I gather it up, where was broken he tear faded thread of my theme sliing how, as at night I sat writing, fairy broke in on my dream—little inquisitive fairy—ly own little girl, with gold if the sun in her hair, and the dewy due syes of the fairies of old.

was the dear little girl that I scolded for was it a moment like this," mid, "when she knew I was busy, a come romping in for a kiss? one rowdying up from her mother, and clamoring there at my knee we "one "little kiss for my dolly and one "little unser one for me?"

pity the heart that repelled her the cold hand that turned he

away,
And take from the lips that denied her.
This answeriess prayer of today!
Take, Lord, from my memory forever
That pitiful sob of despair,
And the patter and trip of the little
bare feet,
And the one piercing cry on the stair!

I put by the half written poem,
While the pen, idly trailed in my hand.
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it
Who'd read it or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway.
The faint, smothered laugh in the hall.
And the ceric low lisp in the silence Cry up to me over it all.

The Trout.

-James Whitcomb Riley.

"Scholastique!"
Monsieur Sourdat!"
"Take the utmost pains in cooking the trout—short boll, white wine, parsley, thyme, laurel, oil and onlons, in full aireneth."

"Are you not afriad to use all the erbs of St. John, Monsieur?" "No,—and above all no vinegar,—just a sprinkling of lemon juice. Let the cover be laid at half-past ten, and let dinner be ready at eleven exactly,—not at five minutes past eleven. Do you

After having uttered these injunctions to his cook, Judge Sourdat crossed the chief street of Marville with alert steps and gained the Palais de Justice, which was situated back of the Sous-Prefecture. Judge Sourdat was about forty-five years of age; very active, notwithstanding a tendency to stoutness; square of shoulders; short in stature; with a squeaking voice and a round, close-shaven head; eyes grey, clear and hard, under busy eyebrows; a mouth closely shut, with thin and irritable lips; browned cheeks surrounded with whiskers badly trimmed; in fact, one of those mastiff faces of which one says, "He can't be good every day." And surely he was not very kind, and he boasted of it. A despot, he used barshly all of his little realm in the Palais. Hard as stone toward the guilty, rough with the wit-

oved very little.

However, this man of iron had two vulnerable sides. Firstly, he responded which exposed him to ridicule, and, secondly, he was a gourmand, and gave points to Brillat Savarin. His gaswhich was profound, had be-

Living in a little, sleepy, narrow ity on the frontier of the Belgian Ar-lennes, where the pleasures of the able constituted the only diversion of e easy bourgmasters, the culinary complishments of the judge were noted for ten leagues around. It was aid that he ate only fish caught at the reak of day, because the repose of ight and the absence of emotion rened the flesh more delicate at that dime. It was he who imagined that to olunge shell-fish into boiling milk, becooking them in their ordinary ig, gave them a richness and a velvety flavor particularly exquisite. On the day when he taught the latest refinement to the priest of St Victor, the latter, who was always carries away by his appetite, could not help blushing; and raising his puffy hands to heaven, he cried, "Too much! This is too much, Judge Sourdat! Assuredly it is permitted to taste with des-cretion the good things which divine providence has provided, but such sensuality as this borders upon mortal sin, and you will have to render an account for it to the good God."

To the scruples of the excellent priest, the judge responded with a misanthropic laugh. It was one of his malign joys to expose his neighbors to temptation, and this very morning the est was to breakfast with him, the recorder being the only other guest. Judge Sourdat had received, the even-ing before, a two-pound salmon trout, taken from the beautiful clear water of the rocky Semois. It was his fash, and had fully occupied the first bours of his morning. He had demonstrated to the cook the superiority of a quick boil to the slow cooking Geneva or Holand sauce of the ks. The trout must be served cold. and in the seasoning in which it was cooked. This was with him a principle as well as a dogma, as indispensable as an article of the penal code. He con-tinued to repeat it to himself even after he had clothed himself in his robe and taken his seat, though he was turning over the leaves of a doc-

ument bearing upon an important case This was a criminal affair, the dramtic details of which contrasted singularly with the epicurean speculations which persisted in haunting the cran-ium of Judge Sourdat.

