Co-Operation as Practiced in Paris' Great Millinery and Dry Goods Paradise-A Home for the Homeless-Division of the Profits.

Few Americans leave Paris without visiting the Magasin Bon Murche. If they are not themselves addicted to the pleasures of shopping they are burdened with commissions from friends at home, and it is more than likely that they will snatch at least a half day from the attractions of galleries and churches to devote to that great paradise of millinery and dry goods. The Bon Marche is one of the most distinguished of the fifty French firms which share their profits with all who are employed in the business. Its founder, M. Boucicant, made it his highest aim to associate in his financial success all the work people who had united with him to obespecially those whose capacities were not adequate for the attainment of lucrative posts." Since his death in 1877 his widow has developed with wisdom and generosity ail his plans.

All who are interested in such efforts, and a great many who are prompted only by an idle curiosity, join the party of visitors, who, at 3 o'clock each afternoon, are led through the great buildings of the Maison Boucleant, Following their courteous guide they enter the packing department, a business in itself, from which goods are dispatched to every part of the civilized world; they examine the heavy curtains and the illuminating apparatus of the room, where, by electric light, shades and colors can be exactly harmonized, and they visit the stables, shining with neat ness, where scores of magnificent horses are lodged like princes.

A ROME FOR THE HOMELESS.

Far more distinctly interesting is the home for the homeless girls among the employes, which occupies a part of the private bui dings of Mme, Boueleant, Walking through the large halls one catches glimpses of pleasant, airy rooms, each with polished floor, cur tained window and pretty furniture. Every room is arranged for one occupant, and bears the impress of ber personal tastes in photographs, ornaments or flowers. An attractive parlor is provided with a piano, well filled book cases and games. Here these young women receive their friends and most together for social evenings,

Special consideration for working women is indicated again by the arrangement of the dining rooms, which occupy almost an entire floor of the main building. In providing lunch and dinner for its employes the Bon Marche follows a Parisian custom, more or less general, in reference to which wages are adjusted; but it can safely be said that no other establishment provides such delicate and nonrishing food, while wages are, at least, as high as in similar business houses There are five dining rooms, large, sunny and airy. One of these is set apart to the use of the working girls, and is more tasteful in its furnishing. They are all comfortable and scrupulously neat and entirely free from any odor of cooking. The appointments of the kitchen are on an immense scale; Gallons of soup are simmering in brightly polished kettles on the enormous stoves, which daily roast 2,000 pounds of ment. Dozens of baskets are already filled with bread, which no ingenious little machine is slicing thin for the potage. The refrigerators are well filled provision stores in themselves. Lunch consists of meat with vegetables, followed by a dessert with a half liter of wine. At dinner, in addition to these courses, soup and salad are offered. There is always a choice of meats; on the day of my visit the menu included roast beef and stewed bare.

The Masson Boucleant makes provision to satisfy mental cravings as well as physical needs. A large room is set apart to the use of the evening classes. Here, on different even ings of the week, are courses in bookkeeping, the modern languages, orchestral music and chorus singing. Concerts are given by these music classes, with the assistance of well known artists.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Close to the class room is the center of executive and legislative power, the office where Mme. Boucleant muchs the heads of depart ments and superior employes whom she has associated with herself in actual partnership. Each one of them owns a \$10,000 share of the capital. No one has contributed more than \$20,000, and in some instances a single share belongs to several persons, though entered under one name, so that the benefits of part nership are extended to more than 100. Toes working partners in the meetings, at which Mme. Boucleant presides, present their reports and consult together for the advantage of the great business which they direct.

About 1,000 emyloyes, all those who have served five years, belong to the provident society, through which profit sharing is prac-The exact percentage of the profit allotted annually to this society is undetermin ed and capable of variation from year to year. At the end of the commercial year of 1885-86 about \$34,000 was paid into its treasury. The share of each participant, nearly proportionate to the amount of his wages, is not paid over annualty, but enpitalized to his account, and draws yearly interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Cash payment is made of the sum thus accumulated when the owners attain the 60th year of their age or the twentieth of their work for the house. In the case of women, the limits are 50 years of age or fifteen of work.

