viz., in 1884 and 1885, I was a pupil of Liszt.

In spite of statements otherwise, I was never a pupil of Anton Rubinstein, although I was in close personal relations with him, met him frequently, and knew him well. Two brothers could not offer greater contrasts. Anton was of a congenial disposition and with much intensity of feeling would play a piece of music thirty times and each time show a variation according to his mood, while Nicolai was reflective and in playing a sonata or other composition showed not the slightest variation, no matter how frequently repeated the execution might be. Uniformity characterized his scores, and I never knew him to play a wrong note.

A fine distinction existed between the two, and brothers though they were, a chicken and a pigeon were not more unlike than they. Nicolai was exceedingly wide in his musical acquaintance and range, and he anticipated and played everything in Moscow long before the music became known in Germany. The reputation of Nicolai Rubinstein was very great and in some respects he undoubtedly was the greatest musician of the century. It was counted an honor to have played with him, as most of the best artists did. Nicolai Rubinstein stands perhaps as the chief apostle of the school of pianism which signifies the absolute and mechanical rendering of a musical score exactly as the composer has written it down, but which does not now continue in favor and in whose doctrine I personally no longer believe. Pianism is thus made quite too narrow.

Anton, on the contrary, is to be called the great interpreter of music. He rendered the written score as it appealed to him. His was not of necessity the composer's conception, but the musical expression that came from and through Anton's keyboard was his interpretation of it. The interpretation might vary with the rendering of another artist just as in dramatic art the conception of one might differ from that of another actor. Thus arises the flexibility and variety in the rendering of an old favorite like Schubert's "Erlking," or a Chopin ballad, due to the diverse interpretation of various interpreters. Thought, imagination and feeling are great musical elements, and from my standpoint a man who has sixteen hours of daily practice and who is perfect as to technique, but who lacks soul, is not as good a musician as one whose practice is limited to one hour a day, but whose technical finish is less perfect, but who is free from what may be called musical slavishness.

I may truly say that I have found an inspiration in art that has greatly aided my music, and that there is not an art gallery in all Europe that I have not seen and that I do not love. I believe that I have learned more from painting and the study of it than is of benefit to me than I derived even from Nicolai Rubinstein, great as is my debt to him.

Few artists are equally good as to color and form; and the chief present lack is color. A musician must likewise have experience before he can teach, and from my standpoint a musical intelligence to an audience must have a thousand unconsidered attributes. An untraveled player will not, for example, play as well one who has seen and known the world. Music is the grand profession that includes love, hate, pathos, grandeur, sublimity, with here and there a dash of color, a dash of humor and the small ideas that go to make up the harmonious whole. Music should not be objective but rather subjective.

There seems to me ever to be a harmony between art and music, and I worship at the shrine of Velasquez, who appeals to me as the greatest of painters, especially in the matter of color; and the two that come after him in the order of merit are Titian and Rembrandt. Velasquez teaches me much. We do not look at his pictures, as I have done in Madrid, and see there ten thousand shades of black and gray. He shows me as nothing else can the possibilities of color, grandeur and gradation, and it thus becomes possible for me to apply something of the same color grades to music, and in the interpretation of it to give to music a color value that it was impossible to obtain otherwise.

Music does not signify mere sound; the moment you go beyond the beautiful in its rendering it becomes pounding, and the charm is weakened if not altogether lost. It is not needful always to give to pianissimo and forte their full contrasting strength; but it is important that the musical picture which you create should be in as perfect harmony as one of Whistler's paintings, while something should always be left in music to the imagination. I have played in small Russian hamlets before the most ignorant peasants and have found there a musical appreciation that compares favorably with that of the most cultured American and European audiences, the difference being that the peasants would not be able to say why they liked the music, while in the other case some explanation might be given.

All audiences feel the magic influence of music, in Darken, Russia as well as in cultivated America. When I play I know my instrument as a jockey knows his horse, and there must be something of a similar harmony between the piano and myself. It is a fact that I not only see the whole program before me as I play, but

also the very musical expression that I intend to render.

The future American musical outlook appears to me full of hope and encouragement. The over-critical period fortunately has not yet been reached, and I hope it never will, but there is abundant appreciation for good music, well interpreted and executed. The only thing that I regret is the advertising methods that seem to be requisite here, as I came out for artistic controversy nor to claim superiority over any, but only to interpret as far as in me lies the music that I love and for which I live.—Emil Sauer, in New York Independent.

