A CHILD WITHOUT PET ANIMALS IS A SOLITARY BEING.

Use of Toilet Soap-Something More Than Housekeeping - A Farmer's Mistake-Children's Friendships-What City Physicians Tell The Chicago Daily News.

"The effects of anger upon the buman milk may again be likened to the effect of a thunderstorm upon the dairy. Both are in effect electrical storms, only human passion has in it a more refined evil than mere acid, The more violent and crazy the anger the greater the danger. As one may become accustomed to large and repeated doses of opium, so, no doubt, an infant may (other circumstances favoring) become somewhat insured against the pernicious effects of milk that is subject to more or less frequent storms of passion, but if the child does escape severe and dangerous physical illness, it will bardly, in the transforming of milk to flesh, escape a most undesirable inheritance of chara ter. A general irritability, bad tem-per—the result of trials poorly stood up to mentally-may keep the babe in constant unrest, and no one knows what alls the baby,

he is so cross. "What has been said of anger may be said of the other unhappy emotions, impressing the child after their kind, not always perceptibly but none the less surely. On the contrary, states of love, joy, peace, etc., act as most powerful tonics, and physiological action goes on under their stimulus in perfection. Thus the secretions are, as it were, happy; digestion and assimilation take place in the mother harmoniously and unconsciously, and the milk becomes perfect in its properties, the babe literally drawing in health, happiness and peace."—Dr. T. P. Mills.

PLEA FOR THE BOTTLE. "It needs no argument to show that infants in all probability derive a large amount of positive exhibitation from the act associated with nursing, and the inference is plain that the deprivation may entail considerable disadvantage. It has always seemed to me cruel to thus early cut off the pleasures of The bottle and its appurtenances, moreover, can be kept clean, but not without the employment of a good deal more time and care than is usually bestowed upon it. The bottle and nipple should be afforded a brush of its own. Were I, in order to be explicit, to give directions for cleaning a nursing bottle, I should say wash both bottle and nipple well separately in plain water. Then soak them both for five minutes in a 2 per cent, solution of borax in water, scrub them both with the aid of the brush, borax water and soap. The nipple should be turned inside out and scrubbed. Rinse them all well several times in plain water. Hang the bottle and nipple separately in a dry place until needed.

"Another point of importance often overlooked is the necessity of giving to infants occasionally some water to drink. During the bot weather, when evaporation from the body goes on so fast, nothing will satisfy the demands of the body, even of an infant, so well as a drink of good, plain, pure water."-Dr. Robert Tilley.

DANGERS THAT BESET. "Under the enervating influence of great heat tendencies toward death, dormant before, become potent. The weak link in the chain is broken. Whatever the predisposition to disease may have been, the depression of bent us the exciting factor becomes the 'last feather that break's the camel's back.' The higher the animal the greater are the dangers that beset early life, because the period of helplersness is prolonged in the ratio of special intelligence. Parental intelligence does not keep pace with racial tendencies, however; evident enough when we find that;

 Infants are fed upon starchy food before their ralivary glands are developed, and attempts are made to raise babies upon beer, beef, griddle cakes, potatoes, skim milk, sour milk, or even if the milk be good it is often drawn from unclean bottles.

"2. The two extremes of wealth and poverty cause neglect of effspring. In the one case careless nurses are intrusted with the infant, and in the other neglect is unavoidable.

"3. Zymotic diseases leave as sequelæ scrofulous or some other depressed condition that only needs the push of exhaustion, however induced, graveward.

"Parents should know that milk is the only proper food for young children, and that course animal and vegetable duet is burtful in any senson and especially so in hot weather. Patent medicines and foods-especially soothing sirups, that always contain op um-help the little ones out of the world."-Dr. S. V.

FEEDING INFANTS.

