

SMOKING A CIGAR.

One Way of Doing It That is Said to Be an Possibility.

"I have a customer who thinks he smokes twenty cigars a day," said a downtown dealer. "As a matter of fact, he gives away many of them and throws away some that are only partly smoked. However, he is firm in the belief that he smokes more actual tobacco than any man in New York, and a boast on the subject in my store yesterday led to a curious bet.

POLLY LARKIN

"Who has the hardest time in this life, Polly, a man or a woman?" was the query put to me by a tired little friend the other day. There was only one reply to this question—a woman, every time, unless her environments are vastly different from most of her sex. Take many cases, however, and the home life is so pleasant that they don't mind the things that narrow a woman's life down to the next thing to servitude where they have indifferent and utterly selfish husbands. Where is the man who would be content to remain homeward in and day out, month in and month out, year in and year out without rebelling at fate? The majority of them cannot remain home contentedly all day Sunday. Off they go when Sunday comes round the minute breakfast is over and the family see nothing more of them until dinner time. They spend nearly every night in the week at some club—they say. If it is the truth, then here selfishness steps in again. For their own pleasure, the sick benefits they hold up before their families—their motive for joining these clubs being only a myth. It is to have a good time, pure and simple. He thinks he must have little outings and takes them, but his wife can remain at home, doing her own work—washing, scrubbing, cooking, sewing; her work is never done, and if anyone suggests that his wife is tired and worn out, it resents it. She has no business to look tired. He is the one that needs recreation, and he doesn't see why people should expect him to give up all pleasure just because he is married. He must take in baseball games, put just a little money up, for the excitement of the thing; he must go hunting because his clams are going, although it is a queer kind of hunting, for he is never known to bring back any game except fishy excursions and worn-out fish stories. He must take a jaunt into the country for recreation, and his wife, who never has the luxury of even a new dress, must economize a little more closely to make both ends meet. My heart aches for such women, for it is not for the love of their children their lives would be a burden indeed. If it were not for the affection of the woe folks and their dependence on them, they would find their lives unendurable and the mills of the divorce courts would have to grind much faster. There comes a day when every down-trodden woman will turn, and then we into the man who has lived his own selfish existence, slighting his wife, making her the burden-bearer for the household, she will soon learn to distrust him, and she will never be shaken in him, she will never feel the same. His indifference that hurt her in the past, will be of no moment to her, she will expect nothing of him and the warring affection will grow from day to day until it becomes a positive dislike.

HUMAN BRAINS.

The Difference Between Those of the Male and Female. The female brain in human creatures is smaller than that of the male and it is also lighter. The difference in weight is considerable. The average man's brain is between four and five ounces heavier than the average woman's. The reason, it may be said, is that the woman herself is smaller than the man in size and weight. That accounts partly for the difference, but not entirely. The diminished size and weight of the brain, as well as a fundamental sexual distinction in the human species. It is not peculiar to civilized men and women, but is found universally among savages. Whenever sufficient observations have been made. There is said to be also a difference of balance between the various parts of the organized brain. The occipital lobes, which preside chiefly over the physical functions of the organism, are developed to be more voluminous in the female than in the male, a physiological fact which is contrary to common belief. It is always been a mystery to Polly, why, after a man is married, he should consider that he was blessed to do just as he pleased, remain away all day Sunday, rarely spend an evening at home, belong to various clubs and take the money needed at home to pay his dues, just because he wanted to be considered a jolly good fellow, and have a good time. To take his regular summer outing, leaving his wife to swelter in the kitchen while he was enjoying himself. How he could enjoy it under the circumstances is a mystery, and he couldn't do it if he was not altogether selfish. A man with genuine affection for his family would not be guilty of such a selfish existence, and yet there are plenty of them who do this very thing. Do you wonder that the wives get weary of this sort of a life after awhile, and is it any wonder that as the children grow up and begin to get their eyes open to the state of affairs existing in their own household, that the love and sympathy go out to the patient little mother, who has suffered in silence for years, and yet borne it with a brave face on account of her little ones, whom she loves better than her life? I sometimes wonder if many of the women, who have been meek and uncomplaining and taking things as they come for years, and then suddenly assume the aggressive spirit and begin to not only talk but work in favor of Women's Suffrage, have not had the misfortune to be doomed to live a miserable existence with utterly selfish and indifferent husbands. If a woman's home life is altogether happy and serene, and she has no reason to complain of her Tom, Dick or Harry's neglect of her, they seldom want to change their mode of living or are active workers for the Woman's Suffrage cause. A man's home should be as much to him as to his wife, and she should not be expected to make all the sacrifices. If the home is not attractive enough to win him from the outside world then he should not become a benefactor. He should weigh the matter well before he makes the leap. Few men would stand the indifference to home in their wives that they feel privileged to show from the very first, and yet the wives have just as much right to demand outside pleasures as they have. The machinery of the home will never work in perfect harmony until the two who have pledged themselves for better or worse agree to share the responsibilities of the home, and cease to let selfishness rule them until it turns them from their duties to the home circle. Another thing that many men overlook is that the eyes of the children are turned upon them; they are walking in their footsteps and they cannot be too careful in the selection of their friends. If they go with ordinary people they

