HOME LIBRARIES.

Established Practicability of a New Form

of Charitable Work. The charity organization societies of some of our large cities are gradually extending their work among the poor and passing beyond the lines of simple benevolence. The Baltimore society is co-operating with the industrial education association and cooking schools in efforts to teach the practical principles of social science and to apply them to every day life, and in Boston an excellent work has been done by the estab-

lishment of home libraries. A glance at this plan will serve to show at once its simplicity and the amount of good which it can undoubtedly accomplish. A bookcase large enough to hold fifteen books and five bound periodicals is fastened to the wall in the living room of a poor family, a boy or girl of the house, thirteen or fourteen years old, being made librarian and held responsible for the care of the library.

A club is formed of ten of the children of the neighborhood, who meet together once a week at the house where the library is. At these weekly meetings a visitor from the Children's Aid society, which supplies the books, is always present. The children then return the books which were given out at the last meeting, and take out others to be read at home. When this has ously. "Let him speak!" she said. been done the visitor, who is generally a woman, tries to draw out the chilquicken their interest in what has been

She also plays games with them, and sometimes teaches sewing to any who may have a liking for it. The books include fairy tales, stories of travel and the lighter kind of history, and so when the children reach the age at which they are permitted to use the training of the home library.

forms for keeping the records, is only \$25. This plan is undoubtedly an effective means of benefitting the poor. At an age when their character is forming, when their ordinary pursuits and amusements bring them into close contact with all that is worst in the byways of a great city, they begin to realize that there is something better and brighter beyond their own daily routine, and are given an opportunity of enjoying a legitimate and elevating

The books which they take home to read are read by their parents and by their older brothers and sisters, and the is placed awakens to a sense of responsi- are!" bility and orderliness. The improvement spreads to the rest of the family, and the home becomes brighter and more cheerful.

The first of these libraries was started in Boston four years ago and they now number forty-six. The society which temper, good manners dren-follow directly in the train of books is developed, the children's pride of it all? is stimulated by a sense of organization and proprietorship, home amusement and occupation become realities, the family tie is strengthened and individual character developed."-Philadelphia Record.

Variation of a Popular Game.

There is a favorite game called "Who Wrote It?" in which the titles of books are given or bits of verse are quoted, and the company are expected to give the authors' names. But people have ginning to find out who wrote them. first zest. Why not make a change for once and take the names of the authors of the operas? "They're too well known," you say. Are they? Of course you who say so know all of these then. Who wrote Martha, Norma and Aida? Who wrote Lucia, The Crown Diamonds and The Magic Flute? Who wrote The Queen's Lace Handkerchief, Oberon, The Barber of Seville, Fra Diavolo, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, The Merry Wives of Windsor, The Prophet, The Black Domino, Th Siren, The Huguenots, The Queen of Sheba, Zampa, Don Juan, Esclara Percy Nolen?" monde, The King of Ys, Carmen, The African, Othello, Traviata, Rigoletto, Bohemian Girl, Fidelio |- New York Evening Sun.

Power of Expression. Our language has a wonderful power of expression. On one occasion, we are been previously arranged that Mrs Ketold, a doctor of divinity rang the changes on "He that hath cars to hear, let him hear." "He that is accessible to auricular vibration," said the doctor, "let him not close the gates of his tympana." Then again we have that old fashioned saying. "The more the merrier," delightfully translated in this hilarity."-London Tit-Bits.

one is getting badly worn.

gagement.-Judge.

In a Fair Way to Do It.

The St. Paul office of the Great Northern has been gathering statistics of grain grown along the line. Reports from 361 points show that before January 1 the road will have to convey \$6,000,000 bushels of wheat. The great Red river crop

ANOTHER'S CRIME.

PROM THE DIARY OF INSPECTOR BYRNES.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE, Author of "The Great Bank Robbery," "An American Penman," Etc.

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"It was stopped by my orders," said Pauline, turning her eyes again on Dupee. "The money will not be paid." "Why won't it be paid?" retorted Du-"Do you mean to deny that it is

"I owe you nothing." she replied. "Oh! we'll see about that! Do you wish me to tell your husband what it was you bought of me and paid eighty

dollars on account?" "I owe you nothing and shall pay you nothing," was her answei "You are an impostor and a thief. Your name is not John Grush, but Horace Dupee. I have waited for you a long time.

"Never mind what my name is or what I am! I know what you are and what you have done! And unless you pay me, here and now, not eighty dollars but eight hundred, your husband shall know as much as I do!"

