CHARACTER READ BY THE MOUTH.

Lives of Men and Women Revealed by the Lines of Their Lips

Historical Examples.

Beware of the Rosebud. bud Pin Your Faith to Her of the Milo Mouth.

Let me look at a man's eyes and I will tell you what he might have been. Show me his mouth and I will tell you what he has been." Thus wrote an Italian of the fifteenth century and a wiseacre of his day, for it is certain that no feature of the human face so reveals the past life of its possessor as the mouth. If you are not already skilled in the physiogomy of the mouth, you will find it an interesting study. Mark, if you will, the irrefutable record of indulgence and loss of will power of the drunkard's mouth—see the weakened, tremulous lower lip, the downward curves at the corners, with the flaccid droop and the tendency of saliva accumulations which degenerates into drooling when the unfortunate is deep in his cups. Drunkenness leaves its traces all over the face—in the eyes, the skin, the bloated, changed contour—but on the mouth it writes its tragic story in a silent language which admits of no argument. Under the hateful spell of alcohol the most brilliant of mental giants will lose the muscular control of his mouth, and the droop of the lips is the inevitable result of the relaxed muscles. Firmness and self-control are denoted by the rigidly compressed lips—the very opposite by the relaxed condition of the mouth of the tippler. Great acts of physical and mental courage are performed always with sternly closed lips. Imagine either a Sandow performing one of his herculean feats or a Nathan Hale yielding up his life for his country or a Lincoln signing the document which loosened the chains of a race of human beings with a half-open mouth or with drooping, flaccid lips.

The gaping mouth, or, as the French call it, "bouche beante," frequently seen in children and too often also in young men and women, is not to be confused with the drunkard's mouth—it is indicative of stupidity alone. The boy or girl with the gaping mouth is always in a state of surprise—they usually stumble over every possible obstacle and never, by any chance, look whither they are going. They are frankly tiresome, and blunder in and out of life, having served no particular purpose, unless it may be to develop the patience and resignation of all who come in contact with them. The gaping mouthed species are usually endowed with clumsy feet and hands, and are continually destroying order and symmetry wherever they come in contact with it. They frequently are gifted with long upper gums and short, small teeth. The "bouche oeante" never can keep anything; they lose every chance, literally. Children should be trained to keep their mouths closed, except when speaking or eating.

SHREWD THIN LIPS.

In direct contrast to the stupid, gaping mouth is the retreating mouth, with thin lips, indicative of shrewdness, amounting frequently to deceit. The possessors of such mouths are reticent, sharp, and often very caustic and synical. Voltaire had this mouth. This same mouth, with the lips thin, and tightly drawn over the teeth, forming, when closed a straight line across the face, indicates great order, exactness of detail, economy and avarice. The French characterize this as the "old maid's mouth." The sensual mouth is full, large, the lips thick and red, the upper lip drooping—this is the mouth of Oscar Wilde. Much modified, but of mouth.

The perfectly beautiful mouth of the Greeks is of medium size, bow shaped, the lips neither thick nor thin, the expression in repose dignified and tender. The Venus de Milo has such a mouth, revealing in every adorable curve the gentlest, noblest, most beautiful type of womanhood. It is a mouth to trust one's very soul to; happy the man whose heart is in the keeping of a woman with the Milo mouth, and unfortunate the mortals who have staked their life's peace on the woman with the tiny rosebud of the Medici. Beware of the rosebud mouth in a mature woman. It indicates cruelty, deceit and utter and complete selfishness, and, with drooping corners, a catlike slyness which leads its possessor to torture a human being precisely as a cat will torture a mouse. Women with very small mouths usually have also tiny, shell-like ears, small, grasping hands, with little, eager, pointed fingers and small wrists, and often beautifully formed and aristocratic feet, with tiny ankles and pretty insteps. Look out for them; and if, with the tiny mouth and pretty hands and feet, you find near-sighted, round and convexed pale blue eyes, shun their owner for your life; such a mouth, such hands and feet and such eyes had Lucrezia Borgia. Such women have usually small, cat-like teeth also. I never knew but one woman of just such a type. She was worthy of her physical attributes. One man whom she had ensnared and cast off shot himself through the heart outside her door, and the unfortunate whom she married cut his throat within a twelve-month after he linked his fate to hers. Two young relatives intrusted to her care are inmates of madhouses, and she herself thrives physically, like a poisonous plant, in the noxious atmosphere of her own creating, which is death to purer natures.

A celebrated physiognomist declares, in the following bitter language, a very small mouth the worst of afflictions: "There never was," he says, "a very small mouthed person with a frank, honest nature and loyal spirit, and the women who "make mouths" always do so to wheedle and deceive and always in the operation contract their lips—the very act of false representation is usually accompanied by a contraction of the mouth—the smaller the mouth the less of an effort for it to bear false witness. Never select a small-mouthed man or woman for a position of trust or honor—they are betrayers naturally. Men and women with medium sized mouths are, following the usual course of "le juste milieu," more reliable—they are rarely people of great genius, but are even tempered, honest, truthful and steadfast. You may pin your faith to the owner of a medium-sized, well-formed mouth."

LARGE MOUTH GENEROSITY.