JAMS AND JELLIES.

How They First Got Among the Commonplace in Scotland. In Gull's "Annals of the Parish" the Rev. Mr. Menz Balfour quaintly chronicles the events of his district in Scotland about the year 1700. In the course of these records he says: "I should not in my notions forget to mark a new luxury that got among the commonalty at this time. By the opening of new roads and by our young men sailing to the West Indies leaps of sugar were brought home, while among the nobles in their girths had planted grove and berry bushes, which two things happened together, the fashion to make jam and jelly, which hitherto had been only known in the kitchens of the gentry, came to be introduced into the villages. "All this, however, was not without a possible pretext, for it was found that jelly was an excellent medicine for a sore throat and was a remedy as good as London candy for a cough or a cold or a shortness of breath. In the busy time there was no end to the importing of her brass pan, which, once used, a great fashion to Mrs. Balfour's."

An Elated Expedition.

AT FORTUNE'S MOUTH, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a delightful keep-off of the sea, recently turned out of the sand and style saved bearing on its hide the date "1711." It is undoubtedly a relic of the ill-fated expedition of Admiral Walker, who left England in 1711 with 11,000 men and a large fleet to take Quebec and Montreal. When he got off Seven Islands he was overtaken by a dense fog and a great storm arose. He refused to take the advice of a French pilot, and as a result the British ships were dashed to pieces on the rocks off Egg Island, and next spring 1000 bodies were lying there.

Not Serious.

Mr. Short—My dear Miss Kate, I have a very serious question I wish to ask you. Miss Long—What is it, pray? Mr. Short—Will you marry me? Miss Long (recoiling)—To you call that serious, Mr. Short? Why, I don't think I ever heard anything so ridiculous.

Cynical.

Cynical—The propagation of the human race depends upon early marriages. Sillyness—How do you make that out? Cynical—Well, if a man waited until he was really old enough to get married he wouldn't—Philadelphian Record.

Use of Bug Produces Longevity.

Professor Metchnikoff's new youth bacillus, based on Pasteur's theory of the existence of beneficial as well as of malignant microbes, continues to excite half-dervise interest in the scientific world. Metchnikoff is indifferent to this feeling. He is certain he has discovered the long-sought secret of indefinite longevity. He said recently: "Thus far we have simply declared that this remedy destroys what we might call intestinal flora, which are notoriously abundant in pernicious microbes. In this way we arrest the gradual procreation of our bodies. I prefer a special kind of coagulated milk, but it is hard to obtain. A substitute consists of ordinary milk boiled and skimmed. To this is added a quantity of my Bulgarian bacillus abundant throughout the Balkans. The taste is agreeable, but sugar may be added to suit particular palates. Two bowls at a temperature of 72 should be taken daily. If taken regularly many years may be added to life, while the remedy is also an almost certain cure for dyspepsia and anemia."

The Boy and the Flag.