GOES TO A MUSEUM.

The Original Central Pacific Locomotive Now at Stanford.

The "Governor Stanford" the original locomotive of the Central Pacific, never more will draw a train over the rails. The veteran steam-horse has been retired from active service, but, although nearly forty years old—a ripe old age for a locomotive—is still destined to serve a useful but probably less active purpose. The "Governor Stanford" has been presented to the Leland Stanford Jr. University by Mrs. Stanford, and will be given a position in the university museum as an interesting souvenir of early railroad days in California. A few weeks ago the directors of the Central Pacific passed a resolution giving the engine to Mrs. Stanford, she having made known her desire to obtain the machine for the purpose aforesaid. The locomotive had laid aside for some time as unserviceable, but when the resolution passed, was put in shape in the Southern Pacific shops, and a few days ago, under her own steam, made what will probably be her last journey, going to Palo Alto.

The "Governor Stanford" was known originally as "Number 1." Hers had been an eventful history. The locomotive is an eight-wheel engine, with cylinders 18x22, and was built by R. Norris & Sons, of Philadelphia. It was placed in service March 15, 1863, on what was then known as the Sacramento Valley Railroad. The line then extended only to Auburn. A point of particular interest is that the engine was brought to California "around the Horn," the total cost reaching about \$25,000. Old Number 1 is particularly well known to Newton H. Foster, assistant general manager of the Southern Pacific company, and as such kept record of all the work done by the engines. Another of the old engines somewhat similar to the "Number 1" is the "C. P. Huntington." This engine is still in service, with a compressed air paint spraying outfit, painting bridges, tunnels, depots, etc., on the western division of the Southern Pacific.

THE STUDENT AND THE TRAIN.

What the Stout Man Learned About the Work of Railroad.

An evening train on the South Side elevated bumped along in a jerky manner, and the stout passenger who had been complaining of the system of heating suddenly hit his head against the window pane back of him.

"What's the matter?" he demanded of the guard who opened the door to call out "Steenth street."

"What's the matter of what?"

"What makes these cars go along as if they were running over a corduroy road, and why do they stop with a jolt that knocks the fillings out of a man's teeth?"

"Oh, a student's aboard," answered the guard, as he looked down on the stout passenger with a patronizing air.

"A student? Explain your meaning."

The passenger's tone indicated that he would not hesitate to retort the employment for impertinence.

"Why, a student is a fellow who is learning how to run a train. Did you think I meant one of those dudes down at the University of Chicago?"

Just then the student brought the cars to a standstill with a suddenness that knocked the passenger's hat over one eye, and made him say something with an exclamation point at the end of it.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

For use on cigar boxes a box lid and tag support is formed on a piece of metal bent to clamp the end of the box close to the lid, with an extension bent at right angles, to engage the cover when open and hold a pipe, ticket.

For use in polishing knives a handy device is formed of two flat pieces of material, having polished cushions on their opposing faces. The upper member being pivoted on the lower to admit the knife blade between the two.

A portable fumigating device for purifying small rooms has an oil stove set in the bottom of a casing, with the liquid for fumigating contained in a receptacle at the top, with pipes over the flame to waft the liquid.

A combined sprayer and liquid burner has been patented by a Virginian for use in barrels, a spigot of ordinary shape having an amber fixed on the end which enters the barrel, allowing the hole to be instantly closed with the faucet without removing the burner.

A New Yorker has designed an improved bicycle saddle, in which a flat spring bar is clamped in a vertical position on the post, with an independent circular pad mounted at each end of the bar, the pads being adjustable to form a seat fitting any rider.—Chicago News.

A LESSON IN DENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.

It is told me absolutely true that a teacher in one of the city schools was laboring with a class in elemental physiology once upon a day, and the subject of the lesson was teeth, says a writer in the Washington Post. She had explained to them all about the temporary teeth of infancy, the permanent teeth of childhood, and the wisdom teeth of riper years. Cupids, canines, bicuspid, incisors and molars, she had gone through the entire list.

"And now, children," said she, "what teeth do we get last of all?"

An intelligent boy on the right raised his hand.

"I know, teacher," he piped. "False teeth."

WILLING TO EXPAND

GOV. GERR'S POSITION ON THE NEW ORDE. OF THINGS.

He Favors the Retention of the Philippines and the Proposed Nicaragua Canal.