The interpretation of these conditions is very generous. Hilness and authorized absence of three months are not considered as interruption of work. In exceptional cases of long siciffiesa or disabling accident, an immediate payment is often made, and when a participant dies the amount to his credit is given at ônce to the surviving relatives. A special rule provides that a woman who marries and leaves the business shall receive the whole amount due to her, however

long she may have been employed. The entire capital of the provident society amounts at present to more than 1,000,000 franca-nearly \$300,000. During the last year, however, Mme. Houcleant, dissatisfied with the income which it yields to workmen who have grown old in service, has founded, by a personal gift of about \$1,000,000, a society of retreat, which provides for the same individuals, under equivalent conditions, but adds to the little capital thus secured an annual pension of from \$100 to \$300,-Boston Horald.

Young Women in College.

A writer in The Popular Science Monthly says college work is by no means injurious to female students. Young women in college are in far better lealth than young women in society, are bealther as seniors than they were as freshmen, and average fewer cases of illness than are shown in men's colleges, while statistics show that they enjoy a sum total of twenty per cent, better health than the average woman. - Caicago Times.

An Excellent Food Cutter. A Buchs county farmer, who sent \$10 to a

Philade-pida address in answer to an advertisement of the finest feed cutter in America, received in return a \$2 set of false teeth.

LOVE'S DESERTED PALACE.

Regard it well, 'tis yet a lordly place,
Palace of love, once warmed with sacred fires,
And loud from end to end with joy of lyres.
Fragrant with incense, with great lights abiaze.
The fixes are dead nows dead the festal rays; So more the music marries keen desire No more the incense of the ahrine aspires, And of love's godhead there is now no trace.

Yet if one walked at night through those dim Might it not chance that ghostly shapes would

And ghostly lights glide glimmering down tho

That there might be a stir, a sound of sighs, And centle voices answering gentle calls, And gentle wandering wraiths of melodies? -Philip Bourke Marston.

TRAINING HANDS AND HEAD.

What is Being Accomplished Among th

Youths of Hampton Institute. These negro and Indian youths come with no good background to exercise its uncon cious but most potent influence in shaping their lives-rather the reverse is true. whole life must be reformatory, an uplifting out of dark and undesirable conditions and tendencies. There must be reform, not for conscious misdoing, but for circumstancing, of misfortune, and not of fault. Gen. Armstrong's pupils are up at 5:30 in the morning put in ten solid hours of work, manual and with books, and go to bed at 9:30. Each hour has its duty, its occupation, or its responsibility-and the vast machine is distinctly a

As the negroes and Indians work side by side on the farm and in the shops their natural traits are conspicuously illustrated. The Indian is the quicker, the more agile on a spurt; but his black brother has vastly more staying power. The Indian has the more able and nimble legs, but the negro is better developed in the chest and arms-all because of very obvious reasons. Gen. Armstrong says his best students are those who work all day and have only two hours for study at night. The same thing made manhood more robust in the fine type of men who worked their way through college and are to-day rather impatient that all boys are not put to the school of adversity which they remember with pride.

Work and an atmosphere of moral refinement are doing much for these picked representatives of the red and black, and it is interesting to discover that the day scholarsthose who live outside the institution—do not turn out so well. One side of their life lets them down too much.

The home farm employs thirteen students all day, with a detail of forty-five who average one and a balf days a week; its products are ten acres of early peas, ten of Irish potatoes, ninety of sweet potatoes, fifteen of oats, two of cabbage and onions, two of spinach and kale; forty-four acres are seeded to clover 166 to corn fodder, forty-six to rve, and 110 acres are under cultivation in garden and orehard. The Hemenway farm, about five miles distant, has 112 acres in corn, fortythree in wheat, 106 in oats, eighty in clover and 200 in pasture.

