WOMAN AND HOME.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE CARE OF THE KITCHEN FLOOR.

Cooking and Temperance-A Useful Gac ment-Married Women's Lives-Soms Simple Remedies-Selfah Parents-Need of Hygiene-Household Hints.

The care of the kitchen floor is something h which all good housewives are interested, for a kitchen is never attractive where this has been neglected. No matter how neat and orderly the rest of the room may be, if the floor is not clean the room never looks tidy. It is said that a nicely polished stove and a clean kitchen floor are the badges of good housewives, and, however true this may be, certain it is that the care of these articles goes. a good way toward giving to the room a tidy appearance.

Many women, in washing a white, unstained soft wood floor, use the hot suds from the boiler that is left after getting through the family washing, which is a very poor plan, indeed, for the tendency of suds is to darken the floor if the boards are not thoroughly rinsed with clear water afterward. As boards, the floors of their kitchens always have a dark, uncared for appearance.

To keep a floor nice and clean is not such very hard work if one goes about it properly. Be sure to have a clean flannel cloth to begin with, for there is nothing like flannel for this purpose, and old flannel underwear is just the thing. Hot water has long been the standing rule for washing floors, and with plenty of soap and energetic use of the scrubbing brush has often succeeded in whitening the floors: but the best authorities now say cold water is the best. Into a pail of clean, cold water put two tablespoonfuls of ammonia. Sweep thoroughly before commencing to wash the floor. If the floor is very dirty some good soap can be used, but usually the ammonia is sufficient. No scrubbing brush is needed, for the ammonia more than takes its place; and really, if this liquid never did anything but banish the scrubbing brush, it has accomplished something for which all womankind should be thankful, for of all the articles in the household for wasting strength, the scrubling brush stands at the head.

The zinc under the stove should be thoroughly cleaned before the rest of the floor is touched. Begin the floor at one corner of the room, and, if convenient, work toward Use plenty of water, and only wash as small a piece of the floor at a time as you can conveniently without doing much reaching. Have a dry, clean cloth especially for wiping, and always wipe down the length and with the grain of the boards. If wiped across the boards the floor is apt to be streaky. In washing each piece wash beyoud the joining line, so that when done Shere will not be a dark mark between them, which there surely will be if this is not done sarefully.

Some women prefer using a mop for this work, while others declare they cannot use one, and would much rather go down on their knees to do it. For a woman who uses it properly a mop is the best thing for washing the kitchen floor, or, in fact, any floor. Any woman who uses clean, soft cloths and plenty of ammonia water, and good soap if desired, in mopping the floor, will have just as nice, clean floor as her next door neighbor, who does it in the old way, besides saving a great deal of strength and time,-Boston

Good Cooking and Temperance.

The condition of the poor in so called civflized countries is for the most part wretched chiefly because the masses knew nothing of the proper methods of preparing food, or of the selection of it. They, as a rule, waste their food fund in extravagant and injudicious purchases, and then they spoil half they buy through their culinary incapacity. Out of these spoiled-meals-out of all this indigesttble, unpalatable food; cut of the disgust which such barbarous cooking breeds-arises the craving for drink which drives thousands and tens of thousands to the saloon for comfort and compensation.

It may confidently be asserted that not 10 per cent, of the men who drink do so solely because they relish liquor. When such a positive love of drink exists it is generally a symptom of disease. Men are led to drink or driven to it by external conditions most often, and nothing is more conducive to this end than the miserable dieting which is the common lot of the poor. The man who knows that he has a wholesome, savory meal awaiting him at home is not likely to linger at the saloon. The life which grows up about the latter place is not a natural customers of the bar The seek that place as an alternative quite as often as because they like it. They are fugitives from discomfort, from bad and repulsive food, from dirt and evil smells; not seldom from the foul moods bred in their womenkind by misery and rum and beer. Women are driven to drink by the hopeless ness of making homes for their husbands and children. Their ignorance of cooking and housekeeping thwarts all their efforts, and they attribute the squalor in which they vegetate to their poverty, and fall back on the saloon as a source of forgetfulness.