The Board of Education of Orange, N. J., is considering the question of allowing boys in the public schools to raise the flag each morning as a reward for good behavior. At present the janitor has the job. As janitors are models of deportment, nothing is gained by allowing them to raise the flag. On the other hand, what could make a boy more inclined to subdue the old man Adam in him than the prospect of being allowed to raise the flag over the school building? The Orange educators think that the plan would foster patriotism. At any rate, it might serve to discourage deviltry in ingenious youth. Still, it is possible to suspect and there are grounds for the suspicion that in case of war the "budding" boys would be among the first to volunteer. Let goodness have all due honor, but the fighting boy is often very useful to his country.

Princess Must Study Business.

Emperor William is fixing the course of study for Princess August Wilhelmina, Oscar and Joachim. He has prescribed a course of comprehensive lectures on commercial subjects. The subjects of these lectures will include industrial problems and technical questions in the railway business, embracing railway problems and progress in the United States. Further lectures will be given to elucidate the relations of great international financial and commercial houses.

The Way Of It.

"Now that you've got him," said the seller to the purchaser candidly, "I don't mind telling you that he is the best horse I ever put a saddle on." "And now," said the purchaser, "that you've sold me to give me that old spangleg-legged, frill-fronted son of a bitch, I will sell him back to you for \$50 less than I paid for him."

Trout With Two Mouths.

An Eastern brook trout, with two well-developed mouths, one above the other, was a singular catch recently made in Clear Lake, Georgetown, Col., by Robert Maxwell. Each of the mouths had the customary teeth, and was practically perfect in every detail. The fish weighed over two pounds.

The Cleveland man who frequently proposes marriage to the same girl goes on a spree when she rejects him but sooner or later regret his course. Some day the girl will accept him.

"There is no one so logical in argument," remarked the Cynic, "as the man who is trying to induce you spend money."

The United States uses nearly a third more coffee than the rest of the world put together. In the schools of France one child in four of both sexes is a nail biter. Great men lose their greatness when you get close to them. Conceit may be only exaggerated humility.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

To Prevent Collisions. New Zealand, which has people's railways, thinks it has them now arranged so that they won't kill people. The state railways have made an interesting change in the signaling system which it is thought will make collisions impossible. For a long time the block system has been used, but the "tablet" system has now been introduced. No engine driver is allowed to leave a station without a tablet in his possession, and the element of safety rests on the fact that the machines are so made that it is impossible for two tablets to be out at the same time. If a driver leaves Auckland for Newmarket with a tablet, that tablet has been deposited in the machine at Newmarket before another tablet is issued allowing a return train to leave for Auckland, and the electrical connection between the two stations makes it impossible to extract a tablet from the Auckland machine until the tablet has been put into the machine at Newmarket. It is claimed that two trains cannot be on the same section at once, so that the danger of collisions is entirely done away with.

The New York Zoo.

The sides and rear of the animal cages at the New York Zoo have been hung with painted scenes, like those on the stage of a theater. The animal lies down in the afternoon for a nap. When it goes to sleep it is in the center of a vast desert. When it wakes the stage manager has shifted the scenes, and the beast is lying on the bank of a brook, with mountains in the background. When a Manchurian leopard awakes the other day the scene had been changed to a hillside with a few trees close by. It rubbed its sleepy eyes for a minute, saw the crowd straggling at it through the bars and turned to one of the painted trees and attempted to spring into the branches. Down it came again, scraping its claws through the length of the canvas and looking very disappointed. For a few minutes the leopard looked at the tree and then slunk away into a corner.

BRIEF REVIEW.

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WOMAN AND FASHION FACTS IN FEW LINES

AFRAID OF BIG CITIES

In Japanese Style. Kimono dressing sacks are always satisfactory and comfortable at the same time that they are graceful. This one allows a choice of pointed or plain sleeves and can be made from many materials, but as illustrated is purely



KIMONO DRESSING SACK.

oriental in style and combines a Japanese silk, white with figures of red and blue, with bands of plain blue. The full front and back are joined to a shallow yoke, and the banding which finishes the front also forms a collar. To make the kimono for a woman of medium size will be required four and three-eighths yards twenty-one, four yards twenty-seven or three and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, with one and seven-eighths yards in any width for banding.

The New Skirts.

New skirt dresses are very short. New long dresses are very long. The accepted tailor dress for morning wear has a skirt that stops from two and a half inches to three and a half inches above the ground. It is made of pepper and salt tweed or of dull brown homespun. Perhaps its skirt is cut with five, seven or eleven gores, its seams finished with straps and stitching. Perhaps it is laid in box plaits at intervals of six inches all around. In either case it flares wide at the feet.