The Huntington industrial works-saw mill and wood working shop-where 15,000,000 feet of pine, poplar and oak, brought in rafts through the canal of the Dismal swamp from the forests of North Carolina and Virginia, have been worked up in the year; the department of household work, the caring for this great family of 600, which offers a field for training that housewives will appreciate; the dressmaking and tailoring departments where uniforms, dresses and shirts are made; the printing office and bindery, which has created a demand for colored printers that cannot be supplied-and where four years are required for mastering the art of bookmaking the knitting room with its Lamb knitters, that afford means of self support, and stimulate the quickness that piece work always begets; the engineer's department, the Indian training shops, eight in all, giving instructions in as many trades - wood working, carving, carpentering, harness making, sheemaking, tinsmithing, painting and blacksmithing, the greenhouse and the garden—these all attract and instruct the visitor.-Cor. Springfield

Anglomania in 1802. The anglomaniae of the present day can turn to the curious pages of last century's newspapers and learn that the mania which as seized him is of venerable origin and flourished in New York several generations ago. "Tommy Clod," in a New York newspaper of 1802, contributes a receipt for making young backs, from which we give a few excerpts: "When you are tatigued with walking you may slip into Bryden's, or Evan's, and every genteel person you may meet may hot, etc. 'A gentleman can get no accom-

accost you with 'damme, sir, the weather's modation in this town. London is the place, sir, and if you should get over a bottle of wine, you can talk about places which you never saw and circumstances that never happened; and if you tell a few lies it is not of much consequence, and will only tend to convince the person that you have a very fertile imagination. It will be necessary, before you talk about London, Paris or other populous cities to get acquainted with the principal streets, which you can easily do by going to any of the stores and perusing for five minutes the necessary books must learn the most fashionable oaths, and every now and then, whenever you can find an opportunity, blend them with your conversation, for nothing adds so much to a man of consequence as a few of these pronounced

with a proper emphasis."—The Argonaut.

Will Books Disappear? "Will the coming man read books?" is the startling question that Henry Holt, one of the lending book publishers of the land, propounds in The Writer. He is led to it by reflection on the fact that there has been a remarkable falling off in the sales of bound olumes in the last ten years. "In novels, ocems, travels, essays, histories, biographies," he says, "the publishers find that they can, as a rule, place but about one third as many copies of a new bound book as they could ten years ago." The query comes, if the sale diminishes one-third in ten years, how long will it take for extinction! Surely ere is food for most serious reflection. Was there ever such a sociologic revolution in the history of the civilized world as this will be if culminates in the disappearance of the book! For the book has been the chief factor in the history of the world's mind, the library ans been the most potent element for good in the life of the home, and the book writer the most revered and most influential of mankind. If, as Mr Holt believes, the change is largely due to the great development of newspapers and periodicals, then, indeed, is the evolution essential and complete. "Will the oming man rend books?"—Public Opinion.

Teaching a Horse to Walk Fast.

A lary horse can be taught to walk fast by friving him alone and continually urging him to move as desired. Any particular word, promptly uttered every time the whip is applied, will soon give him to understand what is required. A systematic course of lessons at short intervals must be given in order to succeed. - Chicago Times.

The specific germ from which whooping cough is developed to believed to exist in the mucus expectorated.

EASILY INTERVIEWED.

STRATEGY USED BY A REPORTER TO APPROACH CONKLING.

Ben Butler Said to Be the Most Satisfactory Interviewee in the Country. Henry Ward Beecher's Kindness to the

There are some men in public life who have the reputation of being non-interviewable. Roscoe Conkling used to be so classi fled when he was in the senate. Knowing that to be the case, I thought I would try my luck with him. It was on a train going west from Harrisburg, Pa., to the great Chicago convention of '80, which was to, but did not nominate Grant for a third term. Coukling had a special car all to himself. It was guarded at each end by stout colored porters, with orders to let no one in. Mr. Arthur (afterward president) and Mr. James (after ward postmaster general) were the only mer in the car with the great man. To one of the colored sentinels on the car platform I went and said: "Can I see Mr. Conkling?" sah," said the porter, "he gave petickler or-ders to let nobody in." "Ah," said I, "but he didn't know I was on the train-just give him this card, please." This and a quarter-no colored car porter can resist a quarter-carried my card to the great man. On the card I had written: "Grant dele