(From Daily April 14th.)

In response to a telegraphic request, from one of the large daily papers on the Atlantic coast, as to his position on the Nicaragua canal and the Hawaiian and Philippine islands, Governor Gerr yesterday wired the following response, stating his position, which will, doubtless, be endorsed by the majority of the people of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest:

"The people of Oregon are in favor of retaining the Philippine islands for several reasons, but chiefly because it will speedily enlarge the market for many of our staple products and especially that for our wheat and lumber.

"In proportion as they pass under the influence of modern civilization, which will rapidly follow in the wake of American occupation, will the demand for and consumption of the products of American farms and forests increase. Since these results are very much to be desired from both an industrial and a commercial point of view, our people are practically unanimous in favor of raising the American flag for all time, over the territory secured largely by the blood of many of our volunteer soldiers.

"If there are those among us who think they cannot be patriotic citizens without standing on a platform opposing the republican party, they will be found next year declaiming loudly against 'Imperialism.' Otherwise we are in favor of expansion.

"The Nicaragua canal should be speedily built for the reason that it would shorten the route between the producers and consumers of nearly every product of civilized nations, and especially between the coasts of our country.

"The American citizen living on the Pacific coast, or any other coast, who is opposed to this great enterprise has been born too late by a full half century. The people of Oregon are in favor of the Nicaragua canal and the so-called policy of expansion, because they take an intelligent view of the possibilities of this great country, and have unbounded faith in the strength of our government to wisely use the Hawaiian and Philippine islands, as not only necessary but indispensable stepping stones to that vast field of undeveloped commerce that lies beyond the great ocean."

BUDDHIST SHRINE IN NEW YORK.

A very beautiful Buddhist shrine has just been imported by one of the leading Japanese art shops of New York. It was made more than 200 years ago for the private temple on the estate of a noble marquis of Kioto, and until the present time has been the hereditary family shrine.

It stands 7 1/2 feet high, is 3 feet wide and is enclosed in a very fine old black lacquer case, mounted and bound in gold-plated brass. On the outside doors are the silver inlaid crests of the family from which it was purchased.

The interior represents the court of the famous and still-existing I'ji Ho-o-den, a temple at Yama-tiro, which was built during the Twelfth Century, or what is called the Fujiwara period of ancient art, and in the construction of the shrine the style and finish observed at that period have been religiously followed.

Carvings and panels are entirely covered with gold lacquer and richly ornamented with mother-of-pearl inlaid. Forming a gateway in front of the shrine is a canopy of overhanging clouds exquisitely carved from one piece of wood, which has been finished with gold lacquer.

Shrines are found in every household in Japan, and the richness of their furnishings is only limited by the wealth of the household. These shrines are for the purpose of devotion to the spirits of ancestors. These devotions are held twice a day without fail, and if the family is very devout three times a day.

The several denominations of the Buddhist religion have their own public shrines, devoted as lavishly as the purses of the worshippers will allow, in memory of their ancestors. These shrines are built by donations and the priests and attendants are supported by the gifts of the people.

The richest and finest temple in Japan was Hon Gauji, in Kioto, which was destroyed by fire 20 years ago. It was rebuilt in greater magnificence about three years ago, and is intended to be the finest and most beautiful in the country.

During the Fujiwara period the Japanese were so proud of their private shrines that they dressed poorly, kept their houses as plain as possible, so that they might have as beautiful and decorative places of devotion as the balance of their purses would permit.

Gatherings of relatives and friends for an hour's devotion on certain days of remembrance, such as anniversaries of death, marriages or births, to be followed by a feast, were at that time looked forward to as most important events.

The two religions of Jaran, Buddhism and Shintoism, are entirely different in the decorations of their temples. Temples and shrines dedicated to Buddha are very elaborate and beautiful. Those devoted to the worship of Shinto are very plain and ordinary.

COOING TO THEIR EGGS.

The stormy petrels nest just above the Atlantic surge on the islets near Iona and the Hebrides. There above the rock on certain islands in a black butyrous soil, in which they burrow like little winged mice, and on a nest of sea pink lay one white egg. As this desertion of the regions of light and air by birds is something outside the natural course of their lives, it leads to various odd and unexpected social complications and domestic problems. Among the latter is a serious one, the difficulty of keeping the underground house clean or moderately cool. It is usually very hot. Sand-martins, for

instance, do not attempt to ventilate their burrows as rabbits and rats do, neither do kingfishers nor the stormy petrels when they make their own burrows, and do not creep into chinks between piles of stones or rocks. Evidence of the high temperature of this "hot chamber" where the young petrels are hatched is seen in a very pretty popular belief in the Outer Hebrides.