Teach them or their daughters to cook, and at once light is let in on their darkened lives. They then hold a talisman which will bring their husbands from the rum shop, and keep them at home, which is more. They can then establish something like a family circle, and the nucleus fixed, new means of extending the wholesome influence will develop of themselves. The whole character of the average workingman can be improved, elevated. sweetened, by this one instrumentality. Teach the girls to cook, and an immense deal of friction will be eliminated from modern life. Temperance and wholesome food are natural allies and partners, and bad food is the greatest incentive to drink that can be named. By all means, therefore, let the cooking schools be heartily approved and supported.-New York Tribune.

A Useful Garment. A pretty apron is one of usual shape, pleated into a waistband, with a full bib or plastron front, gathered at the top or bottom. The apron is left the whole width of the goods at the lower part, and a small slope cut off gradually a few inches from the lower edge, until at the waist the gore cutting is about three inches wide. A few pleats are fixed in the waist of the apron at each side, making a slight hollowing in the center. Stitch on a two and one-half inch band for the waist; sew first on one side and then on the other, so that no rough edges are left. Cut a piece for the bib; turn up the lower edge on the right side and run in two gathering threads. Draw up to about six inches in length, and the lower edge to the lower edge of the apron band at the back, stitching the upper edge of the band to the bib, so as to the upper row of gathering thread. Turn down the upper edge of the bib two of gathering about one-half inch below the top edge, so as to leave a little frill above,

Fold a little band of stuff, six inches long and one inch deep; fix it at the back, and neatly arrange the gatherings on this, draw-ing them up to fit the band in length. Sew we may rest assured that the majority will

by hand and arrange to set well. The hems on the apron and the upper edge and sides of the bib can be trimmed with work or lace, or tucks, insertions, feather stitch, etc., can os employed to decorate. A nest way to fasten the bibs is to stitch two carrow bands about an inch wide, and fasten them at the back of the two upper corners of the bib, pass them. ever the shoulder, and festen to a button of toe dress about half wat down the back When the dress is not tastered behind, cut the bands longer, cross like braces, and fasten on two buttons, placed one each side of the button that fastens the waist of the apron. This apron looks very pretty when made in ecru sprigged muslin, trimmed with lace; the bib edged with lace and the lower edge gathered and sewed outside the band, so that a frill of lace falls below the waist. Bows of ribbon or ribbon waistbands are added. With an apron to match a morning gown, the latter will last clean half as long again.-Philadelphia Times.

Lives of Married Women. American women marry too early and live too secluded. Many are scarcely out of school before they have settled down as wives and housekeepers. The cares of a family are devolving on them before they have the strength and nerve to perform them. One reason that our female ancestors lasted longer these women seldom think of rinsing the and had better health was that their minds were not so much taxed nor the nerves so highly strung. They had the full use of their powers. Their physical health was better; their constitutions stronger. Those that bad much mental activity generally had sufficient physical exertion to counterbalance it.

Most women know not enough of the laws that govern health and of the diseases incident to their sex and children. How often do we see peevisiness manifested by a sickly wife and mother that, by a knowledge of the laws of health and strict observance of them, might be strong and healthy, and fitted for her responsible and arduous duties! The majority of married women, with families of small children, need more relaxation and a greater variety of innocent recreation. Many of them become so chained down in body and mind by the mention of household cares and labor that their health and spirits sink beneath the load, and in appearance, strength and spirits they grow prematurely old. Some housewives suffer much annoyance from bad servants, and some perform drudgery for which they are unfitted The indoor labor performed by many Amer ican women is astonishing. What affects the body influences the mind. When one is worn and irritated it acts on the other. English women usually have better servants and more of them. They are trained thoroughly for the special departments of house and kitchen work. English women walk and ride more, marry later, and have by nature better con stitutions.-Virginia Penny in Courier-Jour-

Young Housekeepers Should Know That buttermilk will take out mildew stains,

That bottles are easily cleaned with hot water and fine coals. That old napkins and old tablecloths make

the very best of glass cloths. That it is well to keep large pieces of charsoal in damp corners and in dark places.

That three tenspoonfuls of kerosene put in the wash boiler will greatly assist in the last rubbing That if the hands are rubbed on a stick of

selery after peeling onions, the smell will be entirely removed. That tubs will not warp or crack open if the precaution is taken to put a pail of water

nto each, directly after use. That chloride of lime should be scattered. at least once a week, under sinks and in all places where sewer gas is liable to lurk.