"Not so loud, sir, if you please," interposed the judge. "I don't think you can tell me anything about Mrs. Ketelle that I do not already know. But if you think otherwise I am ready to hear you, and I fancy Mrs. Ketelle will not object.' Pauline inclined her head contemptu-

"Oh, I'm going to speak-don't make any mistake about that!" Dupee exdren's opinions of the books and to claimed, beside himself with mingled fear and rage; for he was wholly unable to account for the security of Pauline's demeanor. "I'm going to speak, and what I say shall be heard not only by your husband, who imagines you to be a virtuous and respectable woman, but by all New York, or wherever else she may go I tell you, Judge Ketelle, that the sooner you turn that woman into the street the better it will be for your credit and repupublic library they have learned to tation! She has deceived you ever since read a better class of books than they she was married to you! Let her deny it would choose if they had not had the if she can! Let her deny that she visits a fellow-her lover-in his todgings in The cost of a library complete, with Harlem, and drives with him in the park! Let her deny that if she dares! She meets him every day; he is a younger man than you are, judge, and better looking, and they laugh at you for an old fool when they are together. And they are together every day. I say, the sooner you kick her into the street the better, or you will have all New York laughing at youl I've got the facts, and I'll make and you might as well have it now as em known, and prove 'em, too!"

"Are you prepared to maintain," said the judge, in a quiet tone, "that there is ing about!" said Grush, addressing the anything unseemly in the relations of company in general with an air of perthe gentleman you speak of and Mrs

Dupee laughed harshly. "Ask him!" he returned. "Bring him and her to-

tleman in question happens to be at society and living by my wits. But, all hand I will summon him." And step the time, if I had been convicted, you

has charge of them says that "good and advanced into the apartment. He spector." was the very man whom Dupee had seen ness-what we must look for in chil- in the park and afterwards traced to the leap at Dupee like a wild beast. But the the work. Interest in reading the best waiting here? What was the meaning flash and grasped him by the back of the

"Is this the gentleman you speak of?" the newcomer

"Oh, I suppose they have fooled you rith some clever lie or other," said Dupee, with a snart "All the same, what I tell you is the truth, and the world will a jiffy and stood up against the wall. The believe it. if you don't!"

"You seem to know so much, sir," anwas formerly Miss Nolen, and that she abuse each other." had two brothers. One of them died played this for some time and are be teriously, while in the company of one took Jerrold Nolen to the door of his and so the game has lost a little of the other brother. Percy by name, was ac alive in the stoop there, though so drunk He returned to New York about ten days ago; but his presence was not generally made known, owing to the fact that the true perpetrator of the robbery had not yet been identified The identification has now been made, however, and therefore the necessity of concealing Mr Percy Nolen's presence no longer exists."

"Well, and what has all this rigmarole to do with me?" demanded Dupee deflantly. "What have I to do with

"I am Percy Nolen," said the gentleman in question, regarding Dupee with The Daughter of the Regiment, The a very stern expression, "and this lady is my sister."

Dupee saw at once that he had been outwitted and trapped. The check had been stopped in order to induce him to come to Judge Ketelle's office; and it had about it. You remember, Miss Nolen, I

telle and Percy were to meet him there and effect his discomfiture. There was nothing left for him to do except to retire like the baffled villain in the melo drama, muttering, "Foiled! but I will yet be avenged!" or words to that effect Dupee, however, failed to grasp the dramatic opportunities of the situation. way: "Multitudinous assemblages are but he said, as he moved towards the the most provocative of eachinnatory door, "You have been known as a pickpocket. Percy Nolen, and it'll stick to you!" With that he opened the door. and would have gone out of it, had he Young Man-Mr. Tapeline, can you not been confronted there by a broad put a new right sleeve in this coat? This shouldered, athletic gentleman, with a brown mustache and piercing eyes, who Tailor-Certainly, Mr. Downey. Al- was accompanied by a dejected personlow me to congratulate you on the en- age wearing the familiar aspect of Mr John Grush, the only true and genuine

proprietor of that name. The broad shouldered man, after hand-Priend (sympathetically)-It won't ing Grush into the room, followed him be so very bad after all; it will soon be and closed the door. "Good morning Mrs. Ketelle and gentlemen." he said Criminal-Oh, I've do doubt of it. I obestfully "Well, Horace, you see ! shall get the hang of it. - Ram's Horn. have a friend of yours here. Jack has been complaining to me of you He saya you not only stole his name, but infringed his patent blackmail scheme. And so, by way of retaliation, he has been telling very bad tales of you I'm afraid you are in for a good deal of

trouble, Hornce." "There's no need of making a fuss about this affair, inspector," said Dupee,

assuming a nonchalant air. "There's been no blackmail that I know of. It is true that Judge Ketelle paid me a worthless check the other day; but there has been no pecuniary transaction, properly speaking, and I don't know what this man," indicating Grush, "is grumbling

