THE EVENING JOURNAL. 50Cents a Month; contains all the news.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

[Concluded from our last issue.]

as Siberia. Women, after being tied to stakes in the streets, are disrobed and whipped to death in the presence of howling mobs. Offenders hear their own flesh sizz under the hot irons.

But what are the facts? There are no kinder people on earth than the Russians, and to most of them cruelty is an impossibility. I hold in my hand a card. You see on it that red circle. That is the government's seal on a card giving me permission to visit all the prisons of St. Petersburg, as I had expressed a wish in that direction. As the messenger handed this card to me he told me that a carriage was at the door for my disposal in visiting the prisons. It so happened, however, that I was crowded with engagements and I could not make the visitation. But do you suppose such cheerful permission and a carriage to boot would have been afforded me if the prisons of Russia are such hells on earth as they have been described to be? I asked an eminent and distinguished American, "Have you visited the prisons of St. Petersburg, and how do they differ from American prisons?" He replied, "I have visited them, and they are as well ventilated and as well conditioned in every respect as the majority of the prisons in America." Are women whipped in the street? No; that statement comes from the manufactory of fabrication, a manufactory that runs day and night, so that the supply may meet the demand.

But how about Siberia? My answer is, Siberia is the prison of Russia, a prison more than twice the size of the United States. John Howard, who did more for the improvement of prisoners and the reformation of criminals than any man that ever lived, his name a synonym for mercy throughout Christendom, declared by voice and pen that the system of transportation of criminals from Russia to Siberia was an admirable plan, advocating open air punishment rather than endungeonment, and also because it was taking all offenders hundreds of miles away from their evil companions. John Howard, after witnessing the plan of deportation of criminals from Russia to Siberia, commended it to England. If a man commits murder in Russia, he is not electrocuted as we electrocute him, or choked to death by a halter as we choke him to death. Russia is the only country on earth from which the death penalty has been driven, except in case of high treason. Murderers and desperate villains are sent to the hardest parts of Siberia, but no man is sent to Siberia or doomed to any kind of punishment in Russia until he has a fair trial. So far as their being hustled off in the night and not knowing why they are exiled or punished is concerned, all the criminals in Russia have an open trial before a jury just as we have in America, except in revolutionary or riotous times, and you know in America at such times the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. There are in Russia grand juries and petit juries and the right to challenge the jurors, and the prisoner confronts his accuser, and, mark this, as in no other country, after a prisoner has been condemned by juries and judges he may appeal to the minister of the interior, and after that to the senate, and after that to the emperor, who is constantly pardoning.

As I said, the violent and murderous are sent to the hardest part of Siberia, but the more moderate criminals to more propitious parts of Siberia, and those who have only a little criminality to parts of Siberia positively genial for climate, for you ought to know, if you do not know, that Siberia is so large and wide and long that it reaches from frigidity to torridity, from almost arctic blast to climate as mild as that of Italy. Run your finger along the map of the world, and you will find that the lowest part of Siberia is on the forty-fifth degree of latitude, and the richest part of Italy is on the same forty-fifth degree of latitude, so that Siberia reaches from the furs at the north to the palm leaf fans at the south. It has been demonstrated that ninety per cent. of the Russian criminals colonized into Siberia go into a climate milder than New York—a land songful with birds and embroidered with flora enough manifold to confound the botanists. Much of the soil is a rich loam, and harvests wait for a plow to liberate them. When a criminal is sent to Siberia, in the vast majority of cases it gives him an opportunity to make a new start under the best possible circumstances. The criminal is allowed to take his or her family along, and that is a mercy no other country grants. In the quicksilver mines of Siberia, the hardest place of expatriation, only one-fourth of the miners are criminals. The other three-fourths go there because they choose it as a place to earn their living.