The it is an excellent plan to have a penn bank, to be opened once a year, when a book may be purchased or the contents may be used in any way desired.

That one pound of fine tobacco put into a pail of boiling water and allowed to partially when out upon a carpet with a soft brush, will brighten the colors and remove

surface dirt. That turpentine and black varnish put into any good stove polish, is the blacking used by hardware dealers for polishing heating stoves. If properly put on it will last throughout a season.

That table linens should always be bemmed by hand. Not only do they look more dainty, but there is never a streak of dirt under the edge after being laundried as with machine ewing.-Mrs. W. H. Maher in Good Housekeeping.

Some Simple Remedies.

For a sore throat, cut slices of fat, boneless bacon, pepper thickly and tie around the with a flannel cloth.

When stung by a bee or a wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth. For a cold on the chest, a flannel rag rung out in boiling water and sprinkled with tur-

pentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there

the better. For a cough, boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy, and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken, apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

At the first signs of a ring round, take a cupful of wood ashes, put in a pan with a quart of cold water, put the pan on the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne. Repeat once or twice if neces ary .- "L L" in Good Housekeeping.

Selfish Parents to Blame.

A generation or two ago plain American fathers and mothers did not entertain the fanciful idea that the state should take charge of everybody's education, morals and habits. They believed that it was their duty to keep an eye on their boys, and in cases of misbehavior they resorted without compunction to a tough hickory or a barrel stave. Thirty or forty years ago, if a Georgia father had been told that his sixteen-year-old boy was in danger of having a congested brain from the smoking of cigarettes, he would have rushed the youngster out into the back vard and sailed into him with a stick. In those days people didn't appeal to societies or a Women's Christian Temperance Union or the legislature when their boys went wrong They simply made a family affair of it and straightened it out satisfactorily. . .

The other day we said that there could be no great improvement in morals until we reinches on the wrong side and make two rows stored the thorough and efficient system of family education and government which formerly prevailed. What we said applies directly to this cigarette evil. If boys are to be allowed to be their own masters, choose

ck up many vices that will injure them in he future. Do you want your boy to grow up pure, honest, sober and industrious? Begin your work on him at home, and keep at it. Good laws and good schools can never take the place of the old-fashioned family train-

We cannot afford to have a lot of tobacco hearts and congested brains pushed into society and business circles. The great problems and gigantic concerns of this age demand men who enjoy the largest measure of physical and mental health. We must have them at any cost. If they cannot be produced under our present system, let us go back in some degree to the common sense simplicity of our fathers. It will not burt the youngsters; it will be their salvation in more ways than one.-Atlanta Constitution.

The Knowledge of Sewing. A generation ago it was thought shocking f a girl married having no knowledge of sewing. Instruction in how to cut and make her own underclothing, and to do plain and fine mending of all kinds, was esteemed at. important part of a young woman's educaion. Although sewing machines were practically unknown, most mothers made all their own and their children's and busbands' underwear. Now that shopwork has to a great extent superseded home sewing, it is probably heaper for a woman to buy garments ready made than to spend her time in fashioning them berself. Still, she ought to possess the ability to do the work should an emergency arise that would compel her to attempt it. Many a girl has married in atter ignorance of any sort of sewing beyond the merest rudiments, and has been forced to teach herself with infinite pains to fashion the tiny gar-

ments she could not afford to buy. Even if one has no skill in cutting and fitbranches of mending, from laying a patch by the thread to darning stockings well. The last is an accomplishment owned by few. Nearly any nursery maid will profess herself fully competent to mend stockings, whose merest tyro in the art -- Christine Terhune Herrick in Harper's Bazar.

Buying to Good Advantage.