The case was thus: During the presfound in a thicket of the fa-

ody of a game keeper, who had e lently been assassinated and concenled ng the brambles of a ditch. It was ed that the crime had been comaitted by some strolling poncher, but up to the present time there had been elicited no precise evidence, and the witnesses examined had only made mystery deeper. The murder had taken place near the frontier, where charcoal burners were at work. The spicions of the judge had, therefore, en directed toward them. The depoons thus far had revealed that or the night of the murder these people had been absent from their shanty. and the furniture had remained in the

Nevertheless, Judge Sourdat given the order to re-examine one of the men, a stolld boy of twenty, who had once had a falling out with the murdered guard; and the judge had also cited the charcoal burner's daugh-ter to appear before him. Just here the affair commenced to be peculiar.

The judge consulted his watch. The business was at a studstill; the case could not be called; and he wished to give a galuce of oversight to the matters of the dining room before the arrival of his guesty. He disrobed himself and hurried home.

The pleasant dining room, brightened by the June usushine, presented a most attractive aspect with its white wood-work; its grey curtains; its high stove of blue faience with its marble

wood-work; its grey curtains; its high atore of blue faience with its marble top; and its round table covered with a dassling white linen cloth, upon which were placed three covers, as tistically trimmed. The little rollis of white bread rested tenderly upon the bright red napkins. The rosy wine of Inou sparkled in the caraffea. Flanked on the right with the lettuce saind, ornamented with nasturthans, on the

on the right with the lettuce saind, ornamented with nasturtiums, on the left by a cluster of shell-fish from the Meuse, the trout was extended in a platter engirdled with parsley. Its silvery belly showed delicate red spots. Its blue back, cut transversely, revealed its rich saimon color, and it held a full blown rose in its mouth. By its side a, bowl of court-bouillon was just taking a chill, and exhaling abroad a fine odor of thyme which rejoiced the noatrils.

This spectacle softened the ill humor

abroad a fine odor of thyme which rejoiced the nostrils.

This spectracle softened the ill humor of the judge, and he was calming, little by little, while laying upon the silver salver a dusty bottle of old Croton, when the hall door opened violently and he heard in the vestibule a girl's voice which cried, "I tell you I wish to speak to the judge. He expects me."

At the same time a half naked arm made the recorder, Touchboer spin through the open door. He had just arrived, being one of the invited guests. A strange visitor was ushered by him into the dining hall. It was a young girl, almost a child, thin and brown, with uncovered head and with her streaming in the wind. Her stockingless feet were thrust into men's boots; a grey blouse and a skirt of blue cotton formed her sole attire; her gentle brown eyes were sparkling under the uncombed tangles of her chestnut hair; her nostrils were dilating and her parted tips trembled.

"What does all this racket mean?" growled the judge, scowling.

growled the judge, scowling.
"It is the little charcoal burner."
responded the recorder, Touchboef.
"She arrived at the Palais just after you left, and she has followed me us far as here in a wild state of excitement, in order that you may take her

deposition."

"Eh!" groaned the judge. "You are in a great hurry, my girl, after keeping me waiting three days. Why did you not come sooner?"

"I had my reasons," she said, casting hungers.

hungry eyes upon the table.

"We can better appreciate your reasons later," replied the judge, furtous at the interruption. "Meanwhite we can listen to your report."

He drew out his watch. It was a quarter to eleven.
"Yes, we have time, Touchboeuf. You

will find at your side all that is nec-essary for writing. We will question her." The notary seated himself at

writing table with his paper and ink-stand, and his pen behind his car, waiting. The judge, sitting squarely in a cane-seated arm chair, fixed his ward the guilty, rough with the witbesses, aggresive with advocates, he
was a veritable furnace who fanned
himself constantly into a glow. He
was feared like the fire, and he was

"Your Lame?" he demanded.

"Your Lame?" he demanded.

"Meline Sacael." Your age and residence?"
"Sixteen years. I live with my father, who burns charcoal at the clearing of chalky matter engendered by eating of Onze-Fontaines."

"You swear to tell all the truth?" "I came only for that." "Raise your right hand. You were near your home on the aight when the guard Scurrot was murdered. Relate

all that you know.' "This is what I know. Our folks had set out to go with the charcoal to Stenay. I watched near the furnace. Toward one o'clock, at a monent when the moon was hidden, Manchin, who is a wood cutter of Ire, passed before our lodge. 'See me! Am I not watching at an early hour?' I cried, 'How goes all at your home? All well?'