After being in Siberia awhile the condemned go to earning a livelihood, and they come to own their own farms and orchards and vineyards, many of these people coming to wealth, and thousands of them under no inducement would leave those parts of Siberia which are paradises for salubrity and luxuriance. Now which do you think is the best style of a prison—Siberia or many of our American prisons? When a man commits a big crime in our country the judge looks into the frightened face of the culprit and says: "You have been found guilty. I sentence you to the penitentiary for ten years." He goes to prison. He is shut in between four walls. No sunlight. No fresh air. No bathroom. Before he has served his ten years he dies of consumption, or is so enervated that for the rest of his life he sits with folded hands—a wheezing invalid. In preference to the shut in life of the average American prisoner give me Siberia. Besides that, when offenders come out of prison in America, what chance have they? Ask the poorly supported societies formed to get these people places for work. Ask me, to whom the newly liberated come from all the prisons imploring what they shall do. No one will commend them. The pallor of incarceration is on their cheek. Who wants to employ in factory or store a man or woman who in answer to the question, "Where did you live last?" should make for reply, "State's prison at Auburn or Moyamensing." Now in Siberia they have a better chance. They are never spoken of as criminals, but as unfortunates, and they are allowed every opportunity of retrieving their lost reputation and lost fortunes.

I talked with the president of the National Society of Russia for the Education and Moralization of the Children of Siberian Convicts. The president of that society, appointed by the emperor, is a lady of great accomplishments and much sympathy, which illumines her face and makes tearful her eyes and tremulous her voice. The evening I passed at her house in St. Petersburg was one of the memorable events of my lifetime. I will not attempt to pronounce the name of that noble woman appointed by the emperor as the president of the National Society of Russia for the Education and Moralization of the Children of Convicts. Please to name any such national society in our country supported by government for taking care of the children of convicts. You know, if you know anything, that there is no chance in this country for a man who has been imprisoned or for his children. God pity them and hasten the time when we shall, by some national institution established by the congress of of the United States, imitate the mercy of the Russian government toward the innocent children of imprisoned offenders. He who charges cruelty on the imperial family and the nobility of Russia belies men and women as gracious and benignant as ever breathed oxygen.

The merciful character of the present emperor was well illustrated in the following occurrence: The man who supervised the assassination of the father of the present emperor, standing in the snow that awful day when the dynamite shattered to pieces the legs of Alexander the Second—I say the man who supervised all this fled from St. Petersburg and quit Russia. But after awhile the man repented of his crime and wrote to the emperor asking for forgiveness for the murder of his father and promising to be a good citizen, and asking if he might come back to Russia. The emperor pardoned the murderer of his father, and the forgiven assassin is now living in Russia unless recently deceased. When I talked to the empress concerning the sympathy felt in America for the sufferings of the drought struck regions of Russia, she evinced an absorbing interest and a compassion and an emotion of manner and speech such as we men can hardily realize, because it seems that God has reserved for woman as her great adornment the coronet, the tear jeweled coronet of tenderness and commiseration. If you say that it was a man, a divine man that came to save the world, I say yes, but it was a woman that gave the man. Witness all the Madonnas—Italian, German, English and Russian—that bloom in the picture galleries of Christendom. Son of Mary, have mercy on us!

But how about the knout, the cruel Russian knout, that comes down on the bare back of the agonized criminals? Why, Russia abolished the knout before it was abolished from our American navy. But how about the political prisoners hustled off to Siberia? According to the testimony of the most celebrated literary enemy of Russia, only four hundred and forty-three political prisoners were sent to Siberia in twenty years. How many political prisoners did we put in prison pens during our four years of civil war? Well, I will guess at least one hundred thousand. America's one hundred thousand political prisoners versus Russia's four hundred and forty-three political prisoners. Nearly all these four hundred and forty-three of twenty years were noblemen or people desperately opposed to the emancipation of the serfs. And none of the political prisoners are sent to the famous Kara mines. For the most part you are dependent for information upon the testimony of prisoners who are sent to Siberia. They all say they were innocent. Prisoners always are innocent. Ask all the prisoners of America today, "Guilty or not guilty?" and nineteen out of twenty will plead, "Not guilty." Ask them how they like their prison, and how they like sheriffs, and how they like the government of the United States, and you will find these prisoners admire the authority that arrested them and punished them just about as much as the political prisoners of Russia like Siberia.