"Never buy anything because it is chenp," was one of Poor Richard's maxims, and a good one, too. This does not forbid that forethought that looks forward into the future, and selects what one knows can soon be used to good advantage. At the end of a season there are always times when remnants and broken lots of standard goods may be obtained for a very low price, because the merchants would rather sell them thus than to carry them over" to the next season, involving the trouble of packing and unpacking, and of keeping capital locked up which might be at work and earning something. Thus white summer goods, ginghams, chambrays and various things of that sort may be gotten in the fall at a very low figure often, and if one has children or can forecast her own needs for these materials she may often buy to great advantage. Care should always be taken, however, to purchase standard goods, and not those passing fancies of one season, which will be sure to look very much out of place the next.-Boston Globe,

Need of Hygiene.

Besides being well ventilated, our houses should be full of light and sunshine. Floors should be kept clean, and walls and ceilings frequently freshened. Sleeping rooms should be furnished with rugs instead of carpets, that they may be thoroughly cleaned each week. Chamber utensils and crockery should be kept scrupulously clean, and when possible the windows of sleeping rooms should be left open during the day and nearly or quite closed at night. In cold weather an opening is sufficient. Persons should never sit or sleep in a draught of air.

Every sleeping room should have outside windows, opening at top and bottom, and sunshine at some part of the day: also means of ventilation. It would be better for people to live in tents the whole year round than in some of the damp, dark places in which they are huddled in our cities, where are no possibilities of cleanliness or pure air.-Mrs. E. G. Cook, M. D., in Demorest's.

Gardening For Women.

That unhappy divorce between Eve and Eden has surely not been handed down to her daughters, for they are today the most enthusiastic gardeners in the world. It is delightfully frequent bereabouts to see city women in wide sunshades and gauntlet gloves bending over their garden plots, digging, pruning and clipping away energetically at outdoor plants. "It is a joy without canker or cark, a pleasure eternally new." Day by day the lovely living things grow gladly under care and attention. If one be puzzled. fretted, cross or sorrowful, there is no panacea. like a bit of homely gardening. Just try picking off the dry leaves, loosening the packed earth, bunting for blighting insects and generally doctoring the ailing shrub, as well as feeding and petting the healthy plants; it is like being good to children, they are so grateful too in their perfumed gratitude .-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Girls on Horseback.

The wisdom of making young girls ride on the right as well as the left side is very obvious. The crookedness which accompanies all one sided exercise is avoided, and they be come better horsewomen. Of course, different saddles are provided, and the old fashioned saddle with its two upright pommels is quite discarded. The Princess of Wales invariably rides on the right side, owing to the stiffness in her right knee, which prevents her from bending it all. She no longer rides in the Row, bowever, nor dare the young princesses ride there. - Home Journal.

To Have Pretty Teeth.

The Paris Figaro says that if you want your children to have pretty teeth you must begin with the second dentition to press back with the finger every morning the teeth which have a tendency to project forward and to pull forward those which tend backward. As a wash, boil in a tumblerful of water a pinch of quassia wood with a pinch of pulverized cacoa. It strengthens the gums and whitens the teeth without injuring the enamel which covers the bone. Wash the mouth after each meal with lukewarm boiled water.-New York Sun.

The Upright Piano.

Don't place an upright piano with its back to the wall. Set it across a corner, the back to the room. Place a mirror in the back, draped on either side with embroidered Oriental muslin. Group a collection of handsomely po ted Oriental plants in front of this, and you will have converted an essentially ugly piece of furniture into a "thing of beauty and a joy forever" to everybody but your parlor maid. - New York Commercial Adver-

Napoleon's Trif ste.

Perfect love is ideal bappaless; both are equally visionary, fugitive, mysterious, inex plicable. Love should be the occupation of the idle man, the distraction of the warrior. the rock of the sovereign. - Napoleon.

AGAINST SEWER GAS.

WARNING WORDS CONCERNING OR-DINARY DRAIN OR CESSPOOL AIR.

Evil Effects Which Are Cumulative in the Human System-The Worst Gases Often Odorless-Earth Closets - Two Sanitary Injunctions.

Sewer gas is not a simple substance of uniform composition, but it varies in its constituents at different places and at different times, while its effects are not always the same upon different individuals or under changing circumstances. Ordinary drain or cesspool air, in its usual state of dilution, is not deadly, otherwise most American bouse holders would always be ill. The fact that thousands of persons are living amid leaky drain pipes, without serious annoyance, proves that some forms of sewer gas are less burtful than others.