about. I know very little of him." 'He has the advantage of you, then," returned the inspector, "for he knows a great deal about you. I have been waiting for you for a year. I knew you'd be back here, so I didn't bother to disturb you in San Francisco; but I've got that thousand dollar note up at the office; and Grush has filled up any little gaps in the chain, though we could have do .. e very well without him. Hold out your

hands!" The last words were spoken in a voice so different from the good natured banter of the foregoing sentences that Dupee gave a start and mechanically extended his wrists, and the next moment the handcuffs were round them. The moment after that, however, he seemed to take in the significance of what the inspector had said. He turned and cast a ery malignant glance at Grush.

You will find evidence against me, will you!" he cried, in a grating tone.

"You did that job on the lady in the ewelry store, and put it off on him," returned Grush, nodding toward Percy, and speaking with a swagger. "You know it, and I'll take my oath to it any day. You played a low down game on me, and that's what you get for it!"

"You'll give evidence that I'm a pickpocket, will you?" repeated Dupee, staring at the man with a strange expression, half leer and half scowl. "Well, you may do it or you needn't, just as you please: for I did rob the woman, and don't care who knows it, now! But you gave it away too quick. Jack Grush: this is the worst day's work you ever did; would have been worth something to you to have found out, first, whether I had any little stories to tell about you!" The inspector, who had been on the

soint of putting an abrupt end to their dialogue, seemed to change his purpose at the last sentence; and the others present involuntarily listened to what might "You can't tell anything to burt me!" retorted Grush. "I've got my medicine,

change it. "We'll see if I can't. I know some thing; I've known it for years-for years, do you hear. Jack Grush! I haven't said anything about it; it was too good a thing to give away-until the time came! It was a whip I could drive you with any time, and I kept it till I should want in his history d'Aubigne relates a similar Little you imagined that I have had the whole thing, pat by heart, ever since not hear his remark, the king chimed in the first month I was out of the prisoner's dock! I knew better than to let you suspect it. But I've waited long enough,

"Blessed if I know what he's chatterplexed innocence. "I suspect he's gone off his head a little.

later.

"When I left the prisoner's dock, acquitted of murdering Jerrold Nolen." little librarian in whose house the library gether and ask them what their relations Dupee went on, with intense emphasis. "you were one of the first to make up to "I am fortunately able to do that." me and say that, since society had kicked answered the judge, "because the gen- me out, I was justified in kicking against ping to the door of the inner room, he would have let me hang, you hound. partly opened it and said, "Come in." sooner than may a word to save mel and The next moment the figure of a tall yet you were the scoundrel who crept up young man appeared on the threshold to a drunken man- Hold him, in-

Grush, in fact, had suddenly ma-Harlem flat. But how came he to be in inspector's hand was stretched out like a collar with an iron hold. The fellow made one tremendous but vain effort to inquired the judge of Dupee, indicating break loose, and then stood still, shaking all over, but dangerous no longer. The inspector gave a sharp whistle: a sergeant entered the room, and at a nod from his superior had Grush manacled in inspector straightened his shirt cuff and said, "Come, Hornce, make an end of swered the judge. "that you probably do this business, we can't stay here all the not need to be informed that Mrs. Ketelle morning to hear you two scoundrels

"I say," said Dupee, with a sort of exfrom the effect of injuries received mys-cited shriek in his voice, "that after I Horace Dupee, several years ago. The house and left him, so help me God. cused, a year since, of a robbery at Cas he didn't know what he was about, that tellani's jewelry store. He left New devil there came up to him and robbed York and was reported drowned, but the him, and gave him the blow behind the report turned out to have been an error | ear that killed him! I say it, and I can prove it! And when he feels the rope about his neck let him remember that it was Horace Dupee put it there!"

"Take them out, sergeant," said the inspector, abruptly, "I will be at the affice presently. They're a pair of them.

and, to my thinking, hanging is too good for either of them!" The little audience which had been involuntary spectators of this violent and ugly scene drew a breath of relief when the door closed behind the two convicts. It was a long time before the nightmare impression were off.

That last turn was unexpected,' observed the inspector, deprecatingly. "It wasn't on my programme. I think Dupee probably told the truth always doubted his having committed the greater crime. But on the whole I think we may congratulate ourselves on having made a very good end of the affair. You will not have to return to Harlem, Mr. Nolen, unless you wish to And, on the other hand, when you go back to Mexico I fancy you will find no difficulty in carrying with you all the guarantees, social or business, that you

"Thanks to you, inspector," said the young man, with feeling, grasping the officer by the hand.