But, you ask, how will this Russophobia, with which so many have been bitten and poisoned, be cured? By the God of Justice blessing such books and pamphlets as are now coming out from Professor de Arnaud, of Washington; Mr. Horace Cutter, of San Francisco; Mr. Morfill, of England, and by the opening of our American gates to the writings of some twenty-four of the Russian authors and authoresses, in some respects as brilliant as the three or four Russian authors already known—the translation of those twenty-four authors which I am authorized from Russia to offer free of charge to any responsible American publishing house that will do them justice. Let these Russians tell their own story, for they are the only ones fully competent to do the work, as none but Americans can fully tell the story of America, and as none but Germans can fully tell the story of Germany, and none but Englishmen can fully tell the story of England, and none but Frenchmen can fully tell the story of France. Meanwhile let the international defamation come to an end. Cease to speak evil of dignities merely because they are dignities, and of presidents merely because they are presidents, and of emperors merely because they are emperors. And may the blessing of God the Father and God the Son and God the Holy Ghost be upon all the members of the imperial household of Russia, from the illustrious head of that family down to the princess, seven years of age, who came skipping into my presence in the palace of Peterhof last summer! Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!

"Visiting" in Sleeping Cars.

There are probably not many travelers on the railroads who know of the "visiting" clause in the rules of the sleeping car companies. In the Wagner rules it is provided that "passengers who have purchased berths will not be prohibited from inviting friends en route to share their accommodations. For persons so invited the regular form of berth check will be issued punching out the cipher and writing the word 'visitor' plainly across the face of the check. This rule does not admit of an invitation being extended so that more than two persons occupy one berth. On trains where there are two or more cars of this company, visiting will be allowed between the passengers who have purchased accommodations in either car, provided inconvenience is not done to any of the other occupants of the cars."—New York Times.

Minute Parasites.

It would take three and one-fourth thousands (3,250) of the little vegetable parasites which grow on the human hair to cover the white center of a nonpareil "o."—St. Louis Republic.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS THAT ARE OF TIMELY VALUE.

The Cloth for Waist Lining and the Way It Should Be Cut—The Importance of Basting, Ironing and Rebasting—How to Get a Perfect Fit.

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NUMBER I.

In presenting to our lady readers this series of articles on first class dressmaking as it is done abroad and by the best modistes of this country we believe we are doing them a lasting favor and one which will assist them in becoming accomplished dressmakers, so that, no matter how remote from the seat of fashion, no lady need wear garments that bear the unmistakable seal of "country" about them, and they may, if occasion requires, earn a respectable livelihood at home. These directions and diagrams are substantially the same as those employed by the great man dressmaker of Paris, and the fundamental principles are exactly the same. The lady who reads this series of six articles is advised to cut them out and paste them in a book for reference, and she will have something which would cost her twenty dollars to buy—the price of the "systems." No mechanical "system," however, can approach this in simplicity and practicability, and all so called systems fail if the waists are not tried on and managed after this plan, as no two women are formed alike, nor is any one woman precisely alike on both sides.

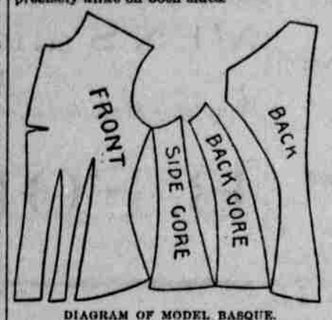

DIAGRAM OF MODEL BASQUE.

In the first place it requires one yard and a half of strong silesia or drilling for waist lining. This should be cut into the form shown by the diagram, but the darts should not be cut until it is fitted. To get the proper dimensions put the material, doubled lengthwise, on a table, and having the diagram before you measure the length of the waist from the neck to the bottom. Make dots at these places along the doubled selvage. Measure the length from shoulder to waist and the distance from the straight line from shoulder to front, keeping the same distance to bottom; then mark the darts, which must vary according to the figure of the person. If very stout they must be about two inches across at the waist line; if slender, one to one and a half, and a reference to the diagram will show the form. The back and side body pieces are to be measured from top to waist line.

