NCE AND PROGRESS.

S GAINED BY ORTHOCHRO-MATIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

Apparatus for Measuring the ilde-A Novel Invention ces Drawings and Paintings

ovel invention known as the "Air for producing drawings and paintings of an air jet, instead of using pencil as, has been fully described and drecently in The Scientific Amerieproduce two of the cuts for the



ns of a jet of compressed air a black lead, in finely pulverized in fine stream of liquid paint, is the point of a needle and made on the surface of the paper, in ge on the surface of the paper, in road lines, as required by the opera-simply holds the delivering instru-bis hand and directs the delivery of ent upon the paper, while with his works the air compressor, as shown

n of the hand piece is entirely cony the thumb valve, and the artist duce the finest line and instantly to a broad shadow. These effects to stroke have a finish that only toil can equal by any other known



FIG. 2-THE AIR BRUSH. be seen that holding the instrument uces fine lines; and by elevating the ent broad effects are produced, and tean ge from line to shadow without t, as seen in Fig. 2. Supposing the me moved from A-to B, following ins, the effect would be as seen on the thing about 1.

ing about the operation of the air omes perfectly automatic after a tice, and the artist will handle it ame ease that he now handles the mp. In a word, it puts into the ds at once many years of practical on, which few would care to invest ount of time and study to attain not, however, imply the entire abar tof any of the methods now in use. be well to add that the committee and the arts, constituted by the er due examination of the air ard it as deserving of the warmest

chromatic Photography.

natic photography, which is now g an important branch of many suppose, photography in colors, her photography of colors. If, ex-popular Science News, an oil painting rtant branch of the art, i in the usual manner all the yellow hich to the eye appear light, will be less dark in the photograph, while blue tones will be nearly white. ed by a much larger proportion of chemical rays than the yellow. By the sensitive plate with certain ent bodies, among which eosine and sine have given the best results, the character of the waves of colored so changed that they are photo-with their proper gradations of light de. By this process most beautiful are been obtained. The softness and of the shading is such that it rerather a crayon drawing than a pho-; and, as the process has only re-been made practical, it is probable en greater success will be obtained in the near future.

chammedan Stave Market. is a well patronized slave market in for the sale of slaves brought from in. Girls bring higher prices than and are sold according to height. mmedans are allowed to buy .-

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irl last and the war enough to reedle."—

be here remark that no bath is perfect sults without the long and brisk fric-hands or a coarse towel afterward. not only stimulates circulation, but the flesh firm and polished like arble. It is sometimes astonishing inge made in an ugly skin by , and any lady who wishes to possess by body, firm to the touch and fair to with the elasticity of youth well ed into age, must give willingly of mgth to the daily task of rubbing the oughly.-Dress

CHILDREN'S PARTIES IN ENGLAND.

of Good Advice.

Children's parties of late years have undergone a great change. Formerly, when young people were assembled together, it was thought sufficient to clear a large room and let them indulge in the old fashioned games of blind many buff, postoffice, family coach, hunt the slipper, magic music, musical chairs and such like merry and romping games, which, with a good tee and Sir Roger de Coverley danced afterward, was supposed to form a delightful entertainment. But now all this is changed; romping games are put on one side. The little boys and girls of the present day are too well dressed to risk tearing their peetty clothes. Children's parties are ministure copies of those of older people, with the exception that some form is adopted, either a Christmas tree, a bran pie, or any other vehicle for the distribution of presents, that each little one may have something to take home. or any other vehicle for the distribution of presents, that each little one may have something to take home. When all the little guests are arrived they are generally entertained first with either a Punch and Judy show, marionettes, a children's play, magic lantern or some quiet amusement of that sort. After tea dancing is resorted to, and the Christmas tree or its substitute ends the evening. Children like novelty, and any new form of entertainment is eagerly welcomed. Parties for young people about a superior content.

form of entertainment is eagerly welcomed.

Parties for young people should never be lengthy affairs, as it is impossible to keep them amused and happy for long together, and early hours are most desirable, afternoon parties from 3 till 7 or 4 to 8 being far more sensible than later hours, when the eagerness of expectation tires a child before the full commences. Refreshments at a eagerness of expectation tires a child before the fun commences. Refreshments at a juvenile party should be simple, but a num-ber of bonbons and crackers should always be provided. It is a mistake to give children elaborate suppers before they leave to go home, often disagreeing with them and mak-ing them ill the next day. Lemonade and cakes and sandwiches are quite sufficient and fee barter for them.

cakes and sandwiches are quite sufficient and far better for them.