A large mouth denotes generosity—and where the upper lip projects a little over the lower, a disposition to prodigality. The bow shaped mouth, with upward curves at its corners, indicates vanity, self-conceit, haughtiness and pride. Such a mouth was the most notable feature of the aristocratic face of Lady Hermione Duncombe, the Duchess of Leinster. A witty Londoner one day spoke of the beauty as "Lady Admire Me Duncombe," and the sobriquet clung to the cold and beautiful duchess through life. Emma Eames has a perfect mouth of most patrician form—every line speaks of purity, pride and tremendous self-respect. The projecting mouth, when extreme, is called by the French "the donkey jaw" and denotes stupidity and often gross brutality. With this "donkey mouth" you may look for a receding forehead. The equine, or horse mouth, projects slightly, is broad and big and filled with large sized, rather long teeth. This mouth denotes courage, intelligence, force and power. George Eliot had an equine mouth, and in a modified form has Henry Irving.

It is not a beautiful mouth, from an aesthetic point of view, but it often accompanies genius. Mme. Recamier, the most beautiful woman of her day, had a small mouth, "opening like a flower," and a smile of transcendent loveliness. Adelina Patti in her prime had a beautiful and gracious mouth, neither strong nor forceful, but sweet and womanly. Cora Urquhart Potter, Jane Hading and Sarah Bernhardt have the poetic mouths of our contemporaneous women. Such a mouth had Sappho and Aspasia and Rachel—mobile to the most exquisite degree, but never descending to sensuality. Mrs. Langtry, fifteen years ago, had a mouth such as one sees in the statutes of Greece in its golden days—but time has changed the Jersey Lily's mouth, and it has degenerated into a shrewd, mercenary and not altogether pleasant feature of today. Mrs. Langtry today, with that eternal diamond crown upon her head, has a mouth which tells a story easily read of the difficulties of acquiring the jewels of a princess without a birthright to the same. Lillian Russell has the good natured, indolent mouth of a pleasure loving woman—the upper lip is too short, so are her teeth, and in smiling Miss Russell in private life displays her upper gums.

RARELY STEADFAST.

Women with these mouths are rarely steadfast, either in their affections or in business matters. They do not seem to be able to hold onto anything. The mouth indicating greatest self-control and mental strength is liberal in size, the upper lip arched in youth, the lower nearly straight, the teeth inclined to be rather large and long and the two jaws meeting squarely when closed—this is the exceptional mouth, and dentists say is rarely found, for in most cases one or the other jaw will project to a greater or less degree. Gladstone has such a mouth. The "Hapsburg mouth," so called because it was a distinguishing feature for many of that celebrated family, has the under jaw noticeably projecting—the upper teeth when the mouth is closed are in extreme cases nearly half an inch inside the lower set—this is an ugly formation and denotes stupidity and insensibility. The upper lip of Thackeray's mouth was beautifully formed, arched, mobile and sensitive, the lower jaw projecting very slightly—the ensemble was a mouth denoting the sweetness of nature and the exquisite sensibility so characteristic of the man—the slight weakness indicated by the projecting lower jaw being more than balanced and compensated for by the superb brow and the wonderfully intellectual framing of the eyes.

Malformation of the jaw and lips, resulting either from birth or accident, may be frequently remedied. As early as 1830 Professor Nicholles reports the case of a "rabbit jawed" girl, "who was so disfigured by her ill-formed mouth as to be repulsive in appearance even to her mother." By the use of a mechanical appliance invented by Nicholles this "rabbit-jaw" gave place to a well-formed mouth, and the patient was returned to her parents "a very comely young person." This science of kiloplasty has resulted in late years in many wonderful transformations of mouths which were deformities and have been remodelled into symmetrical features. Hairlips are cured and made perfect by an operation so simple that one wonders at the recollection of the afflicted children of one's own acquaintance of twenty-five years ago.

Thin lips may easily be made fuller by the use of slightly irritating washes and by manipulations—for exercise will develop the lips, just as it will the arms or legs. The drooping under lip may be curled in youth by a very simple mechanical contrivance, worn at night, and a treatment of astringent washes. Biting the lips is invariably caused by nervousness or anxiety—the remedy is obvious. Muscular twitching of the lips, mouth and throat is cured by electricity. The best ointment for the lips to be used for chaps or fissures is the French ungent called snow cream.

FORMULA FOR SNOW CREAM.

Melt three ounces spermaceti, two ounces white wax, and twelve ounces fresh oil of almonds, in a water bath; put into a marble mortar, and stir briskly to prevent granulation; when of the consistence of butter, triturate until the mixture has a white, creamy appearance; then during continued trituration, add by degrees a mixture of one ounce double water of roses, and one ounce odorless glycerine; incorporate for twenty minutes, and add ten drops essence of roses; heat for about half an hour, put into pots or jars, and close air tight.

TAKEN BY STORM.

Washington City Now in the Hands of the Cyclists.

The national capital is being besieged by the cyclist, and its broad, smooth asphalt streets are each day the scene of an increasing crowd of wheelers. The large number of people who are riding is shown by the attendance at the fashionable school there. It has been crowded with pupils for about six months, and from 9 in the morning, when the classes start in, until the close at 4, the track is filled with people learning, while many of the rich customers engage the teacher to give them private lessons in the evening. Just back of the White House, is what is known as the White Lot, and this is a rendezvous for all the fair cyclists in the city. The roads to the suburban resorts are popular, too, and parties go out every evening to some pretty country place. In fact, carriage riding, once so fashionable in the swell set at the capital, seems now to be entirely superseded by wheeling, and in it is likely that the belles and young attaches of the foreign legations will, in future attend the meets of the wheelmen, instead of those of the select hunting club which has so long been an attraction to the lovers of out-of-door sports of the wealthy set here. Some of the ladies have adopted the short skirt and many are even skimming around the streets in bloomers. But, as a rule, the simple skirt is the most popular.

WAS COLUMBUS LATE.