'No,' he answered. 'The mother has a fever, and the children are almost dying with hunger. There is not a mouthful of bread in the house, and I am trying to kill a rabbit to sell at Marville. That is on the other side of Onze-Fontaine. I lost sight of him then, but at daybreak I heard the report of a gun. The wind had fresh-ened, and I was just clearing the ashes to shield the charcoal. Then, immediately after, two men came running toward our lodge. They were disputing. 'Scoundrei!' cried the guard. 'I

arrest you.' 'Seurrot,' cried the other, 'I pray you let me have the rabbit, for they are dying of hunger at my home." Then they fell upon each other. I could hear their hard blows plainly. nddenly the guard cried, 'Ah!' and

then fell heavily.

"I was hidden behind our lodge, ter-ribly frightened, and Manchin ran away into the great forest and from that time to this he has not been seen. He is in Belgium, for sure. That is

"Hum!" growled the judge. "Why did you not come to tell this as soon as you received the summons?"
"It was none of my business—and I did not wish to speak against Man-

chin." "I see! But you seem to have changed your mind this morning. How

"It is because I have heard that they accused Guestin."
"And who is this Guestin?"

The girl reddened and answered, "He is our neighbor charcoal burner, and he would not harm a fly. Do you not see," she continued, "that the very thought of fastening on him the guilt of another aroused me. I put these great boots on, and I have run all the way through the woods to tell you this. Oh, how I have run! I did not feel tired. I would have run till to- the way. morrow if it had been necessary, beis is a fine us the blue beavens

gentlemen.' She spoke with an animation that nade her truly beautiful, in spite of her rags. Her rough eloquence had the ring of sincerity, and the terrible judge felt himself moved by the energy with which the child defended Guestin. "Hallo!" cried he, seeing her suddenly grow pale and stagger. "What's

"My head swims. I cannot see." She changed color and her temple grew moist.

The judge, alarmed, poured out a glass of wine, and cried, "Drink this quickly!" He was wholly absorbed and very much moved before this girl who was threatened with illness. He dared not call Scholastique, for fear of disturbing his cooking. He looked helplessly toward the clerk, who was gnawing the penholder. "It is a swoon," observed the latter,

"Perhaps she needs something to cut." "Are you hungry?" demanded the judge.

he cast a despairing look at the table. The salad and the shell fish seemed too good for any but such as he and his companions.

"The deuce!" he cried heroically at last. Violently he drew toward him the platter on which lay the trout. After separating a large piece which he put an a plate before her, he made the charcoal burner sit down.

"Eat!" he said imperiously.

He had no need to repeat his command. She are rapidly, voraclously.

THE REMEDIAL USES OF APPLES

In all temperate climates the apple grows freely, and might be obtained in practically unlimited quantities. That it is not more used than it is is probably due to the fact that being so plenty it is undervalued. Yet almost everyone likes the fruit in some fashion, and it should form a part of at least two meals out of every three during the year round; for even when the fresh fruit is not in season, canned, dried or "evaporated" apples may always be had.

"Chemically," says a writer in the

ways be had.

"Chemically," says a writer in the North American Practitioner, "the apple is composed of vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and water. malic acid, gallic acid, lime and water. Furthermore, the German analysts sey that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter-lecithine—of the brain and spinal cord. It is perhaps for this reason—though but rudely understood—that the old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit to renew their powers of mind and

to renew their powers of mind and ody."
Not only to the phosphorus, but t Not only to the phosphorus, but the acids of the apple are of singular use for persons of sedentary habits, whose livers are apt to be too slow of action. These acids aid the liver in its work of eliminating from the body the nox-lous matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or in time would cause shound the liver in the state of time, would cause rheumatism, jaun dice, or skin eruptions, and other al

The malic acid of apples, either raw

too much meat. Ripe apples are probably the least fermentable of all fruits, except possibly the bananna. For this reason ripe and sound apples may be eaten by most persons in even the hottest weather, but even the apple is safest

weather, but even the apple is satest when cooked.

We have the support of eminent medical authority in saying that the most healthful way to cook apples is to pare and core them, and bake in a moderate oven. If the apple is of a quite sour variety it may be necessary to said a little snear putting about to add a little sugar, putting about a saltspoonful in the hollow whence the core was extracted. The next best way to cook them is stewing. Con-trary to common belief, apples baked in their skins are the least healthful