gate to Chicago"-which was a bit of strate-

It did the business. I was called in, shaken by the hand, and invited to eat fruit, while the imperial senator from the imperial state posted me all up on the prospects of Grant, as he viewed them. When he got through I said: "Our friends in Boston would be de lighted to know how confident you feel, Mr. Senator-have you any objection to be quoted in a newspaper dispatch?" "Not the least," he replied, for by this time he was off his dignity and almost as human as Mr. Cleveland. And so I succeeded in standing up the haughty man for an interview, which was sent on to Boston as fast as a badly jolting train would permit me to scratch it off. In this case it is certain that the sight of a note book at the outset, or even an admission that I desired an interview for a paper, would have prevented my talking with him at all. GEN. BENJAMIN P. BUTLER.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler 1 regard as, on the whole, the most satisfactory interviewee in the country. He, too, has the reputation of being difficult of necess. It is not true in the sense of his being lofty or imperious, a la Uncle Ben is one of the most genial gentlemen in the United States-to newspaper men who "use him square" and don't abuse his confidence. But woe betide the interviewer who undertakes to publish a confidential talk, which he has agreed not to use, and then go near Uncle Ben for another favor. He will not get it, but he may get n large piece of Uncle Ben's mind. First and last the general has given me probably a dozen or more interviews, and they were very easily taken. The general does all the work for you himself. He frames the questions and answers both, does it at an easy pace, so that it can be taken down without straining your stenographic powers, and never fails to give you a readable, entertaining column or two columns, or whatever length he may talk

I have beard it said that Uncle Ben draws the line at interviewers connected with papers opposed to him, but I don't believe it. In my own case I began reporting on a Democratic paper when he was a Republican and passed to the staff of a Republican paper when he became a Democrat, but always found a warm welcome at his house or his office, and an interview if he felt like giving

HENRY WARD RESCHER.

The only other man who ever conducted an interview after Butler's method, in my experience, was the late Henry Ward Beecher At the time of his control ver the doc trine of overlasting punishment, somewhere about the fail of 1877, my friend Maj. Pond gave me an introduction to Mr. Beecher for the purpose of trying to get an interview out of him in answer to the attacks of Dr. Storrs and others. It was at Music ball, one evening after a lecture, "Come round to the Evans house in the morning and go with me toward Dover, N. H., where I lecture to-morrow night, and I'll talk for you," said the famous preacher. Depend upon it I was there. Working on a sixth rate daily at a slim salary, a talk with Beecher that would sell readily for \$50, or even \$100, was not to be sneezed at.

Well, I went and met the great man, and together we boarded the train for Dover. As soon as we started, Mr. Beecher said: "Now, sir, if you are ready." I thought he meant me to fire away with a question. But he stopped me right off, "You write short-hand?" "Yes," said I. "All right; then please put this question"- and Mr. Beecher proceeded, exactly as Gen. Butler does, to put his own questions and answer them, until he had reeled off two columns and a half of The New York Herald, to which great paper I sent the interview. I remember the flaring headline was "Beecher on Hell," but I remember with still more joy the two handsome figures in the left hand corner of The Herald's check.-James W. Clarke in The

Saved the Notes. A doctor named Francois earned a hundred francs the other day and had a good deal of fun into the bargain. A lady's pet dog swallowed a bank note of the value of 1,000 francs It was such an accident as has happened before in the world's history, and it has usually resulted, when the amount lost was large, in the immediate death of the dog. In this case the lady would have sacrificed the bank note rather than the innocent pdp, so she set out at once for the office of her family physician, Dr. Francois. The doctog was at first amused and then puzzled. The lady was sure the dog bad not chewed the note all to pieces, and she offered the physician 10 per centrif he should save it. He would have done his best to please a client and so he tried the only remedy that seemed to offer hope. Doggy was placed in a chair and a pan was put in front of him. Then the physician administered an emetic, The dog took a whole glassful without protest and without effect, while his mistress stood by auxiously. After that the dog scemed disinclined to swallow more, but a little was forced down his throat and then the smell of the dose became so disagreeable that what had been taken speedily appeared and, happy to relate, the thousand franc note included. It was intact and only needed a patient drying. Doggy recovered in half a hour.-Paris Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Intelligent Compositor.

"Ah! what's this?" exclaimed the intelligent compositor. "Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks? That can't be right. I have it! He means 'Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks.' That's sense." that is how the writer found it. And yet be was not happy. - Boston Transcript.

The total number of railroad accidents in Germany last year was 2,175. The number of persons killed or died within twenty-four bours after the accident was 476.

THE OLD BOOKS.

