

meral Henderson as a Fighter - His Conduct on the Battlefeld and His Heroism in Private Life - Stories of Former speakers - John G. Carlisle and His Games of Solitaire -for Reed and His Literary Income-His Legal Career and His Admission to the Bar - John Sherman Tells the Story of the Greatest Speakership Contest of Our Country.

right, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter. house in Washington, but does not Tablington, D. C., Nov. 28 .- Gen. Henderson will be elected He will attain the position he has been longing many He was an active candidate in the time Reed was elected. This on years ago, and the contest has forgotten. There were five The leader was Thomas B. then as cynical, irascible and dicas he is now, but a man of such force that he carried all before Next in the race stood William bley, already something of a presd candidate. After him was Julius a Barrows, who, as a congresswas something of a bulldozer and er, but who has done better since s come to the Senate. Ben Butsh of Ohio had aspirations in the rection, but he finally withdrew weKinley's favor. I heard the story It was only a short time the House had been called to ir and at just about the close of ding Congress. It was known the Republicants would have the ity and the speakership candibeing selected. It was that McKinley had ambitions was also supposed that Butterwould be in the race. At this Major McKinley went to Butterth and asked him point blank he was going to be a candi-The question was a leading one Satterworth hemmed and hawed, stid he did not know that he edit. As he did so Major McKin-

Well, Ben, If you don't want the a I do. I am going to be a canand I suppose I can count on support as well as on that of the

of the Ohio delegation ?" assault was such a surprise that worth in his good-natured way mented to support McKinley beabactually realized what his prommant and as a result he was out

when candidate was Joseph G. of Illinois, and, last of all was E. D. B. Henderson of Iowa. The stended in the selection of Reed, has controlled the office, as far as Republican party has been cond from then until now.

Se. Henderson, at the time of that

house in Washington, but does not spend much time here. I understand that Senator Carlisle is making money in New York. It was for financial reasons that Tom Reed gave up the speakership and went back to law. He will probably make a fortune. He is thrifty and he has the Yankee ability to bargain. He will get single fees much larger than his speakership salary, and he could make a big income from his literary work, if he cared to do from his literary work, if he cared to do so. Tom Reed is a master of English. He writes rapidly and always writes well. He can turn out four or five thou. sand words in an evening, and when his manuscript is finished it is ready for the printer. He did some writing while he was Speaker, and his income has for years been increased by his literary re-counts. He has not attenued sipts. He has not attempted lecturing, although he has received many offers to go on the platform. For one lecture which he gave in Boston he was paid \$1,000, and this same lecture he has re-peated a number of times at \$500 per night. He has written a great many magazine articles, and his work of this

nature is so popular that he can com-mand his own prices. He will probably write a book some day giving his reminiscences of public men and his times. If so, it will have a large scale. It will certainly be well written. Mr. Reed is a college-bred man and his no end of Latin and Greek quotations at his command. He is also a French scholar his chief is also a French scholar, his chief amusement being the reading of flashy French novels in the original, but he never lets his French, Greek or Latin get into his speeches and considers plain every-day English the best mediof thought communication. Reed has generally been considered a lazy man. This is a mistake. He has always been a hard worker and a hard student. He mastered the French language after he was forty. His range of historical reading is very wide, but he is thoroughly abreast of the literature of today. Speaking of Reed as a lawyer recalls

a story I once heard as a lawyer recails a story I once heard as to his admis-sion to the bar. He was brought up, you know, for a minister, His father was a New England sailor, and he wanted to have one preacher in the family. Tom was selected to be that

family. Tom was selected to be that one. He was sent to the high school, and finally by means of some assistance from the church was admitted to col-lege to study for the ministry. As he went on with his studies he found

that preaching was not his mission. He went to the church people and told them that he could not go on with his course at school upon the existing un-derstanding, but that he would pay back the money which they had given him as soon as he could. He at once went to work, and by teaching and doing odd jobs was able to keep himself at school and at the same time to pay his debts.

The moment he gave up the idea of being a preacher he decided to make



DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATUKDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1899.

PRS. FRANCES E. SMITH, the subject of this sketch, is one of Utah's most earnest workers in the cause of temperance and other Christian reforms, and holds at present the position of State president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Utah.

Mrs. Smith was born in Chittenango, Madison county, New York, and spent her early years in that place. She was educated at Cazenovia seminary in New York, and entered public life as a teacher.