Ribbons In Favor.

Ribbons are much used this autumn in millinery. Bows, rosettes, cockades and choux adorn hats; also flat rickings rather than quillings. Some of the ribbons will be shirred or plaited. Huge rosettes made from short bits of ribbon, with vandyke points in several harmonizing or contrasting shades, are used in these rosettes. Double rosettes that is, two with a sort of sheaf effect between also appear in ribbons.

The New Skeleton Collars.

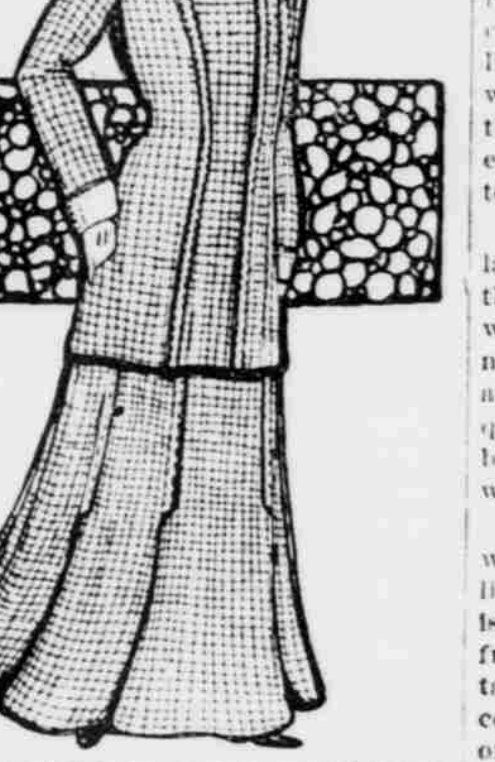
The girl who has had trouble with the ruffling and ribbon combination should try one of the new skeleton collars. The ruffling is bustled on the collar, and then the ribbon is tied around it. Thus the weight of the ruffling does not bear down the ribbon, and the neck has a more trim and tailored look.

Latest Fads In Linings.

Pale yellow and poppy red are the latest fads for skirt linings, and both wool and silk are lined with these two daring shades. A touch of the same shade as the lining either on the stock or in jewels on the girle is quite the thing.

Smart Walking Suit.

Walking costumes made with short skirts and long coats are among the smartest things for the incoming season and are peculiarly chic made of the fashionable plaids. This one is green and blue and is trimmed with straps and cuffs of plain green stitched at their edges. The skirt is an excellent one that is cut in seven gores, with a



THREE-QUARTER COAT AND SEVEN-GORED TUCKED FLARE SKIRT.

tuck at each seam, and the coat is fitted by means of the seams extending to the shoulders, which mark the very latest designs. The quantity of material required for a woman of medium size is for coat five and three-quarters yards twenty-seven, four yards forty-four or three and a half yards fifty-two inches wide, for skirt eight and three-quarters yards twenty-seven, five yards forty-four or four and a half yards fifty-two inches wide.

Discretion a Failure.

"I was at the husking bee one day. Great fun."

"Was a red ear?"

"Yes."

"Kiss the prettiest girl?"

"Nope. Didn't dare. All the prettiest girls were engaged to husky farmers."

"What did you do?"

"Kissed the homeliest girl."

"Did that give satisfaction?"

"Not a bit of it. Each of the husky farmers felt that I had personally snubbed his best girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AFRAID OF BIG CITIES

ENGLAND LONG TRIED TO KEEP DOWN LONDON'S POPULATION

Laws Passed That Made It an Offense to Live in the Metropolis and Proclamations Issued to Restrict the Size and Number of Buildings.

From the days of Elizabeth to those of Charles II, the various English governments tried by every means within their power to preserve the kingdom from the "evils" attendant upon a huge metropolis. The frequent outbreaks of the plague—afterward culminating in the terrible visitation which carried off over 30,000 persons—the fear that with the deluge of building the population would be "poisoned" by breathing in one another's faces; the incapacity of the police of the time to preserve order and their utter helplessness in the face of mob law—these were among the contributory causes which brought about a long series of vexatious and annoying prohibitions.