Strong Proof that Portugese Sailors Saw Brazil About 1447.

Did Columbus really discover America? For a century his claim to this honor has stood secure, and unimpeached. But quite recently an English royal geographer unearthed an old map in the Ambrosian library at Milan, drawn by one Andrea Bianco, of Venice, in the year 1448. Bianco is known as probably the most famous cartographer of his time, and the map is pronounced the clearest and most accurately drawn of that century, so far as the European and African coasts are concerned. Carefully and distinctly presented on its outer edge is a bit of South American coast line, indicating that some navigator must have crossed the Atlantic forty-five years before Columbus first sailed from Palos. In England the discovery of this map has created excitement among scientific men.

WOMAN'S ARENA.

HOME EMERGENCY TREATMENT.

All the ounces of prevention that wise men can weigh out will not stave off painful accidents in this season of the glorious Fourth, so the far-sighted mother looks over her stock of home cures, knowing that they are the most effective agents of the season, even if they are depreciated currency in the adage. These should include old linen or sheet lint, sweet oil, vaseline, bicarbonate of soda, witch hazel for bruises, lead and opium wash for sprains, and a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid to be diluted with two thirds water and used to cleanse wounds and cuts. All supplies are best kept in a clean basket lined with unbleached muslin or oiled muslin with a cover of unbleached muslin to keep the contents free from dust. A small roll of absorbent cotton should be added to the contents of the basket and a few muslin bandages. Then there should be a pair of scissors, with dull points well sharpened, needles, thread, common and safety pins, court plaster and a small bottle of flexible collodion for small cuts and burns.

Collodion forms a coating that excludes the air and should be applied with a camel's hair brush after the cut is cleansed from sand and dirt by using either carbolic, boracic acid solution made with borax and water.

Use a bit of absorbent cotton for washing cuts and bruises, putting several pieces into the basin and throwing them into the fire after using. Sponges should not be used for open wounds unless first put through an elaborate clensing process which requires time and labor. Cotton is quite as good except for a serious surgical operation, and then the surgeon applies the sponges.

Witch hazel is excellent for bruises and is more efficacious if made hot and applied a few inches from the discoloration, the heat relaxing the congested blood vessels, while cold applications cause them to contract still more. Arnica is unsafe to use for bruises if the skin is broken, as it is a powerful poison and the absorption through the skin is sufficient to poison any one using it.

The Fourth's greatest danger to women lies in the danger of their clothing catching fire. If every woman would try to impress it strongly upon her own mind what she must do at such a time, not a few lives might be saved thereby. The process is simple, the difficult point being to remember and act on it at the right moment. Don't run about, but try to smother the flame by lying down and rolling in a rug, a shawl or blanket, or if that be not at hand it is better to roll upon the ground. Children should be made acquainted with this point as far as possible.

Put a burned person quickly in bed and cover up with plenty of blankets. There is always more or less depression, known as "shock," which is sometimes very dangerous and which may occur with slight burns. The symptoms of shock are cold skin, feeble pulse and respiration, partial or complete unconsciousness and sometimes nausea, pallor, and a pinched look about the face. Hot water in rubber bags and bottles should be placed at the feet, under the armpits and between the legs, and whiskey and brandy be given. One teaspoonful of whiskey in one tablespoonful of hot water is the dose and it should be given slowly and carefully to a semi-conscious patient. Repeat every fifteen minutes. Hot milk, tea or coffee may be substituted, and the physician should be sent for while these things are being done. Do not attempt to dress the burns without a doctor. For severe burns where the skin is blistered or destroyed, oil, vaseline, or balsam of Peru are frequently used spread on sheet lint. The clothing should be cut off with scissors, and the physician will direct the after treatment. A person suffering from burns should be kept in bed, as the exhaustion is great and there is danger of pneumonia, acute bronchial irritation and also, even in slight burns, frequent ulceration of the small intestines. All of these should be prepared for by keeping the patient in a recumbent position and using fluid or light diet liberally supplied.

When the small boy comes in with powder blown into his face a thickly sprinkled layer of bicarbonate of soda, unless the skin is destroyed, when oil or sheet lint or old linen cut into a mask is best. If the soda is used, make a mask of linen, moisten it and apply over the soda.

Boracic acid is a mild disinfectent, which can be dissolved at home. Use half an ounce of the powder to a pint of boiled or sterilized water. This is a safe wash for the eyes, using a glass eye cup which fits the socket of the eye. Use the cup half full of the solution, and, holding the face over it till the cup is in position, throw back the head and open and shut the eye several times, thus permitting the water to clense the eye-ball and remove any foreign substance.

If bleeding occurs, notice if the blood comes in spurts and is bright red or flows freely and is dark red. The bright red is from the arteries and a pressure must be made between the cut and the heart. If dark red, there is a hemorrhage from the veins and pressure must be made below the cut and farthest from the heart, as the blood in the veins is returning to the heart while the blood in the arteries is direct from the heart. The arterial hemorrhage is more dangerous because the flow is more rapid in the arteries and the loss of blood greater in the same space of time. Make a compress of a towel and tie over the muscle in the arm or leg from which the hemorrhage occurs, making it tight with a bandage or silk handkerchief.

For bleeding from the nose make a tight wad of paper or white lint and force it between the outside of the gums and the upper lip, holding it with the fingers. Ice held to the bridge of the nose and the nape of the neck assists in the forming of clots. A clot should not be removed for several hours after the bleeding ceases. Try to forget your own fear and think only of the necessary and important work to be done. Then you will not faint and the doctor will praise you for your nerve.

WITHOUT COSMETICS.