In 1890 she came to Utah under the auspices of the New West Educational Commission of the Congregational C hurch, and was engaged in teaching for six years. After giving up her school work, Mrs. Smith became publicly interested in the cause of temperance reform, associating herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and taking active part in the work instituted by that body in the temperance cause.

At the convention held in Ogden in 1898, she was elected State president of the Union, and at the convention held in Salt Lake in last October, was

# A FLYING TRIP THROUGH SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

# Sights and Landmarks of One of the Oldest Cities in Europe-In the Footsteps of Antiquity.

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Special Correspondence. Oporto, Portugal, Nov. 20 .- You may think it an easy matter to "do" the sights of a compact city of only 190,000until you have tried it in Oporto, and found more weariness of the flesh, and especially of the feet, than in any mountain-climbing you ever encountered. While the horizontal streets nearest the quay are wider, well built and comparatively level, most of the others are totally impassable for wheeled vehicles, being either too narrow, or almost perpendicular, or full of deep holes and guilles, worn into the original pave of the Goths and Romans and never repaired since their long-past day. Up and down the stony alleys you toil, in the damp and chilly autumn weather, jostled off the footwide sidewalks by the motley throng, which regards you, if at all, with unfriendly stares as representatives of the dreadful nation of "Yankee porcos," (plgs,) of whom these people have chiefly heard during the last year or two, through the woes of their brothers across the Spanish border. At every step you are importuned by beggars in filthy rags, in whose outstretched hands you discern unpleasant probabilities of smallpox plague and leprosy-while their owners, with fawning lips and hate in their eyes, call upon Nossa Senhora and all her saints to reward you for milreis bestowed.

Talk about following in the footsteps of antiquity! In this old, old city of eighty odd churches, are several whose foundations were laid more than a thousand years ago. The oldest building in Oporto is the chapel of Cedo Felda, built A. D. 599, by the Visigoth King Theodoric, and still not altogether a ruin. Next in quaintness of architecture, though not in age, is the Torre dos Clergios, (Tower of the Clergy), a small church built about

### TWO CENTURIES AGO,

with the highest tower in Portugal-an odd, square spire of something over two hundred feet, which has served since time out of mind as a landmark for sailors far out at sea. The church of Nossa Senhora da Lappa-a fine Cor. rinthian edifice of ancient date, is best known to the reading public through the bad pun which generations of tourists have perpetrated concerning its da-Lappa-dated condition. The great cathedral was a noble edifice away back cathedral was a noble edifice away back in the dawn of Portuguese history, but has been atrociously modernized by nineteenth century vandals. You may spend many pleasant and profitable days exploring these dim sanctuaries and tracing therein the earmarks of changing religions. Some of them speak of the days of Moorish supremacy, when the turbaned hordes of Ad-dul Hassan overran the peninsula; others of the brief but brilliant reign

Foundling Home, with its swinging cradle in the rear wall, in which un-wedded mothers may deposit their off-spring, under the friendly cover of darkness, sure that the poor little jet-sam of sin will be received and cared for by the good sisters inside, and careat for by the good sisters inside, and that no embarrassing questions as to pater-nal responsibility will ever be made. When the cradle in the wall swings around with its living burden, it rings a bell, which summons the nun whose burdeness it is to be always within these a bell, which summons the num whose business it is to be always within hear-ing, and the little one is at once con-veyed to the nursery. All the tiny cast-aways of Portugal, having no names of their own, are given that of the bishop at their christening together with the name of the saint, or saintes, on whose day they were brought to the asylum; and so the reverend cellbate is the foster father of several thousands and his august name has become more common than Smith or Jones in the United States. A similar arrangement common than Smith or Jones in the United States, A similar arrangement prevails in all Latin countries; and whether it is a wicked encouragement of vice, or vasily better than the Anglo-Saxon manner of leaving un-welcomed infants on door-steps and in by-ways, is yet a mooted question which each mind may solve for it-self.