The people say that they hatch their eggs, not by sitting on them, but by sitting near them, at a distance of six inches, between them and the opening of the burrow. Then the petrels "coo" at their heads toward the eggs, and "coo" at them day and night, and so "hatch them with their song." This, which sounds like a fable of the East Atlantic Islands, has really a basis in fact. Davenport Graham says that the account is "very correct; though I never heard the cooing noise by day, I often did in the evening. It is rather a purring noise. When its nest is opened up, the bird is usually found covering a few inches away from its egg." This hot and stuffy atmosphere may aid the hatching of the eggs; but there is no doubt that it brings it to being other and very undesirable forms of life. The nests and burrows of sand martins are full of most unpleasant insects, and those of the kingfisher are nearly as bad.—Spectator.

WALES LOSES THE LEAD.

The Prince No Longer Sets the Fashions in Men's Clothes.

The Prince of Wales no longer the leader of English fashion? Impossible! But it is true.

Not long ago a temporary flurry in the dudedom of England was caused by the appearance of the prince, the "arbiter elegantiarum," in a very gay brocade silk evening dress waistcoat. Heretofore it has been the rule in London society that an example set by the Prince of Wales has been immediately followed by the dressey men of London.

But the dressey men of London didn't take to the brocade waistcoat, and the London Fashion, the organ of dressey men, commented in caustic fashion upon this fact.

Soon after the prince abandoned his gaudy waistcoat and meekly followed the prevailing fashion, the simple white vest of an English gentleman of that date.

The next experiment was a more modest one. When Prince Alfred of Coburg, son of the Duke of Edinburgh, died, the Prince of Wales went into mourning.

In most respects his dress was correct, after the mode of the time, but he wore, instead of black kid, from the immemorial held appropriate for such occasions, black suede gloves as the sable trappings of his woe.

Again the swells failed to follow the lead of the prince, the "first gentleman of Europe," and again the prince was forced to abandon his position.

"Is it true, after all, that the time is past when one man, even if he be a prince, can dictate fashions to all mankind?"—New York World.

RIVAL LONDON SUNDAY NEWS-PAPER.

London is much amused over the rivalry between the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Telegraph" concerning their forthcoming Sunday issues. These two papers appeal to the same class of readers, people who care more about entertaining reading than about political issues, therefore the success of the "Mail" has chiefly hit the "Telegraph," and the proprietors of the latter have seriously considered a reduction of price to a halfpenny. The "Mail" attributes its Sunday issue entirely to "Telegraph's" initiative, and cheerfully says "the public may now look forward to a most interesting and prolonged contest of capital and enterprise." The reason there has been no first-class Sunday paper in London hitherto is the almost insurmountable difficulties of distribution and sale. If these two papers appear to succeed in their venture others will follow suit. The proprietors of the "Chronicle" already publish a popular Sunday paper called "Lloyd's News," with a circulation of considerably over a million copies.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

To transform wagons into sleighs a Massachusetts man has designed a sleigh which has a beam placed parallel with the axle of a wagon, with a recess in the face into which the axle fits when the wheels are removed, with means for securely holding it in place.

The latest earth-thawing apparatus for mining purpose permits the user to stand inside the chamber and keep warm while he works, the heat being produced by forcing air through a system of pipes coiled over the fire-box and discharging it into the thawing chamber.

To automatically indicate when a clock needs winding, a toothed bar is attached to the winding shaft to rise as the clock unwinds, a lever being pivoted at the end of the bar to fall when the bar is drawn up high enough to clear it, dropping an indicator into view.

A Minnesota inventor has patented a device by which the teeth can be regulated and formed into even rows in the mouth, adjustable rings being clamped around the teeth and joined by a screw-threaded rod, which is turned to move the teeth gradually into position.

An improved lamp has been designed which needs no chimney to prevent a draft from blowing the flame, a clock mechanism in the base driving a fan wheel to force air through passages arranged around the wick tube, the forced draft protecting the flame from side currents of air.—Chicago News.

BY THE CARDS

"Now children," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me of a greater power than a king?"