So much advice is given to women about the use of cosmetics that one might think a fine complexion something in the nature of a luxury, attainable only by people with plenty of money and time, but it isn't so. Witness the peasant girls that come over to do housework, with complexions like satin and rose leaves. Cosmetics are for skins that need concealment, and any woman who will take natural care of her skin can make her richest neighbor green with envy, no matter how much time and how many bottles of wonderful stuff the latter has for her skin. Lots of out-door life, plain, homely food, and plenty of exercise are necessities. Bathing? Well, of course, it is good to be clean, but the lovely blooming skins of those women who came out of hovels and never saw a bath tub are proofs that bathing, or decent cleanliness, isn't essential to a lovely skin. You see, when people take no exercise, eat all sorts of horrid stuffs and are in the house all day, bathing is the only hygenic resort left, but if a woman lives out of doors as much as she can manage, and subsists chiefly on brown bread, fruit, milk and oatmeal, her skin will at least begin to surprise her for its smoothness and freshness.

Since one cannot hope in a month or two to attain the texture of the peasant satin-complexion, here are a few of the aids to use. If the skin be exposed to the dust, smoke or grime of the city, then it must have careful attention to keep it clean. Wash at night with hot soap suds, rince with hot water and again with cold, using the cold water until the skin is chilled. Dry carefully, not rubbing too hard, and dust the face with a little cotton bag stuffed with oat meal. The powder that comes out ensures absolute dryness and there is an oil in it that is beneficial without being greasy. This should do for the ordinary skin, but if the complexion is dreadfully dry, use cold cream, vaseline, or olive oil for a few nights, rubbing a little in thoroughly. In the morning just dash cold water on the face as a freshener, and dust with the oat meal bag after drying. Don't use water on the face during the day. A soft cloth, wrung out of milk, or made slightly oily may be rubbed over the face if it seems to be soiled, and you may splash a little water after, drying and using the meal. But in the country where the meadows permit no grime the face oughtn't to get dirty. Freckles and sunburn? Nonsense! let them alone. Of course, you must not by sudden and violent exposure to the sun bake and blister yourself, but the tan that comes slowly can only be a becoming addition to the smoothness and color that goes with a healthy skin. Cosmetics are not needed. Be sure your soap is harmless, avoid all fancy kinds, and use olive oil or a home made cold cream and a bag of oat meal. Nothing else is necessary, except out-door life, and plain food, with exercise and good temper to aid digestion.

THE NEWEST FAD IN ALBUMS.

The autograph album with its countless uninteresting and unimportant signatures and sentiments has given place entirely before a more precious collection of mementos gathered by the fashionable and enthusiastic young woman. With opera and music lovers it takes the form of what the owner calls her Jean de Reszke or Alvary book. On its heavy brown-paper pages she pastes the photographs of these tenors, taken in the roles and costumes she admires above all others, and bearing the singers' autographs. In addition she pastes on the other leaves programmes of special opera-nights of interest, newspaper criticisms carefully clipped, and, perhaps, an autograph letter from the interesting creature himself. Between the leaves are often pressed a few violets, a single rose, or a laurel-leaf, snatched from some bouquet or wreath thrown to the artist. In addition to the books, these music and romance loving debutantes keep small pasteboard boxes, closed up all save a narrow slit in the top through which, all summer, the pennies, dimes and nickels patter. These are marked "opera boxes," and will be opened next winter when the French and German singers return, and their contents invested in those most desirable pieces of pasteboard all women covet—matinee tickets. Young women who find no special enchantment in the opera, in Paderewski, or Ysaye, collect albums of their favorite authors. One meets all sorts of Trilby souvenirs gathered between gilt and morocco covers, or tokens of Van Bibber in white and blue vellum bindings; for eternally will the girlish idealism of romance spring in the heart of womankind.—Demorest.

A WINNOWED BIBLE.

The Boston Globe says: A woman in the person of Elizabeth Cady Stanton has laid her hand upon the Bible, and is about to bring forth a new version that will place the sex in a better light than ever accorded her by the King James and revised versions. Mrs. Stanton's co-laborers in the preparation of the work are named to include Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances Lord, Mrs. Stanton Blacht, who is Mrs. Stanton's daughter; and Mrs. Alice Cliff Scatchard, of England, and the following of America: Frances E. Willard, Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Robert Ingersoll, Ellen B. Dietrick, Frances E. Burr, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Sarah A. Underwood, Mrs. Mary E. Livermore, Lillie D. Blake, Mrs. L. B. Chandler, Carrie Chapman, Josephine K. Henry, C. A. F. Stebbins, Helen Gardener, Clara Bewick Colby and Mrs. E. B. Grannis. Mrs Chandler is to have the revision of the book of Timothy, Matilda Gage will revise Matthew and Revelation, while Mrs. Stanton herself will edit, expurgate and interpolate Genesis. She hopes the book will be completed this year, and she thinks it will contain about 400 pages. The new Bible is so far completed that its publication is a certainty. Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Chicago, and Mrs. Helen M. Barker, treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which Miss Willard is president, are enthusiastic over the progress of the work;—

The nineteenth century women may be expected to produce a work superior to King James' version.

DECLINE OF DANCING.

What Is the Matter With the Present-Day Young Man?

The number of desirable young men who can be induced to come to a social occasion where "the dance is the thing" is constantly lessening. With the better class of young men dancing is, and has been for several seasons, on the decline. Social hangers-on and so-called young men of leisure there always are who can be counted upon, in every community large and small, to attend a dance whenever an invitation comes to them. But the young men whom the girls are most anxious shall come to their dances will not attend. They fight shy of terpsichorean allurements, and the girls are wondering why it is. They do not seem to be able to explain the fact. And yet the true explanation is not difficult.