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Oporto's well-appointed museum con-Oporto's well-appointed museum con-tains, among many other interesting articles, a more complete collection of Brazilian curiosities, especially the wonders of the upper Amazon, than even the great Museo of Rio de Janeiro; also a full representation from the Azores islands, the Canaries, and other Portugness possessions Most valother Portuguese possessions. Most val-uable and interesting of all, because unique in its way, is an old gallery of portraits of the royal family and oth-er personages, spelled with a big P., who have figured in Portuguese history. Their "counterfeit presenti-ments" are all there, male and female --the six kings John, the two Doms Pedro, Catherine of Braganza, Ines de Castro, down to Pedro Segundos' little granddaughter, who granddaughter, who

### DIED IN BRAZIL

just before his enforced retirement from the throne. Vasco da Gama, Albur-querque, and other historic characters, querque, and other historic characters, far more interesting to the world at large than those who were merely born to the purple, occupy obscure corners in the badly-lighted room, and in their quaint black costumes call to mind those mythical but sometimes potent gentlemen, the Jack of Clubs and the Jack of Spades. A number of these lang-dead scients of regative do not sleep in Portugal, but their restless spirits wander---if ghost do walk at all --about the scene of their greatest -about the scene of their greatest splendor and subsequent disaster, far across the sea. Roistering Dom Joao VI, who when sober, was all that could be expected of a Latin king, but when drunk allowed his soldiers to divert themselves by tossing squealing pigs and Portuguese babies on their spears -was buried in the Ajuda convent of Rio; as was also the late emperor's mother, and sister, and the young daughter of Princess Isabella. The large English coloury of Oporto

The large English colony of Oporto has a church and cemetery of its own -the former, of course, Episcopalian, These exiled sons of Britain, who are the leading merchants and importers f the place, manage to make life enjoyable here, in spite of the plague and the unpleasant climate-finding something very like that of the "righ little, tight little island" in the nasty fogs that every day come stealing up the Douro at the turn of the tide, shut. ting off the landscape as with a thick veil, within an inch or two of one's The few Englishmen who have families here live on the breezy heights above the unhealthful heart of the city, while the

st was forty-nine years of age. Bis fity-nine now, and is a stronger as than he was then. His hair has ul from black to gray, but his face jut as rosy and his blue eyes just wight. He is a handsome man, tall. mint and fine looking, with a chest hablacksmith's bellows and a heart tig is the dome of the Capitol. He Capitol as strong man in the Speakfidair. He is a man of character. stands by his convictions, and is ad the few public men I know who convictions. He is ready to fight what he believes to be right, and if fight in the Speaker's chair as any as he did in the northern army the late Civil War. The most stitlefield. Henderson was a good htt. He entered the army as a prithat the age of twenty-one, lost his aballet in 1863, but went back to abid as a colonel in 1864 and served ull the war closed. His career out

the army is to me more heroic than ervice in the field. h simest continuous pain from his whith he has kept smiles in his eyes warage in his heart. He has gone wand done his work without coming, the jolliest of the jolly, and tomy no would imagine that his life for in has been such as would have cona wound was in the ankle. A bullet the energy had shivered the bones, the doctors told him that his leg a the doctors told him that me would hel have to be taken off. He would not have to be taken off. sent, and for several months d against amputation, saying he it he was young and could stand al prhaps save his leg. As time a the grew worse, and soon saw this leg must come off. Since then een amputated seven different as a small section being taken off the time until if was finally cut off the knee. The most of these these have been made without ins with the regular work.

of them have been made withs use of gas or anesthetics, and is, which was perhaps the most and all caused him to neglect his indence for less than two weeks. cond day after the amputation he a raying whist. He may have more pain while in the Speaker's chair, if sit will not be shown in his face his rulings. and suil the speakership is by no ansainecure. Tom Reed has a con-trans the that of a Percheron horse, in the could stand the strain. The most despeakers who preceded him have their health undermined by the arduties of the position. I knew Randall when he was Speaker. He

continual pain from the gout, ed from overwork in the Cariisle came near breaking foring his speakership. He grew as a rail and as sallow as sole He paid no attention to physiise, rode to and from the Cathe street car and worked every of Sunday. His only recreation play solitaire and now and then a came of poker with his friends enings. I don't mean that he rambler, but he is a Kentuckian the excitement of cards. The ante of his game was five cents, a it was only a penny. Cartablt of playing solitaire is cur-He has a deck of cards before him s dictating to his stenographall carry on a game the same answering his letters or com-Z a speech. His mind seems to be uds, but the words he utters hat he is carrying on two trains to the Senate Mr. Carlisle took e easily. He fattened up and which his weight. He grew fatter which he was secretary of the treas-Like Tom Reed, he is now a law-b New York. He still owns his

the law his life profession. He bought some law books and crammed Blackstone while he was tending school. Al. ter a time he had saved enough to take him to California and he decided to go there to make his fortune. As soon as he arrived in the State he applied for admision to the bar. The examination was at Stockton, and the judge who which was at scoreton, and the judge who put him through his questions was a well-known lawyer named Wallace, who afterward became chief justice of the State. Tom Reed, in relating the story, says that his examination con-sited of only two questions. The first was as to whether he had studied law. Young Reed replied that he had, second question followed. It was The