There is no prettler sight than to see a number of prettily dressed children assembled together, and of late it has been much the fashion to adopt fancy dresses at juvenile parties, when the little ones wear much the same costumes, on a smaller scale, as are adopted by older people, and much amusement is caused by inspecting the various dresses and characters represented. Juvenile parties have a good tendency in forming children's manners, causing them to be polite to each other and to take an interest in each other's pleasures and in affairs beyond their own family circle.—London Queen.

Mother and Children.

If you wish your children to be courteous, gentle and, refined you must teach them to become so by example. "Precept upon precept" is of no avail otherwise. None see so clearly as children. They detect inconsistency between act and word very readily, believe me, and must respect as well as obey if they take to beart what your words convey. For infancy teach them to respect the wishes and property of others. Courtesy engenders courtesy as surely as "love begets" genders courtesy as surely as "love begets love." Politeness as a babit soon grows into a principle the sooner if taught from Holy Writ "to do unto others as we would they should do to us"h; once thoroughly imbibed, it is only laid aside when the heart which prompts it ceases to beat.

No amount of affection or number of

No amount of affection or number of coresses ever yet spoiled or will spoil any child, on the coutrary, once taught that your will is supreme and admits no question, you can wield no weapon so potent as the fear of wounding "mamma." Don't try to hide from your dear ones that in punishing them the hardest part falls upon you. That in depriving them of pleasure you shut the door upon enjoyment for yourself, and that grief for their wrong doing can depress you and rob their wrong doing can depress you and rob you, for the time being, of all content, and they will soon learn to heed no temptation they will soon learn to beed no temptation which will bring tears of sorrow to your eyes, or so seldom be overcome as only to prove them human. Show interest in all that pleases them, confide to them any little surprise you may have for one of their number and show sympathy when they return confidence for confidence, and my word for it you will ever hold the first place with them any little comforter and incomparable friend. omparable friend. s guide, comforter and inco —Cor. Atlanta Constitution.

The Hunting Hawks of Persia Hawking is still an expensive sport, and affords relatively little in the way of practi-cal results. The breeding and training of hawks is the business of a certain class of ho earn a precarious livelihood in that way. As itinerant tradesmen they wander through the streets of the larger towns seek-ing whom they may sell one of their falcons There must be quite a number of th to. There must be quite a number of these men; I should guess about 1,000 in the whole country. But when they make a sale, they can afford to live off the proceeds of it for a year at least, for, with their frugal habits, 50 to 100 toman 475 to \$150 are enough to keep a large family on for that length of time, and that is what a well trained hawk costs. Birds are sold occasionally as high as 200 toman. These hawkers will stand at the entrance to a famous mosque or near the king's or governor's palace, having their bird for they rarely have more than one to sells on their fist, and thus offering him for self on their nst, and thus othering this reale to all passers by. They will thus often watch and wait for weeks, and when they finally become convinced that they cannot self them there, they will wander off to some other town.—Wolf Von Schierbrand in Costerbrand in Costerbra

Obitnary Poetry to Order.

There are two or three companies now gaged in getting up memorial cards. You order them, like valentines, by numbers, The poetry is already written, not by great poets, judging from the examples. The verses are kept in stock, and circulars con tain copies, each with a number attached.
You send on and tell the company what number you want, and they print the name of
the deceased and the verse on the memorial card, and send it to you with a sympathetic circular and price list. They send specimen copies to the family of every person whose death they see in the papers, and it is likely they make a lot of money.—San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones."

It is now the fashion for the bridegroom to meet the bride at the altar, whither she is escorted by her father, brother or nearest A PEDDLER'S METHODS.

ONE OF THE FRATERNITY TELLS ALL ABOUT HIS WORK.

Ways That Are Dark and Tricks That Are Valu-A Successful Peddler Must Have Just Enough Self Confidence Up Stairs and Down.

"Good poddlers, like successful men in the higher walks of life, are born, not made," said the particular member of the fraternity whom a reporter questioned on the subject. He was loaded down with rugs, door mats, feather dusters and other articles until he tooked like a perambulating house furnishing store. Any or all of the articles under which he struggled he offered to sell on "time payments of fifty cents a week," and when the reporter gentiy but unhesitatingly declined the offer, the peddler looked so unutterably disgusted that the reporter offered him a chair and some refreshments. Soon the two were engaged in a conversation which brought forth the observation made above.
"No," he continued, "a peddler is naturally a good peddler, and no amount of training or trying will make a good one of a man who hasn't it in him. On the other hand, a good peddler is generally good for nothing else on earth. Let him try to stop peddling for any other business and the chances are ten to one that he'll make a fizzle ot it."