An evening of dancing holds out pleasures which appeal very strongly to any young man. But if dancing is pleasant, scores of young men have also found that it is wearing, that it is exhaustive. A young man goes to a dance. He goes there for enjoyment, pure and simple. He cannot enjoy himself and be adjudged fair and agreeable to all his young lady friends if he dances only part of the evening. He must "distribute" himself. He must dance all the time. This means from six to a dozen dances—sometimes more, but rarely less. It means too, lateness of hour, and eating on a heated stomach. When he reaches home, never before midnight, but invariably after, he is exhausted—"played out," it is called. The six or seven hours—far often less—which he gets for sleep do not refresh him. He is tired when he rises, has little appetite for breakfast, and hurries to his business unfit for a day's work. If his position is a minor one of a clerical order he manages to "pull through the day."

But if any sense of responsibility attaches itself to his position he must be alert. He finds he is not. His mind, having been denied its rest, is sluggish. And the more important the position which the young man occupies the more he is convinced that the previous evening's dissipation stands in the way of meeting the demands of his position. After awhile he realizes that a man can only do one thing well in this world, and he comes to the conclusion that he must choose between his life work and the dance. And, of course, the dance suffers.

As he goes along progressing in his business he feels that he might indulge in an occasional evening of dancing and be none the worse for it. And he could. But he finds that while he was absent from dances new "steps" have come into the waltz, new "figures" have been introduced into the square dances, and he holds back. He does not know the new dances, and is naturally loath to either place himself or his partner at a disadvantage on the floor. So he remains out, and the dance has lost another young man. This is simply an illustration of hundreds of cases. The commercial duties of young men will not permit of their being devotees of the dance, and while they are willing and would gladly dance occasionally, they find themselves shut out by this constant introduction of changes in the simplest dances.

It is not easy for girls, who, in the majority of cases, can sleep off the effects of the dance, to understand the reasons for the withdrawal of young men from the ballroom floor. But the reason is found in the increasing necessity for them to pay stricter attention to business matters, and the assumption of commercial responsibilities which preclude evenings of exhaustive pleasures. In the winter they must husband their resources for the work before them; in the summer, when on their vacations, they need the respite from business cares for bodily as well as mental rest. And if dancing is more exhaustive at one time of the year than at any other it is in the heated months. The tendency among young men is undoubtedly towards evenings of more restful enjoyment than that which the dance offers. And as season follows season the number of desirable young men to be had for dances, conducted as they now are with incessant dancing, new steps, and late hours, will grow smaller and smaller.—Ladies' Home Journal.

GRACEFUL CARRIAGE.

To put the foot down pettily is to walk gracefully, to seem to have a pretty foot whether it is really pretty or not, to secure a stylish carriage, to make the skirts hang well and the waist seem long, to—well, to put the foot down well is to secure many of the blessings of life. Don't believe it when you are told to put the toe down first. The foot should be so lightly poised on the ankle that when the lift from the hip is made in taking a step, the foot naturally swings, toe down, so that the forward part of the foot touches the ground first. That is very different in effect from stiffly pointing the toe down and trying to walk that way. Put the feet down so that the heels would keep pretty closely on an imaginary chalk line, the toes always falling a little outside of the line. The full weight of the body should be on the foot that is on the ground, and one ought to be able to balance pretily at any moment on the single foot that is supposed to be carrying the walker's weight. If this can be done, it is proof that the body is well poised and well carried.

It is of course nice to have a "springy" step, the girls in the book usually do have 'em, and the nice young hero always has that sort; but no matter how springy the step is, if the foot is put down properly the head will be carried along a perfectly level line, and not go bobbing up and down like a ship in a high sea. If the heels follow a line and the toes fall outside the line a little then the body will advance without any side-swinging of the shoulders. This turning of the body first to the right and then to the left is a general fault of the walking of the American woman, and if the foot is put down properly this awkwardness will be avoided.

The woman who wears a house gown of correct length, that gracefully hangs about the feet and touches the floor all around should hardly lift her sole from the floor when she walks. The heel rises a little, but the toe pushes prettily forward, shoving the hem of the dress out of the way as the step is taken. To put the foot down well is to walk well, to stand well, to be well, and besides, it has a moral side, for the girl who has the strength of mind to say "no" in the right place is the girl who can "put her foot down," isn't she? If a woman could only be guaranteed that footing her bills would be included, she woud be converted to the proper way of walking at once, but that cannot be done, and graceful walkers are very scarce.

THE WOMAN'S BIBLE

Cady Stanton Revises Numbers.

A Chapter from the New Bible.

How the Women Were in Those Days Treated with Inequality.

Here is a chapter from the woman's Bible, together with comments thereon by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It is Numbers xii:1-16:

And Miriam and Aaron spake against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married:

2. And they said, Hath the Lord indeed spoken only by Moses? hath he not spoken also by us? And the Lord heard it.

3. (Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth.)

5. And the Lord came down in the pillar of the cloud and stood in the door of the tabernacle and called Aaron and Miriam: and they both came forth.

6. And He said, Hear now my words: If there be a prophet among you, I, the Lord, will make myself known unto him in a vision, and will speak unto him in a dream.

8. With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in dark speeches; and the similitude of the Lord shall he behold: wherefore then were ye not afraid to speak against my servant Moses?

9. And the anger of the Lord was kindled against them; and he departed.

10. And the cloud departed from off the tabernacle; and, behold, Miriam became leprous, white as snow; and Aaron looked upon Miriam, and, behold, she was leprous.