"Be the food ever so wholesome in quality it must be perfectly clean. Probably as many babies die from good milk and food that has soured and become tainted by exposure as die from want of the right food Many a physician will refuse to allow an ill fed woman to wear her baby; what matter though he knows her milk is not the best for the child, but at least it is clean and is not tainted when it reaches the stomach. "Boil a tenspoonful of powdered barley in

a pint or a pint and a built of water, with a little salt, until barley is cooked. Leave it stand, well covered; when settled skim all impurities from the top carefully and strain; mix with an equal quantity of boiled milk if baby is 6 months old, or only one-half milk if less than 6 months. Older babies more milk. Keep bottle and mouthpiece in bowl of water when not in use. When baby is costive use catment instead of barley. Infants of 6 mouths may have beef tea or soup once a day. Babies of 10 or 12 months may have crust of bread and piece of rare beef to suck.' "The above are substantially the directions

for feeding infants presented by Dr. Jacobi to the Public Health association of New York, and toese rules have since by experience been found correct and proper to follow. Your child may need other food if it does not thrive; go and ask your doctor what to give it before it falls sick."-Dr. Ferdinand Hen-

"In my experience the first wrong thing I notice is the clothing of the child. Until a child is well past the critical period of teething flannel should always be worn over the bowels, and merino stockings should be kept on the year around, summer and winter. Wool or silk next the skin prevents sudden arrest of perspiration, and mothers should remember always one truth: The freer the perspiration the greater the danger of even a slight chilling of the surface. The babies from whom the sweat just rolls off are always the ones more liable to the dreaded summer complaint."-Dr. Kate L. Graves.

Children and Pet Animals.

A child brought up without the knowledge of pet animals is a solitary being, no matter if there be brothers and sisters, while a child who has animals to tend is never quite alone, A dog is of itself a liberal education, with its example of fidelity, unwearied activity, cheer ful sympathy, and love stranger than death, may, love that is triumphant over shame and and ignominy and sin-influences that so

with a love as inexhaustible and inextinguishable as that which our dog gives to us! The child especially finds in the faithful creature much of its own impulsive and ardent life; the delight in little things, the ready curiosity. the ceaseless activity, the quick changes of occupation, the unabated interest in existence. Kittens, again, seem sent to give to a child just what the dog leaves out; the more re-fined ways, the soft playfulness, the gentle domesticity, the willingness to be tended and petted. Kittens about the house supply the smaller punctuation in the book of life; their little frisks and leaps and pats are the commas and semicolons and dashes, while the big

dog puts in the colons and periods. Animals, again, give to us, even by what they receive and evoke from us, the habit of care and tenderness. Those petted dogs we see carried in the arms of young girls in fashionable equipages are rarely a substitute for the natural object of such emotion, they are rather a preparation or intermediate possession that precedes it; something that is more than a doll and less than a buman child. Mr. Carnegie tells us that he saw at a large New York stable a card nailed up giving for the coachman the address of the proper physician to be called upon if the favorite dog should be ill. He also tells us of a young lady who, having to go on a journey, had to leave her favorite collie to some one's special attention, and Mr. Carnegie suggested that as he had given her the dog, it might be perfectly safe to leave her with him, "or rather with Jack and the horse." With a grave shake of the head, she answered, "I have thought of that; but it won't do; he requires a woman's care." Here the woman and the favorite met on equal terms; neither could do without the other. The care given by the young girl was simply the anticipated tenderness of a mother for a child.

The self control that must be learned in dealing with animals is in itself an education. One of the child's first lessons in governing its impulses is when it finds that the kitten cannot be caught by running and shouting, but by quiet and measu, od approaches. The control of animals, from the lamb to the lion, is not a matter of force, but of gentleness and a steady eye. Impulses that seem the very strongest in animals, as the disposition of dogs to chase cats or bite, can be better overcome by accustoming them very early to the sight and touch of the weaker creatures than by any blows. All this is a lesson. to the child, and it unconsciously learns the application to itself. In days when exen were employed largely on our farms it used to be a common thing at a "cattle show" to see some sunburnt farmer's boy drive in a yoke of half grown steers, and win the admiration of all the men by the gentle skill with which he handled them. On a farm near my summer home there is a fine buil, which is better controlled and led by a boy of 13 than by anybody else. Their surely is, as Heine says, an occult sympathy between children and animals, as between two races not sundered very long ago.-T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

Use of Tollet Soap.