"Oh, no; that is where your thanks beng," the latter returned, bowing toward Pauline with a smile. "She deserves most of the credit for the successful is sue of this affair. No sister, I'll make bold to say, ever stood by a brother so faithfully as she has by you. I have done little besides back her up now and then, and, if I hadn't, I believe she would have done the whole thing alone by herself!" and evading further thanks and praises the chief detective made a comprehensive salute to the company and vanished from the room.

"He's what I call a man!" said Percy. "And a general!" added the judge. Pauline said in a whisper, "God bless

Judge Ketelle and his beautiful wife continue to live in New York, and now that the shadow is lifted from them they are the sunny center of a charming society. Mrs. Nolen lives with them, in

the enjoyment of a serene old age. Percy returned to Mexico, and is still living there, having become quite wealthy; and his betrothal is reported to FACTS ABOUT THE NEW SOURCE the daughter of one of the chief men in the government. Mrs. Valentine Martin is believed to be in England, intriguing, without much prospect of success, for the possession of her late husband's estates. Dupee is behind the bars: Grush contrived to cheat the gallows. Inspector Byrnes is hard at work, but hard work agrees with him.

THE END.

The Congressional Library. There are several valuable collections of books in the library that have been bought by congress at various times. In 1867 congress purchased for \$100,000 the collection of rare historical books and pamphlets, files of newspapers, maps, engravings, etc., accumulated by Peter Force, of Washington, during thirty years of antiquarian research. The Force collection now forms a very valuable department of the library of congress. The collection of books relating to the history and topography of America is unsurpassed. Among the rare works are two great folios, written on vellum, with numerous illuminations hand, executed with the utmost care the Thirteenth century; a constitution of Pope Clement V, of Rome, 1467, by Peter Schoeffer at Mentz; a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible; 300 early atlases and maps, some unpublished, of the American continent; a large number of incunabula, or books printed during the infancy of the art, by the most distinguished early printers, representing every year from 1467 to 1500, and fortyeight folio volumes of historical autographs of great rarity and interest.

A King's Ears. One night shortly before the taking of Maillezais, while d'Aubigne, as was apparently his custom, was sleeping with M. de la Force in a room opening out of Henry's bedroom, he said to his companion, "La Force, our master is a skinflint and the most ungrateful man on the face of the earth." La Force, who was half asleep, did not hear, and muttered, 'What do you say, d'Aubigne?" upon which the king, who was noted for his quickness of hearing, quietly said, "He says I am a skinflint and the most unand I'm going to take it. You can't grateful man on the face of the earth." Henry was not in the least annoyed.

D'Aubigne felt rather sheepish, but The story is unfortunately not quite authentic, for it is only given in the notes of the early editions of the memoirs and does not appear in the manuscript. But story in which when his bedfellow did to sleep," coolly replied d'Aubigne, "we nomenon, have plenty more things to say about you."-Macmillan's Magazine.

The Curiosity of Women.

married man egged on by his brother, cut out the paragraph referred to, and done.-Chicago Herald.

Testing Horses' Feet. J. C. Henry, of San Diego, Cal., through felt with moist hands. Attach one terminal to the animal's bit, the other to the shoe. If the horse suffers from the shoe or nails, he will squirm under the test. If there be no irritation, he will the surface. Below these salt reservoirs pay no attention to it. A little electrical again, at a depth of 1,800 or 2,000 feet from the locate much suffering. -True Flag

In some parts of Texas the people live to be An old man of 90, living quite a tance from the pearest town, requiring some family groceries, sent his son, a man o 70 odd years of age. When the son failed to show up with the provisions on time his father reproached himself by saying: That's what comes from sending a kid."-Texas Siftings.

A Motual Attachment. Mabel Cooking out the window at a maimed

ur)-Oh, how dreadful; who could have cut that poor dog's tail! Philosphical Charlie-Oh, the dog don't nind it; he's used to it by this time. Mabel-I don't know about that; before he lost it he must have been strongly attached

to it. - Philadelphia Press. Juvenile Repentance.

Johnny, you have been a bad boy today. "Yes'm." "Are you sorry!"

'Yes'm.' "Why are you sorry!" "Cos I know that the chances are about seventeen to two that I'm goin' to get licked -Merchant Traveler.

A Possible Explanation. Dolliver-What a peculiar book reviewed Razzle is! Did you ever notice how confused

his ideas seem to be-how rambling and in transilor Pompous-Yes; I've noticed it. (Struct with an idea.) Perhaps he reads the book

he reviews!-Lippincott's Magazine.

Tommy's Naivete.