MADE A SUCCESS. "Now, I am a born peddler, and at peddling I have at last made a success, where in all things that I tried before I failed. I went to school until I was 18, and since then—that's twelve years ago—I have been successively a lawyer's clerk, bookkeeper in an importing house, clerk in a dry goods store, driver of a delivery wagon, car driver, elevated railroad guard, waiter and peddler. It's four years since I found my true vocation, and I've done pretty well."

pretty well."

"Does a good peddler make much money!"
the reporter asked guardedly.

"Well, that depends. Now, I average \$30
a week. Some, a few, make more, but the
majority make less. Anybody that's a good
peddler, though, should be able to make \$25
a week without any trouble and be able to go
out on Sunday for a good time."

"When a characteristics must a good peddler." "What characteristics must a good peddler

possess;"

"Oh, a great many. Self-confidence, or 'check,' as it is called, is the most essential. Without it no peddler ever peddled with success. But too much of it is even more success. But too much of it is even more fatal for his prosperity, for in addition to failure he often gets a broken head. No, he must have self-confidence, but not too much—just enough, you know. Then he must be a character reader—know just to whom he can sell and whom not, who will stand a stiff price and who must be offered the goods at cut rates.

"To be a good peddler you must also have a firm, yet gentle disposition. You must al-low nothing to deter you when you see a person to whom you feel you can sell. No mat-ter what he or she says, you must persevere. This is where the firmness comes in. The This is where the firmness comes in. The gentileness is necessary, so that you may, under no circumstances, lose your temper. It doesn't pay. If the door is slammed in your face, swearing will only make matters worse. The people next door will only laugh at you. The people next door will only laugh at you. No, you must preserve a dignified silence and smile indulgently as you turn away. Then you can sell to the neighbor. Her sympathy will be aroused, and by patronizing you she thinks she can administer a rebuke to the unmannerly woman next door and shine by comparison."

UP STAIRS AND DOWN. "Is peddling hard work?"

"Is peddling hard work?"
"Trudging up stairs and down with this assortment of goods isn't as much fun as playing poker, but there is more money in it for the average person; and, besides; it's no harder than many other things-selling dry goods, for instance. I can pick my customers in this business, but when I was a counter

ers in this business, but when I was a counter jumper I was entirely at the mercy of any woman who happened along."

"What becomes of all the peddlers?"

"That question has often puzzled me. There are two things I never saw in my life—a dead mule and a dead peddler. Sometimes I think that when mules and peddlers die Old Nick carries 'em off bodily as choice bits of curses of persons."

"Are all peddlers full of ways that lead to This was rather a leading question, but the

eddler met it unblushingly.
"Well, generally," he replied, nonchalantly.

"Some save their money, but very few. I generally turn up with a big head and empty pockets on Monday morning." "Then how do you manage to buy your

goods! On time!"
"We don't buy our goods. We get them from houses around town that are only too willing to let us have them to sell on commission. When a new hand starts in he has to deposit the value of the goods he takes out, but after awhile, when he gets better acquainted, he can get all the goods he wants

"I must go now. I just saw the red heade woman who lives across the street return. I knew she was out, and I've been waiting for her all this time. I can always sell to a red headed woman. I don't know why, but I can. A red headed man, though, is a useless

being as far as peddlers are concerned."

With this parting shot (the reporter's bair on a russet tinge at sunset) the ungrate-nder of rugs took his departure.—New takes on a ru

Two gentlemen were talking together, when a third friend came up and joined them. "My first," one of the two gentlemen was saying to the other, "is cross eyed, my second is dyspeptic and my third is para-

iytic."
"Well," said the gentleman who had just come up. "how can we guess it unless you tell us what your whole is!"

"Guess what

"Why, your charade."
"Charader i wasn't giving a charade, sir.
I was talking about my three children!"— Youth's Companion.

Room at the Top.

"There's pienty of room at the top," said a mean man, as he climbed upon the shoulders of a big fellow in front of him to see a pro-

"That's sof" yelled a small chap behind him; "scum always rises."

QUIET CHUCKLES.

The "drop letter" boxes in England m get pretty well filled up with h's.—Bost Bulletin.

Our pocketbook is now in such a feebl ondition that it cannot stand a loan.-Orange Observer.

Gallup and Hurry are the partners in a New York firm. They missed it in not en-tering the six day walking match.—Lowell

Of course one idea of the Bakers' union is to prevent any unnecessary loafing. This seems strange.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

To get a good grip in society a man should have sociaw hammer coat.—New Orleans Picayune. The telephone girls may fairly boast of being connected with the best people of the city—by wire.—Boston Transcript.