"Is the legal tender act constitutional'

'Yes, sir; it undoubtedly is," was the reply. That is all right," said Judge Wal-

lace "You may consider yourself admitted to the bar. Anybody who can answer offhanded a great question like upon which so many that, minds are divided, ought to be able to practice in any country."

Tom Reed's practice was not suc-At any rate he cessful in California. soon returned to Portland, and in 1864 became a paymaster in the United States navy. He held this position about a year and then opened a law office in Portland. He soon acquired large practice, was elected to the egislature, then to Congress, then legislature,

legislature, then to Congress, then Speaker, and now he is back to the law again in New York. The election of Henderson will be a cut and dried affair. There will be no opposition to speak of, and he will be chosen unanimously. I met a man last night who was one of the candidates in what was parhaps the greatest speak. what was perhaps the greatest speak-ership contest of our history. This was Senator John Sherman. I called upon him at his house on Franklin square and had a chat, with him about the days of 1859, when Congress balloted from the 5th of December until the last of January for a speaker. There were thirty-nine ballots, and John Sherman, then a young Representative of thirtythree, was throughout the whole the leading candidate. He came at one time within three votes of being elected, disprove the theory, as the deep freez-ing may be a result of annual accumula and on the thirty-ninth ballot, seeing there was danger of the Republicans failing to get the speakership, he threw his vote to William Pennington, of New Jersey, who was thereupon chosen speaker. The contest was a most exciting one. Both North and South were excited over the hanging of John Brown, and party relations were stretched to their utmost. A book by Hinton B. Helper, entitled "The Im-pending Crisis," antagonistic to slavery, had been published, and it was charged that Sherman had recommended the the use of the book as a campaign docu-ment. The truth was he had never seen

the book, and merely recommended it on the statement that certain object tionable things alleged to be in it should be cut out before publication. During the contest violent speech were made. Sherman's friends stuck to him throughout the whole, and 105 feet in diameter and weighing 17,-500,000 pounds. The Harrington cy-Thaddeus Stevens said he would never lindrical bells, with which experiments have been made in England during several years, are claimed to give very change his vote until the crack doom. When at last, having changed it, he was asked how he could break satisfactory results with much less such a promise, he replied: metal.

metal. Any note required is given by a tube of constant diameter and thick-Well, the truth is, I really thought ess, the various tones and semi-tones I heard it cracking. differing only in length, and the possi-bility of obtaining notes with mathe-matical precision is an advantage of great importance in the tuning of It was about this time that Sherman came near having a duel with Wright as to some remarks made by the lat-ter in debate. Wright was a member

of Congress from Kentucky. In a speech upon the floor he said something chimes. The range is less than that of ordinary bells, increasing with the which was very offensive to Sherman and Mr. Sherman thereupon took up five diameters thus far produced from half a mile to three miles. These tubes a box of wafers and threw them in Wright's face. Wright was a fire-enter, and Sherman thought he would certainly challenge him or attack him. have a maximum length of 10 feet, and the saving in metal is illustrated by the statement that a tubular bell of 2% inches' diameter, with a range of half a mile, weighs only 1.540 pounds, while one of the ordinary bells of the He put a pistol in his overcoat pocket and kept his hand on the trigger as he passed Wright going up and down the steps of the Capitol, each looking the same range weighs 66,000, the differ-ence in cost being that between \$1,200 other in the eye. Wright, however, made no further trouble about the mat-ter, never resenting the insuit which he and \$20,000.

had received. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

unanimously re-elected to the position. She was also chosen delegate to the National convention recently held in Seattle.