An ordinary privy is harmless, but a tight cesspool, even if it contains only kitchen grease, may create sufficient poison to des troy a whole family. Not long since three men were overcome on entering a cesspool at Newark, N. J., and two of them died from suffocation. At Cleveland, O., a similar catastrophe occurred.

The bad odor of sewer gas is due mainly to sulphuretted by drogen, which causes debility, boils and similar skin diseases, but one may breathe this compound in the chemist's laboratory with impunity. If a rerson, however, is exposed for a long time to such influences the effect is cumulative and may render him less liable to resist infection.

On the other hand, habit may exert some ting, she should at least perfect herself in all influence in the matter. Any one on entering a crowded theatre or school, or a room filled with tobacco smoke, will feel discomfort and bardly be able to breathe, yet in a few minutes the sense of annoyance will disappear unless the person has very delicate jungs labors in the shape of coblided holes, knotted Man working in sewers feel no bad effects thread, and pulled fab. would disgrace the from their surroundings, and persons actively accorded are less liable than others to suffer from breathing sewer gas. Plumbers complain mostly of rheumatism caused by damp, but they are often sickened by inhaling foul air when working over open drains. Women and children and others who lead a sedentary life are most subject to this poison.

Sewer gas may be created where there neither a sewer nor a cesspool. Every inch of waste pipe that has been long coated with grease, soap or slime will evolve offensive odors naless it is well flushed or ventilated Certain forms of bottle or reservoir traps are vily miniature cesspools. So long as there is a chance for flith to putrefy foul air will be thrown off. All the elements for fermentation are present in waste pipes-heat, moisture and animal matter. In an ordinary basin waste the hot water, soap and scurf from the kin are sufficient material to start decompo-

Much also depends upon the condition of he individual. If in robust health he may ive unharmed for years amid unwhole-ome uditions, but if prostrated by a slight illss, or depressed by worry or fatigue, a ingle whiff of sewer gas may bring on serious results. A slight cold, in that case, may fevelop into diphtheria, or an ordinary fever assume a typhoid form.

The risk of breathing sewer gas is not from the amount of had odor perceptible. The worst gases are often odoriess. To quote a high authority, "there is always danger in breathing sewer air, and this danger is not in proportion to the amount of bad odors present, nor can it always be overcome by being much in the open air. The danger is not so much a great probability of evil as a small probability of great evil."

Many persons are not susceptible to bad piors; others think such odors are not barmof an inch at the top and bottom of a window ful unless they are very strong. Still others become habituated to smells which, to a visseem very offensive. A faint, fetid. nauseating odor, which comes in slight puffs from a wash basin or bath overflow, is always to be feared. A stench, as from a barnyard or swill tub, is merely annoying.

It is not asserted that fifth alone can create disease. Foul pig stys do not generate typhoid faver, nor is a simple stench unwhole some. It is fermenting or putrescent filth which is dangerous to health, and the infection is believed to be due to specific germs of disease, which have been transmitted from some patient through the agency of air, water, mi k or other food.

Where dependence is placed upon cesspools these must be made tight to guard against the change of soil and well pollution, and abundant ventilation must be provided. sspools are abominations and makeshifts at best, and the sooner they are abolished the better. Almost any other method of sewerage is preferable. Earth closets are practicable in small communities or single dwellings, while what is known as the sub-irrigation system may be applied in homes which now

depend upon cesspools.

"Ventilate!" "Ventilate!" "Ventilate!" should be rung into the ears of every householder. One cannot have too much air within his drainage system. Air is nature's disinfectant and surpasses all others. It is a safe guard against leaks, rat holes, cracks, evappration and the ordinary wear and tear to which all mundane things are subject. Let the interior of drains be constantly purified by a steady current of atmospheric air passing through them, and diluting their contents, and there need be no anxiety about sewer gas.