The opinion that of such a necessary article as soap for the toilet one can't use too much, is an opinion which late researches in science disprove. The attraction of the alkali in it for the oil of the skin as well as for its unclean accumulations, constitutes its cleansing property. Out of the 7,000,000 pores through which nearly two pounds of poisonous exhalation daily pass from the adult, come enough materials in a short time to produce fatal and filthy diseases. An eminent physician has declared that "if the skin be moderately active, three or four days suffice to form a layer which may be compared to a thin coating of varnish or sizing." As this follows it is not necessary to describe the re-

alone is sufficient, except at rare intervals. | ionship of those of their own age, but it is There are oil glands as well as excretory ducts, and for no idio purpose has nature produced these tiny buman oil wells. Inunction, or the external use of oil, has a recognized place among the prescriptions of some famous modern physicians, who in this way seek to restore that necessary property of which the body has been deprived by the excessive use of soap or by disease. They claim that it enables the patient to resist cold, that its nutritive qualities convey heat to those organs which require it, that it gives a sense of exhilarating freshness, and that it is not only soothing in cases of nervous depression, but it is capable of strengthening weak lungs. For this purpose almond oil, cocoanut, olive oil or vaseline are daily applied by the aid of vigorous rubbing. To all such treatment and in most cases where inunction is not required. the daily application of soaps is injurious.

"What uncleanly habits!" some one exclaims. Not so. Plenty of soft water, a coarse wash rag, hand friction and a Turkish towel, with soap applied at rare intervals, and the skin should retain the delicate smoothness of an infant. Those milk baths indulced in by the ancient Roman emperors and empresses owed their emollient properties to the oil contained in the milk. Every old nurse knows, too, that weakly children are sometimes injured by too frequent ablutions. Dry rubbing is often the safest opiate for a pervous little one, answering many of the purposes of soap.

An eminent physician and scientist lately told me that he seldom used soap in his daily "It makes the skin dry, hard and harsh, and renders me much more liable to take cold through any changes of the weather," said be. "At the same time, no rule can be given for the soap. Some persons secrete oil much more readily than others, and to such soap is more of a necessity," and he spoke much upon the desirability of using a pure soap or none at all. - Hester M. Poole in Good Housekeeping.

Something More Than a Housekeeper. A wife and mother needs to be more than a good housekeeper; she must be in all things the mistress of the house, the companion of her busband and children. Now, what kind of a companion to anybody is a woman who is all wrapped up in her housework! The children ask her questions about something that has taken place, probably in her own vicinity, that any one would be supposed to know, and are sent to the father for information. They very soon come to the conclusion that mother isn't supposed to know anything outside of housekeeping, and do not trouble her by many questions. The father comes home with a glowing account of an event that is taking place in which he is very much interested, and is all enthusiasm over it. He wants somebody to talk to about it, but he terest in anything outside of her housekeeping, and he soon learns to find his entertainment elsewhere.

Visitors come to the house, very often women who are familiar with all the passing events, and she wonder why her husband and children are so much brighter and interesting with company than when alone. These women very often are not what she would call model housewives, yet their families are, as a general thing, more contented with their homes than all her housekeeping ability can ever make hers. People who have known her for a long time, remembering how entertaining she was as a girl, wonder why it is she after being swept it may be cleaned by washoften wear out human love or make it change is so much different. They ask her to sing or ing with a soft flaunch cloth and lukewarm to hate. How many of us hold to our friends play, but she excuses herself with, "I haven't water or cold tea

played for years, I have had so much to do I really haven't had time to practice." This is too bad for a woman who actually squanders time in unnecessary work, to admit not having time to practice an accomplishment that

would be a delight to her family and friends. Then, women, don't get completely enveloped in your housework. Remember, you owe more to your family and friends than merely a clean house. Find out what is going on about you outside of your own neighborhood. Take an interest in whatever interests your families. It may be only a baseball game or a yacht race that both father and little ones are enthusiastic over. Then learn all you can about it; find out the names of the rival clubs or yachts and take a lively part in the family conversation. To do this will require but a few minutes each day, and you will be well repaid by having a pleasant, enjoyable home, a home that husband and children will prize far above a "spick and span" one.—Boston Budget.

A Farmer's Mistake.

I know a well to do farmer, having eight children, who, as soon as they are old enough to support themselves, leave their home. Of the five boys, not one remains on the farm. They have gone to clerkship and other positions, in preference to staying on the much despised farm. A glance in the home may account somewhat for this. There never has been any effort to make it attractive for the children. The parents' aim has been to work and save, with scarcely a thought that their Addren had any other needs than food and clothing. They are active, bright minded boys and girls. It is no wonder that the dull-

ness and monotony become unendurable. This farmer does not hesitate to spend money in farm improvements, in fine stock, or in anything that will advance his financial interest; but any outlay for the children's pleasure is regarded as unnecessary and extravagant.