Schoolmistress-Tommy, what did you di bey me for? Tommy-'Cos I thought you'd whip me.

Schoolmistress-What did you want me t whip you for! my-'Cos pa said he would if you didn't. and he hurts. - Harper's Bazar.

A Common Case

"What fruit is that?" "Um-oh, well, how odd. Hi, Jimme what kind of fruit is this?" "These are dates," "They are dates, madam. I never could remember dates."—New York Sun.

She Always Laughs. Mr. Dolley-Ob, I've a pretty good story Miss Amy (who owes Mr. Dolley one)-He be! Capital! I always laugh when I hear that story. I just can't help it. It's such a

good one. - Yenowine's News

Unkindest Cut of All. Visitor to Editor-Could you use an entire original poem on "The Narcosic Weed." Editor-I could, of course, but as long as matches are so cheap I don't see the use.- NATURAL GAS SUPPLY.

OF COMFORT AND WEALTH.

Gas Yielding Territory of the United States George Washington as an Investor-A Catastrophe in China-An Ineident-Official Reports. Where in the United States are the chief

sources of supply for natural gas? This is a question that countless people have been trying to answer, and it is said that the people of every state in the Union except the New England states and the four most southerly Atlantic seaboard states have quite lost their equilibrium in attempting to show that the chief supply is right under the crust of real estate which they themselves happen to occupy. East of the Appalachian range of mountains, measuring the Green mountains of Vermont as their most northern extension, or spur, the natives have not bored for natural gas except, perhaps, furtively, and in the dark. A similar want of enterprise has manifested itsel" in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the people of those states possibly thinking themselves too near the earthquake center to take any chances at penetrating the crust of this imperfectly baked globe. But everywhere else between the Hudson river and the Pacific coast the drills have been working incessantly, lighted at night, it is to be presumed, not infrequently, by the electric Such a spectacle would be somewhat ludi-

crous were it not that the electric illuminant in the present status of scientific knowledge is obliged to confess that dull gas is one of the elementary forces to which it owes its own being. But the search has been generally futile. Except in Kansas gas has been found in paying quantities only in that portion of the Mississippi valley which lies east of the great river and along the borders of the mysterious geological formation known as the drift. The main sources of supply are found in the western part of the state of Pennsylvania, extending northward into and taste. Last century a Swiss invented found in the western part of the state of southwestern New York, and southward into a machine for cutting out the leaves and West Virginia: in northwestern Ohio and the petals, but it can only be used for the contiguous eastern part of central Indiana, and in one part of Michigan.

The considerable supply found in Kansas is so far west of the main source that it suggests escaping gas caused by some fissure or fault in the drift formations. Yet the search goes forward, though possibly with relaxing interest. It is felt that the cavernous west and south may furnish still other natural pipe lines to convey gas for general distribution over half the continent.

Natural gas has been long known. The vilage of Fredonia, in this state, near the lower end of Lake Erie, has been lighted by it nearly, if not quite, fifty years, and the Father of his Country is found to have been the first speculator in natural gas. He came in possession a very long time ago of what were then known as the burning springs in the Kanawha valley, Virginia. These so called springs were only the result of a natural gas freak, though to the people of with "How deaf you are, don't you hear those early days, before the discovery or inthat he says I want to marry my sister vention of a process for making coal gas, to several brothers-in-law at once? "Go they must have furnished a mysterious phe-The idea of Washington, however, in ob-

taining possession of the property was not a speculation in light or fuel, but a speculation in salt, as more properly became the savior of his country. In China, too, a country to Some time ago there appeared in a which we must always go when we think local paper an item to the effect that if a ourselves exclusively entitled to the credit of woman saw a paragraph cut from a some new discovery, the people have known newspaper in her house she would not all about natural gas many hundred years, rest until she procured another paper to It is even reported that a great catastrophe what had been cut out. A young once happened in China as a consequence of the reckless use of this illuminant, the catastrophe having been nothing less than the cut out the paragraph referred to, and be had the satisfaction of seeing his wife hustle for another copy of the same edi-enough for several kingdoms. The precise tion. That is woman's curiosity. If any number of people who perished at the time is man cuts out this paragraph and gives not recorded, but, considering the population his wife the paper she will certainly go of the country, it must have been large. So to the nearest news stand and buy an- natural gas, it will be seen, has played a very other copy to see what the scissors have tragic part in the world's history, if an inanimated substance can be said to play This Chinese story lacks but one element