of cooked apples.—Harper's Bazar.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE. Here are some of the remarkable observations of an American in for-eign countries: "I saw," says the traveler. "advertisements for the sale of the Yankee watch filling whole col-umns in newspapers and large spaces on the outer walls of buildings in all the large cities of India. I heard the hum of the American sewing machine in the by-ways and broad streets of nbay, and Calcutta, and Rangoon I saw American lamps for burning American petroleum hawked about the streets on wheelbarrows for sale in Yokohama and Tokio and Shanghal. I heard the familiar clatter of the American typewriter in Chefu and Tien Tsin and Swatow and Aintab. I heard the American dentistry praised as the best in the world, and I traveled with an American dentist who was on his way to practice his profes sion in the city of Pekin. I after-wards received his printed circular announcing his arrival in the great imperial city and his readiness to ex-tract the molars of mandarins or fill the cavity of Confucianists in the most approved style of American art. I saw American tram-cars in the streets of Tokio and the American windmill pumping water on the bluffs of Yokohama. I was glad when ! beard the click of Connecticut clocks keeping good time for Orientals, who are always behind. California canned fruits and Oregon salmon and Boston baked beans in hotels all over the East made me feel that home was not so far away and the time was fast coming when one might compass the globe and find himself at home and among his people and hearing the fa-miliar sounds of his mother tongue all

And the fact that America is often represented in the East by the homely articles of practical and every day use did not make me wish that my country had more works of fine art or more ruins and traditions of

ancient times."-Chicago News. KITES AS FLYING MACHINES.

As is well known, when one flies ; kite the cord holds the kite against the wind. The wind passing on the under side of the kite, strikes it an angle and raises the kite into the air.
If the wind be blowing at a high velocity, say thirty-five miles an hour,
the kite will lift from one to five
pounds per square foot, according to the angle at which it is held in the air If the angle be slight, the amount of strain on the cord necessary to hold it against the wind will be found to be considerably less than the weight of the kite, and the load which it is able to lift, particularly so if the cord pulls in a horizontal direction instead of on congress, and there is, among other in a horizontal direction instead of at an angle. It is also well known that if the kite be propelled in a calm through the air, say at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, the effect is exactly the same. Suppose now, instead of the cord for holding the kite ministers with a same year congress adopted a list of "ceremonies to be observed at the first authorized to

QUAINI KX RADA FRO DUR LAST UMATURY'S STALE PAPERS.

those days," as Senator Evarts said, and it was worth a great deal more than it is today.

Among the early documents evinted by order of congress was a history of the American Indians, "with their customs, descent from the Jews, &c., compiled from official sources," by J. Adair. So began the study of ethnology under the auspices of the government, which is carried on with such success at the present time by Majer Powell's bureau. In the early days congress had more direct dealings with the Indians than it has now. It even addressed liself to them direct. There is a record of an address dated Dec. 16, 1775, in which Capt. White Eyes, a Doleware chief, is welcomed to the council are kindled for all the United States.

In April. 1776, instructions were

In April, 1770, instructions were issued to "G. Morgan" by the committee on Indian affairs, that "the Indians were to be treated kindly and hospitably, inspired with senti-ments of justice and humanity, and were supposed to introduce the arts of civil and social life." civil and social life."

The men who fought the establishment of the department of agriculture a few years ago, on the ground that it was unnecessary, will perhaps be surprised that 100 years ago there was a "clothing department," and that congress issued regulations for a clothier-general, a state clothier, a regimental clothier, and so on. A "department of clothing" would excite derisive laughter now. There was a good deal of inquiry and report en the subject of clothing for the continental army, and at one time Gen.

nental army, and at one time Gen. Horatio Gates reported that the cost of clothing each man was \$23. Congress today would be rather surprised at a proposition that it should print an edition of the Bible. Yet such a proposition was made in a memorial of Dr. Allison, on which special committee September, 1777. The report of mittee was adverse, chiefly, it would appear, on the ground of ex-pense. The decision was reached 'after conference with the printers," and the recommendation was made that instead of advancing money for

importing type and printing this Bi-ble, the committe on commerce should order 20,000 Ribles from Holland Scotland, or elsewhere. Thus a death blow was given in committee to the first infant industry of America. In 1782 congress was asked to approve an American edition of the and William White and George Deffield, the chaplains of congress, unde a report recommending the work. At this time, when congress taking so deep an interest in the Bible, it was practising what Mr. Wanamaker succeeded some years ago in convincing congress was a very im-

moral thing-promoting a lottery. The committee on war lottery reported in favor of the issue of 100,000 tickets at \$10 each, the prizes to be \$5,000,000 in treasury notes, payable in five August, 1777, the committee on treasury reported a recommendation that the drawing be postponed because the sales had not been large enough. and ruggested that more tickets be sent to the states with the request that the governors expedite their sales. The scheme of this government lot tery was very like that of the Louisiana lottery of a recent day—only one-half of the money repaid in prizes, and chances, therefore, two to one against the buyer of the ticket. Con-

gress once authorized the District of Columbia to establish a lottery "for building purposes."