Mrs. Smith's home is in Ogden, where she has resided for several years.

foot a minute by contractible

ments of its segments, aided

always swim back downward.

trees by their claws.

brush of hairs: The aquatic world has

its water-bostmen, or Notonectae, that

mammals are the sloths and other

Edentates that spend most of their

lives unside down, suspended from

The banks of the Suez canal are be-

ing protected from shifting by trees and shrubs. Reeds, at first shielded

from the waves from passing vessels by fascines, have been placed along

Among

citis.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY. of the beautiful floral beetle, whose winged existence in mostly spent near roses and other flowers, is the best ex-

From a recent discussion by the British Astronomical Society - It' appears that the cause of a muchobserved phenomenon is still a mystery. The new theory was offered by Mr. Ce-cil J. Dolmage that the apparent en-largement of the moon is an effect of the sky's curvature, which is not no-ticed at the zenith but apparently inticed at the zenith but apparently in-creases toward the horizon. This re-called the many other suggestions of recent years. A Belgian astronomer has sought to prove that the cause is physiological, and that objects over-head always seem smaller than those at the same distance on a level; another idea is that the cause is atmospheric: idea is that the cause is atmospheric.

still another, that the illusion is mental About the only thing really proven is that measurement with the sextant shows the moon's disc to have the same size at the horizon as at the zenith, except for the slight influence of refraction.

German experiments suggest defec-

# nine miles of the canal proper, and the whole length of the Sweetwater canal, Plantations of shrubbery, irrigated from the Nile, are being established on the slopes.

seemingly

tive water gages as the cause of many --if not most-- mysterious boller ex-plosions. Using a magnetic indicator, The French idea that home produced alcohol could be substituted for Rus-C. Remschei obtained an alarm of low water while the ordinary glass gage sian and American light oils for driving motor cars, has not been encouraged by showed four inches above the medium level. A defect in the tightness of the experiment. Analysis proves that the alcohol has only about one-half the steam pipe leading to the top cock was found and when this was remedied the carbon of a mineral oil, with 45 times the oxygen, and its calorific value is water level in the glass fell six inches. little more than one-half. Tested in Broichot horizontal engine of two to It has been assumed that the depth three horse-power and in a Benz verti-cal motor of three to four horse-power, of unvarying temperature in the soll increases from one foot at the equator to seventy odd feet at the poles, yet a the new fuel showed nearly great consumption as that of light oil. shaft in northern Siberia, has reached a depth of 1,500 feet without getting through the frost. A western mining engineer explains that this may not The price of the alcohol being double that of even fine light oils, it is calcu lated that in France the power yielded

at least \$5.50 from alcohol.

tions of sediment on unthawed ground. The "jigger flea" is a South African Coffee berries are coated with sugar pest whose recent spread from the vicinity of Delagoa Bay to points by an English grocer, the cheaper material increasing the weight five to ten per cent. In Germany the berry is so further south, has been brought to govclosely imitated by prepared maise that detection of the fraul is difficult, ernment notice. It differs greatly the ordinary flea, lacks the lat even on close inspection.

agility, and attacks only the soles of the feet, into which it bores holes and lays eggs therein. The results are lia-ble to be very painful. Sanitary pre-The full power of beifry bells is felt only through the use of great masses of metal, and it is estimated that the normal "la" of 870 simple vibrations, which is found in the center of the cautions have been recommended, and medical men at the various ports of the Cape have been requested to give the little invader their attention. keyboard of the piano, can be given only by a bell 3 feet in diameter and weighing about 1,000 pounds, while the One of the watermains of Torquay deep "do" of 32 vibrations from the 32-foot organ pipe would require a bell

a ten-inch cast-iron pipe, laid in 1858-was so incrusted in eight years that the delivery capacity was reduced 49 per cent. A piston somewhat smaller than and armed with projecting tube the knives is now regularly used to scrap out the rust, and is pushed through the pipe by pressure of the water at an average rate of two and one-half miles an hour, a speed of seven and one-half miles being reached in places. The 1898 scraping increased the delivery from 586 to 708 gallons per minute.

A fortune awaits the inventor of a protective coating for pipes that will withstand soft waters, points out M. W Ingham to the British mechanical engineers. Something has been done in this direction, but the best coating is effective only a short time, so that soft waters cause rusting in a few years.

Engines run by the waste gases blast furnices are suggested in Germany as a possibly cheaper source of energy for making calcium carbide than even water power.