to give it a horrible interest, and that is the element of possibility. No air can go where the columns of The Scientific American, gas holds possession; and you could not have suggests a novel means of testing the combustion and a consequent explosion withcondition of horses feet. Take a bat- out air. Some information in relation to tery or magnetic machine, one that gives the natural gas wells of China has been given a light current, say such as can only be recently to the state department by Mr. Charles Denby, the American minister to Mr. Denby describes a territhat country. tory about nine miles in diameter, where brine, suitable for the production of salt, is found at a depth of 700 to 1,000 feet below science in the blacksmith shops would surface, gas is found. It is reached by means of rude iron drills fastened to a rope and operated in bamboo pipes, which are gradually forced into the ground as the earth below is displaced by the action of the sharp iron point. It is bamboo everywhere. After the gas is reached and brought to the surface it is led off to the evaporating pans by more bamboo pipes, and made to do duty in turning the brine into salt crystals. But, for its bearing on this question of danger to come from the practice of tapping natural gas reservoirs, here is the chief point of interest in Mr. Denby's report.

During the Taiping rebellion, years ago, the rebels held possession of the country where these gas wells are situated, and they took off the cap that held the gas in confine ment from one of the wells and set the column affame. It has been burning ever since, and there is not talent enough among the Chinese engineers to extinguish the fire. But it is to be presumed that even the bamboo of wine are occasioned by difference of piping in the well remains uninjured, or the

orifice must long since have been closed. We need not go all the way to China, however, for examples. We have seen oil and gas wells enough aflame in the United States to have blown off the ends of both New York and Pennsylvania had it been possible for the flame to penetrate below Us surface, The Chinese incident, however, is not without interest from another point of view, There has been a theory that the gas wells must be soon exhausted; but here is a well that has been running with such force that the flame is inextinguishable during many years, and there is no evidence of decreasing

Official reports on the natural gas products of the United States are not very recent, the latest report, in its main features. coming down only to the close of the year 1886. It covers a period of less than two years, the discovery that natural gas could be found in sufficient quantities to make well driving profitable having been made in 1885. Yet at the end of the second year it was found that gas had displaced 6,452,000 tons of coal, estimated in value at \$10,000,000. This was about double the quantity displaced during the first year, 1885; and as the natural gas companies were rapidly extend-ing their mains at the date of the report, it is fair to presume that the quantity displaced has doubled again during the unreported months which have followed .- New York Sun.

Ice Water in Brazil. "The use of ice water in this country is

Brazil it is but little used. thought that a factory for producing artificial ice would be very profitable there, where the temperature is very high. An English syndicate constructed the necessary works, but found that the natives would not touch ice water. Then, to tempt their palates by creating an appetite for it by constant use, the company placed free tanks of ice water upon the street corners of the cities. It was a novel plan, and the fruits of the investment are being borne. The use of ice water is increasing, but it is not yet a universal beverage."—Chicago Herald.

ITALIAN ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

First Invented by Pious Sisters-In Famous Factory—Handwork.

Artificial flowers were first invented by pious nuns. In the Italian convents the altars and shrines of saints were, up to the end of the Eighteenth century, decor ated with artificial flowers, laboriously put together of paper parchment and other stiff materials. Since then the "Italian flowers," which are made in Venetian factories of the imperfect cocoons of silk worms, have become famous for their daintiness, which makes them particularly suitable for toilet decora-tions. Besides these silk flowers other artificial flowers are made in Venice, whence nearly all Italy is supplied, and whence whole wagon loads are exported

to other countries. I have been over one of the Venetian flower factories, for no sooner has the visitor to Venico taken his early cup of chocolate at Florian's, near the Marcus place, when the cicerone appears, offering to show him the "famous" factory of the "famous Italian flowers." This factory is situated in one of the gray old houses the Frezzaria, and several hundred girls are occupied in it. In the warehouse the most wonderful reproductions of natural flowers are exhibited in glass cases, and it seems in many cases as if not only the richest and most brilliant colors, but the very scent of the flowers, had been stolen from nature, for some of the artificial flowers are steeped in the perfume distilled from the flower which it represents. Any one wishing to take home some souvenir of Venice can have his choice of beautiful and often fantastic objects at the factory. In the upper stories of the house the girls sit at their work, constructing, with

clever hands, the most beautiful works of art, for all the most expensive artificial flowers are nearly exclusively made by hand, and their value depends solely on the manual dexterity and taste of the poorly clad and mostly delicate looking girls, sitting at long tables, and inhaling the unhealthy dust of the dyed materials. smallest kinds, such as are wanted for hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and other small flowers. In larger petals the irregularities of manual work are preferred to the stiff and correct forms produced by machinery. The material of which the petals are made is woven in special factories: the scissors and other tools used the girls, as well as the presses in which the veins are traced on the leaves, are of a shape specially adapted to the

Each part of a flower is made by special ists. In one room, for instance, only stalks of flowers and leaves are made: in another fruits and berries of all kinds are cast, if they are of wax, or blown, if of glass. The cleverest workers are em-ployed in making blossoms of the single petals, and bouquets, wreaths, and garands of the single blossoms. It is very interesting to watch this process and to see how, first, the center of a flower is constructed, then the petals put round, next the green leaves, and so forth, till a flower or a branch is complete.—The

Some Things to Remember.