Children cannot feel that sense of proprietorship in the farm and its profits that is a stimulant to the heads of the household, and something is needed to take its place. Some personal property, even if a chicken or a pig, a strong incentive. Children are sportive by nature—all young animals are—and some diversion is essential for leisure hours; otherwise their minds will wander off and dwell on the attractions supposed to pertain to village and city life.

If children love music and an organ or piano cannot be afforded, let them have smaller and less expensive instruments. Many an hour might be spent in the happiest way by a boy in his efforts to perform on the riolin or accordion, that would otherwise bass discontentedly or in hurtful compan-

A few dollars each year invested in reading natter will not only supply pleasant employnent for leisure hours, but the means of mental improvement as well. There are so many excellent entertaining publications for the young, and at such low prices, that no family in which there are children should be without one or more.-American Agricul-

Children's Friendships.

Children are apt to seek the society of other children at about the sixth year of their ages. This should be a watchful period for the parents, as friendships contracted at this time have a very decided influence on the mind, morals and manners of their child. Nearly every child is influenced for good or evil through early associations. If allowed to be constantly with the nurse, their language and manners will, in nearly every case, identical with those of the nurse. A mother should spend-the greater portion every day in the society of her children. If accumulation increases and decomposition | to rid herself of their noise she permits them to seek companions outside, she has no one to sult. What agency but soap can remove it? blame but herself if their manners and morals Many good authorities declare that water | are corrupted. All children require companessential that the parents should choose

these companions Children can be readily taught to be neat and tidy in their babits by example principally, for they in itate closely the actions of their elders. A closet or other convenient place should be given them exclusively for their toys, provided there is no play room; then let it be understood that when play is ended all toys are to be returned to their proper place. If this rule is disregarded, the withdrawai of a favorite toy for a time, as punishment, usually has the desired effect of eausing them to be more careful in the This device may have to be resorted to more than once, but it usually is successful in the end .- Mrs. Ellis L. Mumma in Good Housekeeping.

Sweetmeats and Pastry.

It was recreation hour at both the Polytechnic and Central grammar school. Streams of boys emerged from both institutions and at once made for a neighboring bakery. There they gorged themselves with sweetmeats and pastry of every description. Wizen faced little chaps of 12 and 14 tackle pies nearly as large as their heads, while their older classmates gave attention to the festive cranberry tart, the latter being composed of heavily sweetened cranberries and partly done dough. Occasionally one of the more adventurous boys sneaked out of the bakery and in some secluded spot lighted a cigarette, which he smoked till the 12:50 bell called him back to school:

Pastry, insufficiently cooked, and cigarettes make a poor combination. Fond mothers wonder why their boys have no appetite for dinner at night and vainly try to guess the reason. Did they provide their sons in the morning with an amply stocked lunch box containing delicacies which would charm the palate of the urchin, they would find that the atter would bave better appetites for the evening meal. Instead, however, many boys are given so much money each morning to pay their expenses for the day. This includes the price of luncheon and car fare. Business men sometimes become dyspeptics by eating too fast, but it is unfortunate that youths and young men just leaving school should ruin their digestions before entering commercial life. - Brooklyn Eagle.

Objections to the Corset. It is rather funny that there are no women in this world so healthy as the English women, and no women who lace so much The French women and the American have naturally broader hips and smaller waists, so that much lacing is not required for them to gain the fashionable figure. But the English woman, with her narrow hips and broad shoulders, needs to make her waist smaller to achieve that which she desires, and yet has learned long ago that his wife has no in- where are there women who bring into the world a finer set of men than the English women! I think that is one of the very answers to the objections to the corset. The finest specimens, physically, of Englishmen are not what a clever girl called "tailor made." but to com an expression, "mother made."-"Bab" in New York Star.

> Keep all the apparatus for cleansing lamps on an old tray, and never use rags, brushes, scissors, or any of the articles for any other purpose than trimming lamps.