Col. Wuring's "Perfect Sanitary Formula" embraces two injunctions: First, to allow no organic decomposition within the dwelling or within drains under unhealthful conditions; second, to allow no drain air to enter the

house under any circumstances. I would add to these the following: Drain, purify and ventilate; eradicate every hint of dampness from the site and foundations; do not store up anything capable of decomposition, within or about your dwelling; let the hidden things be revealed; use plenty of hot water, soap and elbow grease; let the broom and sornbbing brush be the scepters of domes tic supremacy; take nothing for granted, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of health, as of liberty; distrust amateur advice on matters of health; test all things, but hold fast to that which is good and in accord with common sense, -Charles F. Wingate in Youth's Companion.

Resident Foreigners in Peking.

All foreigners reside in the Tartar city, but

the glimpse we got of it was not more encouraging than what we had seen beyond its gates; in fact, it all looks like a vast suburb, The streets, ungraded and unpaved, are dust swept in winter, and quagmires in summer, with green suffocating pools in the hollows, that would create a pestilence in any other climate. The heavy cart wheels sink into bottomless pits during the wet season, and people have actually been drowned in the streets. The odors then beggar description, nor are they improved in the dry season, when, to lay the blinding dust, the sewers are opened, and every afternoon the liquid from them is dashed recklessly about by means of a long pole with a bucket at the end! Garbage and slops are thrown in front of the houses, and the city scavengers, dogs, rag pickers and magpies feast at their leisure. -C. Adams in American Magazine.

A LOT OF FAMOUS CRIMINALS.

The Colony of New Caledonia Better than the Slums of Paris.

An interesting account of the present status of the notorious French criminals in New Caledonia has been furnished by an offi cial who has just returned from that penal colony. The most respectable, as well as the senior, of all the convicts is Berezovski, the Pole who fired at the Emperor Alexander II during the Paris exhibition of 1867. Frequent applications have been made for the liberation of Berezovski, but they have all been refused. He is now in the island of Nou, where he occupies a little room apart from all the bad characters, and has even a small garden for himself. He roams about the sland, which is one-fourth of the size of Paris, at his own sweet will, and his conduct has always been irreproachable. He receives a large quantity of newspapers, books and pamphlets from different countries by every mail. Berezovski is now old and feeble to an Of a different class are Gillies and Abadie,

the murderers of the Paris grocer Lecercle.

These worthies are employed as street scavngers at Noumea, and their occupation is poked upon by their companions in penal rvitude as a good one, for it is easy, and also enables them to pick up bits of tobacco and various odds and ends, including occasional alms, Guichard, who murlered a bank messenger at Marseilles, is doing well' as a store clerk, and hopes one day, if not to get to Australia, at least to ettle down in New Caledonia as a colonist. One of the most comfortable and thriving of the convicts is Fenayrou, the chemist of the Boulevard Malesherbes, who led the lover of is wife into an ambush at Cha ou, and then nurdered him in a most atrocious manner. This criminal has passed through the various ategories until he arrived among the first lass convicts. He has a share in a farm, which he and his wife superintend, and he has under his orders some of the lower class of criminals. His life sentence has been ommuted to one of twenty years. The doctor who was condemned last year for having sent poisoned game to a colleague is giving satisfaction, and hopes to be able to attain the privileges accorded to Fenayron,

On the whole, the educated criminals, even hose who are undergoing sentences for serions crimes, are highly spoken of by the govrnor of Noumea, and the most unmitigated ascals are the Paris gamins and the brutish casants or laborers, most of whom are murerers. Every year a certain number of these has to be shot down. The official who uses his revolver against the convicts is tried as a ormality by a court martial and acquitted. The number of convicts is 10,000 or more,

and there are in addition 240 female convicts, who, however, were sent out to Neumea of their own accord from the Maison Centrale of Paris for the purpose of marrying first iass misdemeanants. These women are suservised by nuns. There are on the tsland 300 warders. The number of first class concicts amounts to 1,600, and some of them, ke Fenayrou, have been allowed to send for heir w .- s. The state furnishes them with gracus at implements, food, and even a w head of cattle, when they are permitted begin farming, and they generally conrive to do well. Another class, apart from all the others, is composed of skilled tradesnen and mechanics, musicians, and even acors. These have a savings bank of their own, a kind of club, and are almost too prosperous for convicts. The bandsmen are said to be as good as many regimental performers, and they play programmes of select music before the governor's mansion twice a week, esides giving occasional concerts. From this it will be seen that the life of many convicts is far better than that which is led by bousands in the slums of Paris, and is no wonder that, such being the case, numerous rausgressors against the law of the land, inluding those who commit the most terrible rimes, should view with longing and delight their dispatch to New Caledonia by the clemt manufacte of the president of the republi -London Telegraph.