I have been told, even in cultivated, intellectual circles, that a young woman had better be in the kitchen or laundry than in the laboratory or class room of a college. "Women Lould be trained," such persons say, "to be wives and mothers." The finger of scorn has been lightly pointed at the mentally cultivated mothers and daughters who are unable to cook and scrub, who cannot make a mince pie or a plum pudding. Such persons forget with surprising facility all the cases women who neglect the kitchen to indulge in the love sick sentimentality to to which they have been trained; who think too much of possible matrimonial chances to endanger them by scrubbing, or by giving ground for the suspicion that they cultivate any other faculty than the power to apostrophize the moonlight and remember that it is no whit better to wither under the influence of ignorance or sentiment, to cultivate a fondness for "gush," thau to dry up the sensibilities like a book worm, or grow rigid and prig-

gish as a pedant. It is as bad to stunt human nature as to over stimulate it-to stop its progress in one way as in another. in going to extremes. The mass of men choose the golden mean, and we may trust women to avoid extravagance in the pursuit of learning. We may and ought to give her every help in the direction of life that her brothers possess. longer doubtful, it is plain, that whatever other rights woman should have. those of the intellectual kingdom ought to be hers fully and freely. She should be the judge herself of how far she should go in exploring the mysteries of nature and of science.-Arthur Gilman in The Century.

Fermented Juice of the Grape. Wine is the fermented juice of the grape, and is distinguished from other mented and alcoholic liquors by containing bi-tartrate of potash, a constitu-ent of the grape. Blackberries, currants, and other berries, by formentation, will yield a wine, but the name of the berries from which obtained is always appended to the vinous product. When the wine alone is used the fermented juice of the grape is signified, and anything else is a misnomer. The numerous varieties soil, climate, season, and by the kind, quality and condition of the grapes as to ripeness, the mode of fermentation, and the manner and temperature at which the wine is preserved, and by its age.

The strong wines, such as sherry, port and Madeira, are made from grapes that are thoroughly ripened, and which, on account of containing a large amount of sugar, yield, when fermented, a greater amount of alcohol, which will range be tween 18 and 25 per cent. Claret contains about 12 per cent, and champague about 10. Sweet wines, like tokay, are made from grapes so ripe that they are almost shriveled up to raisins, and therefore contain much sugar, and the fermentation is arrested before all the sugar is converted into alcohol, which will hardly reach 10 per cent. Champagne is bottled before the fermentation has ceased, and hence some of the carbonic acid resulting from the fermentation is retained in the wine, to be given off only when the bottle is It is, perhaps, not too much to say that most wines experted from European wine countries are adulterated.— Professor W. P. Tonry in Baltimore Sun.

The Grass Cloth Plant. The French Academy of Sciences and

certain experts appointed to investigate the claims of the grass cloth plant, or nettlewort, have reported that the tissues made from it are much superior to cotton goods, both in point of appearance and lasting qualities. The discovery of the uses of the nettlewort for textile purposes universal," said an old doctor, "but in is creating much excitement, as the plant grows abundantly both in the south of France and in the French colonies.—Chicago Globe.

An Appropriate Lian.

A photographer of Waterloo, Mich., reports that he found in Tama county, after the recent hall storm and eyclone, a stone eighteen inches long. It had been lying in the underbrush, too, and had lost considerably in size by melting. The photographer is needed in New York. The campaign managers are looking for a lime about his depth.—Chicago Times.

A THRIFTY PEOPLE

MILLIONS OF MONEY LAID BY FOR RAINY DAY.

The Saving Man's Dollar, and Rey L Houses It in Boston Banks-Walds the Crowd on a Busy Day-Deposit

At the beginning of the year of the At the beginning 1888 there were fifteen savings bulk a Boston, having in charge about \$600. Boston, naving to nearly 325,000 deposits Since the first of the year two means ings banks have been established in the ings banks have been established in the city, so that these figures are not rather than over the facts at the pusse moment. It may truly be said the bank city in the country, or, for that sale in the world, are savings banks as conservatively, honorably and safer as ducted than in Boston. These local banks as a rule, had public confidence in the confidence of the city. have, as a rule, had public confide have, as a rule, had public confidence at their reputation leaves nothing to be sired. An onicer in one of the area banks informs the writer that the may portion of the depositors are work When asked why this is so he gave it his opinion that the women are not much given to making "investment" much given to making investment a the men. They prefer to put their making in a reputable institution where to know it will be "safe," and where it was draw a certain interest.