Never scrub oilcloth with a brush, but

IN THE FLY GALLERY.

HOW A SPECTACULAR PLAY LOOKS FROM THE SKY.

Music and Applause Heard from Afar. Men Who Roll the Curtain - A Fantastic Group-Smoke from the Red Lights

"Follow me and you'll get there; but I'll tell you at the beginning, that you're going into a strange region." This was the remark of Frank Spangler, head "flyman," as he opened the rear door of the Grand Opera stage and began to climb the narrow stairs leading to the "fly gallery," which is lo-cated so far move every other visible part of the theatre that few people know that such a place exists. It was a curious looking place. A long narrow shelf extending along on the right side of the stage, and as one looked down through the confusion of ropes, borders and flies at the crowd of half-costumed actors hurrying here and there and everywhere behind the scenes, it is really a new phase of the theatre and for the first night it is really preferable to a seat in the orchestra. Running through the center of the gallery

is the "tie rail," to which is fastened an al most innumerable number of ropes run up through the rigging lofts and attached to the various parts of the scenery that is to be raised and lowered during the play. A sailor ought to feel very much at home in the fly gallery, for the work and the way it is done is very much like handling a ship's sails, MUSIC FROM AFAR.

A dozen men are strung up along by the side of the railing looking down at the prepar ations that are being made on the stage for the first act. The orchestra strikes up the overture, but it has such a strange, subdued sound, that one can bardly imagine that it is the same music that he has heard in the auditorium. Finally the stage is all ready, the first warning whistle comes up through the pipe, the two curtain men spring to their places by the large windlass on which the curtain rope is coiled, the bell strikes, and they begin hauling and turning and hauling as if their lives depended on the rapidity of their movements. "It's a mighty nice thing, said one of the curtain men to the reporter "to sit out there and watch that curtain roll up and so gracefully, but if they knew that this was what did it" (wiping a flood of per-spiration from his face) "I (lon't believe they

would enjoy it quite so much. The curtain is up. The heated breath from the audience, the odor of perfumes, the 🖋 of cosmetics and stage paint, and all the scents of the place rise at once into the space above the stage and at first it is almost stifling to the person who is accustomed to breathing the air of the intermediate re-

"All hands ready!" is the command of "Captain" Brown, and a dozen bare armed men spring to the ropes ready to raise or lower such parts of the scenery as the first act requires. "Arch sky up!" he shouts (the audience below do not hear it, of course) and at different points along the rail the ropes are seized and hauled in, hand over hand, until the "sky" is raised out of sight, and then the rope is hitched over the rail pin and the men drop back on the rail to wait the next change

A BREATHING SPELL, At last comes a breathing spell for the men n the flies. The four acrobats are going through their performance on the front part of the stage, while the fairy queen and the devil, with their followers, are waiting behind the scenes for their next appearance in the lower regions. Looking down at them from the flyman's perch they are indeed a fantastic group. The chief of the Spanish envaliers has stretched out on his back bulancing the Queen's pasteboard throne on his feet. One of the devil's borns had just got misplaced and the fairy queen holds the mammoth sandwich, which she is eating, between her teeth, while she reaches up on tiptoe and adjusts his inajesty's demoniacal head gear in just as free a manner as if she were the devil's servant instead of the great

Two whistles through the pipe, another mick pull at the ropes and the stage below is ustantly transformed into the regions of darkness. The spectators in the auditorium see the horrible picture of hades on the stage, but the poor fellows in the fly gallery get the full force of it. The thick smoke from the red lights rolls up through the scenery until the men at the ropes are almost suffocated by the poisonous fumes, and are sometimes forced to spell one another by going below or fresh air.

The whole dramatic world is under the eye of the flyman. He ought to be a good critic, or at all events he has an opportunity of seeng all sides of an actor and all phases of the trical life. - Buffalo News.

The Metal of the Future.