"Yes, ma'am," cried a little boy, eagerly.

"What, Willie?" asked the teacher, benignly.

"An ace, ma'am," was the unexpected reply.—Tit-Bits.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

COUNTY TREASURER ACCOUNTS FOR MARION'S FINANCES.

Statement Shows Receipts and Expenditures in Various Funds for the Past Six Months.

(From Daily April 14th.)

County Treasurer A. L. Downing was the first of Marion county's officers, who are by law required to submit semi-annual reports, to complete his statement for the six months ending March 31st. He filed the same with County Clerk W. W. Hall and the same will soon be officially published, together with reports of County Clerk Hall and Sheriff Durbin covering the same period.

Treasurer Downing's report for the six months ending March 31st is as follows:—

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts—

To amount on hand from last report..... \$ 4,100.00

To amounts received from the sheriff and assessor on tax collections..... 23,428.72

To fees from recorder..... 2,158.95

To fees from recorder..... 1,461.00

To liquor licenses from E. Schott, et al..... 500.00

To insurance from G. P. Terrell..... 190.95

To miscellaneous licenses from County Clerk W. W. Hall, et al..... 326.58

Total..... \$37,555.29

Disbursements—

By amount paid out on county warrants..... \$27,949.60

By amount of interest paid on county warrants..... 2,919.59

By balance on hand..... 1,685.70

Total..... \$32,555.29

SCHOOL FUND.

Receipts—

To amount on hand from last report..... \$ 2,696.98

To amounts received from the sheriff and assessor on tax collections..... 11,083.45

To amount of fines received from N. J. Judah..... 20.00

To amount of fines received from J. M. Eskew..... 10.00

Total..... \$14,714.31

Disbursements—

By amount paid out on school superintendent's warrants..... \$ 1,965.29

By balance on hand..... 12,799.11

Total..... \$14,714.31

SPECIAL CITY AND DISTRICT FUND

Receipts—

Cash on hand from last report..... \$ 206.74

Received from sheriff and all other sources..... 15,115.24

Total..... \$15,321.98

Disbursements—

Paid to several cities and districts..... \$15,182.34

Balance on hand..... 139.74

Total..... \$15,321.98

INDIGENT SOLDIER FUND.

Receipts—

Cash on hand last report..... \$58.89

Received from tax collections..... 221.72

Total..... \$280.61

Disbursements—

Paid out on indigent soldier warrants..... \$56.40

Balance on hand..... 174.13

Total..... \$230.53

INSTITUTE FUND.

Cash on hand last report..... \$26.00

Received from county superintendent..... 56.00

Cash on hand March 31st..... \$62.00

THE PASSING OF THE NIGHTCAP.

Catastrophic Troubles of Americans Largely Due to Its Abandonment.

"If the American people would only put on nightcaps when they go to bed there would not be nearly so many cases of catastrophic trouble as there are now," said a Chicago physician. He continued: "It is well known that as a nation the percentage of catastrophic complaints is greater among us than in any other nation in the world, and that there are more cases among men than among women. The reason for this disproportion is the absence of nightcaps and the habit of smoking in the open air. Women, if they smoke at all, do not do so in the open air, and if they do not wear nightcaps they are in a measure protected by their heavier heads of hair. Men, on the contrary, are careless about the temperature of the rooms in which they sleep, and while all the rest of the body is carefully protected the head may be exposed all night to a zero temperature, and that at the very time when nature is at its lowest ebb and can do the least to protect itself. If we would begin by nightcapping all our children and induce them to keep up the habit in later years, within a generation or two catarrh would be a comparatively rare disease in the United States.

"Englishmen and the people of the continent know an American by two things—his liberality with money and his habit of hawking and spitting. They cannot understand the latter, as catarrh is an unusual complaint abroad. But nightcaps are not. They are a recognized part of the night toilet throughout Europe, and to this is due the freedom of the people there from a distressing complaint.

"Who ever sees a nightcap in this country? But in England it is so much a matter of course that its great writer, Dickens, frequently mentioned it in order to give the proper touch of realism to his creations."

RELATIVE DURATION.

"Now, Willie Jenkins," said the master, "how many seconds make a minute?"

"Male or female?"

"Male or female—what do you mean?"

"There is a big difference. When father says he'll be down in a minute, it takes him sixty seconds; but sister's minutes are about 600 seconds."—Tit-Bits.

BEYOND.