A Modest Millionaire.

In his former days of prosperity the peronal habits of Mr. Henry Villard and his amily were of the most modest character. A friend who saw the family at the operaescribes the scene as follows: "In looking bout me at the new opera house the other vening-it is the thing to look about you up here; the boxes would be awfully cut up if on did not rake them all over-I noticed cross the aisle from where I sat imine was nly a poor \$5 orchestra chair) a family of bree-father, mother and daughter. I was particularly struck by the plainness of their appearance, contrasted with the glint and litter of the rest of the house. They were cell enough dressed, the father in evening mit, the mother in a white crepe shawl and sonnet; the daughter, a fresh looking girl in her teens, wore a brown silk dress and a black felt hat, trimmed with feathers, set square upon her head. She evidently felt the cold winds that rushed through the lower part of he house, and had pulled across her shoulers a white worsted breakfast shawl. I ion't think that there is anything in the way of a wrap much ugher than one of these cocheted breakfast shawls; but I liked the girl's independence in wearing it. I will wager a \$10 bill that there was not another n the house, and, what is more, not another comig lady in the house who would have

fai to wear one. In chatting with a friend between the acts said, for want of something better to say, I wonder if that girl wears a breakfast shawl to the opera because she likes it, or because the can't afford a cloak. He looked and laughed. 'That girl could afford to wear twenty opera cloaks if she wanted to. Don't you know who she is? 'No,' said L. 'Is she anybody! 'Well, her father is; that big, German looking man sitting by her side is her father, and his name is Henry Villard, and his business the Northern Pacific raiload, as you are probably aware.' For once I saw a millionaire who did not flaunt his nillions, who sat in an orchestra sent rather than in a box, whose wife was not sown with diamonds, and whose daughter could wear a worsted breakfast shawl to the opera." A millionaire who, together with his family, could be as modest as this in the days of his prosperity will find few who will not wish him the very best success in these days of his returning good fortune.-New York Graphic.

A Bill for \$15,000.

The fees demanded by eminent New York lawyers are seldom small. A prominent lawyer relates that in a matter of litigation he recently called in the services of a distingulabed Wall street attorney, whose career n public life has given him great prominace. The affair terminated in a settlement outside of the court, pending which s me dinners were given, at which the principals and their attorneys came together. the batker asked for his bill from the attorney the figures were \$15,000. It struck the man of money that this was a trifle high, and he asked for an itemized account. The itemizel bill read as follows: \$5,000

To retainer To attendance on five dinners at Del-10,000 monico's, \$2,000 each

..\$15,000 The banker is not likely to invite lawyers to dinner hereafter .- Rew York Tribune.

FRENCH MARRIAGES.

SENTIMENT CONCERNING PERSONS WHO MARRY A SECOND TIME.

A Memorable Series of Sermons-Rules of Good Taste and Etiquette-Simple Attire of the Bride-Silver and Golden Weddings.

French marriage customs are now well known, so far as they relate to first marriages, but as regards second marriages very little has yet been written. Perhaps these marriages lack the romantic element which in all human affairs is the sauce piquante that lifts the flavor." This may explain why so little notice is taken of them. There is a decided disposition in France to regard those who marry en secondes noces as hardened sinners or as imbeciles undeserving of sympathy. The popular sentiment on the subject is to the effect that a person has only the right to be born once, to nearly once and to die once. Those who show a wish to undergo any of these operations twice are suspected of commandize. It must be admitted, however, that public opinion re-pecting second marriages is much more generous with regard to the man than with regard to the woman. There is a social and religious prejudice against the second marriage of women, especially when these have reached middle age and have children

The religious prejudice was remarkably illustrated a few years ago by Pere Didon, who, in the course of the memorable series of sermons that he preached in Paris, and which obtained for him the severe censure of the general of the Dominicans and temporary relegation to a little island in the Mediterranean as his penance, attacked the practice of the second marriage of women with a vehemence that profoundly astonished the congregation, among whom were some people who considered the sermon a grossly personal attack. The eloquent Dominican had not done what the Latin proverb advises the discreet sobbler to do-he had gone beyond his last, He had no authority to use a pulpit for abusing women who entered for the second time the matrimonial state. The sermon was printed in extenso in some of the papers, and made a prodigious commotion. People asked why the Dominican father was so hard upon women and so lenieut toward men. The discussion took a turn that was not exactly theological. Now, although Pere Didon was very imprudent in expressing his opinions so strongly, he nevertheless caught up and put into words a floating religious idea, and one that is by no means of recent date.