11. And Aaron said unto Moses. Alas, my lord, I beseech thee, lay not the sin upon us, wherein we have done foolishly, and wherein we have sinned.

13. And Moses cried unto the Lord, saying, Heal her now, O God, I beseech thee.

15. And Miriam was shut out from the camp seven days; and the people journeyed not till Miriam was brought in again.

Here we have the first mention of Moses's second marriage, but the name of the woman is not given, though she is the assigned cause of the sedition. However, the historian tells us later that she was known by the euphonious name of Zipporah. Both Aaron and Miriam had received a portion of the prophetic genius that distinguished Moses, and they naturally thought that they should have some share in the government, at least to make a few suggestions, when they thought Moses made a blunder. Miriam was older than Moses, and had at this time the experience of 120 years. When Moses was an infant on the river Nile Miriam was intrusted by his parents to watch the fate of the infant in the bullrushes, and the daughter of Pharaoh in her daily walks by the river side. It was her diplomacy, that secured the child's own mother for his nurse in the household of the king of Egypt.

It is rather remarkable, if Moses was as meek as he is represented in the third verse, that he should have penned that strong assertion of his own innate modesty. There are evidences at this and several other points that Moses was not the sole editor of the Pentateuch, if it can be shown that he wrote any part of it.

Speaking of the punishment of Miriam, Clarke in his commentaries says it is probable that Miriam was chief in this mutiny; hence she was punished while Aaron was spared. A mere excuse for man's injustice; had he been a woman he would have shared the same fate. The real reason was that Aaron was a priest. Had he been smitten with leprosy, his sacred office would have suffered and the priesthood fallen into disrepute.

As women are supposed to have no character or sacred office, it is always safe to punish them to the full extent of the law. So Miriam was not only afflicted with leprosy, but also shut out of the camp for seven days. One would think that potential motherhood should make women as a class as sacred as the priesthood. In common parlance we have much fine-spun theorizing on the exalted office of the mother, her immense influence in moulding the character of her sons; "the hand that rocks the cradle moves the world," etc. But in creeds and codes, in constitutions and Scriptures, in prose and verse, we do not see these lofty paeans recorded or verified in living facts. As a class, women were treated among the Jews as an inferior order of beings, just as they are today in all civilized nations. And now, as then, men claim to be guided by the will of God.

In this narrative we see thus early woman's desire to take some part in government, though denied all share in its honor and dignity. Miriam, no doubt, saw the humiliating distinctions of sex in the Mosaic code and customs, and longed for the power to make the needed amendments. In criticising the discrepancies in Moses's character and government, Miriam showed a keen insight into the common principles of equity and individual conduct, and great self-respect and self-assertion in expressing her opinions, qualities most lacking in ordinary women.

Evidently the same blood that made Moses and Aaron what they were, as leaders of men, flowed also in the veins of Miriam. As daughters are said to be more like their fathers and sons like their mothers, Moses probably inherited his meekness and distrust of himself from his mother and Miriam her self-reliance and heroism from her father. Knowing these laws of heredity, Moses should have averted the punishment of Miriam instead of allowing the full force of God's wrath to fall upon her alone. If Miriam had helped to plan the journey to Canaan it would no doubt have been accomplished in forty days instead of forty years. With her counsel in the cabinet, the people might have enjoyed peace and prosperity, cultivating the arts and sciences, and not always making war on other tribes, with burnt offerings to their gods. Miriam was called a prophetess, as the Lord had, on some occasions, it is said, spoken through her, giving messages to the women. After their triumphant escape from Egypt, Miriam led the women in their songs of victory. With timbrels and dances, they chanted that grand chorus that has been echoed and reechoed for centuries in all our cathedrals round the globe. Catholic writers represent Miriam, "as a type of the Virgin Mary, being legislatrix over the Israelitish women, especially endowed with the spirit of prophecy."

Then came the children of Israel, even the whole congregation, into the desert of Zin in the first month; and the people abode in Kadesh; and Miriam died there, and was buried there. —Numbers xx:9.

Eusebius says her tomb was to be seen at Kadesh, near the city of Petra, in his time, and that she and her brothers all died in the same year, I hope to reappear as equals in the resurrection.

WOMEN WHO LED DOUBLE LIVES.

Pretty Milliner Simms and the Two Husbands She Managed to Dupe Ten Years.

Exposed Through a Theft.

A New York Doctor's Wife Whose Supposed Mother Was the Man to Whom She Was Married.

A detective who for seven years was a confidential man under Inspector Littlechild in the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, talked about the double life of Mrs. Lehman-Webber, the story of which came out in the courts recently, and discussed the ease with which a woman who keeps her wits about her may carry on for years a deception of this sort without much risk of detection.

"A man infatuated with a woman," he said, "will believe almost anything she tells him. It is a singular thing that romantic stories of this kind are usually made public through some lawsuit that has no connection with the romance. I once came across a most remarkable case of duplicity in a woman through chasing up some bonds of the London and North Western railway that had been stolen from a house near Sefton Park, in Liverpool.

"A nice looking little woman of the name of Simms kept a millinery shop in the London road. A steward on one of the Guion boats—Bull was his name—met her at some entertainment or other and married her. He was at sea most of the time, and it was agreed that she should keep up the millinery business until they had saved enough money for both of them to stop work. Bull was a man well liked by the company, and was always busy. He was not at home more than three or four days each month. He always found his wife waiting for him in their home at Bootle, a suburb of Liverpool, where a great many of the men employed on the Atlantic liners live. Mrs. Bull kept the name of Simms on her sign, and no one in the shop knew she was married.