Deep in the past I peer and see A child upon the nursery floor, Holding a book upon his knee, Who asks, like Oliver, for more, 虚 The number of his years is IV,
And yet in letters hath he skill.
How deep he dived in fairy lore!
The books I loved, I love them still.

One gift the fairles gave me-three They commonly bestowed of yore— The love of books, the golden key That opens the enchanted door; Behind it Elusbeard lurks, and o'er And o'er doth Jack his giants kill, And there is all Aladdin's store: The books I loved, I love them still.

Take all, but leave my books to me! Those heavy creeks of old we love We find not now, nor wander free, Nor wear the heart that once we wore. Not now each river seems to por His water from the Muse's hill; Though something's gone from stream and

The books I loved, I love them still. -Andrew Lang.

MILLIONS OF CORKSCREWS. Enough Made in 1886 to Span Way Around the Globe-Novelties.

There is one firm in Newark that beats the world at making and selling corkscrews. In round numbers there were 150,300,000 corkscrews made by this one firm last year, or corkscrews enough for nearly every voter on the globe. If the corkscrews, which average three inches in length, that were made during the year 1886 could have been laid length to ength, they would have reached from New York to San Francisco, and then spanned the broad Pacific and touched the shores of Japan. That will give some idea of the number. But this was only one firm, although the largest, it is true. Could all the corkscrews made last year be known, there must have been enough manufactured to supply nearly every man, woman and child on this mundane sphere with one. To make the 150,000,000, required seventy-five men, simply for the twisting of the screws, to say nothing of the making of the wooden and other style of hendles. They worked steadily the year round at it. One would hardly think that more than

three or four varieties were required, but there are about forty on the market. They include the ring handle, steel wire screws for handily incased pocket screw; the folding screw and the broad wire handle screw. Some time ago an icepick and a cigar box opener was made with a screw concealed in he steel tube handle. The tube can be slipped off and the ice pick forms the handle of the screw. Another novelty has a brush in the handle, so that the colored waiter is not obliged to run his fingers around the inside of the neck of a wine bottle to remove the particles of cork and dust. For champagne bottles a screw is made with a blade in one end of the handle to cut the twine around the cork. Another handle contains both the knife and brush on the handle, The power corkscrew is an ingenious ar rangement which saves the knees and arms from a tussle with an obstinate and fractions cork. A cone of steel fits over the neck of the bottle, and the screw draws the cork while the cone presses on the bottle.

In addition to his corkscrew patents, an inventive man amused himself by twisting up wire in almost every conceivable shape, thereby supplying the five cent counters with novelties and himself with comfortable income, in addition to that previously made by his ingenious faculties. The spiral thumb serew, which can be pushed into a board and easily removed, after serving as a temporary hat rack, is one of his inventions. It is only a piece of twisted wire. Spiral paper hooks, wall hooks, hat and coat racks, spiral picture nails, spiral carpet tacks and stair buttons eard suspenders and holders, bill files, sonp holders, pickle forks, toasting and vegetable forks and shoe button books are his inventions.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

What a Magazine Man Says. "What kind of literature is most likely to

meet acceptance?" "Short stories and poems. Women are far more successful in writing these than men,

They are better equipped to meet the demands of theage. Most stories sent to the magazines by men embody some attempt at a plot. Now, imost every conceivable plot has been invented, and it is almost a miracle when anything strikingly original comes to us. Women, on the other hand, are more apt to employ situations which admit of a portrayal of subtle shades of feeling. These are the successful story writers of the present day. In poems the same holds good. Men write poems of description and action, women of passion and feeling.

"How are articles and stories paid for by "Well, the best of them have an established

rate, generally \$10 per 1,000 words. Of course this is not an inflexible rule. Some especially good articles are paid special prices. For exunple, we have paid as high as \$1,000 for a five page poem. Stories generally run from \$100 to \$250. The prices fluctuate a great leal. Much depends upon the reputation of the author. A man like Bret Harte or a. woman like Constance Fennimore Woolson can make demands which others could not, Generally speaking young writers have a poor chance to make a living from the magazines. -New York Letter.