Hypnotism is all the rage in Europe. A young lady of Madrid was hypnotized so that she ate a raw potato with relish, thinking it was preserved fruit. Hypnotism ought to be popular with those who want to reduce their board bills.—Boston Post.

A young lady in Nebraska resigned her position as postmistress a few days ago in order to acquire a husband. It seems that leap year is not a dead letter after all.— Nebraska State Journal.

An anti-chap toilet cream is advertised. It will never become popular. The girls are too fond of the chaps.—Piitsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Prisoner's Little Joke.

A Prisoner's Little Joke.

"I had a funny experience once," said a young farmer. "When a boy, I confess, I was pretty green. I lived with my father upon a farm near Columbus, and used to haul wood into the eby and sell it for him. One day I had entered town with my customary load, when, as I passed a large building, some one poked his head partly out of a window and asked if the 'wood was for sale.' I replied in the affirmative. 'Well. sale.' I replied in the affirmative. Well. throw it over this fence,' came back from the

throw it over this fence, came back from the upper window.

"The house was surrounded by a high wall, but I managed to pitch it over and then went around to the front gate for my pay. I could not get in; I hammered and called in vain, when some passer by, attracted by my frantic efforts to gain an entrance; inquired what was the matter and informed me that the building was the jail. One of me that the building was the jail. One of the prisoners had played a joke upon me. I could not get my money or the wood back and returned home with empty wagon and pockets."—Atlanta Constitution.



"She twined herself around the strong, resolute man as the slender vine clings to the mighty oak for protection and support."—Popular Novel.—Life.

Honest Indignation. "I say, Bill," said a hard worked burglar to a genteelly dressed cut throat, "did you hear the latest?"

'No, what is it?" "No, what is it?"

"Why, they are getting up an arms trust, so that we will be obliged to pay higher prices for pistols, knives and other necessaries of life. It's an outrage!"

"So it is, and if this thing is allowed to go on, our business "Il be ruined."

"I say, Bill, 'sposing we strike?"

"Agreed, and we won't burgle another house nor cut another throat until the manufacturers come to terms. We'll teach 'em

facturers come to terms. We'll teach 'em how to take bread out of honest men's mouths."-Boston Transcript.

He Was Doing Well.

They were in the parlor, occur chair with but a single thought. They had discussed the tariff, the Irish question, the sleighing, the opera, the weather and other important topics till the conversation was about fagged out. After a long pause:

"Do you think I am making any progress

in courting?"
"Well, I should say you were holding your

Tableau.—Springfield Union.

Mixed Up All Around. Young Enthusiastic Artist-(innocently)—I resume, Miss Fitzdook, you paint? Miss Fitzdook (indignantly, misapplying remarks)-Sir! Do you intend to in-

Young Artist (very much embarrassed)— Oh, 'pon my word, Miss Fitzdook, don't think for a moment I alluded to the paint on your face.-Judge.

Men of Short Figures.

A Washington correspondent says: "The number of tall ladies now in society in this city is noteworthy." He says nothing about the number of "short" gentlemen now in Washington society, but it is believed they greatly outnumber the tall ladies.—Norristown Herald. nber of tall ladies now in society in this

Sartor Resartas in a Nutshell. It is worthy of comment that a tailor's clothes seldom fit him.—Nebraska State

Delicate.

A tailor in this city stamped upon his bill-heads a picture of the forget me not.—Vienna

Just the Reverse. Do you dawnce the lawncers, Dr. Brown?"
. "No, I do not dawnce the lawncers,
But when the dawncers' health breaks down
I sometimes lawnce the dawncers." SWEATING IT OUT.

GETTING RID OF ALCOHOL IN A TURKISH BATHROOM.

A Young Inebriate's Initiation Into the Mysteries of the "Hot Room"-In the Land of Dreams-A Sudden Waking

A little office under a sidewalk; a passing iew of a room filled with narrow can cots, a few yellow gas flames, behind a desk a young man whose nakedness is emphasized by an equator of crash towel; in front of the desk an mebriate with pale, blinking eyes and unsteady hands. The insbriate removes from one pocket a roll of greenbacks, from another a revolver, from a third a match, from a fourth a haidful of ruined cigars. He lays these suith his scarf pin on the counter. He takes a key to the drawer in which they are placed by the naked youth, and he walks loosely out through the room where the cots stand. He staggers a little and almost goes down in avoiding an obese foot that sticks from the end of one of the cots. He curses the foot with pathetic profanity. The owner of the foot ruts his sleepy eyes and sends back a volley of oaths that blister the stone floor. The incertaints tumbles on around to a room to which an attendant on around to a room to which an attendant—a duplicate of the youth in the office—has, assigned him. He removes his clotning after a desperate struggle with his suspenders and a collar and elbow wrestle with his shirt. And now he stands nude, and alcoholically bashful until another equator of towel is tied around his blushing form. He is led out to the bot room. the hot room,