"A drummer from Oldham who sold her goods certainly did not know it, for he became a persistent wooer and wanted to marry her. Finally when Bull was away on one of his voyages, she went to his home in Oldham and married him. His parents were delighted with her. In this second marriage it was decided not to give up the millinery business for the time being. Furnished rooms were engaged not far from the shop, and here, whenever the drummer was in Liverpool, he used to live with the woman he believed to be his wife. Occasionally he used to take her home to his parents to spend Sunday. She went there when her first child was born.

"Bull, who was at sea at the time, thought she was with his sister in Manchester. She took the child to Liverpool to see him, and persuaded him, as she had so much to do in the shop, to leave the little one in the sister's care. He consented. I do not know how this woman managed to keep up this sort of a thing without detection for ten years, but she did manage it somehow.

"She might never have been discovered if she had been satisfied with two men. But, under the name of Miss Simms, she got into an entanglement with a broker on the Liverpool Exchange, a rich widower, with one daughter, who was at a day boarding school. She used to visit him at his house afternoons. He was a man of some position in society and readily listened to all suggestions she had to offer to make their meetings as secret as possible.

"This thing had been going on for some years when the brokers house was robbed and a cash box containing the Northwestern bonds stolen. I was put on the case. It turned out that the box had been stolen by a servant, but in making inquiries about the persons who habitually came to the house I unearthed this remarkable story.

"Did you ever hear of a similar case in New York?" was asked the detective.

"To be sure," he replied. If you could get at the sealed testimony on which many diverces are granted you would find them. The only case in which I was personally interested was brought about by a double marriage of a young girl who came down here from Sullivan county to study art. She fell in with a young doctor, who proposed marriage. She refused at first, on the ground that her mother was making a great sacrifice to pay for her studies and that she had promised not to marry until they were completed. Finally, upon his promise to keep the marriage a secret for two or three years and to allow her to make occasional visits to her mother , she consented.

"There was no trouble for a year or two. Then I was brought into the case through an anonymous letter sent to the doctor that aroused his suspicions. We discovered that the alleged mother who supplied the funds was a most indulgent middle-aged husband, who promptly came here and took his young wife home as soon as he was made acquainted with the facts in the case. The doctor, fearing that an exposure would injure his professional prospects, decided to say nothing. This was, of course, an easy matter for him, as the marriage had been kept a secret."

OATS AND FIELD PEAS FOR SHEEP.

A mixture of the Canada field peas and oats, sown together on the same field, gives abou the best results obtainable from any crop for sheep feeding, says a writer in American Cultivator. Nearly as many peas can be raised in this way as if they had the land entirely to themselves, and the oats give a comparatively handsome crop. The stalks of the oats serve as vine supporters to the peas. The shading of the ground by the dense foliage of the two plants keeps the moisture longer in the soil, and makes both oats and peas more hardy and proof against the heat and dryness of summer.

In selecting seed for this purpose it is better to take a kind of oat with a pretty stiff straw. About one bushel of good oats should be mixed with every two bushels of the small Canada field pea. Corn stubble will give the best results, but good sod land will answer all purposes if properly cultivated. The sod ground should be plowed in the fall, although for an emergency very early spring plowing will do. The plow should be put to the soil, however, just as soon as the land is workable in the spring. As soon as dry enough the harrow should be put upon the field. Then sow at the rate of two bushels of peas to the acre. Plow them under four to six inches.

In about a week's time the oats should be sown on the same field. Sow the oats at the rate of one bushel to the acre, scattering them evenly over the field, and then give a thorough surface harrow, not going deep enough to tear up the sprouting peas. In this way the oats are left near the surface, just as they should be, and the peas are deep down. The harrowing at he time the oats are planted will kill many weeds that have just started, and will not injure the peas to any perceptible extent. It is also quite desirable in order to secure the best results to roll the ground after the oats have been harrowed in.

Planted thus, both crops will do well. The oats and peas should get quite thrifty and strong before the dry weather of summer comes on, and the oat plants will support and protect the vines all through the season. When the peas reach the eating stage the crop should be watched closely. It is essential that it should be harvested at the proper time to get the most nourishing food. About a week or two after the pods have reached maturity the crop should be cut with a mower or scythe. Cure the plants so that they will not mold, and cock them up. Do not let them dry up so that the leaves fall off. In a week's time they will be cured enough with frequent stirring to be moved away, or they can be stacked up at once outside of the barn. The stacks must be capped with hay or swamp grass, or a cover of any kind. If not treated in this way the plants will get wet half way down and mould and rot. The sheep will eat everything clean, and it is not necessary to thresh out the peas.

MAN-IN-THE-GROUND. ROOT.

A Remedy for Green Aphis and Other Insects.

As necessity is the mother of invention, and as Grover is against us, and the poor man must learn to help himself. Last season I accidently discovered that nature furniched us a remedy for a pest which was making trouble for me.

The green aphis made a determined attack on my young Idaho pear orchard. I was not prepared to meet the expense of fighting them by means of the remedies on sale, and remembering that man-in-the-ground root was sure death to vermin on chickens and also beasts, I boiled about ten pounds in five gallons of water two hours, I added one-half pound of sulphur, and when cool sprayed my trees. In one week there was not a live insect to be seen, except on one tree that had not been thoroughly sprayed. One more application finished them also. I noticed then that the lady bugs came along and devoured the dead aphis.