When the lining is cut, allowing at least three inches margin beyond the seam, it should be basted and tried on, the seams being left on the outside. The fitter should then "take in" the seams and pin them until the whole lining fits perfectly, snug in all parts, but binding in none.

When the model waist lining has been thus fitted to the figure, take it off and iron it, so that the pins will make marks and show just where the seams should go. Then the lining should be rebasted, following the line of the pins on the outside of them, and the pins then pulled out. Try the lining on again, right side out. When the fit is perfect the lining should be ironed again, the seams being laid apart this time, and after this the basting stitches should be clipped so that the different pieces will fall apart without being pulled.

The lining, with an allowance for seams of at least one inch all around, can now be laid upon the outside material and pinned so that it cannot slip and be cut. Care must be taken that all the figures run one way if the goods are figured or the nap if of wool, and that the selvage edge comes straight with the front of the waist. The outside should be allowed a trifle larger than the lining, as it is often of goods that will fray.

Baste the lining to the outside with great care, for much of the beauty and smoothness depends upon the basting. The lining should be held upward so that it may be just the least bit looser than the outside. The basting stitches should follow the outline of every separate part of the basque and up both sides of each dart. More depends upon care in basting than people usually suppose.

When all the outlines are properly basted with stitches not more than one-fourth of an inch long, turn the front over and baste as designated by the pins. A very full bust will require a V shaped plait in front, as per diagram, in the lining only, and sometimes for quite stout ladies the front line will need turning in quite deep at neck and waist line, but the pinholes will show just how much is required.

The buttons go on the left side and the buttonholes on the right, and the lap for these should be deep enough to have the buttonholes cut in the doubled place. Leave the under lap flat and sew a strong piece of tape along for the buttons.

When this is done, baste the darts, beginning the seam from the top, tapering from an imperceptible point. The darts should never be very high, the back one being an inch higher than the front, and this about two inches below the under arm.

The seams must always be commenced from the top and carefully basted before sewing, care being taken to keep from puckering the seams. Baste the two darts first, then the side gores, beginning at the arm size. The two middle backs should be then basted together, beginning at the top; then the side pieces, which are the most difficult of all.

If the waist now proves to fit perfectly the seams can be sewn firmly and neatly, but always on the outside of the basting, next the edge, as the basted seams are elastic, and sewing them tightly makes a couple of inches difference. When they are sewn lay the seams open and trim the edges neatly with the scissors and overhand or bind with lustring, if preferred. At the waist line two slits should be cut in the seams nearly to the seam, and after the edges are bound or overcast they should be pressed carefully with a hot iron before the bone casings are sewn on or the ease belt, and before the bottom is finished off. If the goods are woolen, they should be slightly moistened; if of silk, the iron should not be too hot nor the silk moistened. The press board should have one thickness of flannel and one of muslin.

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Oddities About Memory.

The memory remains intact and in perfect working order in cases where the left side of the brain is badly diseased, from which it may be inferred that the right side of the brain is the seat of this remarkable faculty. From the physiologist's point of view the power of memory is badly diminished by too much food, by an excess of physical exercise and by education! If this is true, the illiterate has a better memory than the educated man of the period. It has also been proved that the memory is better in the morning than in the evening, in summer than in winter, and much better in warm than in cold countries.—Chicago Tribune.

Jupiter's Fifth Satellite.

It turns out that a fifth satellite of Jupiter was seen in 1664. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical society a communication was received from the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, calling attention to the fact that the sixteenth volume of the society proceedings contains a detailed account of a supposed fifth satellite of Jupiter, observed at Hartford, in New England, on Aug. 6, 1664, by Governor John Winthrop, of Connecticut, who, however, in communicating this to the Royal society, did not claim it as an original discovery, but stated that he had previously met with it in a work on "Natural Philosophy" by John Phociliden.—Boston Herald.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that George G. Bingham executor of the estate of R. B. Chubb, deceased, has filed his final account as such executor, and the county court of Marion county, Oregon, has set the 5th day of December 1892 at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. for the hearing thereof. All persons having objections to said account will present them to said court at said time. GEO. G. BINGHAM, Executor. 11-4 5dw*

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