"Twenty-five cents a pound for aluminum" neans an economic revolution. Its applicaions we do not as yet fully know, but it is oufidently predicted to be the metal of most ractical application in the future. Its trength surpasses iron and steel, while it is imost uncorrodable. Gases, acids and water o not tarnish it, while heat does not change is color. It is the best known conductor of eat, also of electricity. It is very ductile and easily worked, while it is lighter than ome of our harder woods. A leading scienst sums up our knowledge of it as "the chtest, easiest worked, strongest, most durale and generally most valuable of all metals; and the man who invents a methods of makng it cheaply will revolutionize industry. Only one year ago Henry Cary Baird pubshed a book on aluminum, telling everyning known on the subject. The price at that time was projected to be \$7 a pound, by new process of reduction; but the promise of that process was never realized. Practically the metal has so far rested at about \$1 a troy ounce, or \$13 a pound. If the Castner method prove a success, it becomes as cheap a metal as it is widely applicable to mechan cal and domestic uses. It takes but a twelvemonth to make our knowledge of such maters antiquated. -Globe-Democrat.

Training the Children of Criminals.

In a letter on the employment of criminal hildren, published a few years ago, from he pen of Mr. Isaac Ashe, president of the Central Criminal asylum of Dundrum, Dublin, he expresses that if the child of the lever forger be taught draughtsmanship the pereditary proclivity to a criminal use of an nstinctive faculty, so called, is directed into an analogous yet healthy channel, with the hopeful results of curing a tendency for crime and of making a skillful artisan. If the children of generations of pickpockets be taught to use their criminally deft fingers and delicate touch in some handicraft requiring a special capacity of finger, such as watchmaking, the healthy function is found for a nervous proclivity and a muscular aptitude which would otherwise fairly work itself out in the criminal acts to which its very existence forms an almost irresistible temptation. But to attempt to abrogate utterly or eradicate a criminal tendency without such utilization of it in a healthy direcPOTTER PALMER'S OLD PROMISE.

Hotel Man a Queer Old Note. An old man with a fringe of white beard all around his face, a big bald spot on the

Old Granger Brings the Chicago

top of his head, and a heavy oaken stick in his hand, walked into the Palmer house arly one morning, eyed the handsome clerks suspiciously for a few moments and then blurted out: "Say, young man, is this Potter Palm-

Being assured that it was he put his oak

stick upon the office counter in a familiar way, and continued:

"I want to see Mr. Palmer." He was told that Mr. Palmer had not yet reached the house, this intelligence causing the old man to wonder that a landlord with such a splendid hotel should want any other house to live in. For half an hour he patiently awaited the arrival of the landlord, but, after fidgeting about in his chair for awhile, again broke out with:

"Say, young man, mebbe you can attend to the little business for Mr. Palmer. I've got a note of his'n I want him to pay, an' I'm in a hurry to entch a train. Fact is, I stopped over in Chicago on pu'pose to collect this note. Here it is,

'And from the depths of an ancient and time honored pocket book the old man drew forth a piece of thin, cheap paper, a good deal worn, and bearing upon its face in cheap printing, with a bit of inartistic coloring in the ornamental designs, one of Potter Palmer's promises to pay "Is that good for twenty-five cents"

inquired the old man. 'I don't know anything about it," was the astonished clerk's reply. "I never saw anything like that before, never gave me authority to pay his notes. But still I think that he is able to pay it, and probably will if you will wait till he

The old man waited as patiently as he could until the landlord of the Palmer came in from his castle on the shore.

"Why, bloss my eyes," said Potter P., as the queer old note was handed to him, 'I thought all of these were in and paid up long ago. The torins of the issue, sir, were that the bills would be redeemed when prewaive that and redeem the note. Here, Townsend, give the man a quarter and the interest at 8 per cent, for twenty-four years and let him have the whole sum. guess that is the last of my old dry goods arrency. The silver coin was all hoarded, Chicago Journal,

The Reproducing Mirror.

I was informed the other day by a memperiments which M. Pictet and Dr. Raoul Duvernay have been making during the last five years have at last been crowned guished men of science are now able to conapartment. The full secret of the process abuse. brought so near to the end desired that it at least of distrust. have been expended upon it.

tinguish it from an ordinary mirror, and amid very exciting circumstances, but it in due time it can be made to yield up its would not be ordinarily a part of his speech. story, incident after incident, of all that Various facts were given in the essay going has taken place before it-crime, love, to show that in its early use, whether by the villainy, intrigus-all shall be read in the open light of day. -Paris Cor. New York home, the word Yankee was expressive of Times.

A Maker of Fiddle Bows.