The prohibitionists of today would have been horrified at a resolution passed by congress in September, 1777 lirecting the commissary-general be distributed among the soldiers, in compliment for their gallant behavior the late battle of Brandywine

was not an inappropriate reward, though, for Brandywine.

The question of clothing the nrmy seemed to give the continental congress more trouble than anything else. for in December, 1777, we find an appeal to the states to furnish clothing to the soldiers, and in the same mont the committee on the treasury made a report strongly condemning certain persons in Massachusetts bay "who contracted for clothing at an enor nous price and refused to deliver the same until they could receive the cash." So the army contractor was

not a product solely of the late civi

There is nothing more am this collection of old documents than the form of an address reported by congressman Osgood in 1784 for adoption tion by congress as a general "sea let-ter" to be issued to captains of ves-sels. It was addressed to "Most se-rone screne, most pulssant pulssant, high, illustrious, noble, honorable, venerable, wise, and prudent lords emperors, kings, republics, princes dukes, earls, barons, lords, burgomas ters, schepens, counsellors, as also judges, officers, justitiaries, and re-gents of all the good cities and places, whether ecclesiastical or secular, who shall see these patents or hear them read." It would be interesting if one could have had Mr. Osgood's views on the reception of an Infanta a

year ago.

As there was no president to receive foreign ministers or to give instruction to the ministers of the United Colonies, this duty devolved

in last. Violently he drew toward him the platter on which lay the front. After separating a large piece with the platter on which lay the front. After separating a large piece with control to the platter on which lay the front. After separating a large piece with control to the charcoal burners it down.

"Eat!" he said imperiously. He had no need to repeat his romined the charcoal burners it down. "Eat!" he said imperiously. He had no need to repeat his romined the charcoal burner site of the plate was emple a catalogue of the acovernment public attentions of the United States from Sopt. 5, 174; to March 4, 1831. Congress is considering the advised being the control sentiment of regret, the robust of the little charcoal burner, who decoured the exquisite fish without any more ceremony than if it had been a smoked herring, and he numrantly of the little distribution of the same in most formidable volume, 1,302 pages, of which eavily 169 pages are devoted to the index. As a book of reference it had been as smoked herring, and he numrantly most formidable volume, 1,302 pages, of which eavily 169 pages are devoted to the index. As a book of reference it had moment the door opened; the strange special the plate was employed to the index. As a book of reference it had been as a smoked herring, and he numrantly now the strange special the plate of the little charcoal burner. The dot the little savage at the judges tuble.

At that moment the door opened, the control of the savage at the judges tuble.

At the same time he related the his plate was the plate and the control of the same time he related the his plage growled, "here is no more trout."

At the same time he related the his plage strained to the plate and the control of the same time he related the his plage growled, "here is no more trout."

At the same time he related the his plage strained to the control of the same time he related the his plage growled, "here is no more trout."

At the same time he related the his plage strained to the control of the same

ated in 1781, and it was provided that the secretary "shall have liberty to visit congress." The departments of finances, war, and marino were established in the same year, with a "superintendent" of finances and secretaries for the other offices.

The officeseekers began to be a burden to the powers as early as 1787, for John Jay reported to congress in that year on the application of Sir Edward Newcham, that his son might be appointed consul at Marseilles, that "honorary resolutions, a few offices, very little money, and much land" were the only funds on which congress could draw rewards for its friends. Not long after that a resolution was passed reducing the for its friends. Not long after that a resolution was passed reducing the saluries of government clerks and providing that no clerk should receive more than \$450 a year and no messenger more than \$150. The pampered clerks of congress who draw \$2,500 a

efreult and district courts at Port land, Or. Miss Fleming was previ usly the court stenographer. In the kingdom of Dahomey, where women have their rights, the ladies of the crack army corps have a great contempt for men, and those of the royal bodyguard will not allow a man to come near them.

Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt holds the rule that obtains with the rest of her late husband's family of never giving to those who ask for help; but at the same time she devotes most of her large income to charitable work. living simply and quietly herself.

ceeds Henry Sanford as president of the Adams Express company, has been the company's Western manager for many years, and has recently been officiating in the place of Vice President Lovejoy, on account of the

latter's illness. Queen Victoria will not go to Italy next spring, but her majesty is to visit either Aix-les-Bains, or Wiesbaden in order that she may take a course of waters and undergo massage treatment for the rheumatism in the knees, from which she now suffers so frequently. The princess of Wales is a victim to the same painful complaint.