Post yourself in a convenient come a one of the leading savings banks on a busy day and watch the crowd he are the country to study humanity the country to study the country to study the country to study humanity the opportunity to study humanity this con hardly be excelled. At the noon hereb depositors come by dozens, some to be oney and some to take it. Those is leave the money seem to have the best it, if one may judge by their face i man always draws on his deposit with a air of regret, or, at any rate, there as few cases in which this will not be true. At the head of the line there is little old woman who is not at all the ease. The line behind presses upake, and she does not relish being luns. although it is evident that she will nothing loath to leave the place work has completed her transaction. Siz is come, it appears, with an order from be son, who has an account here and who at home ill, and she wants \$10. But the order is not properly filled up, and is teller tries to explain the error and lafer her with as much courtesy and parage time will permit, that she must go be and have the mistake rectified before can have the money. This she does no understand, and you can plainly see the she entertains her "suspicions" of the bank. "It's her Jim's money, an sheir right to it when he tells her to come at get it," and she half threatens to he the law on the place" if the cashers not stand and deliver.

Time is being wasted, and the coal becomes impatient, and, finally, some in the line assures the old lady that the matter will be "all right" if the vi follow the a lvice of the cashier. Sor she goes, mumbling. Then comes am of about 30 ° 35, looking quite prope ous, and holding a bank book in which number of bills are snugly reposing. "You can't deposit any more none sir, your account is full," says thes

"No more money! Why, what do mean by that? Thought banks wal take as much money as you'd give 'm' "We are not permitted to allowants to deposit more than \$1,000, and yourse count has already reached that amount ffnd. "Must I draw it out then?"

"Oh, no; you can allow it to remain til, with interest, it accumulates is extent of \$1,600. After that time

though you may let the money real here, it will draw no more interest." "Queer business, that," exclaims prosperous man, who thereupon the nimself off. This may seem "queer business" total

person who knows nothing of same banks, yet it may be explained by fact that savings banks were not intake for well to do people, but for folk of in means. Of course, if you are is nate enough to have \$1,000 in our in you can go to another bank and opta account, but if the officials have any son to suspect that you are a man means they may question you very day ly, and, if they are not satisfied without replies, they are at liberty to reject in financial offering altogether.

Here comes a mother asking if shed be permitted to deposit money is a two or three months old. She finds she can do so, and she is delight There are a great many calls at thes ings banks for purposes of this sort. rents, also, frequently deposit smalls on the anniversaries of their childs birth, and they allow the money to main in the bank and accumulates Execut the children "come of age. often use these banks to deposit funds of an estate during the two p the law allows them for settling at fairs. Religious and charitable organitions are exempt from the \$1,000 mm tion. The average rate of interests

by the Massachusetts savings banks year was 4.00 per cent. Two lines of people come streamings the bank, one-line going to the remarkeller and the other line to the parteller. Men, women, boys and girst up the crowd. Sometimes, especially Saturdays, a whole family will tree the pages will be placed with the place will be comediated. the place while "dad" draws some for the marketing, or for clothing young ones; or perhaps there is a fin celebration of some kind on foot they all want a share of the spoil are generally very proud when they their first deposits. They already to feel like capitalists, and they are

erally pretty faithful to their sauls Clerks, bookkeepers, office bors, girls, newsboys, bootblacks, young quisites whose fathers have give b some pocket money on condition they will put by a certain state week, mechanics, masons, was young maids and old ones, old maid old women, all or the most of them ing marks of their respective true callings, and some of them the ton their trades, come into the bank, in line. It is easy enough to disting the habitues, so to speak, from the comers; the first go about their bases in a very matter of fact fashion. others fidget, ask all sorts of image questions, and are often as nerves signing their names as if they were ing their own death warrants. The tronize the savings banks sums they have on hand are not to warrant them in taking the tree invest in real estate, or in other There are thousands of widows names are on the bank books them treasuring the remnants of ance money, or little dividends, as weekly earnings.—Beston Herald

Rivers wance Fish Desert. Close observers have ascertained rivers running through treeless in country are nearly, if not quite, de of fish, and that fish will desert as from which timber has been although they previously swarped in. In the propagation of fish all enough to place the fry in subrimust be provided with food, and just means to do this is to preserve der trees and insure a steady water and food by preserving the whence the supply of food is de new forests are cultivated on the ranges, many a stream now need during the dry seasons will be with fish and food for the