There's a fancy some lean to and others hate—
That, when this life is ended begins
New work for the soul in another state,
Where it strives and gets weary,
Loses and wins;
Where the strong and the weak, this
world's co-generics,
Repeat in large what they practiced
in small,
Through life after life in unlimited
series;
Only the scale's to be changed, that's
all.

Yet I hardly know. When a soul has
scot,
By the means of Evil that good is
best,
And, through earth and its noise, what
is heaven's serene—
When our faith in the same has stood
the test—
Why, the child grown man, you burn
the rod,
The uses of labor are surely done;
There remaineth a rest for the people
of God;
And I have had troubles enough, for
one.

—Robert Browning.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN FRANCE.

The Law by Which They Are Put Into Prison.

In France the law of 1881, article 42, puts the primary responsibility for all that appears in a newspaper on the gerant, or registered manager, and, in default of the gerant, successively on the writer, the printer and the vendor, says the Nineteenth Century. When a gerant is forthcoming, the writer, the editors, and the proprietors can only be proceeded against as accomplices, if they can be shown to have taken any active part in the publication, but, except in the case of a writer signing his name to an article, like M. Zola, this responsibility is largely illusory, owing to the difficulty of proof. In practice, the proprietors of the paper, for whose profit it is conducted, and upon whom the heaviest responsibility ought to fall, escape all criminal liability and can only be made liable for damages if the prosecutor can find and sue them, a matter in which the law affords him no assistance.

Many papers keep a tame gerant, described as a procureur a prison, whose one duty it is to be fined and sent to prison. M. Cruppi, in a work to be referred to later, describes the good humor with which he undertakes the discharge of this duty, while the responsible editor, the writer, if the article be unsigned, and the proprietor stand about unconcernedly, and the haggard and anxious air of the procureur marks him out unmistakably as the real criminal. These provisions, adopted by a legislature in which journalists had such powerful influence, are rightly described by M. Cruppi as "une rose de stinnee a courtir les vrais responsabilites," and constitute the greatest blot on the legislation of 1881.

LETTER FROM MARY ANDERSON.

Former Actress Writes to a Friend of Her Domestic Life in England.

The following are extracts from a letter received in Louisville, Ky., recently by Mrs. R. M. Kelly, who with her husband was one of the earliest friends of Mary Anderson. The former tragedy queen signs herself "Mamie," and gives some pleasant gossip of her husband, child and family life. She writes:

"Court Farm, Broadway, Worcester-shire—My Dear Old Friend: So many thanks for your sweet, kind letter. Surely you are blessed in your children.

"Juliet is in the convent in Kensington square, almost opposite to Thackeray's house, where he wrote 'Vanity Fair.' She is very happy. Blanche is not going on the stage. She is very beautiful and has a lovely voice, but I love she will not be tempted to the acting stage even. (Blanche and Juliet are sisters of Mrs. De Navarro.)

"If I get over to America again my first pilgrimage will be to see you all and introduce my adored and adorable Tony to you. He grows more charming and loving as the years go on.

"My little boy is now 2 1/2 years old, and so clever for his age. His nurse is German, and he speaks German and English in his pretty, prattling way. He is wonderfully affectionate, but he has a will of iron."

HEATING BY ANIMAL HEAT.

In considering the problem of heating the large department stores which are now to be found in nearly every big city, it is very well worth taking into account the animal heat distributed by the many customers who come into such establishments. That this is considerable is evidenced by the experience of at least one engineer, who, in one such case, found that after 7:30 a. m. on a day in mid-winter, with the thermometer at the freezing point no other heat was needed to keep the place warm.—Casier's Magazine.

BEDOUIN ARABS DWELL IN BLACK TENTS.

The tents of the Bedouin Arabs are usually black. They are made of dyed goat hair cloth.

LANDS, PATENTS, PENSIONS AND CLAIMS.

Washington Law and Claims Company, Rooms 5 and 7, 472 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, will, on very reasonable terms prosecute land claims, including mineral lands and mines, applications for patents and pensions, and all other claims before congress, the District of Columbia courts, the several government departments, the court of claims, and the supreme court of the United States.

The company will also aid lawyers at a distance in preparing their cases for the supreme court of the United States, and for a small consideration will furnish correspondents information concerning matters in Washington that they may desire to know. Send for circular.

JOHN G. SLATER, President.
(In writing please mention this paper.)