In 1580 a proclamation was issued prohibiting the erection within three miles of the city gates of any new houses or tenements upon sites where no former house had been known to have been erected. Later came another proclamation by which it was ordered that only one family should live in each house, that houses erected within the past seven years and still unoccupied should remain empty, and that all unfinished buildings on new foundations should be pulled down.

There would appear to have been neither order nor system in these varying proclamations, which were issued every six or seven years. Thus at one time buildings were prohibited within ten miles of London, at another (as these were within three miles, and, while under Elizabethan rule, houses only were required to be pulled down, orders were issued later under which houses which had been erected several years were ruthlessly demolished.

Further proclamations of the same period commanded that "persons of livelhood and means should reside in their counties and not abide or sojourn in the city of London, so that counties remained unswayed," but these seem to have been of no effect until the reign of Charles I, when they were renewed and definite steps taken to enforce obedience. All persons of livelhood and means unconnected with public offices were ordered within forty days from the date of the notice to resort to their several counties and with their families continue their residence there, and they were further warned "not to put themselves to unnecessary charge in providing themselves to return in winter to the said cities."—i. e. London and Westminster—"as it was the king's firm resolution to withstand such great and growing evil."

Even this had little effect upon the population in its first issue, and a copious list was prepared of offenders, including a great number of the nobility and ladies and gentlemen, who were accused of living in London for several months after the given warning. Most of these had made a pretense of quitting the city, to return again after a brief absence, hoping thus to escape the penalty of their disobedience.

It came as a bolt from the blue in 1635 when Mr. Palmer, a large landholder in Sussex, was brought into the star chamber and fined £1,000 for disobeying the proclamation as to living in the country and remaining in London after the prescribed period. He was a bachelor, and he urged in his defense that he had never been married, had never been a "housekeeper" and had no house fitting for a man of his birth to reside in, his own mansion in the country having been burned down, but his judges were inexorable, and the fine was accompanied by a severe reprimand for having deserted his tenants and neighbors.

In the same year information was filed against Sir John Suckling, the poet, and many others for the same offense, and such was the terror caused by these prosecutions that on all sides folk of condition and quality were to be seen preparing for flight into the country, cursing the hardship of being confined to their country houses and leaving town and its pleasures behind. To encourage gentlemen to live more willingly in the country, says a writer of the times, all game fowl, such as pheasants, partridges, ducks and hares, were at certain times forbidden to be dressed or eaten in any inn.

In a proclamation issued by Charles II. in 1661—one of the last in this direction among the inconveniences set forth as daily growing by the spread of new buildings were: The increase of the people in such great numbers as to prohibit their proper government by the wanted officers, the enhancement of the price of vituals, the endangering of the health of the city inhabitants and the damage done to the tradespeople in the boroughs by the migration towardward of the population.

But it was all of no avail. Nothing could stop the increase of "upstart London," as it was termed by some of the old writers, and the prediction of James I. that "England will itself be London, and London England," is fast approaching verification. What would his late majesty say now to "those swarms of gentry who, through the investigation of their wives or to new model and fashion their daughters, neglect their country hospitality and cumber the city, a general nuisance to the kingdom?"

Somewhat over a century later, in 1773, a bill was brought before parliament in which it was proposed to put a tax of 2 shillings in the pound (not net rents and annual profits) on absentee Irish landlords, and this would appear to be the only recorded attempt since to penalize absenteeism in any shape or form.—London Tit Bits.

Sweet Revenge.

Aunt Hannah—Have you told any one of your engagement to Mr. Sweetser? Edith—No. I haven't told a soul, except Bessie Miller, who thought he was going to ask her.—Boston Transcript.

Jarred Him.

Mrs. Henpek—This paper says that married women live longer than single ones. Mr. Henpek—Heavens, woman! Can't you think of something pleasant to talk about!

His Negative.

Bunshy—They speak of Multry's negative virtues. What are they? Dawson—They're something I don't like. He always says to when you want to borrow anything of him.—Boston Transcript.

Had to Have It.

"You married me for my money," she exclaimed angrily. "Oh, well," he replied soothingly, "don't blame me. I couldn't get it any other way, you know."