Dead Indians' Debts. "The debts of dead Indians are paid by their relatives," said an ex-merchant on Main street the other day. "When Anderson and Barnbart," he continued, "killed the Indian several years ago, he owed me \$345. Since that sime \$330 of this amount has been paid me by his relatives. Kentucky died the other day owing me about \$50. Already his relatives have approached me on the subject and made arrangements to pay the amount. It is a law with them to pay the debts of their dead relatives, and they never break it. I am sure of getting my money if an Indian dies owing me, but when a white man dies leaving no property, no matter how rich his relatives, I never expect to get a cent. There is a great deal of good about a dead Indian anyhow, said the ex-merchant, as be closed his interesting conversation and walked away.-East Oregonian.

The Chicago Girl's Pet Gaths,

A Chicago girl would never make use of that mandlin expletive "Mercy!" As we figure it "mercy" belongs strictly to the list of Yankee expletives, the same as "sakes alive," "gosh all hemiock," "gewidlikens," and ""jiminy Chris'mas." A Chicago girl would sooner think of swearing "to coltis bleds," or "be swete Sanct Anne," or "be the sevven divels of Colome," When a Chiene girl indulges in emphasis (and this is seldon she explades a "great Scott," or calls on heaven or earth to witness in the name of "the Rind of the Great Sugar Cured Ham!"— Chicago News

It Was a Favorite.

"We will sing the three hundred and twenty-niath hymn," said the minister at the close of a pathetic funeral sermon. "It was a favorite with the remains."—Sioux City

"Golsmouches" is the name given to scandat iovers in England

THE CITY DIRECTORY.

HOW THE WORK OF GATHERING NAMES IS ACCOMPLISHED.

Instructions to Canvassers Finished is Three Lessons-Hard Work and Small Pay-Some of the Difficulties Encount ered-The Compilation.

"I have worked for the New York City Directory on four canvasses," said a man of middle age to a reporter, "and have also done similar work in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. About the third week of April of each year you will for several days in succession see an advertisement in the different newspapers to the effect that men are wanted to canvass for the City Directory. The requirements are clear round penmanship, a neat personal appearance, and a good reference. This year nearly 800 replies were received to the advertisements. Some years, when more men are idle, the number runs up as high as 1,200. From these replies, about 300 of the best penned are selected, and a postal card is sent to each of their writers, making an appointment with the applicant.

"Well, after the 300 postal cards have been sent out about 275 men will respond in person. When they call at the office they will learn the terms upon which they will be employed. In this city these terms are as follows: Nine hours to constitute a day's work, with one hour for dinner. The minimum amount of work that will be accepted for a day is 173 names. A man who cannot bring in that number is not wanted at any price. The pay promised varies from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, ac cording to the number of names returned and the correctness and neatness of the work done. Ten per cent, is paid on all advertise ment orders procured, but this amounts to so little with a common canvasser that it is not to be taken into account when calculating what amount he will receive at the end of the week. If the applicant accepts these terms he signs his name to them, and be then gets a card upon which a day and hour are noted when he must present himself at the office for instructions. "These instructions are of the simplest-

you see them in the printed directory-and yet you would be surprised at the great numlemijohns and large bottles; the double ring, lessons, when experiments are made with the paraphernalia the canvasser has to carry with him. These consist of a small bottle of ink. with a sponge in it, a pen holder and pen, a book of slips about two inches and a half by six inches in measurement and 200 in number a metal badge with a number on it and a card on which the information desired at houses

nothing but writing names just the same as

for names for the directory is printed in Ger man and Italian. In most cities Chinamen's names are taken the same as anybody else's, but in New York the Mongolian laundrymen are atterly ignored by the directory. "Instructions being concluded, the men are

told to report for duty on the first or second day, according to circumstances, after May 1. At 7:50 o'clock on the morning designated a long line will form outside the building and take their turn at the desk, where they receive two books of slips-400 in all-pens, ad vertisement blanks, ink and shields. These latter must be worn conspicuously on th lapel of the coat, under penalty of discharge for non-compliance; and during the canvass, as far as the office is concerned, the canvas ser loces his identity by name as completely as a convict in Sing Sing does, and is known only by the number borne on his shield, Thus equipped and having been assigned to a district, the men scatter to all parts of the city. By this time the original number, through different causes, has dwindled down to about 225 men. When the district to be canvassed is very distant from the office car