GOOD TASTE AND ETIQUETTE

There are certain rules of good taste and tiquette with regard to second marriages in France which are usually observed by the ducated classes. The whole ceremonial must e quiet and unostentations. The festive preparations must be on a modest scale. It is not considered becoming for the bridegroom and bride to appear very happy. They must be so-late and calm, with an expression of reucillement in their faces. Something is due to the memory of the dear departed. This is specially the case if a lady is a widow. She oes not take from her finger the ring placed there by her first busband. Her second spouse would be considered a man of bad feeling and and taste if he objected to this mark of respect paid to his predecessor. Moreover, if he lady has children the first ring must be reained out of regard for the memory of their father, and she would be passing a slight upon them by taking it off. If these children are grown up they must not keep aloof from he wedding party, but must be present at he ceremony. They are not expected to ook joyful, but their absence would give rise to scandal. The religious services must be very simple-without floral decorations or duging. The widow at her second marriage must not wear gray or mauve, for such colors would be suggestive of half mourning, which lelicate allusion to himself. Rose color is iso forbidden, on the ground that it is too ray. The headdress should be a black or white mantilla, with a few flowers scattered over it-certainly not orange flowers, which an only he worn once on such occasions, nor a *ysanthemums and scabiouses, which are rmed "widows' flowers." A breakfast or dinner follows the religious ceremony, but ball is given in the case of a second mar-

Silver marriages are very pleasing festials in France. When a couple have comcted twenty-five years of married life the vent is celebrated with all the show of joy oul festivity possible. In the first place, here is a religious ceremony in church which has a good deal of the outward form of a genuine wedding. The lady is again alled the bride, and her toilet is superb, suposing her position in the world justifies it. he flowers which she is expected to wear are arge white ox eyes-known in France as ines marguerites. The bridegroom wears a ress coat. The pair are surrounded by their mildren and grandchildren-if there are any. All relations are invited, for a grand family nuster is considered essential. A dinner is ven, followed by a ball, which is opened by he newly remarried couple, the lady dancing with her eldest son and her husband with his idest daughter. Golden weddings are much carer than silver weddings. Death only alows a very small proportion of married peode to live fifty years together. The cerenony is the same as in the case of silver veddings. There are now great-grandchilden as well as grandchildren present, and the dd people open the ball with the eldest of the ast generation of their decendants.-Paris or. Boston Transcript.

Oldest of the Sciences.

Metallurgy is the oldest of the sciences. It vas born in the efforts of the alchemists to ransmute metals into gold, and has come own through the centuries less changed ban any other science. While the earliest records are not full and complete, the alloys nade in those old ages, and the slags found about some of the oldest workshops discovred, some of them dating back to the age of Moses, show pretty clearly what the metallurgical methods of those days were, and show that they were much the same as the methods now in use. The slags give proof that lime was used as it is used now, and that sulphur was a bugbear as it is now. What advances have been made have been more of a mechanical nature than in the way of disovering new laws or principles of chemistry, -Public Opinion,

A Window of Shells.

Its windows were a curiosity, the first I had ever seen in India where the panes were of the pearl oyster shell, cut thin, and about an inch and a half square. This was the Portuguese window. The labor of making great windows of such small pieces of shell neatly cut and smoothed must have been immense. even for one building. At least one-half the light was obstructed by the shell strata, and when one asids to this the wooden framing for the shells, there must have been a considerable addition to the semi-opaqueness. But then this is India, and it is always a study to keep out the glare of the sun .- Harper's Magazine.

The electric light is now being used in the Scotch fisheries with great success