USES OF RAW HIDE.

For wide usefulness, few things ex-For wide usefulness, few things ex-ceed raw hide, though it is not com-monly understood in the East, or among civilized people as should be the case. The western pioneer through necessity learned the art of manipu-lating it long years ago, and its use has not been forgotten. A coll of sundried cowhide tied to the plow handle turret ring or wagon stake, is security against breakdowns and many mis haps which are likely to overtake the farmer or teamster. Sonked in water it becomes limber quickly and will the a harness, wagon or other things to-gether and hold them firmly, whether wet or dry. When it dries it shrinks binding more firmly than ever. On the treeless, rainless wastes of the Southwest, where the fiercest sun and constant drying winds would shrink the tire from the wheel used in moist sible because the dryer it gets the closer it sticks. If after long wear a tire is found loose, a new one can be quickly whipped about the wheel at night, ready to start with in morning. For belt laces, traces and other harness straps, chair bottoms and innumerable other places where with the hair exposed, or turned in out of sight, is invaluable, and could used in the older states oftentimes with great advantage. Or these skins may be "tawed," as the process is called where the hair or fur is preserved, and no tannic acid is used This is done by spreading a mixture of finely powdered salt and alum in equal quantities upon the moist flesh side and doubling one, or laving pairs flesh side together. The hides are left thus for several days, when they seem to have become something like leather They are then stripped, scraped, rubbed with chalk and pumice stone until smooth, and pulled and scraped while drying to make them soft.

saw an amusing experience in Kansas City," said Henry Weller of Omaha, "Some one stated that no man could stand a quart of water dropped onto his hand, drop by drop, from a height of two or three feet. A bystander bet twenty dollars to one dollar that he could, and the wager was acceptedd. In less than a the affair commenced to be peculiar, the first of most and the results of the same of the minute there was blister on the man's

Window Gardening - House-hold Hints.

one of the most distasteful of housekeepin duties is the weekly mending—for the inch darn that would have been all sufficient three week earlier now demands a full half hour of steady work that raises strong doubts as to whether the game is worth the candle, while toos and heels have come through stockings that needed only a few slitches when first noticed. The woman who hesitates about mending at the outset, hipping decay in the bud, as it were is assuredly lost so far as any further satisfaction in the neglected garments is concerned, and every time they are washed fresh gaps are sure to appear. The smallest thin place should be darned as evenly as though it were embroidery, and the darning stitch is often used for this purpose. When fine and regular, the work is really beautiful, and imparting this fact to a child will greatly mitigate the woos of her first losson in darning. The evenness and regularly of a darn give it dignity and elevate it into a work of art.

It is important, however, to know when to darn and when not to darn, as most women's time in these busy times is of far more value than ordinary material in a half-worn condition.—Harper's Bazar.

COMING FASHIONS.

Black birds, canaries, sengulis, swallows and birds grotesquely dyed in various brilliant huse are seen on homets which look smaller than the decoration, so large are some of the victims to the brutal and perverted taste.

A Boston authority says that bluer blue, really a lavender and blue combination, will be the leading color this fall, cornfiswer blue ranking second; them metallic blue, innumerable shades of tan and brown, much green, some Egyptian red, imagenta, and a great lead of black as a harmonizer. Buted

tumes, and a new coat sleeve has a full jabot drapery of some rich con-trasting fabric placed on the outside of the arm from shoulder to elbow. and is made slightly flaring at the

center of the huge puff, from the top of the shoulder to the turn of the arm at the elbow. This throws extra illness on each side of the shirring. which is sometimes covered with a lias. In the same way begonias, band of handsome passementerie, or again it is left to show the gauging. will flower well in a shady we Another poplar sleeve is accordion-pleated at the armhole, and again at the elbow, with a deep Cromwellian cuff turned back at the elbow above the close coat portion, the cuff cov

ered with a rich beaded galloon. HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Woodenware when not in use, should be turned bottom side up.

Poorly ventilated kitchens make poor cooks by destroying the sense of taste

and smell.

A person who is ill should not be heavy bed clothing.

A fresh egg beaten and thickened with sugar, freely beaten, will relieve hoarseness, and the skin of a boiled egg, wet rnd applied to a boil, will

draw out soreness.