In a quiet street uptown, I recently saw a trim looking young man shaping a fiddle bow at the window of a snug little cottage. He informed me that he worked entirely to order, and gave me the names of a number of prominent amateur and professional violinists and teachers who are his patrons He is always well ahead with orders. fow years ago he was a journeyman in a factory. Being of an ingenious turn he worked at home and turned out a number of bows that were of a far superior order to any manufactured at the bench. found a ready sale for these among the instrument dealers, and having saved enough money to start himself he abandoned the

factory forever. "I can make as good a bow as Vuillaume," said he, proudly, "if any one will order it of me. But people who can afford \$50 or more for a bow believe they can't be got here. My customers pay me from \$10 \$20 for a bow. I could run a house full of journeymen and make money. But I am satisfied to keep at the higher priced hows and make less. I expect to see the time when I can get as much for a stick as any maker in the world, and the only way I can get there is by doing only the best work and improving it wherever I can, "-Alfred Trumble in New York News,

Extent of London Sewers. There were, in 1855, 2,300 miles of sew-

were main intercepting sewers. The mileage is of course, constantly being added to as new roads are opened up and houses built. The total cost of the main drainage works was estimated at £4,100,000; 318,000,000 bricks and 880,000 cubic yards of concerte were consumed and 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth removed in the progress of the work. The sewage on the north side of the Thames is over 10,000,000 cubic feet per day, and that on the south side over 5,000,000. In addition to this, provision is made for 28,500,000 cubic feet of rainfall per day on the north side and 17,250,000 on the south side, the total being equivalent to a lake fifteen times as large as the Serpentine. This great work was formally inaugurated April 4, 1865. The area drained is about 117 square miles.-Chicago Tri-

A Correction.

Office Boy-I couldn't get in through the door so I clum in the window, Employer (with a significant emphasis on the "clum")-You clum in the window, did

"Well, clim, then."-Tid Elta.

YANKEE DOODLE.

HISTORICAL FACTS IN REGARD TO THE ANCIENT TUNE.

Synopsis of an Essay Read Before the Historic Genealogical Society of Boston-Origin of the Word "Yankee," The Primary Expression.

At a recent meeting of the Historic Genealogical society Dr. George H. Moore, of New York, was introduced to read an essay "The Origin of Yankee Doodle." tune, he said, is familiar all over the known world, and the phrase "Yankee Doodle" is on the lips one time or another of all English speaking people; but of the origin of it few people know anything.

In considering the question it is manifest that there are two elements in it, one being the meaning and derivation of the word Yankes, and the other of the song and tune. One explanation given of the word Yankee dates back as far as 1713, when there was a farmer living at Cambridge named Jonathan Hastings. He was a familiar acquaintance of the coilege students of that period, and it was reputed that he invented the word. At any rate he used it constantly in the presence of students and others as an adverb to signify a high degree of excellence-for example, "a Yankee good horse," "Yankee good cider," This use, it is said, the students adopted, and after leaving college spread the knowledge of it in places near and distant.

Its first appearance on record, so far as the essayist know, is of date 1725, when an advertisement appeared of the sale of the effects of an English gentleman in Morpeth, England. One item of the list was, "One negro, named 'Yankee." Many plausible suggestions have been made, some in earnest and some apparently in a frolicsome spirit, that the word is of Indian origin. By some it has been traced to the Cherokee Indians and by others to those of New England. Among those who manifest sincerity in this way the essavist mentioned the author of a history of the Moravian missionaries in 1818 a writer in the North American Review about the sented in same of \$4 or over, but I guess I'll same time, and of more recent date, Dr. Trumbull, the philologist.

The theory is that "Yankee" is an attempt charge it to my account. Stay, figure up of the Indians to pronounce the word "English." The essayist held that these are mis-I taken judgments on the case and that the writers have been misled by a resemblance, notes. You remember, boys, that at the real or fancied, in the sound of certain Inbeginning of the war we had no fractional dian words. He held it to be impossible to believe that the word is of Indian origin, and the government paper scrip had not when it is considered that none of the early come out. Every firm printed its own. I accounts of the dealing of white men with was in the dry goods business on Lake Indians, from the Fifteenth century forward, street then, and I had to issue thousands of make any mention of it. Neither Capt, pieces of scrip in order to carry on business. John Smith, nor the father of New England, at all. Other merchants did the same."- nor Roger Williams, nor John Eliot, nor Hutchinson, nor Belknap ever appear to have heard of such a suggestion.