The trees took on new life and made a healthy growth. The bark on the extremity of the limbs had turned black. In a month the naked eye could not discover any stop of growth, and the trees have been free ever since. I afterward applied the wash to prune trees, affected with the same result. This season I have found the remedy the same in effect and recommend to all persons troubled with aphis to try it, especially all persons who had no hand in bringing on us this free trade blight which is sucking the profits from all our pockets.

This man-in-the-ground grows all over Western Oregon. Some roots I have seen measure two feet in diameter and weigh fifty pounds. It is bought in limited quantities every year by dealers for medical purposes. It is not poisonous. Horses eat the leaves with avidity, it is laxative in its effects. Am told the Indians use it in making a salve. It is quite bitter but not more so than hops. I believe it would be good for the hop louse.—S. T. Malehorn, in Roseburg Plaindealer.

SEEDLESS FRUIT.

Gardeners Trying to Do Away with Prickles and Appendicitis.

"Appendicitis may not be so fashionable a disease a few years hence as it is now," said Assistant Pomologist Taylor to a Star writer. "Gardeners are trying their best to get rid of seeds in fruits. Already we have the navel orange, which is nearly always seedless. Some varieties of apples have been produced that have almost no seeds. They are abnormalities. Sometimes they are called 'bloomless,' because the blossoms have no petals, and in some cases lack stamens. The core is very small, and commonly there is a hollow at the end opposite the stem. These seedless apples are generally poor in flavor, being grown merely as curiosities.

"Raisin producers in California are trying to obtain seedless grapes for raisins. The object in view is to get size and seedlessness in the same fruit. You are familiar with the seedless grapes of Corinth, which are commonly known as 'currants.' The Sultana raisins of Southeastern Europe are likewise seedless grapes. Both of these varieties are now cultivated in California, but they are small. A prominent grower in Fresno county is working in this direction with the Muscat of Alexandria, which is a leading raisin grape in California. He selects cuttings from those vines which produce less than the normal number of seeds. Continuing this process from year to year he hopes to reduce the grapes to absolute seedlessness eventually. It is believed that seedlessness of the Corinth and Sultana grapes was obtained by similar means.

"The banana is seedless, and has been so for centuries, though nobody knows why. It is propagated by suckers, and possibly it had no seeds when it was first found in the wild state. The banana is a modified berry. Cutting the fruit down through the middle you will sometimes see a few little brown spots, which are rudimentary seeds. Occasionally the banana does actually produce seeds. The pineapple is nearly seedless, being propagated likewise from suckers and from slips. The eggplant, which is a fruit botanically speaking, is occasionally seedless. The plant is able to produce developed fruit, whether the blossoms are fertilized or not.

"Horticulturists are endeavoring at the same time to rid fruit plants of thorns. Some oranges and lemons are very thorny—for example, the high-priced King orange, which is the best of the mandarins. It is rarely seen in this market. The first trees were brought to the United States from Cochin, China. In Florida its thorniness has been diminished by selecting buds from branches with the fewest thorns. Thorns are objectionable because they puncture the oranges or lemons when the branches are blown about by the wind.

"Efforts are being made to get rid of the thorns on raspberry and blackberry plants, simply for convenience in picking the fruit. The thorns are intended by nature to protect those plants from animals. Cultivators select those plants which by chance happen to be thornless or comparatively so."—Washington Star.

DO YOU WANT TO STOP TOBACCO

You can be cured while using it. The habit of using tobacco grows on a man until grave diseased conditions are produced. Tobacco causes cancer of the mouth and stomach; dyspepsia; loss of memory; nervous affectations; congestion of the retina, and wasting of the optic nerve, resulting in impairment of vision, even to the extent of blindness; dizziness, or vertigo; tobacco asthma; nightly suffocation; dull pain in region of the heart, followed later by sharp pains, palpitation and weakened pulse, resulting in fatal heart disease. It also causes loss of vitality.

Quit, before it is too late. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco—to an inveterate user, becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific and reliable vegetable remedy, guaranteed to be perfectly harmless, and which has been in use for the last 23 years, having cured thousands of habitual tobacco users—smokers, chewers and snuff dippers.

You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to permanently cure any case with three boxes, or refund the money with ten per cent interest.

"Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a reliable and scientific cure—which absolutely destroys the craving for tobacco without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Sold by all druggests, at $1.00 per box, three boxes, (thirty days' treatment, and guaranteed cure), $2.50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Send six two-cent stamps for sample box, booklet and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Manufacturing Chemists, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

An exchange truthfully says that many people in every section of the interior send to the larger cities for many articles of use in their families because they can get them nominally a little cheaper. They will pay for a money order to transmit the pay and then pay postage for return at the rate of one cent an ounce, often amounting to more than the difference they pay the local dealer. But something from abroad, in the eyes of many, is better than from a local store.

This sending abroad for any article of use, that you can buy at home, is not right. You are practically boycotting your neighbor. That is unjust. In building up a community, town or city and the country around it, each are mutually dependent upon the other. The country is dependent upon the town-people as consumers of their products. The more the town is built up and its population increased, the more extensive is the consumption of rural products; and the more certainty of a market. Besides, a part of the money you pay to your local traders is kept at home and goes into circulation and you have an equal chance to share it with others; whereas every dollar you send abroad is gone from you forever. It goes to increase the profits of the wealthy merchant in big cities—the millionaires of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Then you will sit up nights concocting some form of speech anathematising the millionaires and the government for class legislation in the interest of the rich, when, in fact, you yuorself have abused your privileges—which the law guarantees to you—by contributing to that end. You have helped make these millionaires by extending your aid to them instead of, as you ought, trying to scatter it by a more equal distribution of it.