Croutons in tomato and bean soup add to their attractiveness, and are easily prepared by buttering a slice of bread on both sides, cutting it into tiny squares, and browning them in

Boiled milk, with a little salt added to make it palatable, is one of the most healthful drinks. It soothes an rritated stomach, nourishes the flesh dissues and tends to make the com-

For cleaning mirrors keep for the purpose a piece of sponge, a cloth and a silk handkerchief, all entirely free from dirt, as the least grit will scratch the surface of the glass. First sponge the glass with a little spirits sponge the glass with a little spirits of wine or gin and water, so as to clean off all spots; then dust over it powder blue, tied in muslin. Rub it off lightly and quickly with the cloth, and finish by rubbing with the silk handkerchief. Do not rub the edges of the frame.

There is almost as much partition in

a pint of milk as in a quarter of a pound of meat, and it is digested in ne-third of the time. Milk is human food and should agree with every young person. It is not appreciated as it should be; the prejudice against it is unmerited. A little lime water will make cold milk agreeable with a whimsical stomach, and anybody can drink boiled milk with salt. Next to pure milk comes milk foods-cereals ustards, purces, etc.

fresh clams and unseasoned is a most acceptible bit of nourishment after a sick hendache. Often the will tolerate when all other forms of food are exceedingly distasteful. The broth should be made strong, and can then be diluted according to taste. A little of it may be frozen, or di-luted with ice water, if cold food is advisable. If at a distance from sup-plies, it is well to have a few bottles

of clam juice in the store room.

Side-laced garters were very popular

CORNER FOR WOMEN

If a circular vamp is used, the outside wing may be cut the usual length, but the inside wing should be shortened very abruptly in order to open the shoe well forward and allow it to go on easily.

What to Wear and How to Wear It—
Window Gardening—House—

Window Gardening—House

end the lace is carried over as in most men's shoes, through about six pairs of cyclets. Above that the lace giggags over small study and is caught at the top over a Slimp son clasp. This method enthely ness away with the old annoyance with laces, and a lady can fasten her shoes as readily as she does her gloves. The line of study follows the cavity on the inside of the ankle, back of the ankle have to avoid any chance of striking

Nearly all plants can be grown in a very warm or quite cool room the choice must be more restricted. For instance, begonias, heliotror mpatients, sultani, salvias and Many of the new slewes for the entias would soon come to grief in autumn are shirred through the exact low temperature tunless protected center of the huge puff, from the top well at night), while they would ourish in the warm room. The exact reverse would be the case with car-nations, teu-week-stocks and camel-lias. In the same way begonias, primwill flower well in a shady win while roses, geraniums and helic

tropes must have sun, and plenty t to bloom. It is the attention to the minutia of plant culture that makes the success ful amateur. Yet these rules are no asome to the true flower lover. for it is not a task to minister to our friends' reasonable wants, as our plants' wants are. Clean, well-fed plants are always ready to bloom if

they have half a chance.—Boston TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER

Temperature of Patients Reduced Cold Baths. Washington, D. C., September 24.— One of the latest advances the special-ists have made is in the treatment of typhold fever. The first case in Washington that was treated by the new method was at the Columbian hospital, some weeks ago. The idea of the treatment is rational, that is to lower the temperature of the pa-tient and give a chance for sleep and rest to build up the constitution that the fever is wearing down. The pa-tient, instead of being allowed to lie tissues and tends to make the complexion clear.

Brown paper should be used in putting away ribbons and silks for preservation; the chloride of lime in white paper discolors them. A white satin dress should be pinned up in blue paper, with brown paper outside, sewn together at the edges.

Eor cleaning mirrors keep for the with the thermometer, goes down to normal. Then the patient is removed from the bath, thoroughly dried and wrapped in blankets and given a lit-tle stimulant to induce a healthy renetion. Then the sick one falls off inte

> Hopkins hospital, in Baltimore, but three cases were lost, a much better record than the old style of treatmen

can show. THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

Many are the attempts to identify the forbidden fruit. Some say it was the fig, others the grape, others, again the pomegranate; but the most "Arg-bian Nightish" description paints it as an ear of wheat, which looked like a ruby and was as big as an ostrich egg, and grew on a tree whose trunk was like gold, its branches like silver was like gold, its branches like silver, and its leaves emerald.

was successful. Out of eighty-one cases treated by this method at Johns

Our first parents were expelled about 3 o'clock of the afternoon of Friday, the 10th of May, having resided in Eden seven years two months two weeks and three days. Adam was banished to Ceylon and Eve to Mecca, and they remained apart for 200 years. Adam, according to some accounts, spent half this time weep-ing, with his face to the earth; others,

PRUIT INSTRAD OF WHEAT. World's Demand for Good Fruit Far Exceeds the Supply.