A very few exceptions to the rule that animals live with their backs toward the sky and away from the earth are predicts that the time will come when

found by M. Henri Coupin. The larva every agricultural district will have its plant doctor, and when specialists in animal parasites, cryptogamic botany and bacteriology will be consulted in difficult and obscure cases. The pracample. This grub is a fat worm that does much damage to plant-roots in tice of plant medicine is in its infancy. With increased competition in crop-raising, however, the farmer cannot af-ford to neglect the aid he can get in keeping his plants in the highest degree gardens. It has three pairs of legs, seemingly designed for use, yet it creeps about grotesquely on its back, pushing itself forward six inches to a of health.

> "The beautiful blue Danube" appears to exist only in the poet's imagination. Observations during 1898 are reported to have shown that the waters of the Danube were brown on eleven days, yellow on forty-six, muddy green on fifty-nine, clear green on forty-five, steely green on sixty-nine, emerald green on forty-six, yellowish green on sixty-four, but never blue.

Crossing the legs, which may force undigested food into the vermiform, is a suggested possible cause of appendi-

The multiplication of new compounds in organic chemistry is something ap-pailing. In 1883 the total number of carbon compounds recorded was 16,000, but a newly revised list by Dr. M. M. Richter enumerates not less than 67,000 And the end seems yet far off.

Recent photometric determinations have shown that if a sheet of Bristol cardboard at one meter from a standard candle be rated at 1, the candle-flame itself is from 12,000 to 22,000; a kerosene lamp flame, 97,000; and plat inum at its melting point, 1,008,000.

An analysis has been made by M. Demoussy, of Paris, of the little shav-ings of clay that are baked on bricks and eaten by natives in some parts of Tonkin. The material is like kaolin in appearance and composition, and con-tains no nutritive substance whatever.

effective, the liquid should be used with. fifteen minutes after preparation. As tried after 72 hours, when half of evaporated, it had no destructive

effect. German experience is reported to show a depreciation of acetylene when

lighting power being appreciably kept for a time in gas holders, the less at the end of twelve hours.

# RUST DISEASES.

A form of disease often seen is strawberry rust, writes H. M. W. in Vick's Magazine, which affects the foliage of the plants, giving them the appear-ance of having been burned in spots. It usually appears during the fruiting season, and often by the time the crop is gathered the field looks as if a fir had run over it. In such a case, the first thing to do is to mow off all the foliage and burn it, and if a fire will catch readily in the field, let it run over the remains of the plants, thus effectually destroying the spores. Thorough cultivation of the field with careful attention as to fertilizer, will bring the plants out all right, and an occasional spraying with Bordeaux mixture will do the rest. Early in spring the spray-ing should be done about three times at intervals of two or three weeks.

Currant and gooseberry bushes are similarly affected, and before the Bor-deaux mixture was known the culture of both was almost given up in so sections; since a remedy is known bushes are again being set out. It must be borne in mind that the

Bordeaux mixture is not so much a cure as a preventative. The best rule to follow is to spray early in spring before growth commences, and after-wards repeat several times.

of Almansar de Cordova, which began in the year 320; others of the French and Gascons, whose turn came in 999; and others of rollicking King John and the later and gentler Pedros. There used to be an incredible num-

ber of convents in Oporto; but they were mostly destroyed during the memorable seige of 1847, which nearly an-nihilated the city and wiped out a third of its population, and others have more recently been appropriated by the gov rnment to secular uses. On the bluffs of the east bank of the Douro stands the famous convent Da Serra which at one time was said to be beyond compare with its wealth of carving, quaint arches and Moorish-Alham-bra courts, was converted into barracks a few years ago; and now horses munch scant rations in the cloisters where monks mumbled their Ave Marias, while under-sized, under-fed Portuguese soldiers play cards in the long re fectory and "cuss" with superabundance of h-s their hard lot of hunger and

inactivity. One of the handsomest structures in Oporto is the archbishop's palace, situ-ated on a jutting rock so high in air that it reminds you of Mahomet's cof-fin, suspended between earth and heaven, and you marvel that it has not dropped off long ago, upon the housetops directly beneath. Americans are not in high favor with