The essayist found a perfectly intelligible and natural explanation of the origin and ber of the Academy of Sciences that ex- primary significance of the word in the Dutch word, of which the substantive form is "janker" and the form of the verb "janken." The meaning of the verb is to grumble, to with success, and that these two distin- snarl, to quarrel, to scold; the meaning of the nonn is a howler, a crier, a weeper, a struct mirrors in which old impressions can barker. As used it is expressive of contempt, at any time be reproduced at will, and the derision, or objurgation. To call a man a mirrors be forced to yield up the history of barker or howler is equivalent or is exactly all that has taken place within a room the same as to call him a dog, and in almost since one of them has hung there in such a all languages and among all nations such an position as to command a fair view of the appellation is one of disparagement and

through which these tell-tale contrivances. The essayist gives a luminous account of are constructed has not fully been made the rivalries, jealousies, controversies, and public, though it is pretty generally under- clashings which occurred in early times bestood that the mirrors depend for their tween the Dutch settlers of New Netherlands effect upon the peculiar action of light and the English who inhabited New England upon selenium, the metal by means of and had any occasion to deal with the Dutch which, when fortified by aid of electricity, in any form. The feeling of antagonism and it is now possible to reproduce in light and contempt for the English colonists continued shade, at one end of a long wire, a photo- long after the territory of New Netherlands graph exposed at the other extremity. The had come under English dominion, and, the latter contrivance has been perfecting for assayist added, that to this day in some of the last ten years at least, but now, as the families of New York of ancient Dutch I recently read in La Nature, it has been origin, the Yankee is regarded with a feeling

will come to work satisfactorily and The word "janker" and other words decheaply when a little more ingenuity shall rived from it are not, the essayist said, any part of the language of refinement among The uses to which this contrivance may the Dutch. The primary word is a low word, be put must readily suggest themselves to used by the mob; it is slang of rather a vile the reader. The instrument may be so sort. A gentleman might think himself jusconstructed that no one can at sight dis- tifled in using it under great provocation, or

> Dutch or others, including the English at contempt. Accordingly it came very naturally into service when, upon the occasion of the assembling of an army near Albany for a campaign against the French and Indians, the New England contingent of troops appeared, and the New York troops and British regulars felt disposed to ridicule these New

> Englanders. As the essayist described the New England troops they were indeed a ridiculous lot, so far as looks went. A little later, when they bore the brunt of battle and struck the enamy his deadliest blows, that appearance did not cling to them. But they came to the rendezvous without uniforms, wearing all sorts of outer garments, dyed of various hues. They were comparable only to the army of Falstaff as to outside appearances,

Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, then resident in Albany and later in New York, gave voice to the camp feeling of contempt for the New England contingent. He composed certain verses of derision and adapted the air known in England as "Fisher's Jig." This tune was printed in England for the first time, so far is known, in 1750. The verses of the original song are now unknown, but there can be no loubt that they were the merest doggerel. They have been superseded and their sucressors have been superseded by others of various merit, more than 700 in all, it is said. But there is no particular set which can be called distinctively the song of "Yankee Doodle."

The word Yankee was a nickname of derision for a New Englander long before the ers in London, of which about ninety miles revolution. The tune and the original words antedate that period, and they were intended for ridicule. It is not probable that in the Continental armies the tune was ever a popular one with the troops. A collection of fife music used in that army does not contain it. It was a tune of British origin, and for a long while played only by British bands. When the Second brigade marched out of Boston on the day of the battle of Lexington to the relief of the First brigade of British troops, they played "Yankee Doodle" as they

marched. The American musicians used it only ap parently by way of retaliation. When the British troops surrendered at Yorktown they turned their faces away from the Americans and looked toward the French troops. Lafayette observing this, ordered all the Continental bands in his command to play 'Yankee Doodle," which was done with good will and as a note of triumph. But after the final victory the popularity of the tune as an American national air steadily increased.

The essayist found in the word "doodle" something of disparagement rather than of compliment, and as the compound words flap-doodle, cock-a-doodle and whang-doodle suggest. -Boston Advertisur.