The California newspapers have a great deal to say about the substitu-tion of fruit for wheat as the crop of hat state. This change has been go-ing on stetadily for a number of years, and now the state, although splea-ility adapted to the production of wheat, both is soil and elimate, the

growing there was no increase in the population of the country.

Pruit growing has worked a revolution. It gives profitable employment to great numbers of people. The lands have grown more fertile and more valuable and a new and most profitable industry has been started. The beautiful fruit of the Pacific coast has scarcely a rival and needs so tariff wall to protect it from foreign competition. It not only finds a market in all the great cities of the United States, but a profitable trade has been opened in London. The canning industry also is growing, and fruit which can not be marketed in its natural state is canned or dried.

The mistake that is usually made in fruit raising, as in farming, is too little diversity. If various kinds of fruit are raised, when one kind falls another kind will produce. Pruit which can be sold in the winter or spring nearly always brings good prices. This fact has suggested the establishment of cold-storage warehouses in rural districts, in which all kinds of fruit can be kept for winter. Grapes, which are very cheap in the market in summer, would command fancy prices at Christmas, and apples kept until March can nearly always be sold to advantage. These considerations will doubtless before many years make the cold-storage warehouse an adjunct to farming—Baithmore Sun.

are whether of the Continental March company to the acting as the first lady of the Continental March company and the Continental March company of the Continental Ma

which was so important to him and the world. Had any early watchdon of the treasury been on duty on that eventful night our present well-devel

oped telegraph system would have suffered a long setback. suffered a long setback.

It was no sentimental nor mercenary phraze that the young lady presented as the initial message of this wire-chasing mercury, this new swift word-carrier for mortal man, but one of wide and serious scope. Its words, "What hath God wrought?" have become almost as familiar to American readers as a passage of holy writ. In the possession of the Connecticut Historical society of Hartford is a long, narrow strip of white paper embossed with a line of the Morse alphabet, and bearing Professor Morse's signature to an inscription stating this to be the first message which went over the line, and giving the name of Miss Elisworth as the sender.

Ellsworth as the sender. IN A TRUANT BALLOON.

Near Fellxdorf, in Lower Austria where some troops are carrying on shooting practice at balloons, a bal-loon named Hanover, which had been filled at the gas works and was being filled at the gas works and was being taken to the field early on Thursday morning, broke loose and rapidly rose, taking with it a single officer who happened at the time to be seated in the car. While the Hanover was being taken over some telegraph wires, a certain number of the forty men holding the cords had temporarily to release the latter in order to get the halloon across. The men on the other side, hewever, were not strong enough to sustain the extra pull thus suddenly upt on them, and they had rapidly to let go the cords.

The balloon then commenced to shoot up with amazing rapidity, lift-

shoot up with amazing rapidity, lifting up with it several of the men still at the ropes. They had, however, sufficient presence of mind to slide down the cords and drop, and they escaped with little hurt, chiefly slight skin abrasions on the hands. The situation of the officer in the car appeared to be desperate. He had not they hallest nor desperate. He had neither ballast nor anchor nor provisions with him, and the greatest fears were entertained as to his safety. Fortunately these apprehensions were but partly destined to be realized. After a thirteen hours journey, the officer succeeded, not without great difficulty in making a safe descent. He found he had reached the Bostian and Slavonian frontier, a distance of about 280 miles from the point where he started at Felixborf.—London Standard.

FEEDING WHEAT.

The place for wheat at present prices is in the manger and feed trough. It is not uccessary to say anything as to the value of wheat as feed. It is among the very best for all classes of animals. It is too hard to feed, however, without soaking or grinding and it is well to mix it with some hing else. As easy a way to feed it as any is to soak it, or it may be ground coarsely. Hogs do splendidly upon it. Horses relish it. For poultry it is excellent, and there is more money in feeding it at present prices than in selling it. Better sell the corn and feed the whost With the corn and feed the whost With the corn. and feed the wheat. With the pros-pect that immense quantities of wheat will be fed and that next year's acre-age will be greatly decreased, it is likely that fifty-cent wheat will be a thing of the past before this time next year.-Cincinnati Enquirer.