"Once on the ground the fun begins, and the work, too, for I tell you it is the hardest work, this directory canvassing, a man ever undertook for the small pay received. Not 15 per cent, of the whole number earn the higher, \$3, and to go up and down stairs for nine hours on a stretch for \$1.50 is what I call pretty hard lines, and a man must b hard pushed when he accepts such work. Many fall by the wayside after the first day's experience. Why, then, do I try it year after year, do you ask! Well, I'm an old canvasser and I get better terms, not for the canvass for names which I am describing to you, but I start in for 'ads' alone two months before the May canvass, and at this I make \$8 and \$10 a day; but I have to promise to stay by the directory people through the whole canvass. I stick at the work because I like it, and because it pays. When I have done the Business Directory and the City Directory of one city I go to another and another, and so on. In this way I make a round or circuit each year, and keep busy all the time.

"The New York city canvass has just been completed this week-that is, all the names are in; so let's see what are done with the 240,000 names which will be in the directory of this year. Each name is on a separate slip of paper. As soon as a man has completed a district, the names he has brought in are compared with the names obtained in the same district lest year. Of course, a great many changes are noted in this comparison. Where a name is found on last year's canvass that does not appear on that of this year, the question is asked, 'Why?' Such names are written on slips in the office and marked D. Each such slip is given to a man, who is sent to the address given last year to ascertain why the name is not turned in this year. It may be found that the person it belonged to is dead or has moved away, in which case it is dropped; or it may be it was missed through the neglect of the canvasser to get it this year; or those at the address given may for some reason have refused to furnish it to the canvasser. There is a large floating population, such as is to be found on the east side in the Bowery lodging houses and in hotels which it is impossible to keep track of. But such missing names must be hunted out of town, as the expression is; in other words, they must be accounted for absolutely in some way. This operation or procedure is called 'dispatching,' and is of importance.

"The next step is the compilation-arranging the names in alphabetical order. I am at work at this now. It is the most tedious work imaginable. It has to be done with the utmost care, lest a name get so far out of its proper place as to be missed by one looking for it, and so defeat the first principle of ment in a directory, positive accuracy; and yet it has to be done with great rapidity This planse of the work is carried on by relief gangs of men, without intermission, night and day, till completed. These 240,000 slips are then pasted on stiff paper, and in sheets of fifteen or twenty names, or slips, go to the compositor. His work completed, the bookbinder puts his art at work, and when he is done the book is ready."-New York Sun.

No; Getting Well Paid is Hardest. Young Author (to editor;-Getting a publisher, I nave heard, is the most difficult thing in authorship.

Editor-I don't think so. Author-Ah, you encourage me. What, then, is the most difficult? Editor-Getting renders.

A COIN OF LESBOS.

I think how long she held it with a smile (Her jealous lyre complaining on ber broad Dust thick on everything, and she the same Forgetting it and Phaon and the re

With those great eyes, that had not les To lose their tears in kindred brise about To lose their tears in amount, "It will Fixed on its precious glimmer, "It will Fixed on its precious glimmer, "It will be the property of the

"Some jewel that will more become my bat Than withering leaves of laurely May, but At least, I think, some loveller role," them. "Than any woman weareth that I know

o, years ere that deep glass wherein she will with her last look had flashed it to the sea o mused, I fancy, the most overpraised Of women who have over sung on each

> -Sarah M. IL Po-AT THE LIMEKILN CLUB

A List of Rules Recommended to My bers-A Resolution Adopted. In view of the recent disastrons enter and conflagrations in different sections country, the committee on personal and non-injury have recommended the lowing rules to members of the clubs "Doan' scratch a match on yer leg on

prepared to jump ober de nighest feats "If you know dat a biler am gwine to a plode, drap down on de ground an kep "Any pusson who smokes a clay pipe in w

should kiver de bowl wid a plece of de bo leg an' hire somebody to keep him awak There should be no smoking in thevis of the club wood box. Wood boxes are le to explode at any moment, an' whenderda de scene of ruin an' desolashun am' ad a appall de stoutest heart.