HIS WORSHIPFUL HIGHNESS

just at present, and it is useless to try to obtain an audience; but you may be graciously permitted to view the grand stairway-a famous work of art which stands about third in the stairways of the world, reckoning that of the new Congressional library of Washington at the head-which leads to the archepiscopal apartments. Next in point of beauty, if not of

costliness, is the English factory-house, of white granite with elaborately wrought facade. It comprises on a magnificent scale all the appurtenances of an up-to-date club house, with ball room, refreshment hall, library, reading rooms, card rooms, etc; and here the large but lonesome English colony

spends its leisure hours. The new "bolsa," or exchange, once the monastery of Sao Francisco, is one of the most beautifully decorated structures in Portugal. The walls and floors of its grand salon are entirely covered with inlaid devices in the rarest woods of Brazil, highly polished but in their natural colors—pale greens, dark reds, rose pink, browns, grays, ivory white and ebony, curiously interiningled. There are sultes of lofty apartments, all elaborately decorated, a lofts splendid glass covered court set with palms, and a magnificent - reception room, wherein the president of the bolsa, with the dignitaries of the city, are wont to welcome distinguished strangers, and now and then give swell

fetes to the beauty and chivalry of Oporto. The mint should be visited, where the curious Portuguese coins are stamped; also the art gallery; the public li with its \$0,000 volumes, in all library languages,

### LIVING AND DEAD.

but English; and the great opera house, with its tiers above tiers of shabby boxes. Some of the boxes are equipped with black curtains, in which are peep-holes, for the accommodation of mourners in the depths of grief, who accord ing to local etiquette, may not indulge in any social advertisement for the space of one year from the date of bereavement, at which time they give a bail to celebrate the lifting of the cloud of woe; and meantime, during the per-lod of seclusion, they may look upon the passing show from the safe shelter of these curtained boxes, themselves unseen.

The medical college, academy of navigation and science, several other scien-tific and literary institutions, and a dozen banks and club houses, and daily aven banks and club houses, and daily newspaper offices, are all worth a visit. Nor should the vast Da Miseracordia hospital be forgotten; nor three or four other asylums for the sick, indigent and afflicted. Among the latter is the

## BACHELOR CONTINGENT

inhabits the "Factory"—a singular name, by the way, for so magnificent a club. There the male stranger within the gates is entertained right royally while visiting ladies are taken care of by the English families on the hill-top. With commendable national pride, the with commendable national pride, the first thing these good people will show you when setting out to "do" the town, is great double-decked bridge over the Douro, which marks the site of the Duke of Weilington's famous passage of the river, in the spring of and put to 1809, when he surprised flight Soult's army of double his own numerical strength.

There are two rather handsome rail-way stations in Oporto-one sending a line to the foot of the eastern moun-tains via the frontier town of Valencia, on the Minho; the other running up the valley of the Douro, to Pizo da Ragoa, where it forms a junction with the Spanish road from Madrid to Paris, thus materially shortening the journey from Lisbon to the French capital.

It is astonishing how much business is transacted in Oporto, every day in the year. Aside from the manfacto-ries, which have given it the pseudo-nym of "The Manchester of Portugal" -the royal tobacco-works, royal soap-factory, and other crown monopolies, there are manufactories of silk and cotton hoisery, of silk brocades, and cloth of gold, lace, buttons, glassware, pottery, furniture, gloves and a dozen other articles, employing several thous-and skilled workmen. Excellent linen is also made and exported; leather-goods; ropes, sails and other things pertaining to the vast shipping inter-ests, and the goldsmith's work of Oporto is famous the world over. The export of "port" wine alone amounts to many millions a year. Next comes oranges and oil; then grapes, lemons, onions, preserves and wool. England has the lion's share of all this-nothing but a little wine coming to America, and only our codfish going to Oporto. FANNIE B. WARD.

## SIMPLY HUMAN.

We are all made of the same clay; A common destiny we share; The man who earns his wage per day,

The haughty, purse-proud millionaire, The hero lauded to the sky,

The high and low, the great and small Seek the same level by and by,

We're simply human after all.

The man who triumphs o'er this kind, Who wins the laurel wreath of fame When he has reached the goal, will find The hollowness of man's acclaim;

For, howseever high he climb, He sinks the farther, if he fall. When weighed within the scales

Time. We're simply human after all.

The men who shine among the great, If by schievement, wealth or birth, Will find the measure used by Fate Is that of character and worth. Naught else but merit may endure The rest is lost beyond recall. In that the greatest is but poor. We're simply human after all.

It is not fortune, name, or place, Tis not a nation's fickle cheer, But service rendered to the race. That brings renown in after years. For swiftly are the seasons And quickly come the shroud and

pall. What will it mafter when we're dead? We're simply human after al -Denver News

by \$1.00 of petroleum would cost the equivalent of \$1.75 from light oil, and Blasting with liquid air at Vienna has led to the conclusion that, to be

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