The future has no terrors for any man who has encountered the torridity of a hot room in a Turkish bath house for men. You could fry eggs on the floor. It is hotter than dog fry eggs on the floor. It is hotter than dog days in the lower regions. It would make a salamander quit in five minutes. The air is so full of suspended fire that a red headed man looks like a striking brunette. The inshriate lies on a couch. He closes his eyes. The air is heavy. He slumbers. He dreams he is a porterhouse steak. He is being broiled. The cook is careless. He wakes with a start. The sheet has been pulled from under him and the flercely hot rattan top of the couch is next to his skin. He looks about him with savage eyes. The man in about him with savage eyes. The man in the next couch is quietly smoking. Two others, divested even of their towels, are sparring in a corner. None of them notices him. He lies down again and dreams once Suddenly something pricks him like

BOTTER THAN EVER. A sharp pain runs through his back. He whoops and jumpe up. His neighbor is still smoking. The sparrers are sparring. There is nothing to indicate the cause of his sudis nothing to indicate the cause of his sudden waking except a; thin spray of water lazily falling from the cold water faucet. The inebriate knows that some one has sprayed him, and he is hotter than ever. He offers to fight any person in the room. The boxers say they would be glad to accommodate him, but the doctor has warned them to beware of violent exercise. The man on the next couch assures him that he promised the friend who gave him the cigar that he would smoke it before he killed any one.

The inchriate is disgusted. He meanders into an adjoining room. There are others there before him. They are turning on the

The inebriate is disgusted. He meanders into an adjoining room. There are others there before him. They are turning on the steam. It rises first in a vapor, then a mist, then a fog, now a cloud. The air is filled with white light. The inebriate is stifled; he cannot breathe; he can scarcely think; he moves his hands feebly and crawls out into the hot room. Then he sweats. He sweats for keeps. He leaks first, then he showers, then he pours. He is standing in a pool of water that was once himself. He feels his legs going; his brain reels; he staggers out, and in another moment is lying on a marble slab with soap in his eyes, his ears, his mouth, his nose. A muscular young man is pounding him as though he were a rubber bag. Soapy and sore he arises from the slab. He seeks the shower. He turns it on himself. Now for the rippling, gurgling waters of the plunge. He hurls himself in. He is an inebriate no longer. He is a nymph with whiskers and a rasping voice. There are other nymphs there before him. They also have whiskers and queer voices. They play like boys. They spiash each other. They kick. They disport. They swim under each other and tip each other up.

At 8 o'clock the ex-inebriate meets his employer at the office.

"You are looking well this morning."

"Yes, sir. I left our church sociable

"You are looking well this morning."
"Yes, sir. I left our church sociable about 10 o'clock, had a good sleep, and got up early. It is very pleasant walking down town early in the morning. You ought to try it, sir."

The employer says he will.—Chicago

Times.

Rainfall on the Plains.

A writer in Science has set himself to answer the question, "Is the rainfall increasing upon the plains?" After a careful inspection of all the available data, he is of the opinion that there has been no increase of rainfall on the plains since they began to be settled up by farmers. They have planted many trees, it is true, but not enough to satisfy the theory which associates forests with moisture. The truth is, as the writer shows, that the prevalent ideas about the amount of rainfall necessary for farming operations were erroneous. As the pioneers have tested the capabilities of the soil in their western march, they have discovered have tested the capabilities of the soil in their western march, they have discovered that a rainfall of twenty inches a year is not the indispensable minimum. They can get along with ten, and it remains to be seen if even less will not answer. They have found that, however slight the rainfall may be, it can be greatly encouraged by cultivation. When the plains are plowed and parrowed the rain sinks into the ground, and its evapo-ration is prevented by the crops whose roots it feeds. The improved conditions which western people suppose to have been brought about by increased rainfall are merely due to the better conservation of the rain they get. -Boston Budget.

A Wise Inspiration. Jeweler to young man exchanging a ring for cuff buttons - Didn't the young lady like

Young Man mournfully)—She didn't have a chance. It struck me that a \$10 ring was too expensive for a mere sister to you sort of a girl.—The Local