"Paradise hall am liable to take for an cavenin' when a meetin' ar' in progress case a fire ar' diskivered de cuter should notify de inner guard. Dis legem'ian should quietly notify de Keserda Red Doah. Dis pusson should softly men de fack to de Keeper of de Sacred Reinand he in turn should enter de lodge room place de matter befo' de president, "We recommend dat seben two galles be each one full of water, be placed in de ann

room as a precaushun. "Also, dat de insurance en de hall le s creased to sich a figger dat, in case it is up an' Samuel Shin, Pickles Smith an' John Chewso ar' consumed wid it, deir less will

"We would furder recommend dat is it itor he supplied wid some sort of bails extinguisher. We doan mean anythir est an' elaborate, wid a picture of De Son & kiverin' de Mississippi river paintel e à side, but sunthin' combinin' utility a cheapness.

On motion of Givendam Jones the services tions were adopted, and he then offerein following resolution: Resolved, Dat dis Lime Kiln club, beliefe

dat de present styles of hand fire eximple ers ar' too complex an' bev too much bet ackshun, hereby announce its willingsmin incourage the inventive genius of de bair by offerin' de sum of \$50 to any pussanta shall invent a portable extinguisher hevis's follerin' merits 1. Must wake up de folks when a firebook 2. Must be self actin' an' hev no cog when

3. Must not as a thermometer when derg 4. Must be cheap, strong an' simple vi nuffin' about it to mildew or throw out terms of valler fever.

o git out o' order.

On motion of Col. Pompeii Parker there olution was accepted, and the junitor was derest to put all the matches in Paradiella into a pail of water every night before less ing.—Detroit Free Press.

A Boy's Daring Experiment.

Some years ago Professor Mason, of Na Haven, Coun., was the lecturer on physical and toxicology at that college, and it wash custom to illustrate his lectures with enments upon the lower animals. On once casion, while telling the students theefer of various poisons, he remarked that thehdians of South America were accustoms! use poisoned arrows to kill their game with The poison used was known as wooning as it could be taken into the stomach, lesik, without injury; but if a single drop of is stuff should be injected into the blood fand results would at once follow. To prove is experiment, he took a small quantity asis jected it into the stomach of a dog, which semed to cause the animal no inconvenient Then he injected a drop more into the win of a pigeon. The bird died instantly. The following day one of the student

sked what would be the effect if med them should cat the bird. Mason repid that he did not know. The boy who was helping him, now the United States assistant district attorney, volunteered the informs tion & at the person eating the pigeon would ha Wa good meal, and that that was throng result likely to follow. He said that he sois from experience, as he had eaten that identical bird. The professor was astounded, mair fairly stood on end, as he remarkel: Well, my boy, you have far more faith is my experiments than I have myself. I wealt not have eaten that bird under any consider ation,"-Washington Cor. Indianapolis Jos-

Pulque Becoming a Tipple. An enterprising American has put the

ductive pulque where it can tickle the northern palate and produce the effects so wel advertised by the American ministers reslent and envoys extraordinary to the dreaser republic. Who will now give us a sample of the "rarefled air" that should at company it to throw in the proper tonicre A friend of mine who owns some if the largest maguey plantations in Mexica gave me the straight tip several years ago a the pulque business, and until he takes it but he julep of "old Virginny" is good enough or me. If he is to be believed-and he sele housands of gallons of the stuff-it cannot se kept long enough to be exported, and made be consumed in a few days after it is make But the head that it puts on top of the mes robust constitution when it gets in its fire work connot be equaled this side of the here after. Paralysis does not begin to describe the condition of the patient. If the No. York article is anything like the native production, it will soon become the favorite up ple of the numerous tanks you and I know, but won't mention just now,-New York Star. Talleyrand's Brain in a Sewer.

The doctors have embalmed the corps. In order to do this they, after the manner of the ancient Egyptians, removed the bowels and brains. This done, after having transformed Prince Talleyrand into a mummy and haring nailed it up in a coffin, lined with whitesatis they went away, leaving on the table the brain-that brain which had thought much, inspired so many men, constructed s many ambitious edifices, managed too relutions, deceived twenty kings and held the world in check. The doctors gone, a served entered and saw what they had left, Not knowing that it was wanted, and regarded it as a loathsome object, he gathered it to gether and threw it into the sewer in front of the house.-From Hugo's "Choses Vues"